

Brawford 2109

THE
POSTAGE STAMP

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

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THE VICTORIA FALLS. One of the wonders of the world visited by Mr. FRANK H. MELLAND, the Philatelist, on his recent adventurous journey.

A STAMP COLLECTOR'S ADVENTURES

Members of the Postage Stamp League should apply at once for Tickets for the Lecture "From Rhodesia to the Soudan"



Mr. FRANK H. MELLAND, who is to lecture in Caxton Hall, on April 12th, on his remarkable trip across Africa on a bicycle.

MR. FRANK H. MELLAND whose portrait appears in this page this week is a well known Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society; and a member of the Junior and other societies devoted to our hobby. He is moreover a traveller of wide experience, and his recent adventurous trip across some of the wildest parts of Africa has aroused the greatest interest in this country.

The journey from Rhodesia to the Soudan recently made by Mr. Melland was accomplished for the most part by bicycle across country devoid of roads, remote from civilisation.

Countries visited.

I have before me as I write the large travellers' map of Africa which has been the companion of my friend Mr. Melland during several years of travel on and around that continent. A few years ago Mr. Melland left Cape Town on his way to Rhodesia, whence after several years' pursuit of his official duties he has travelled north through British Central Africa, German East Africa, and across the Victoria Nyanza to Meng in Uganda. From Meng he made a short trip off his main track to Usoga and another long journey into British East Africa to Ngongo Bagas.

Continuing from Meng northwards through Uganda he missed the steamer which he should have caught at Gondokoro on November 28th last, and which would have brought him back to England in time to fulfil various philatelic engagements in January. From Gondokoro the route was *via* the Nile, Fashoda, Khartum and Berber being visited, then leaving the river below the fourth cataract the route cuts off the bend of the Nile to Wadi Halfi across the Nubian desert. The rest of the journey is more commonly travelled, namely that through Egypt to Cairo and thence to the homeland.

The Strangest Part of the Journey.

The most remarkable part of the journey was the first part. From M'pika, where Mr. Melland is the responsible district officer of the Chartered Company, the traveller set out on his bicycle encountering many strange tribes, and having some interesting experiences with wild game. Several times his native carriers and runners deserted on account of the wild beasts. Some extraordinary and practically unknown tribes were encountered, and Mr. Melland has altogether enough material to keep his friends, philatelic and otherwise, highly entertained by his lecture on April 12th, and by his book, which is promised for early publication.

Stamp Hunting in Strange Lands.

During the passage through these strange countries Mr. Melland, keen stamp hunter as he is, took every opportunity of discovering what there was to discover of the philatelic associations of the countries visited.

As Mr. Melland's leave has been nearly all taken up by the time taken by this long journey, he is only able to give the one lecture in London on his experiences, and this he is giving to the Junior Philatelic Society, at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Wednesday, April 12th at 8 p.m.

League Members Invited to the Lecture.

I am glad to be able to announce that the Postage Stamp League has secured tickets for the lecture, which will be available to any member of the League on sending stamped addressed envelope for same to the Registrar of the League, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, S.W. Every member residing in or near London ought to take advantage of the League's free invitation to hear this important lecture, which will be quite different from the usual philatelic society paper, and will be illustrated with lantern slides of the fine series of photographs taken by Mr. Melland on the journey.

Those readers of *The Postage Stamp* who are not already members of the League should hurry up and join. I am printing the application form this week, so that you may write at once applying for membership, and you can send for your free lecture ticket at the same time.

Membership in the League is open to all readers of *The Postage Stamp*. The entrance fee is 6d. only, and there is no subscription. Full particulars of the League and its objects will be gladly sent on application.

Please address all applications to the Registrar, as usual.

The Victoria Falls.

The photograph of the Victoria Falls, Rhodesia, one of the most notable places visited by Mr. Melland, which adorns our front page, is the original from which the picture on the British South African stamps of 1905 was taken. The picture was kindly lent by the British South Africa Company.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

A New Study of the Condominium Design.



A correspondent who adopts the pseudonym "Ignoramus," writes me: "May I ask you, as an expert, to explain, for the benefit of myself and your other readers, the latest issue from the New Hebrides Islands? The design, as regards the central portion, appears to consist of an Indian idol sitting in an uncomfortable position in a large pot, bristling with spears, and supported by

four smaller pots, and two sharks in an unnatural and backaching position, and so far as I am aware is unknown in Heraldry. It seems to me, but I may be wrong, that these emblems have a special significance, if one could only decipher them. With the help of the illustrations in Old Moore's Almanac, I have deciphered them as follows:—The significance of the Indian idol sitting in the large pot is much too deep for me, and I therefore dismiss him with the remark that he must be a "big pot," of probably native origin. The four smaller pots seem to indicate that the resources of the Island are at a low ebb, but ample means exist for collecting and storing the money of philatelists. The spears indicate that dealers need not apply for supplies of stamps, whilst the sharks show, with surprising candour, the views of the authorities as to the nature of the issue.

"Can you tell me if my views are in accordance with those held by you, and other experts, amongst philatelists?"

"Sample" Collecting.

I do not doubt but that my correspondent's note of sarcasm is echoed by many readers. The new issue is but a wonderful new bait for the collector, but so long as baits are attractive, the fish will bite. As an old stager myself I have long since adopted the philosophic attitude in my collecting, and taken just what interests me—what pleases me if you like. In so doing I am my own censor of speculative concerns, and when I am indulging in a little collecting on my own I usually content myself with a "sample" only of any set which I feel ought not to have the support of a philatelist's puree. With such issues I get down to the level of absolute simplification. I have not

yet opened up a new page in my album for the new Condominium sets but it is open to collectors who do not approve simply to ignore them altogether, or to take one stamp from each currency set, or to take the lot just as they please.

The Use of the Two Currencies.

There are no hard and fast rules for the collector of stamps as to what he shall take and what he shall ignore in his collection. I shall not ignore the new Condominiums myself for I expect to have in them the memorial of a great mistake, as well perhaps as a souvenir of a failure in over-administration. The great mistake, to my mind, is to attempt to combine a British and French issue in one design and to run denominations in two currencies in closely corresponding colours. What could possibly be the sense of making a five franc stamp correspond in colour, paper, design to a five shilling stamp? The only excuse for the two currencies is in the prospective sale of two sets to collectors instead of one. In any community having sound postal business interests to consider, it would certainly not be open to senders to buy their stamps by either French currency or British at choice—for business interests leave little choice between the purchase of a stock of 5 and 10 centimes stamps and a stock of ½d. and 1d. ones. The other failure is that of the double-barrelled British and French administration, which has already been discussed in *The Postage Stamp*.

French Stamps Watermarked "Crown CA."

The designs of the two series are to all intents and purposes identical, though in the French edition the British Arms and G.R. are on the left instead of on the right of the stamp and the title "New Hebrides" in the ribbon across the top is translated to "Nouvelles Hebrides." The stamps inscribed "Nouvelles Hebrides" and with the currency in centimes and francs are printed on multiple Crown CA. paper, which is to say the least a curious use for paper intended for the stamps of Crown Colonies.

THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE.

Application Form for Membership.

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

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

ADDRESS

DATE.....

(Please write clearly and give full address).

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

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

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

The Stamp Contract in Parliament.

I take the following from the *Times* reports (House of Commons) of March 14th:—

Mr. Touché (Islington, N., Opp.) asked the Secretary to the Treasury if he would state who were the new contractors for the supply of adhesive postage and fiscal stamps; what trade or business had heretofore been carried on by them; whether they had had any experience in the manufacture of stamps, and, if so, in what direction; and whether the Postmaster-General was satisfied that the wants of the public would be duly met in the course of the current year under the new contract; and what safeguards had been taken to insure continuous and adequate supplies to that end.

Mr. Illingworth (Yorks, Shipley, Min.), who replied to the question, said:—Messrs. Harrison and Sons are the new contractors for the supply of adhesive postage stamps. The fiscal stamps and certain denominations of the postage will be manufactured at Somerset House. The firm in question are the well-known Government printers, and they have previously manufactured stamps for one of the small Colonies.

Mr. Bowerman (Deptford, Lab.), asked the Secretary to the Treasury if he would state when the first contract for the supply of stamps was entrusted to the firm recently engaged in the production of such work, and the number of times it had been renewed; also the total sum paid by the Government to the firm

in question during the running of such contracts.

Mr. Illingworth.—The first contract for the supply of stamps was entrusted to the firm in question in 1880. That contract was renewed in 1889 and 1899, and the total sums paid by the Government thereunder from 1880 to 1910 inclusive amount to £3,500,000.

68 Reams of Harrison's Printings Ready.

I notice also in the newspapers that the Secretary to the Treasury, in a printed reply to a question, says that as it is proposed to issue the new George V. stamps at the time of the Coronation, it has not been considered necessary to maintain the former large reserve of the existing stamps. A first delivery of 68 reams has been made by the contractors, and the stamps fulfil the conditions of the new contract.

Philately in British Guiana.

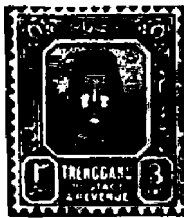
The report of the Hon. Secretary of the British Guiana Philatelic Society, Mr. A. D. Ferguson, states that the efforts of the Society towards bringing about a Penny Postal Service between the Colony and the United States have not yet been successful, but Mr. Ferguson has no doubt that they will see a Penny Service established before many years.

The Society's exhibition is due to take place during the present year, but I do not gather from the official organ of the Society at what date this is to be. The present membership of the Society is 64.

NOTES ON NEW ISSUES

BY J. IRELAND

UNDERSTAND that subscribers to a new issue service have received their supply of stamps for Trengganu. This is another country where a collector can start a fresh page in his album. The stamps, I understand, are to bear the portrait of the Rajah and are nine in number. The values and colours are announced as follows:—



- 1c. green.
- 3c. scarlet.
- 4c. yellow-brown.
- 5c. grey.
- 8c. ultramarine.
- 10c. brown on yellow.
- 20c. violet and lilac.
- 50c. black on green.

\$1 carmine and black on blue.

The following note should be inserted at the top of the page as I described in Rhodesia.

NOTE.—Siam stamps were in use here previous to July, 1909.

From 16th July, 1909, to 15th December, 1910, States and Straits Settlements stamps were in use.

First Issue, 15th December, 1910. Engraved by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., London.

The best arrangement will probably be like this:—

1c.	3c.	4c.	5c.	6c.	10c.
		20c.	50c.	\$1.	

If you use an album with the centre line marked with a vertical row of dots (which I confess I should appreciate more if they were less visible) allow two quadrille squares between each stamp and the same between the rows, where the second is a continuation of the first.

Here a word of advice. Should you only take new issues up to one shilling, on this occasion stretch a point and include up to the \$1. For this reason. The Straits dollar is the currency here, and it will be fresh in the minds of most readers that the 25c. and 50c. of that set have recently been superseded by 21c. and 45c. values, there is thus a possibility of this occurring in the Trengganu set. In any case it is best to be on the safe side and the \$1 is but 2/5 face value, so does not involve much outlay. The 20c., 50c., and \$1 are printed on chalk-surfaced paper and it should not be forgotten that interleaving is a necessity if the stamps are not to deteriorate by rubbing.

Turning up Vol. VI. of *The Postage Stamp*, I notice that Cornelius referring to "the advent of Trengganu" writes, "letters from Trengganu go via Singapore, and are posted in letter boxes on board ships calling at Trengganu. Such letters are prepaid either in Federated Malay States or Straits Settlements postage stamps and are date-stamped at Singapore. There is, as yet, no Trengganu cancellation." This being the case it is evidently useless to look for Straits or Malay stamps bearing a Trengganu postmark.

A PICTURE GALLERY FROM BULGARIA

By Fred. J. Melville in the "Evening News" (11.3.11)

IN the midst of life there is musical comedy. And in that effervescent entertainment most of us learn all we know of Balkan kingdoms and principalities, where pomp and glamour delight the eye, jaunty airs enchant the ear, and only work is vile. The stamp collector, however, comes into closer quarters with the realities of the Balkan States; he knows from their postage stamps that each State has its post office, that Bulgarians, Servians, and Montenegrins have business to transact, and that the one grain of truth that leavens the whole of the fanciful creations of the musical comedy stage is the dictum that "it's a very hard life indeed."

A New King.

These musings are aroused by the receipt this week of a handsome new set of stamps from Bulgaria, the first regular series of stamps since the proclamation of Bulgarian independence and the promotion of Prince Ferdinand to the dignity of kingship. They are proud of their newly designated King, these Bulgarians, for they have given us a varied group of portraits of his Majesty on the new stamps. It is as though the hero of our play changed costume with each appearance, as I am assured those lively princes and princesses of the stage do.

Many Changes of Costume.

The 2 stotinki (red and black) stamp shows a bare-headed profile, to left, of King Ferdinand. This and all the other portraits show the King to be a very handsome man. On his second appearance—on the 5 stotinki (green and black) stamp—the King is in a white military undress uniform.



This is a three-quarters length picture. The next scene transfers us to the high seas, for here on the 10 stotinki (red and black) the King is in naval uniform. Then on the 25 stotinki (ultramarine and black) we get another bare-headed picture, this time full face, and with many decorations on a very elaborate uniform.

[The above article is reprinted from Saturday's *Evening News*, and the illustrations are from a set of stamps kindly submitted by Mr. W T. Wilson]



The 50 stotinki (ochre and black) provides a more pretentious set piece, where the King on horseback is reviewing his troops. The last of the portraits is on the 1 leva, brown, stamp, and makes an appropriate finale, for here Ferdinand's picture is invested with all the attributes of kingship, the sceptre in his right hand and the orb in his left. The garb he is wearing here is said to be that of the



ancient Czars of Bulgaria.

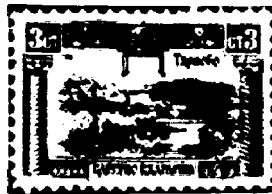
The Scenic Setting.



Our leading character is not left unprovided with an appropriate background.

The scenery includes a wonderful fortress perched upon a Balkan rock (1 stotinka, green); a view of the ancient capital, Tirnova (3 stotinki, red-brown and black); a mountain railway pass with the river beneath (15 stotinki, ochre); a view of the monastery of Rila (30 stotinki, blue and black)

another monastery that of St. Troitza, at Tirnova (2 leva, purple and black). There is a 3 leva stamp yet to be issued to complete the series, but I cannot say yet what view it will depict or in what colours it will be printed.



POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 238 of Vol. VII.

New South Wales (continued).

Issue of 1892.

A new value $\frac{1}{2}$ d., was added to the series in February, 1892. The details of manufacture, etc., are as before.

The following notice in the Gazette announced its issue:—

"General Post Office, Sydney,
"1st February, 1892.

"In accordance with the provisions of the 16th section of the Postage Act, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the issue of a new 'Postage due Stamp' of the value of One Halfpenny, uniform with the existing series of 'Postage Due Stamps.

"JOHN KIDD."

Reference List.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown and N.S.W. Perforated 10.
February, 1892. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green.

Issue of 1902.

Just before the special postage due stamps for New South Wales were superseded by the general issues for the then recently created Australian Commonwealth, in October, 1901, to be exact, the use of chalk-surfaced paper was introduced. This was intended to prevent fraudulent cleaning and second use of the stamps. The colour was slightly changed, assuming a bluish tone.

The details of manufacture were, of course, as before. The 6d. perforated 10 was chronicled on chalk-surfaced paper early in 1902, but is not now included in the catalogues; it was presumably chronicled in error.

Reference List.

Chalk-surfaced white wove paper. Watermarked Crown and N.S.W. Perforated (a) 11; (b) 11 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue-green.

November, 1902.	1d. blue-green.	Perforated a.
		Perforated a, b.
July, 1902.	2d. blue-green.	Perforated a, b.
		Perforated a, b.
July, 1902.	3d. blue-green.	Perforated b.
		Perforated b.
July, 1902.	4d. blue-green.	Perforated a.
		Perforated a.

Victoria.

Issue of 1890.

At the same time as the neighbouring Colony of New South Wales adopted the use of postage due stamps, Victoria also produced a series of the same category of labels.



The design showed the value in the centre on a lined octagon: a curved label above was inscribed "POSTAGE DUE" in uncoloured capitals, and a straight tablet at bottom "VICTORIA." The centre was printed in ultramarine and the frame in lake, which varied somewhat in shade.

These stamps were typographed at the Victoria Government Printing Works at Melbourne, in sheets of 120 stamps in 10 rows of 12. The perforation was the work of a comb machine and gauged 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. The paper was watermarked with the device of a V over a Crown.

Reference List.

White wove paper, watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. lake and ultramarine.

1d. " "

2d. " "

4d. " "

5d. " "

6d. " "

10d. " "

1s. " "

2s. " "

5s. " "

Issue of 1894.

In 1894 the colours of the postage due stamps were changed, the frame now being printed in green (varying from blue-green to yellow-green) and the centre in rosine.

The details of manufacture, etc., are as before.

These stamps continued to be used in Victoria, and were not superseded by the Commonwealth issues until 1909.

Reference List.

White wove paper, watermarked V over Crown. Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. green and rosine.

1d. " "

2d. " "

4d. " "

5d. " "

6d. " "

10d. " "

1s. " "

2s. " "

5s. " "

Issue of 1906-7.

In spite of the fact that a general series of postage due stamps had been issued for use in the Australian Commonwealth, Victoria still used her special stamps. These, however, gradually appeared on the Commonwealth paper which was used at Melbourne. The watermark showed a Crown over a double-lined A.

The perforation gauged both 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ from the old comb machine, or 12 x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ which may have been the work of the old machine with reset pins, or of a new comb machine. The size of the sheets is of course as before; the watermark is frequently found inverted.

These stamps were superseded in the autumn of 1909 by a general series for the Commonwealth in a similar design but with "AUSTRALIA" instead of "VICTORIA" in the tablet at the bottom.

Reference List.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown over A (double-lined). Perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ or $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

March, 1906.	1d.	green and rosine.
February, 1906.	1d.	" "
January, 1907.	2d.	" "
	4d.	" "
(?) August, 1906.	6d.	" "

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.

Bavaria.—(Vol. VII. p. 252).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have shown us two very distinct shades of the new 3 pfennig stamps, one being in a deep red-brown colour, and the other in a still deeper brown with an almost purple tone in it.

The *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* gives the numbers of the recently chronicled mark values in the old type with watermark of horizontal wavy lines, as follows: 1 mark, 400,000; 2 marks, 300,000; 3 marks, 200,000; and 5 marks, 100,000.

Bulgaria.—(Vol. VII. p. 252).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. now send us the new 3 leva, which was the value wanting to complete the set. It shows in the centre a view of Varna Harbour.

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

March, 1911. 3 leva violet and black.

Our Ipswich correspondents have also sent us the margins of a sheet of the new stamps, and we will give a more extended description thereof. The plate number appears over the last stamp in the top row in black figures, and the imprint "OFFICINA CALCOGRAFICA ITALIANA ROMA" is shown in white capitals on a solid tablet below the fifth and sixth stamps of the bottom row. Each sheet also bears at top and inverted at bottom the inscription "MINISTRE DES FINANCES DE LA BULGARIE," with the Bulgarian Arms before and after it; this is printed in a pale grey, but whether before or after the printing of the stamps, we cannot say.

Ceylon.—(Vol. VI. p. 227).—"Specimen" copies of new 2 cents and 3 cents stamps in modified designs have been distributed. The 2 cents shows figures of value, and the 3 cents has the figure of value in colour on a white ground, instead of in white on a lined ground. As these bear the portrait of the late King, they should have but a short life, if they are issued.

China (Russian P.O.).—(Vol. VII. p. 223).—The *Schweizer Briefmarken Journal* reports the appearance of the remaining two values of the current Russian set overprinted for use in China. The overprint on the 35 kopeks is in black, that on the 50 kopeks in blue.

White wove paper with varnish lines. Perforated 14, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Overprint in black on 35k., in blue on 50k.

February, 1911. 35 kopeks purple and green.
50 " " yellow-green.

Costa Rica.—(Vol. VI. p. 129).—Two 2 centimos provisionals have appeared, according to the *Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung*, consisting of the 2 centimos of the

A MODERN METHOD

of forming an interesting collection of Colonial Postage Stamps is indicated in the circular explaining W. H. Peckitt's 10 per cent New Issue Service, which will be sent post free on application.

The following FOREIGN NEW ISSUES have just been received, and will be sent post free at the undermentioned prices:—

		Price
FINLAND	... 2, 5, 10, 20, 40 pen. set of 5 ...	1 3
BULGARIA	... A beautiful new pictorial series. 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15 st., set of 6 ...	0 8
	25, 30, 50 st., 1, 2 and 3 leva, set of 6	7 8
BAVARIA	... A striking series with portrait of the Prince Regent, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80 pf., 1 m., set of 10 ...	4 3
	2m., 2/4 ... 3m., 3/6 ... 5m., 5/9	
	10m., 11/6 ... 20m. ...	22 0

All the above are unused.

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ITS STAMPS AND POSTAL STATIONERY

BY

C. A. HOWES.

This splendid work on the Stamps of Canada can now be offered by the sole European Agent:—

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" " 300R., 3/6; 500R., 5/-; 1,000R.	...	9 0
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* The above can be supplied "Republica" 25% less.		
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" " 2 mark, 2/3; 3 marks	...	3 3
NEW ZEALAND, 1½d. khaki, obsolete, 2d.; 5d. pictorial	0 2	0 2
" " Pictorial, 8d. or 9d., 5d.; 6d. or 1/-	0 2	0 2
" " 1907, small, 3d., 6d. or 1/- each	0 3	0 3
" " 1900, 6d. green, undercatalogued	...	0 9
" " Exhibition, 1d or 1½d., 3d., 9d., 6d. rare	2 6	2 6
" " King, 2d., 3d. or 6d., 1½d.; 8d. rare	1 0	1 0
" " 4d., 5d. or 1/-, each 4d.,	...	2 0
" " or set of 7 for	...	2 0
" " Life Insurance, 1906, without V.R.	...	1 6
" " rare, 1d., 9d.; rare, 2d.	...	1 6
NATAL, King, 1908, 2/-, 1/-; 2/6, 2/-; 5/-, 3/6; 10/-	...	7 0
ST. HELENA, King, 4d., 5/6; 6d.	...	3 0
S. NIGERIA, King, 1508-9, 2/6, 2/-; 5/-, 6/-; 10/-, 12/6; £1	22 0	22 0
Special Bargains in MINT.		
LAGOS, Multiple, 2d., 2½d., or 3d., 6d. each; 6d.	...	1 0
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MONTERRAT, Mult., old cols., 2d., 5d.; 3d., 9d.; 6d.	1 3	1 3
" " " 1/-, 3/-; 2/- or 2/6	...	5 6
" " " 5/- rare	...	11 0
SEYCHELLES, Queen, 36 on 45c.	...	2 0
The unused can be supplied in pairs and blocks at same rate.		
* want to buy St. Helena 2½d., 4d., 6d.; St. Kitts 2½d. bicoloured, Dominica 1d. Mult. (bicoloured).		

JAMES H. RHODES, 45, LOMBARD STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

[TELEPHONE NO. 4241 CITY.]

1907 issue overprinted "1911" in red or black. Evidently there is a shortage of the current 2 centimos, and some obsolete stock, which has been demonetised, has been made available for use by means of this overprint. We are not told whether stamps with both varieties of perforation have been overprinted.

White wove paper. Perforated 14 (?).

(a). Red overprint.

February, 1911. 2 centimos yellow-green and black.

(b). Black overprint.

February, 1911. 2 centimos yellow-green and black.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands.—(Vol. VII. p. 216).—In addition to the values previously mentioned, "specimen" copies of the following stamps of the permanent set have been seen: 5d. violet and olive, 6d. violet, and 1s. black and green.

Great Britain.—(Vol. VII. p. 166).—*Stationery.*—We are informed that Messrs. McCorquodale & Co. have been making deliveries of Edwardian stationery printed by them to Somerset House for some time, and that they have applied for dies bearing the head of King George V., but have not yet been able to get them.

India (China Expeditionary Force).—(Vol. V. p. 45).—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us copies of the current Indian stamps from the 2 annas to 4 annas inclusive, the 8 annas and the 1 rupee, overprinted "C.E.F." in black. The ½ anna, 1 anna, and 12 annas have only hitherto been chronicled with this overprint.

White wove paper watermarked Star. Perforated 14.

Black overprint.

February, 1911. 2 annas mauve.

2½ " ultramarine.

3 " orange-brown.

4 " olive-green.

8 " magenta.

1 rupee green and carmine.

Johore.—(Vol. VII. p. 252).—A new high value, 100 dollars, has been issued. This State also issues 25 dollars and 50 dollars stamps, but Gibbons' Catalogue omits them as being too high for any postal use and as being purely fiscals. *A fortiori*, the 100 dollars must be quite unnecessary for postal purposes.

White wove paper watermarked rosette (single). Perforated 14.

100 dollars green and rose.

Levant (Italian P.O.).—(Vol. VII. p. 223).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* informs us that the new Italian 10 lire was issued on March 1st last overprinted "GERUSALEMME—40 PIASTRE 40" in two lines in black, for use in the Italian Post Office at Jerusalem. It is said that only 1000 copies of the new 10 lire have been overprinted with each town-name for use in the Levant.

White wove paper watermarked Crown. Perforated 14. Black overprint.

March 1st, 1911. 40 piastres on 10 lire pale rose and sage-green.

Levant (Russian P.O.).—(Vol. VII. p. 240).—The 5 paras on 1 kopek of the ship type has now appeared overprinted with the town-names of Kerassunde, Mont-Athos, Smyrne, and Trebizonde, in blue instead of in black.

White wove paper with varnish lines. Perforated 14, 14½. Black overprint in Turkish currency. Blue overprint of town-names (Kerassunde, Mont-Athos, Smyrna, Trebizonde).

5 paras on 1 kopek orange.

Malta.—(Vol. VII. p. 204).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the King Edward 1s. printed in black on green paper, in accordance with the Colonial colour scheme. The paper is un surfaced. The sheets contain 240 stamps, in 4 panes of 60 in 10 rows of 6.

Wove paper watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple). Perforated 14.

March, 1911. 1s. black on green.

New Hebrides.—(Vol. VII. p. 252).—At last we are enabled to chronicle formally the set of Fiji stamps overprinted "NEW HEBRIDES—CONDOMINIUM" in London. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have sent us a mint set,

and Mr. Herbert Jenner a set used on an entire envelope postmarked December 22nd, 1910. These stamps were issued at Port Vila on December 15th, 1910, but new issue importers have had great difficulty in obtaining supplies, owing to the refusal of the authorities to supply dealers; in fact, our Ipswich friends tell us that they have only received a very few sets from a friend in Australia, and that both Postmaster and Commissioner have returned four remittances of theirs, absolutely refusing to supply them with any New Hebrides stamps.

The overprint differs from that applied at Suva by having all the letters in capitals of the same size, while the Suva overprint showed the initial letters in larger capitals than the remainder. Also, on none of the new stamps is the name "FLJI" blotted out. The two lines of the overprint are closer together than before. The overprint is in black on all values except the 1s., on which it is in red. The ½d., 1d., 2d., and 2½d. are on unsurfaced paper, and the 5d., 6d., and 1s. on chalk-surfaced paper, all watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple).

Wove paper (chalk-surfaced for 5d., 6d. and 1s.) watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14. Black overprint (red overprint on 1s.).

December 15th, 1910. ½d. green.
1d. carmine.
2d. grey.
2½d. ultramarine.
5d. purple and yellow-green.
6d. purple.
1s. black on green.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. also state that it is not unlikely that objection may be taken by the French to the new "permanent" stamps in French currency, described by us last week, on account of an Imperial crown appearing in the watermark of a Republican stamp, in which case they may be withdrawn and a fresh supply printed on unwatermarked paper. By the way, we should be glad to have early news from any correspondent of the actual issue in the islands of either of the new "permanent" sets.

The New Stamps

Design definitely settled and Dies being engraved

The Evening News understands, from authoritative sources, that the design of the new "George V." stamps has been definitely settled.

The dies, it is stated, are now being engraved, and when this process has been completed, impressions will be taken and submitted for final approval. It is unlikely that the public issue can be made before June next.

For the first time in history the selection of the new designs has been to a large extent in the hands of the Postmaster-General, the Somerset House authorities having been mainly responsible in the case of previous issues.

As already announced, Messrs. Harrison are to print the major portion of the new issues. The high-value stamps will probably, however, be produced by the presses of Somerset House, and not, as has been stated, at the Mint.

The first delivery of King Edward stamps printed by Messrs. Harrison under their recently-secured contract has just been made, but some little time will elapse before they are on public sale.

This issue is being keenly awaited by philatelists, as it is quite likely that slight variations will be adopted in respect of colour, quality of gum, and perforation —

The Evening News. 18.3.11.

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 :

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India King Edward C.E.F.

(China Expeditionary Force.)

* 2, 2½, 3, 4, 8s. and 1r., mint set of 6 4 6
* Do., do., set in mint blocks of 4 ... 18 0

These are likely to be good, they must have a very short life as the King George Stamps are in preparation

* Afghanistan, 1909, 1s., 2s. and 1 rupee, mint set of 3, very scarce unused (cat. 6/3) ... 4 3
* Do., do., set in mint blocks of 4 ... 17 0
Bulgaria, 1911, just issued, 11 exquisite designs,
* 1-50st., mint set of 9 ... 1 9
* 1 and 2 leva, mint set of 2 ... 3 3
* Crete, 1909, 5 on 20l. rose (S.G. No. 234), a rarity, (according to Senf only 1,500 were issued in error) ... 30 0
Tonga, 1897, ½d-1/-, 11 USED, and scarce thus ... 8 0
* = unused. Postage extra on all orders under 5/-.

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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, 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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Correspondence

To the Editor of the Postage Stamp.

DEAR SIR,

GREAT BRITAIN, PENNY OF 1857-8.

During the last five years I have carefully examined over 200,000 of the above. I give these figures so that your readers may judge of the proportional value of my notes.

The earliest date I have is 20th March, 1857, so that Plate 48 put to press 2nd Feb., 1857, to the last plate 68, may have been used, out of which plates however 50 and 51 can be easily distinguished, as they were made with the rare experimental large Alphabet 4.

But the A D variety is on white as well as blued paper, and known to have been from plates 27 or 36. These two plates must, therefore, I think have been exceptions, and brought into only temporary use, or the date of used given above would have been earlier.

It would therefore appear to be important to ascertain when paper which remained white after printing and gumming, came into use, and also did it continue invariably white.

Then again, the earliest date of 16 L.C. on white is 4/1/58, which can be therefore, allocated to plates 56-58, but I think plates of later date were used with the 14 perforations.

My object in writing you is to ask anyone interested, if they will care to correspond with me on the subject.

I have a fair number of blocks with the plate numbers on the margin; many varieties, and a considerable quantity of notes. For instance, I have proved that the A-D plate has the tall narrow or gothic K, and the wide M.

Any communications will be esteemed, and what information I have I shall be pleased to give.

Yours truly,

L. V. MORTEN.

Roundhay, Leeds,
March 22nd.

Society News

JOHANNESBURG UNITED PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A fairly well attended meeting took place on February 14th at Trust Buildings under the presidency of Mr. Hand. Mr. L. Loezlius was elected a town member. After correspondence had been read, dealing mainly with the "South African Philatelist," Mr. A. J. Cohen showed an unused "block of four" of the fiscal Bechuanaland Protectorate over-printed on Transvaal 6d., and Mr. Ansell a 50 reis Mozambique Company (used at Beira) over-printed Republica. Some discussion then took place as to the annual dinner, due early in May, and the majority of members present pledged themselves to attend. The exhibition for the evening was the stamps of South Australia. Mr. A. J. Cohen's display included a great number of the varieties of a very difficult country. Mr. Hand was good all through, and very strong in the early issues. Mr. Henderson was not numerically strong in the early stamps, but he showed some rare examples.

ISLE OF THANET PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

His well known, entertaining and instructive lecture on "Philatelic Monuments to War" was delivered by Mr. W. E. Lincoln before a meeting of the above society, held at Queen's Mansion, Cliftonville, on Wednesday, March 8th, at 8 p.m., the President, Mr. A. Leon Adutt, F.R.P.S.L., being in the chair.

Almost every modern campaign has left its mark on the postage stamp album, and it was of these paper mementoes of the tented field that Mr. Lincoln treated in his very fascinating discourse, which he accompanied by a display of specimens of the actual stamps referred to.

Mr. Lincoln was the recipient of a very hearty vote of thanks from the members present, by whom this very original and educational discourse was thoroughly appreciated.

The next meeting of the Society takes place on March 22nd, when a display of the stamps of St. Vincent and Turks Islands, will be given by Mr. H. J. Heglinbottom, B.A.

League Advertisement Slip.

1 April, 1911.

Cut this out.

SILVER MEDAL LONDON EXHIBITION, 1897.

Established 1890.

Telephone No. 893 Gerrard.

Fred^k. R. Ginn 106, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

The old-established house that can and does sell all stamps at bargain prices. Watch the columns each week for extra special cheap lines. Note carefully the name and only address, and send want lists and obtain bottom prices before purchasing elsewhere. It will repay you. F. R. Ginn saves his customers pounds annually.

APPROVAL DEPARTMENT.

Selections of Stamps of any country or colony sent on approval at liberal discounts. Magnificent stock to select from. No rubbish, and every stamp guaranteed genuine in every way.

TWO IMPORTANT PURCHASES

1.—UNITED STATES. A very fine Collection, specially rich in the older issues. A large number of blocks and pairs in finest possible state. Very complete in shades, varieties of paper, etc. Books submitted on approval in order of application. An exceptional opportunity for specialists in this country.

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Special Bargains.

Post Free. Cash with Order.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Postally used.

Having bought the old correspondence of a Liverpool office which did the chief business with this colony from 1850 to 1875, I have secured a superb lot of genuine postally used stamps and offer the following bargains. Each specimen will be signed on back as a guarantee.

1864-65, 3d. blue, S.G.'s. No. 7 ... 2/- each
" 9d. mauve, " 10 ... 2/6 "
(Two distinct shades at 5/- the pair).
1872, 3c. rose, S.G.'s. No. 18 ... 2/6 each

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

JOHORE.

4c. green, S.G.'s. No. 51, mint, 5d. each.
4c. yellow, " " 52, " 4d. "
3c. on 4c. " " 63, " 2d. "
Ditto, no bar " 65, " 1/- "
10c. on 4c. no bar " 66 " 4/- "

NEGRIL SEMBLAN.

4c. on 1c., S.G.'s. No. 14, mint, 5d. each
4c. " 5c., " " 15, " 4d. "
4c. " 3c., " " 17, " 3d. "

PERAK.

1c. " 4c., " " 78, mint, 4d. each
1c. " 5c., " " 79, " 4d. "

Selections of all Countries sent on approval.

Every Stamp guaranteed genuine and in perfect condition.

MY ONLY ADDRESS:

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Stamp Expert, Dealer and Publisher,

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For immediate cash to any amount. Collections of all descriptions, big and small loose lots of Colonial Stamps, especially early Imperforate Stamps and modern issues. I pay the very highest prices, which fact you can judge by figures for the following individual stamps which I require in quantities:—

ALL MINT.

Dominica, 6d., mult., bi-col., Gibbons	1/-	...	...	I pay	8 0
St. Kitt's, 2½d. "	1/6	...	...	"	1 9
Jamaica, 4d. "	—	...	...	"	1 6
" 2/- "	—	...	...	"	4 3
Nabha on India, 2½ annas	—	...	...	"	2 6
Barbadoes, 8d., bi-col., mult.	1/-	...	...	"	2 3
" 6d., " "	—	...	...	"	1 0

Commissions Paid on completion of purchase to anyone introducing me to big collections.

Dealers Financed to any extent on big deals at half-share in profit.

ALL STAMPS MUST BE SENT FOR INSPECTION.

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TO COLLECTORS:—Please note I have no Stamps for Sale, and only want to buy No exchange.

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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.

200 BRITISH COLONIALS, all different, including 5 Sudan, OSGS, &c. Quebec, Papua, Cyprus, Malta, etc., 3/9. No rubbish.—Henry, 35, Baronsmere, E. Finchley.

KELANTAN and Cuba, unused, free with Approval Sheets. 1d. postage.—J. B. Ellison, 2, Edinburgh Grove, Armley, Leeds.

ANOTHER BARGAIN. Packet B 60 contains: set 7 Transvaal (including 2d., 3d., and 6d. King); set 7 Canada; set 7 Cape Colony; set 18 India; 100 other stamps with 6d. and 1/- British Colonials, S. Nigeria, Gold Coast, Soudan, &c., &c. Catalogue value about 15/- Price 10d. post free. Collections wanted for cash.

F. W. KNIGHT, Jun.
Rock House, St. Sampson's, GUERNSEY, C.I.

16 Austria Jubilee, 1908, 1k. to 5k., 1/6 per set
" " " " " 10 kronen, 7/- each
2 India, 1903, 2 and 5 rupees ... 2/9 pair
2 S. Nigeria, 1908, 1/-, 2/6 ... 2/8 "
5 Portugal Republica, 10, 20, 50, 80, 100 reis ... 1/3 set
5 Transvaal, 1905, 2/- to £1 ... 25/- "
All stamps are in fine condition.
Approval Selections. Wholesale List Post Free.

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128, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, E.C.

GREAT BRITAIN

I hold the finest stock in the world of the stamps of Great Britain.

Over 300 Volumes to select from

I am always open to BUY really fine used and mint early issues and high values, also varieties & private issues.

Specimen Copy of my Weekly Circular containing latest offers and price list post free.

OSWALD MARSH,
Dept. 16, NORWOOD,
Established 1904. LONDON, S.E.

FINE COPIES.

Cyprus, set of 10 different	...	0 5
Gold Coast, set of 6 different (one a'amp 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,
Wood St. Chambers, St. Asaph-on-Sea.

Revised Scale for Advertisements in The Postage Stamp.

	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 0	1	0 0	1	18 9	1	17 0
Eighth Pages	12	0	11	0	10	0	9	0
Columns	1	12 0	1	10 0	1	7 6	1	5 0
Half Columns	17	0	16	0	14	0	12	0
Quarter Columns	9	0	8	6	7	0	6	0
Inches	4	6	4	3	4	0	3	0

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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170, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

We have an immense
**Stock of Rare Stamps
of all Countries.**

WE only sell stamps in finest condition at very reasonable prices. Want lists promptly attended to. We have over 200 Books, containing stamps up to the **Greatest Rarities**, ready to be sent on approval. A full list of these is published in every number of "Griebert's Philatelic Notes & Offers," of which a copy is sent gratis to all applicants.

We are always **BUYERS** of Important General or Specialized Collections, single rare stamps of any country, mixed lots, wholesale parcels, entire dealers' stocks, Government Reminders, also Proofs, Essays, etc.

HUGO GRIEBERT & CO.,

170, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

WM. HADLOW

GROVE PARK, LEE, KENT.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK—

- Mauritius, 1810, 10r. green and red on green, bank marked ... 2 6
- India, 2r., King, O.H.M.S., very fine 1 0
- Uruguay, 1910, 5c. on 50c., fine ... 0 7
- Siam, 1895-98, 4 atts on 24 atts, (S.G. 129), mint ... 5 0

Set of 8 mint Prussian Officials given to every applicant of my medium sheets who purchases 1/- from first sending.

COLLECTIONS BOUGHT.

Only address as above.
Bankers: London, County & Westminster Bank

SUPERB

Postally used specimens only. None but the finest.

- Hong Kong, 1903, 10c. single, (cat. 8d.) 0 3
- " " " 12c. (cat. 1/-) 0 4
- " " " 1904, 10c. mult., (cat. 9d.) 0 3
- " " " 50c. (cat. 2/-) 0 6
- " " " 1 dollar ... 0 9
- Gold Coast, 1907, 3d. purp. on yel. ... 0 2
- " " " 6d. dull & bt. purp. ... 0 4
- " " " 1/- blk. on grn. ... 0 8
- Sierra Leone, 1907, 2d. blue ... 0 3
- " " " 3d. purp. on yel. ... 0 3
- " " " 6d. dull & bt. purp. ... 0 6
- S. Nigeria, 1907, 3d. purp. on yel. ... 0 3
- " " " 1/- blk. on grn. ... 0 8
- " " " 2/6 blk. & red on bl. 2 0

Hundreds of other fine used Kings Heads.
See my Approval Selections of picked specimens at low prices.

W. BERRY,

21, Blycroft Street, Parsons Green, London, S.W.

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 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 krans, 2/-.

THE UNIVERSAL STAMP Co.,

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SUPERSEDES ALBUMS FOR STAMP COLLECTIONS.
Lawn & Barlow
22, Regent St. London

After seven years.

GANTON HOUSE,
MILTON ROAD,
BWINDON,
MARCH 8TH, 1911.

Gentlemen,
It is now SEVEN years since I mounted my collection in a Cistafile, and you might like to know that I am more delighted than ever with it. In fact I would not use an Album again UNDER ANY CONSIDERATION.

Yours truly,
VIVIAN MILES,
Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society.

Do it well.

GIVEN AWAY
"HOW TO ARRANGE A STAMP COLLECTION"
Lawn & Barlow

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.

New Hebrides on Fiji

(NEW COLOURS).

This week only. 1d. to 1/-, mint. Price 30/- per set. Very few in stock. Small issue. Cash with order.

HARRY FIRTH,
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FOREIGN STAMPS, guaranteed unpicked, 1 1/2 lbs. 1/8, postage 4d.—William Lewthwaite, Egremont, Cumberland.

TRY our Approval Selections.—Coraldo Stamp Co., 12, Westwick Gardens, Shepherds Bush.

THE RECENT

Uruguay Provisionals

5 mils on 1c. green, used ... 8d.
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.

P. L. PEMBERTON & Co.,
88, High Holborn,
London, W.C.

SELECTIONS ON APPROVAL.

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.

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PAPUA.
ALL MINT. each.

1d. ...	0 1
1d. ...	0 2
2d. ...	0 3
2 1/2d. ...	0 5
4d. ...	0 6
6d. ...	0 9
1/0 ...	1 4
2/6 ...	4 0

JOHN JAMES COATES,
19, Borough High Street, London Bridge, S.E.
Telephone 13882 Central. Established 1879.

SPECIAL OFFERS

- G.B. Levant, (S.G. 31-2-3-4) mint set of 4 26 0
- E. A. & Uganda, Single CC., 5r. superb 12 0
- Cayman Is., Single CA., 1/-, mint block of 4 ... 36 0
- B. C. A., 6d. mult., mint block of 4 ... 36 0
- S. Nigeria, Queen, 5/-, superb used ... 15 0
- Barbadoes, (S.G. 5), superb mint pair ... 15 0
- St. Vincent, Single CA., 1/-, superb ... 8 0
- Gambia, 1d on 3/-, mint ... 6 0
- Tobago, CC. 3d. purple-brown, mint ... 7 0
- New Hebrides, Single CA., 1d., superb used ... 9 0
- Turks Is., 1900, 6d. and 1/-, superb used 5 0
- Victoria, (S.G. 89), superb used ... 70 0
- Antigua, 1884, 1/-, v. fine used pair ... 30 0

A. LINDSAY,
LINDFORD, PORTOBELLO, MIDLOTHIAN.

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COLLECTIONS—General or Specialised (any country).
MIXED LOTS—unused or used.
BRITISH STAMPS USED ABROAD.
ENVELOPES OF ALL COUNTRIES.
CURIOSITIES AND RARE VARIETIES.

'THE BRITISH PHILATELIST'
(1/6 per annum, specimen on application) is publishing a series of elaborate articles on "British used abroad."

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52, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

The POSTAGE STAMP

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

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

No. 2. Vol. 8
(Whole Number 184)

8 APRIL, 1911.

Price 1d.

THE FLYING POST

Mails sent by Aeroplane at Allahabad

Enterprise in the Air.

A NUMBER of correspondents send us particulars from the Indian newspapers of what is described as the first aerial post. It will be remembered by many stamp collectors that during the siege of Paris in 1870, and in several other sieges, balloons—manned or otherwise—have been used for communication with the outer world. Captain W. Windham, a British officer, who has been associated with the aeroplane since its adoption by the Army, desired by means of practical experiment to demonstrate the utility of the aeroplane in such a situation as any city might find itself in case of war.

Obtaining permission from the Postmaster-General of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, approved and sanctioned by the Director-General of the Indian Post Office, the Captain recently made his experiment in the shape of the first official aerial post, which operated from the United Provinces Exhibition at Allahabad in February to a Post Office Receiving Station outside the Exhibition, and from thence the letters were despatched to their addresses in all parts of the world.

By Permission of
the Post Office.

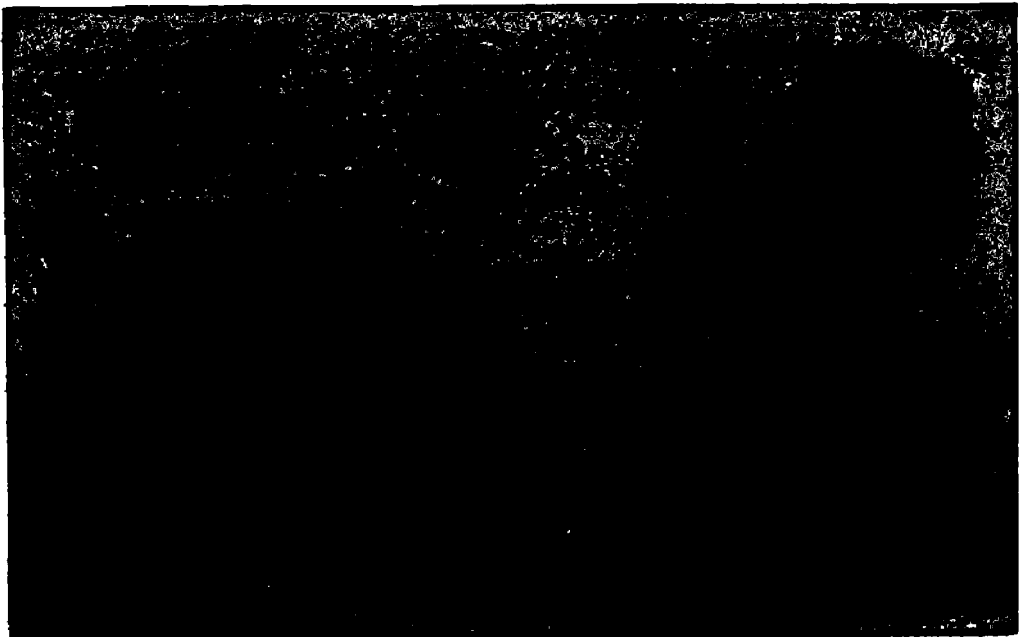
Both the Director-General and Postmaster-General were highly interested in the experiment and our

illustration, kindly supplied by Mr. W. T. Wilson, shows a postcard transmitted to the former, C. Stewart Wilson, Esq., . . . by the aerial post in question. The Exhibition Post Office used a special die for cancelling the stamp on letters by this mail the die being cut in the Postal Workshops at Aligarh, incorporating a design of the actual aeroplane which carried the aeronaut, Mons. H. Piquet, and the inscription within a double circle "First Aerial Post, U.P. Exhibition, Allahabad, 1911."

The manner in which letters were accepted for conveyance by this mail will be best understood by the following rules which senders had to observe.

Rules for the Flying Post.

1. Only postcards and letters not exceeding one ounce will be accepted.



A Postcard sent by The First Official Aerial Post at Allahabad.

2. Letters (or postcards) for transit must be addressed, stamped and fastened in the ordinary way. Enclose the letter or postcard in a second envelope, together with a British Postal Order for sixpence, and forward the same to care of the Chaplain, Holy Trinity Church, Allahabad, who has, by arrangement, undertaken to hand them over to the Postal Authorities. For convenience, eight annas in stamps will be accepted in lieu of the Postal Order for sixpence.

3. A British Postal Order for sixpence can be obtained at any Post Office in India for six and a half annas.

4. Letters and postcards will be received through the post or by hand to the above address up to Saturday the 18th February, 1911.

Any letter or postcard arriving after this date will be despatched in the ordinary way, but will not be carried by aeroplane, or the stamps impressed with the special design.

5. Local letters can be delivered by hand at the Oxford and Cambridge Hostel, but they must be stamped and accompanied by six annas in cash, for which a receipt will be given.

The Receiving Station.

This was chosen by the Postmaster-General, and was at Naini, so that the aeroplane had to cross the River Jumna from the Exhibition at Allahabad. The place was chosen as it is the nearest point on the main line between Calcutta and Bombay. From the receiving office the letters were despatched by rail in the ordinary way.

The Post Office would not sanction any charge above the ordinary postage being made, but the additional six annas was levied simply to avoid overloading the mail and was to be given without deduction as a donation to the new buildings of the Oxford and Cambridge Hostel, Allahabad, an institution engaged in educational work among the natives of India.

The subject has more to do with fancy postmarking than with philately, but we doubt not but that posterity may be curious over the large circular postmark on Indian stamps, so we illustrate it and add the following points from the batch of cuttings sent us by various correspondents in India and at home.

Tit-Bits of Information.

Some enthusiasts sent batches of letters, each letter bearing a stamp of different denomination to receive the special postmark.

One letter bore Indian stamps to the face value of Rs. 25.

Kings, Queens, and celebrities of many nations were included among the addressees.

About 5,500 letters, etc., were taken up by M. Piquet—and were landed safely at Naini.

The aviator signed about 400 postcards.

The mails were brought in two post office bags to the aviation shed where they were re-sealed by Mr. Bason, Postmaster, and tied to the bi-plane.

M. Piquet left the aviation ground a little after 3.30, circled twice round the ground, and then made straight for Naini.

He alighted gracefully in a specially prepared ground near the Central Jail after being about thirteen minutes in the air.

The mail-day was Saturday, February 18th. Letters for Calcutta were delivered on the Monday morning.

The Hostel benefits to the extent of about Rs. 2,100.

All the letters which bore sufficient stamps were registered whether asked for or not. The official number of registered letters is given by the Post Office as 931, or about one-sixth of the total.

An Allahabad correspondent tells us that the senders were mostly Europeans, "the taste of Philately being not cultured yet in the Natives."

A number of official letters bore O.H.M.S. stamps.

An Ode to the Penny Black

MR. F. G. Bing, the President of the Croydon Philatelic Society, sends me the following interesting verses taken from a recent number of *The Postman's Gazette* :

The Black Penny of 1840.

In eighteen-forty, be it said,
The first adhesive stamps were made,
To stick on letters that were paid,
To make all sure
That they would safely be convey'd
To port securé.

The stamps were black, engraved so nice :
"One Penny" on each told their price,
And water-mark'd with crown device,
And small of size,
The whole thing look'd a sacrifice
Of nation wise.

They bore the head of our late Queen,
As she in youthful days was seen,
In profile figure most serene,
To lead the way,
And show the world we had foreseen
The lack of day.

That day the dawn of greater sight
Revealed a portion of our might,
And link'd it in with black and white,
The world to run,
To carry tidings of delight,
Or grief begun.

Then other nations soon began
To take a pattern from our plan,
To send them forward in the van
With us apace,
To get the clearer visions scan,
Or better grace.

So Penny Black was pioneer,
Did organise and engineer
Until she made the whole thing clear,
With gain's salute,
That others safely could appear
Along the route.

Kirkwall, N.B.

W. LAIRD.

If you are interested in the Penny Black you should attend its Birthday Banquet at the Trocadero, on May 8th. Tickets may be had from R. Wedmore, 54, Park Road, West Dulwich.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

An American Stamp Case.



THE American journal, *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, states that A. M. Travers, who was acting Third Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States prior to the appointment of James J. Britt, was dismissed from the service on March 6th and later placed under arrest charged with violating the postal laws, which provide that no officer of the Post Office

Department shall sell any postage stamps for more or less than their face value. Travers is charged with receiving several thousands of dollars from the sale of stamps, but definite information as to the character of the stamps alleged to have been sold by him is not yet to hand.

More Work for the G.P.O.

The *Glasgow Herald* (21st March, 1911) states that there is a rumour in Excise circles that it is contemplated to discontinue the sale of stamps of all descriptions at the offices of the various Excise collectors as from April 1st. This will affect the whole of the kingdom. It is stated to be the intention of the authorities to transfer the whole of this extensive branch of business to the head local post office.

Distinctly U.P.

In our mind's eye says the *Pall Mall Gazette* (13th March, 1911) we can see philatelists all over the world struggling for the possession of a new rarity, lacking which their lives will be a blank. This is a postmark which reads: "First Aerial Post, U.P. Exhibition, Allahabad, 1911," and these magic words surmount the tiny picture of an aeroplane. But for fear the uninformed may think the abbreviated letters have anything to do with aviation, or the Scottish Kirk, we hasten to say that "U.P." means United Provinces, the central region which boasts the City of Allah as its capital and centre.

If this cryptic message is interesting, the story of its origin is vastly more so. There is an exhibition of Indian arts and manufactures now raging at Allahabad, and to mark the event Captain Windham, the well-known aviator, obtained the permission of the Indian postal department for a novel experiment. Those who know the working of that giant organization will marvel at the captain's temerity, but let that pass. An aviation station was established in the exhibition grounds, a die was specially cut for the postmark, and letters for the outside world were stamped and whisked away by aeroplanes en route for the ends of the earth. It ruffles the feathers of pride to have to confess that the immediate destination was merely the post office a mile away, but the fact remains that the first aerial post stands to the credit of India.

M.C.P.E.C. at the G.P.O. I

At the invitation of Mr. A. H. Harris, Secretary of the Modern Collectors' Philatelic Exchange Club, I revisited the new General Post Office the other Saturday. Mr. Harris had secured a permit for a small party of his members to see the operations of the Post Office under the very modern organisation of King Edward VII. building. My last visit was during the preparations for the Christmas rush and the visit with the Club elicited some new details, and enabled me to refresh my memory on other points.

There was a time when a certain other philatelic society used to organise excursions and visits to places of interest, but perhaps the pleasing custom has had to be dropped on account of the increasing size of the organisation which would make parties unwieldy. Such visits as that of the M.C.P.E.C. are most enjoyable and instructive when the parties are small, and I have no hesitation in saying that all present at the G.P.O. with Mr. Harris thoroughly appreciated his enterprise in arranging for that excursion into a world of letters.



The China Expeditionary Force Stamps.

The latest additions to the King's head stamps of India overprinted C.E.F. (China Expeditionary Force) are likely to be good. They were chronicled last week in *The Postage Stamp*. Mr. W. T. Wilson informs me that he believes the stamps are now used principally by the considerable numbers of Indian troops who are still stationed in China, as well as for general postal business at the British Base Post Office at Tientsin.

A Congress for Australian Philatelists.

Mr. C. F. Williams, Hon. Secretary of the first Australasian Philatelic Congress writes me that that gathering will be held at the King's Hall, Sydney, from the 12th to 21st October, 1911. A Philatelic Exhibition will be one of the functions, the dates of which have been fixed for the 20th and 21st October. Several gold and silver medals will be awarded for the best collections shown, subject to conditions which will be published later. Any of my readers desiring to enter portions of their collections should communicate with Mr. C. F. Williams, at P.O. Box 1751, Sydney, New South Wales.

This Year's Exhibitions.

Other exhibitions nearer home this year are the Vienna and Turin shows. The Vienna International Philatelic Exhibition is being held in conjunction with the 31st German Philatelistentag, and the period is September, which time ought to suit many collectors in this country for utilising their vacations for a trip

to the gay capital. Turin's stamp show will be held before the close of the great International Exhibition which is being held there this year. The Birmingham Congress authorities have, I believe, also arranged something in the way of a stamp show for this year.

To the philatelist who can get much time free for travel this year there are plenty of interesting events to journey to.

Red Letter Days of 1911.

The Red Letter Days of the present year are:—
May 8th. Penny Black Dinner in London. (A good send off).

June 7th—9th. The Third British Congress, Birmingham.

June 22nd. Coronation of H.M. King George V., London.

August. Twenty Fifth Anniversary Convention of the American Philatelic Society with Exhibition, at Chicago, U.S.A.

September 7th—17th. International Stamp Exhibition and German Congress, Vienna.

October. Stamp Exhibition in connection with the International Exhibition of Turin.

The Making of Postage Stamps.

A week or two ago the Treasury Bench was pluming itself on the fact that it had saved a good many thousands a year on the contract for postage stamps, which contract on its last expiry a wicked Tory Government had not thrown open to competition.

Some interesting figures have been elicited during the last few days by Mr. Touche. The penny and halfpenny stamps are issued in reams of 500 sheets of 240 stamps, or 120,000 stamps per ream. The weekly consumption is 400 reams of each sort, and Somerset House usually keeps six months' stock in hand; now it has only two months' supply; and as the supply under the new conditions has been very small—according to official answers less than one day's consumption in ten weeks—Mr. Touche will put another question in the course of a day or two.—*Morning Post* (22nd March, 1911).

The King George Stamps.

The report of the British Guiana Philatelic Society, to which I made a passing reference last week, contains an estimate of the number of Georgian stamps to be used in the British Empire. The number estimated is 535 in all, the face value of the lot being £64 3s. 5d. Of these the denominations up to and including 1s. number 404, the total face value being £6 14s. 3d., giving an average face value per stamp of just under fourpence.

The figures of the standard new issue service are thus worked out:—

Denomination.	Number.	Face Value.
Up to 1s.	404 ...	6 14 3
Up to 5s.	86 ...	12 19 1
Up to £5	45 ...	44 10 1
Total	535 ...	£64 3 5

SOME POSTAGE STAMP PRICES OF 1910

By Bertram T. K. Smith in the "Bazaar"

AMONG some of the notable prices realized at auction in London and elsewhere during the past year, the following may be mentioned. The prices indicated are for used specimens, except those marked *, which are for unused. Argentine 1899, 1 peso, inverted centre, fetched £15 against £20 in 1907. In British Guiana, 1850 issue, the 4c. orange sold for £20 and the 12c. blue, cut octagonally, for £10; another copy of the latter stamp, but cut square and on piece of original, fetched over three times that price, viz., £32. In Cape "woodblocks," second-grade copies of the 1d. red sold for £14 10s.* and £17*, and a fine pair of the same stamp realised the handsome sum of £70*; an unused 4d., blue, fetched £21*; the 1d. blue, "woodblock" error, sold for £30 and £38, but the copies were repaired. Ceylon, 1863, 9d. brown, wmk., "CC." perf. 13, sold for £13. Specimens of Gibraltar, 1889, carmine, value omitted, averaged a little over £18* apiece. Of Great Britain stamps, some notable items were the 9d. straw, 1862, Plate 5, sold for £31*, and the 1873, 6d. buff, Plate 13, on entire, for £20. The £1, brown "I.B. OFFICIAL," of 1890 (wmk. orb) fetched £53*, and the 1d., lilac, "GOVT. PARCELS," overprint inverted, £16 10s.* A Hawaii stamp of 1851—the 13c., blue, type 3—sold for £85 and another great rarity, viz., India, 1854, 4a. inverted head, realised £32, though the copy in question was cut round. In Moldavia, first issue specimens of the 27, 54, and 108 paras averaged less than £15 each, but it is unnecessary to say that the copies in question were of inferior quality. Some choice and curious Natal stamps were put up for sale; among them we note 1875, 1s., green, with curved

surchARGE "POSTAGE," in carmine, £27 10s.; 1875, 6d., violet, with "POSTAGE" double-printed, £15 15s.; and 1877, ½d. on 1d., with the "½" double-printed, £10 10s. In Newfoundland, the 6d. scarlet fetched £17 10s.* and two copies of the 1s., scarlet, £15 and £21 respectively. Two copies also of Oldenburg, 1852, 1/10th, were offered for sale, and realised £10* and £12* respectively. A stamp rarely seen nowadays is the ½ peso, rose, of Peru, a copy of which, on piece of original, went for £22. A St. Vincent 5s. "star" sold at £10, and the 4d. on 1s., vermilion, of the same colony, at £10 10s. A very high price, due to exceptional circumstances, is to be noted in the case of Saxony, 1850, 3pf., a copy of which, on original letter, reached £19 10s., as against a catalogue quotation of £12 10s. In Spain, we have to record three copies of the 1851 2 reales (£14, £16, £31*) and two rare "inverted frame" varieties, viz., 1865, 12c. perforated (£14) and 1867, 25m. (£22), the last-mentioned being a repaired copy. Of Swiss stamps, a "double Geneva," of the *interverti* sort, fetched £36. A standard West Indian rarity, the Turks Island 1s., lilac, sold for £16 10s., while a large accumulation of the rare provisionals of this colony, too numerous to be described here, realized good prices. Transvaal, 1877, 1d., brick-red variety with wider-spaced overprint, "V.B. TRANSVAAL" (S.G. No. 128) was knocked down at £42. Two copies of Tuscany, 3 lire, realised £22* and £23*, these very low prices being accounted for by the inferior condition of the specimens. A very rare United States stamp—the Brattleboro—fetched £61. The Western Australia, 2d., mauve, error of 1865-9 sold for £17 10s.* as against £14* in 1907.

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.

Brazil—(Vol. VII. p. 112).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that a new series of official stamps will shortly be issued, bearing a portrait of Marshal Hermes de Fonseca, the new President, and that the denominations will probably be the same as in the current set.

Canal Zone.—(Vol. VII. p. 216).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states, on the authority of a correspondent, that 499,000 of the 10 cents on 13 centesimos (chronicled on page 216 of the last volume) were overprinted, and also that one sheet was printed with inverted overprint. These stamps were overprinted twice, but our contemporary does not state which overprint was inverted, or whether both were.



France.—(Vol. VII. p. 15).—Owing to the small use of the 15 centimes denomination, in consequence of the reduction of the inland postal rate to 10 centimes in 1906, the old 15 centimes in the Sower type with lined background has continued in use. According to *La Circulaire Philatellique*, this value is shortly to appear with solid background. The same paper informs us that the 40 centimes and 50 centimes values are to be suppressed, but the issue of the 40 centimes was discontinued as long ago as April, 1906, according to M. Maury's book

Gaboon.—(Vol. VII. p. 156).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* gives the following quantities as having been printed of the new set inscribed "AFRIQUE EQUATORIALE":—

1 centime,	156,000.	35 centimes,	16,000.
2 centimes,	160,000.	40 "	16,000.
4 "	150,000.	45 "	15,000.
5 "	350,000.	50 "	5,000.
10 "	350,000.	75 "	7,000.
20 "	70,000.	1 franc	9,000.
25 "	70,000.	2 francs	7,000.
30 "	14,000.	5 "	4,500.

Great Britain.—(Vol. VIII. p. 8).—*Oswald Marsh's Weekly Circular* reports the discovery of an undoubtedly imperforate copy of plate 150 of the 1864 1d. rose-red Stamps from this plate have not hitherto been recorded as having been issued in this state.

White wove paper watermarked Large Crown of 1861.
Variety: imperforate.
1d. rose-red (Plate 150).

Italy.—(Vol. VII. p. 98).—The hitherto highly respectable Kingdom of Italy is going in for the commemorative business with a vengeance. A set is to be issued to commemorate the proclamation of Italian unity. We quote from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*;—

"The selection of the designs was entrusted to the Committees of the two Exhibitions of Rome and Turin, and these invited designs from the leading Roman and

Turinese artists. Four designs were selected for the values 2, 5, 10, and 15 cmi, two being by the painter Vittorio Grassi, one by Auguste S zanne, and a fourth by Enrico Morelli. The engraving has been entrusted to the State Printing Office at Turin.

"The stamps will, as before, be issued at a premium of 5 cmi. (1/2d.) each, the premiums going to the funds of the two Committees.

The 10c. design is headed 'POSTE ITALIANE,' and at foot is inscribed 'Cinquantesimo del Regno d'Italia Roma e Torino 1911—10 centesimi 10.'"

Kelantan.—(Vol. VII. p. 240).—We have to thank Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., for having sent us a set of the new Kelantan stamps, from 1 cent to 5 dollars. We find that we have erred in several of the colours which we have allotted to the various values. The list should be as follows:—



Wove paper (chalk-surfaced for 10c., 30c., 50c., \$1, \$2, \$5, and \$25), watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.

January, 1911.	1 cent dull green.
	3 cents carmine.
	4 " black and carmine.
	5 " green and carmine on yellow.
	8 " ultramarine.
	10 " black and purple.
	30 " mauve and carmine.
	50 " black and orange.
	1 dollar dull green and bright green.
	2 dollar " lake.
	5 " " bright blue.
	25 " " orange.

Morocco (German P.O.).—(Vol. VII. p. 240).—In addition to the 3 centimos on 3 pfennig, already recorded, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 3 pesetas 75 centimos on 3 marks, with the overprint spelt "Marokko" instead of "Marocco."

White wove paper, watermarked Lozenges. Perforated 14.
Carmine overprint.

March, 1911. 3 pesetas 75 centimos on 3 marks, violet-black.

Mozambique Company.—At a meeting of the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society, held on February 14th last, an used copy of the current 50 reis overprinted "REPUBLICA" (presumably diagonally, in red) was shown. We accordingly chronicle:—

White chalk-surfaced wove paper. Perforated 11 1/2.
Red overprint.

January, 1911. 50 reis brown and black.

Newfoundland.—(Vol. VII. p. 241).—In addition to the 1 cent and 2 cents already chronicled, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the 5 cents of the lithographed "Guy" series, with the compound perforation 12 x 14, though being oblong in shape it is perforated 14 horizontally and 12 vertically.

White wove paper. Perforated 14 x 12.
5 cents cobalt.

Nicaragua.—(Vol. VII. p. 223).—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* records another provisional for the Bluefields district of the Province of Zelaya. The 1 peso of 1909 is overprinted "B," and a new value, 5 centavos; in what colour, we are not informed.

White wove paper. Black (?) overprint.

January, 1911. 5 centavos on 1 peso orange-yellow.

The *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* tells us that the recent provisionals were authorised by an official decree, dated from Managua, December 11th, 1910, in the following quantities:—

80,000	surcharged 2c. (see Vol. VII. pp. 192, 223).
50,000	" 10c. on telegraph stamps.
253,000	" 10c. on postage stamps.
	(See Vol. VII. pp. 144, 223.)
15,000	" 15c. and "B" for Bluefields.
10,000	" 5c. and "B" for Bluefields.
	(See above).

By a decree dated December 12th, 1910, the Postmaster-General of Nicaragua was authorised to offer prizes of 100 to 150 pesos for the best designs for a new issue, and it was stated that a contract would be placed in February last for new stamps to the face value of \$5,000,000. There are to be two sets in different currencies, one for the Atlantic coast and the other for inland use.

Panama.—(Vol. VII. p. 241).—From *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* we learn that the 1 centesimo (of the 1909 series), with portrait of Vasco Nunez de Balboa, hitherto only issued with the Canal Zone overprint, has appeared without the overprint, but so far apparently only in the stamp booklets.

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

February, 1911. 1 centesimo de balboa green and black.

Portuguese Congo.—(Vol. VII. p. 223).—The provisionals overprinted on Angola stamps, recently chronicled by us, were authorised by a decree dated December 6, 1910, according to *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*. In addition to those already recorded, a 2½ reis was also mentioned in this decree; we shall, no doubt, receive it in due course. The following quantities were overprinted:—

2½ reis, 2,800.	10 reis, 11,200.
5 " 2,800.	15 " 11,200.

Southern Nigeria.—(Vol. VII. p. 82).—Mr. T. F. Marriner, Hon. Sec. of the Carlisle Philatelic Society, informs us that the head die of the current issue was retouched in 1905. He states that the first stamp to be printed from plates made from the retouched die was the 2/6 watermarked Crown and CA (multiple), and all subsequent printings have been from these new plates. The distinguishing characteristic of the original die is, he states, the broken shading on the King's cheek, while in stamps printed later than 1905 this shading is unbroken and clear.



TYPE.

We may remind our readers that on page 82 of the last volume we mentioned the reported existence of a new plate (or plates, because differences were noted both in the head and frame) for the 1d. value. We should be glad to have the opinions of Southern Nigeria specialists on this point.

Straits Settlements.—(Vol. VII. p. 117).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* informs us that "specimen" copies of the 25 dollars in the new large design, similar to the Nyassaland Protectorate high values, have been distributed. The colours are violet and blue on blue paper, watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). The current 25 dollars is in grey-green and black in the small De La Rue "Postage and Revenue" stock type.

Sweden.—(Vol. VII. p. 145).—The *Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung* records the issue of the new 1 öre in the usual low-value type, viz., that with the three crowns on a shaded circle surmounted by a crown.

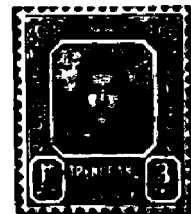
White wove paper. Perforated 13.
February, 1911. 1 öre black.



Tasmania.—(Vol. VII. p. 157).—The *Australian Philatelist* has been shown copies of the pictorial 6d. which are stated to exhibit signs of a redrawing of the centre. It is said that the appearance is coarser-looking than before, the lines representing the water running over the falls having been deepened, and the background of trees is now a mere mass of dots and dashes. This "redrawn" stamp is reported with both perforations, 12½ and 11.

Timor.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has been shown a very interesting uncatalogued variety of the 1885 issue of this Portuguese Colony, viz., the 50 reis green of Maçao overprinted "TIMOR" in black. The 50 reis deep blue has only hitherto been recorded overprinted "TIMOR." The copy in question was perforated 13½.

1885. *White wove paper. Perforated 13½. Black overprint.*
50 reis green.



Trengganu.—(Vol. VII. p. 193).—Two new values, 30 cents red and lilac and 2 dollars carmine and green, have been, or are to be, added to the Trengganu set, according to *Dis Post*. We will chronicle them when we have more definite information.

United States.—(Vol. VII. p. 193).—The *Philatelic Gazette* chronicles the 3 cents and 10 cents with the single-lined USPS watermark. The list of ordinary stamps on the new paper now stands as follows:—



White wove paper, watermarked USPS (single-lined). Perforated 12.

1 cent green.	4 cents brown.
<i>Imperforate.</i>	5 " blue.
2 cents carmine.	6 " orange.
<i>Imperforate.</i>	8 " olive.
3 " deep violet.	10 " yellow.

Venezuela.—(Vol. VI. p. 227).—According to the *Madrid Filatelico*, an entirely new issue is being prepared, special paper and ink being employed to prevent attempts at fraudulent cleaning. The ordinary stamps are to show portraits of sundry South American celebrities. The values, colours, and portraits are stated to be as follows:—

ORDINARY POSTAGE STAMPS.

A. For Foreign Postage.

5 centimos green	... (General Francisco Miranda).
10 " red	... " " " "
15 " grey	... (General Rafael Urdaneta).
25 " dark blue	... " " " "
50 " magenta	... (General Simon Bolivar).
1 bolivar yellow	... " " " "

B. For Inland Postage.

5 centimos blue	... (Doctor José Vargas).
10 " yellow	... (Doctor José Cecilio de Avila).
25 " grey	... (Doctor Miguel José Sanz).
50 " red	... (General A. Guzmán Blanco).
1 bolivar green	... (Doctor Andrés Bello).
3 bolivares magenta	... (General José Antonio Páez).
10 " violet	... (Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho).
20 " light blue	... (General Simon Bolivar).

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

These are stated to be in the current design, but with centre throughout in black but the current set answers this description. However, we give the colours:—

5 centimos green and black.
10 " red "
25 " dark blue "
50 " magenta "
1 bolivar yellow "

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.

NOVELTIES

ALL UNUSED.

URUGUAY	... 1910, 5 mils. on 1c. green	... 0 2
BORNEO	... 1911, 25c. grn. (large bicoloured)	0 10
	50c. blue	1 6
	\$1. brown	2 9
	\$2. lilac	5 6
	\$5. lake	13 6
	\$10. vermilion	27 0
FEDERATED MALAY STATES	... \$25, M.C.A.	... 67 6
FIJI	... 6d. purple	... 0 8
	1/- black on green	... 1 2
FINLAND	... 2, 5, 10, 20, 40, pen. set of 5	... 1 3
BULGARIA	... A beautiful new pictorial series	
	1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15ct., set of 6	... 0 6
	25, 30, 50ct., 1, 2, & 3 leva, set of 6	... 7 6
BAVARIA	... A striking series with portrait of the Prince Regent	
	3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80 pf., 1m., set of 10	... 4 3
	2m., 2½d., 3m., 3.6d., 5m. 5/9d., 10m., 11/6., 20m.,	... 23 0

All the above are unused.

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POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

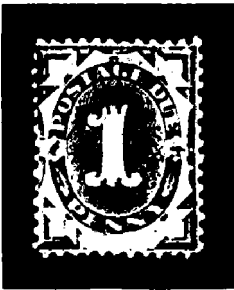
BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 7

Australian Commonwealth.

Issue of 1902.

The Australian Commonwealth was proclaimed on January 1st, 1900, and all the various Government Departments of the different States were united under one head. With regard to the Post Office Departments each State has continued the use of its separate stamps, but has had to make certain additions required by the central postal authorities. Only two of the States, viz., New South Wales and Victoria, had made use of postage due stamps. These two States were allowed to continue to use their separate postage due issues, but a uniform series appeared in June, 1902, for use in Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. New South Wales also used certain values of the Commonwealth set, viz., 5d., 10d., 1s., and 2s., which were not included in her own separate series. After some twelve months or so the Commonwealth stamps finally superseded the New South Wales issues.



The design of these stamps was similar to those of New South Wales, but all values, except the 5d., 10d., 1s., and 2s., shewed a white blotch in place of the letters "N.S.W." at the bottom of the design; in the 5d., 10d., 1s., and 2s., which were the values not included in the New South Wales set, the space at the bottom is filled in with shading. No doubt entirely new dies had to be engraved for these denominations, while in the others the letters "N.S.W." were removed from each electro.

These stamps were typographed at the Government Printing Office at Sydney in sheets of 120 stamps in 2 panes of 60 in 10 rows of 6 on paper watermarked Crown and N.S.W.: this paper was chalk-surfaced. The perforation was done by two different single-line machines, one perforating 11½, 12, the other 11.

These stamps were not supposed to be on sale to the public unused, but the following printed notice was issued by the General Post Office, at Brisbane, permitting their sale at face value in a cancelled condition:—

"SALE OF LIGHTLY POSTMARKED POSTAGE STAMPS

"Postage stamps issued in the several States of the Commonwealth, lightly postmarked, may be purchased at their full face value.

"Complete sets of lightly postmarked postage due stamps may be purchased at the General Post Office, Brisbane, at their full face value. They cannot be obtained unmarked, or in less quantities than a complete set."

The Australian Postal Guide for February, 1903, also contained the following:—

"Complete sets of postage due stamps, lightly postmarked, may be purchased at their full face value; they may not be sold singly unless postmarked."

In spite of the above notices frequent applications were made by stamp dealers and others to purchase these postage due stamps, and, accordingly, the following circular letter was issued, at last giving permission for the sale of this category of stamps in unused state:—

"Commonwealth of Australia,
"Postmaster-General's Department,
"Melbourne,
"5th May, 1904.

"GENTLEMEN,

"With reference to previous correspondence respecting your desire to purchase postage due stamps from this Department, I have the honour, by direction, to inform you that the Postmaster-General has decided that such stamps may now be supplied singly or otherwise and cancelled or uncancelled, at their face value, upon application being made to the Deputy Postmaster-General of the State to which the stamps belong. The Deputy Postmasters-General of the several States have been instructed accordingly.

"I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
"Your obedient servant,
"ROBT. T. SCOTT,
"Secretary."

Reference List.

Chalk-surfaced white wove paper, watermarked Crown and N.S.W. Perforated (a) 11½, 12; (b) 11; (c) 11 × 11½, 12.

June, 1902.	½d. emerald green.
	Perforated a.
	1d. emerald green.
	Perforated a, b, c.
	2d. emerald green.
	Perforated a, c.
	3d. emerald green.
	Perforated a.
	4d. emerald green.
	Perforated a, c.
	5d. emerald green.
	Perforated a, b, c.
	6d. emerald green.
	Perforated a.
	8d. emerald green.
	Perforated a.
	10d. emerald green.
	Perforated a, c.
	1s. emerald green.
	Perforated a, b, c.
	2s. emerald green.
	Perforated a, c.
	5s. emerald green.
	Perforated a.

Issue of 1902-4.

The white blotch at the bottom of the design of most of the values of the new Commonwealth postage due stamps seemed very unsightly, and accordingly, these denominations gradually appeared with the space filled in with shading like the 5d., 10d., 1s., and 2s. of the set as first issued. The ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d. were the first to appear in the modified design: according to an article in the *Australian Journal of Philately* for July, 1905, they were issued on October 8th, 1902, but they were chronicled in philatelic

journals at widely different dates from January, 1903, to early in 1904. The 5s. was issued in June, 1903. In November, 1903, two new values, 10s. and 20s., made their appearance, both in the modified type. The 6d. and 8d. were issued in the modified type in March, 1904.

All these stamps were typographed, as the former issue, at the Government Printing Office, at Sydney, on a chalk-surfaced paper, watermarked Crown and N.S.W., in sheets of 120 stamps in 2 panes of 60 in 10 rows of 6. The perforation was also from two single-line machines, sometimes used in combination.

There is a "split" provisional to be recorded in this issue, viz., the 1d. bisected and each half used as $\frac{1}{2}$ d. A Custom Duty of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. was imposed under the Federal Tariff on all foreign advertisements, at the rate of 3d. per lb., with the minimum of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on circulars, etc., sent by book post. This duty was collected by means of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. postage due stamps, which were affixed to the circulars as if there were $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to pay for deficient postage. Apparently there was a sudden call on the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. postage due stamps for this purpose about September, 1904, and the 1d. in the modified type, perforated 11, was bisected and each half served as a $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamp.

Reference List.

Chalk-surfaced white wove paper, watermarked Crown and N.S.W. Perforated (a) 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12; (b) 11; (c) 11 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12.

October 8th, 1902.	$\frac{1}{4}$ d. emerald green.	Perforated b, c.
	1d. emerald green.	Perforated a, b, c.
	2d. emerald green.	Half used as $\frac{1}{4}$ d. (perf. b).
	3d. emerald green.	Perforated a, b, c.
	4d. emerald green.	Perforated a, b, c.
March, 1904.	6d. emerald green.	Perforated a, b, c.
	8d. emerald green.	Perforated b, c.
June, 1903.	5s. emerald green.	Perforated c.
November, 1903.	10s. emerald green.	Perforated a, b, c.
	20s. emerald green.	Perforated b.

To be continued.

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., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

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EDITED BY FRED. J. MELVILLE.

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THE YOUNG COLLECTOR STAMPS WE OUGHT TO KNOW

BY THE EDITOR



THE stamps of British New Guinea (now under the name of Papua) are of curious interest on account of the view engraved from a photograph. The best description of the curious vessel known as the *lakatoi* is in the book "Two Years

Among New Guinea Cannibals," by Mr. A. E. Pratt, from which I quote:

Those who are familiar with the postage stamp of British New Guinea must, no doubt, have often wondered what manner of strange craft is depicted thereon. The stamp bears the representation of a boat, or rather a raft, carrying two gigantic sails resembling the wings of some weird bird, and the whole appearance of the vessel is one that arouses curiosity. . . . This is the *lakatoi*, the remarkable trading vessel of the hereditary potters of Hanuabada, a little village not far from Port Moresby. The hamlet, with its neighbour, Elevada, is built partly on land and partly on piles in the water; but while the land part of Hanuabada stands on the mainland, that part of Elevada which is not aquatic is founded on an island.

The inhabitants belong to the Motu tribe, and their numbers do not exceed 800. Their long, grass thatched huts rise from sixteen to twenty feet above land or water, and each has its little landing-stage on a lower tier. The main poles supporting these structures are of rough-hewn tree trunks driven down into the soft sand. At a height of from five to six feet above the water the natural forks of the main poles are retained, and across these logs are laid, forming a rude platform. Ladders of very irregular construction give access almost at haphazard, from stage to stage. Looking through the village below the houses, the eye encounters a perfect forest of poles, and between the dwellings in this queer Venice of the East run little waterways just wide enough to let a canoe pass along without grazing its outriggers. The houses themselves each contain only one living apartment. In and out among the houses ply the dug-out canoes, and a very charming feature of the village is its crowd of children playing with toy *lakatois*.

. . . The people of Hanuabada are an agreeable and rather comely race. They are typical south-east coast natives, with shock heads of black wiry hair. The women, who carry on the characteristic industry of the place—the work in earthenware—are lithe, picturesque figures in their long *ramis* or kilts of grass.

It is a curious fact that, although the Hanuabada and Elevada people live actually on waters that teem with fish, they are poor fishermen, being, in fact, too lazy to follow that craft. They are accordingly helped in this industry by the Hula people, whose fishing fleet presents at night one of the most weirdly picturesque sights in Papua. . . .

For weeks before the annual trading expedition Hanuabada is full of life. At every turn one comes upon women crouching on the ground, fashioning lumps of clay into the wonderfully perfect pottery for which the village is famous. The men folk, although they do not condescend to take part in the actual fashioning of the pots, are good enough to dig the clay, which they take out of the ground with a stone adze—a flat stone blade lashed to the shorter extremity of a forked stick, the longer extremity forming the handle. . . .

When many hundreds of pots have been completed the Hanuabada people begin to think about the disposal of their wares. Their great market is Paruru, a long way up the coast. They barter their pottery for sago with the

natives of that district, and it is very curious to note that this extensive trading organisation on the part of an utterly savage people has been in existence from time immemorial, and is no imitation of European methods. To reach Paruru the potters must undertake a perilous voyage, for which they are dependent on the tail of the south-east monsoon.

Then comes the preparation of the craft, the *lakatois*. Several hundred large dug-out canoes are brought together, and are moored side by side at the landing stages in groups of six or ten. While this is being done many people are out in the forest cutting rattans and bamboos for lashing the dug-outs together, and for the upper framework of the rafts. Across the canoes, after they have been ranged at the proper distance (amidships, about six inches apart, although their taper ends cause a wider gap at bow and stern), are placed long bamboos, extending a considerable distance beyond the port and starboard sides of the outermost pair. Along the gunwales of each canoe, at regular intervals, stout bamboo uprights are erected, and to these the horizontal cross bamboos are strongly lashed with fibre and cane, until the whole framework is perfectly rigid. To the cross framework the potters fix down a floor of split bamboo, and all round the outer edges they wreath dried grass to prevent slipping as one steps on board. This platform overlaps all round the raft fore and aft, and the cross pieces are very strong and firmly lashed. Openings are left in the floor above each dug-out to enable the pottery to be stored in the holds of the canoes. A clear space is left on the platform, extending about six feet from bow to stern, and on the whole of the intervening space houses are erected in skeleton bamboo framework. These can be entirely covered in with mats to afford a shelter in stormy weather, or in rain. The roofs as well as the sides are formed with mats. Wooden masts are now stepped amidships, and held in place with stout stays of fibre, and then the *lakatoi* is ready to receive its sails. These resemble vast kites, and were formerly made of native matting stretched upon an outer frame of bamboo, but are now made of calico. It is difficult to describe their form, and they can best be understood by a study of the illustration. [Vide the postage stamp vignette].

Why the strange segment should be cut out of the upper part, leaving two great wings, I have never been able to discover. The sails of the *lakatoi* are of themselves—things apart. Being stretched on a frame they cannot bulge, but swing like boards. Their points rest on the deck and work freely in a socket. The sails are hung lightly to the masts by braces, and there is no clewing up. In spite of their rigidity they are quite manageable, and in case of sudden squalls can easily be let go. The *lakatoi* is now ready for use—perhaps the most remarkable-looking craft that ever went to sea—and has only to be tested. From the rigging and the sails float long streamers of Papuan grass decorations, and the fleet of eight or ten *lakatois* now lying off Hanuabada affords, as the sun strikes the brown sails, a really charming spectacle.

Mr. Pratt goes on to describe the trial trips made by the more cautious natives, and the festivities of the day before the *lakatois* set sail. The steering of the vessels is apparently done from behind with two poles slightly flattened at the ends, and forward, for certain emergencies, they use a small Chinese sweep. The captains know nothing of the science of navigation, and sail their vessels by cross bearings, or—when out of sight of land—by sheer instinct.

This, then is the quaint subject of one of the most picturesque postage stamps collectors know—a *lakatoi* in full sail before the village of Hanuabada.

Queries and Correspondence from Young Beginners should be addressed to the Editor.

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Gt. Britain, 1847, 1/- octagonal (cat. 6/-)	2	0
Do., "Army off" 1/4d. red & 1/4d. grn.	...	0
Queen, mint, (cat. 1/4)	...	0
Do., "I.R." 1/4d. red, Queen, mint, (cat. 1/-)	...	0
Do., "I.R." 1/4d. lilac, Queen, mint, (cat. 9d.)	...	0
Pahang, 1898, 4 on 8c., mint, (cat. 1/6)	0	6
Do., 1898, block of 4	...	2
Persia, 1909, 1 kr., vio. and silver, (cat. 6)	0	2
Do., 1909, 5kr. choc. & gold, (cat. 2/-)	0	6
St. Helena, 1883, 1/- mint, (cat. 4/-)	...	1
13 Nyassa, 1901, complete, 2 1/2 to 300r.	1	9
3 "do., 1911, surchd., "Republica"	...	0
6 Bolivar, 1884, complete (cat. 14/8)	3	0

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This Stamp is lacking in almost all Collections.

SIAM, 1899.

1 Att green, the rejected type, a few sheets of which were put into circulation by accident
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Stamps for the Society's Collection were received from Mrs. H. B. Young and acknowledged with thanks.

The Hon. Librarian reported several additions to the Library.

At the conclusion of formal business, the Hon. Vice-President (Mr. J. Dunbar Heath) read his paper on "The Importance in Philately of a Knowledge of the methods of Production of Postage Stamps." This instructive and interesting paper was highly appreciated by all members present and fully deserved the vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Fred. J. Melville, who congratulated the Society on having such an important stamp manufacturer as Mr. Heath among their members. Needless to say the vote of thanks, seconded by Mr. S. Chapman and supported by a few words from the chair, was carried with enthusiasm. Mr. J. Dunbar Heath thanked the members for the kind reception they had given him and offered his assistance to any member should he wish any information about the print of a particular stamp.

A very enjoyable evening closed at 8.10 p.m.

H. A. Slade, Hon. Secretary, "Killaha," St. Albans.

THE CROYDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A meeting was held on Wednesday March 22nd, at the Y.M.C.A., Croydon. The Chair being taken by the President, Mr. F. G. Bing.

Acknowledgement was made to Mr. Holmes and Mr. Walker for further donations to the Society's forgery collection. Formal business being concluded, the remainder of the evening was devoted to a display with notes of the stamps of Holland, by Mr. B. B. Kirby.

A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Kirby, proposed by the President, concluded the meeting.

W. G. Walder, Hon. Sec.

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

A meeting was held on Thursday March 23rd, at the Express Creamery when a "single country display" was given by the members. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Mead, the meeting was presided over by the Rev. H. C. Bond, M.A. Displays were given by the following:—The Rev. H. C. Bond, Dutch Indies: well advanced arranged by the catalogue; Mr. J. B. Boulton, Chhill, 1881 issue, and a fine copy of 5c. on bluish 1853 on entire; Mr. J. C. Dallimore, Cape of Good Hope, including several interesting used blocks; Mr. Jack Dallimore, Denmark, a very complete little collection; Mr. Double (Newhaven), Argentine, including several scarce varieties; Miss Foster, Leeward Islands, complete mint with one exception; Mr. J. Ireland, Nicaragua, Salvador, a gorgeous display (of reprints); Mr. C. J. Smith, Cook Islands practically complete mint, well written up, by Mr. D. C. Smith; Mr. W. E. Smith, Naples, Parma, San Marino, Sicily, Tuscany, Benadir and the Italian Foreign Post Offices, a very fine lot of these scarce stamps.

The Chairman expressed the sympathy of the members with Miss Foster and Mr. W. E. Smith, who were kept from the meeting through illness, but he was very pleased they had done their duty by the Society and sent their displays all the same.

J. Ireland, 103, Western Road, Hove.

League Advertisement Slip.

8 April, 1911.

Cut this out.

SPECIAL BARGAINS I I

Br. Honduras, 1905, 5 cts. mult.	...	0	3
Bulgaria, 1910, 1 on 3 stot.	...	0	2
Chill, 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
" " 7 cts. blue green	...	0	1 1/2
" " 3 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
" " 25 cts.	...	0	3 1/2

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THE CULT OF THE CURIOUS (see page 27).

The POSTAGE STAMP

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

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all Classes of Stamp Collectors

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Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Literary Season.



THE Earl of Crawford's library catalogue is now complete, and the Philatelic Literature Society's edition was issued to members last week. The Royal Society's new work on New South Wales is also being published this month, or at least the first of the two parts into which the whole subject has been divided. These two works, together with Mr. Howes's *Canada*, will impart a literary im-

portance to the present season unequalled in any philatelic season in the past.

The Multiplication of Societies.

For weal or woe, we can at least point to one achievement in the progress of the League which was established a year or so ago in connection with this journal. That one achievement is the success which has attended the efforts of the League to promote the formation of new societies. Not that the credit is greatly ours; it is more to the credit of those earnest, sympathetic philatelists, who, realising their own and other collectors' isolation in their particular districts, have given of their time and their talents to the work of establishing philatelic societies where there have not been any such societies before. There are, I know, a few short-sighted individuals who doubt the wisdom of multiplying the number of such bodies. I have no doubt the policy of the Postage Stamp League in encouraging and aiding the formation of new societies in new districts is all for the best interests of Philately. The only reasonable doubt as to the desirability of increasing the number of societies, is where people start new ones where others already exist and are doing serious plodding work towards our ideal of propagating the knowledge of the pleasures we find in philately.

The Seaports Philatelic Society.

The latest new society to be formed in association with the League goes by the breezy title of the Seaports Philatelic Society, which is to welcome members from Folkestone, Hythe, Dover, and Deal. And I suppose if my Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports had aught of the philatelist in him he would be right welcome too, for, though the other "ancient towns" which come within his sphere be not enumerated (the word comes glibly on census morn), they are all clearly within the range of the new society. Will all those collectors who reside in the seaports or the Cinque Ports communicate with the Honorary Secretary of the new society, who is Miss W. Brandreth Gibbs, Keppel, Shorncliffe Road, Folkestone West?

Trengganu.



A correspondent writes that "on page 4 Mr. Ireland states that Trengganu stamps are not used on letters going outside the State. We can assure you that so far from this being the case all the letters and the large bulky registered packages that we have received from Trengganu since the stamps were issued have been prepaid in full with Trengganu stamps and nothing else." I have searched page 4 and find no such statement there. True Mr. Ireland quotes some of my remarks published on June 4, 1910, six months or so before the opening of the Trengganu post office. "There is as yet, no Trengganu cancellation," and the other points quoted by Mr. Ireland are statements affecting the period prior to the opening of the post office. *The Postage Stamp* which received letters and postcards from Trengganu by the first mail consequent upon the opening of the Post Office has given its readers the fullest information on Trengganu, and we shall in the course of a week or two publish the whole history of the stamps in the form of a special article with some unique illustrations. Of course there is now a Trengganu cancellation, and there has been one since the first day of the opening of the Post Office. The stamps too are valid for postage throughout the Postal Union.

Rhodesian Penny Postage.



Rhodesia has now adopted penny postage, dating from April 1st. Unless I am mistaken, there only remains the Australian Commonwealth without penny postage in the British Empire, and next month will remove the Commonwealth from the invidious

distinction of being the solitary exception. With the new postage rate on April 1st there began the novel interchange of stamp packets between the Junior Philatelic Society of London and the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia. Each society has invited its members to contribute sheets to a special packet for circulation amongst the members of the other, and the first J.P.S. packet for Rhodesia, despatched by the mail on April 1st, contained sheets to the value of £110. The enterprise is due to the activities of Mr. D. S. Darkin, of 303, Green Lanes, London, N. (the J.P.S. Exchange Superintendent), and to Mr. W. P. Simon, the Hon. Secretary of the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia.

A Million Increase in Postal Revenue.

In the account of the Revenue of the United Kingdom for the quarter ending March 31st, 1911, there is an increase in the Post Office Revenue of £255,000. The Revenue for the quarter ending on March 31st, 1911, was £6,155,000, as against £5,900,000 in 1910. For the complete year ending March 31st, 1911, there is an increase of exactly one million in the Post Office Revenue—£19,220,000, as against £18,220,000 in the year ending March 31st, 1910. These figures are exclusive of the Post Office Telegraph and Telephone services.

When is a French Stamp not a French Stamp?



I illustrate the new type of New Hebrides stamps, which have already been discussed at some length in *The Postage Stamp*. I note one firm is distributing the French issue as

"British Colonials" because "they have been printed in London on paper watermarked multiple CA and Crown." But does that turn French stamps into British Colonials? Anyway, the stamps are of a curious breed, and I doubt not that subscribers to new issue services will be glad enough to get them along with their British Colonials. I quote Messrs. Whitfield King's interesting note on the issue, from their novelty list:—

"The new stamps for the French Post Office have been issued, and as they have been printed in London on paper watermarked multiple C.A. and Crown, we shall distribute them as British Colonials. They possess an unique interest from the fact of stamps issued for a Republic bearing an Imperial crown for a watermark, and it is not improbable that for this reason they may shortly be replaced by an unwatermarked set. The design of the new stamps is an extraordinarily fanciful one, and judging from the past history of the islands, one might imagine it to be a native representation of a missionary being converted into soup in the large central pot, to be subsequently served up in the smaller pots around, and eaten with the two long loaves of French bread propped up on either side."

Information Wanted.

The Editor will be obliged to any reader who can furnish him with biographical details, portraits, etc., concerning the following artists, engravers, and inventors:—

- Henry Archer, the inventor of perforating.
- Vittorio Grassi, painter.
- Auguste Sézanne, artist.
- Enrico Morelli, artist.
- Hartberger, Schmidl, Schvepfer, J. Radnitzki, Tautenheim, sen., Tautenheim, jun., engravers, Austria.
- Thomas Chubbuck, engraver, ? Brattleboro (Vt.), U.S.A.
- George W. Babcock, engraver, ? Providence (R.I.), U.S.A.
- J. M. Kershaw, engraver, ? St. Louis (Mo.), U.S.A.

The Late Mons. Roty.



I note with regret the announcement of the death of M. Louis Oscar Roty, the sculptor, whose 50 centimes silver coin for the French Republic provided the model for the Sower type of French stamps. M. Roty was born in Paris on June 12th, 1846, and studied his art under Augustin Dumont, at the Ecole des Beaux Arts. He was among the most noted

of the modern French medallists, and became a member of the Academie des Beaux Arts in 1888. The honour of admission to the Legion d'Honneur was conferred upon him in 1885, and in 1889 he became Officer of the Legion.

Sorrows of an Engraver.

M. Roty's personal association with philately is slight, but the vicissitudes of his "Sower" in postal use will serve to perpetuate his memory among philatelists even when they are not generally familiar with the leading lights of the artistic world. The graceful figure of the Sower on the 50 centimes coin was already the property of the French Government when, by a decree of October 16th, 1902, that Government adopted it as a successor to the artless "Droits de l'homme" type. The veteran engraver, M. E. Mouchon, was entrusted with the engraving, and the many annoyances he experienced in the various changes and indignities which his *Semeuse* had to undergo before the Government was satisfied, caused him to lament to Mr. Franz Reichenheim (*London Philatelist*, December, 1907) that—"I experienced so much annoyance when executing this work, that I can only look back at it with great sorrow."

Errors of Artistry.

Every collector is familiar with the general features of the Roty *Semeuse*. The female figure is in old Roman attire, with long open hair and a Phrygian cap, walking (as it first appeared) over a newly ploughed field, and carrying a full bag under her left arm, out of which she sows corn with her right hand. From the first there were two errors of artistic execution in the stamp design. As evidenced by the long flowing hair, the damsel appeared to be sowing against the wind, an error which had a parallel in the great English painter, Sir David Wilkie, who painted a horse without a bit, but foaming at the mouth. A more vulgar error was that the side of the figure exposed to the sun is shaded, whereas the other side, away from the sun, is light and clear.

THE CULT OF THE CURIOUS

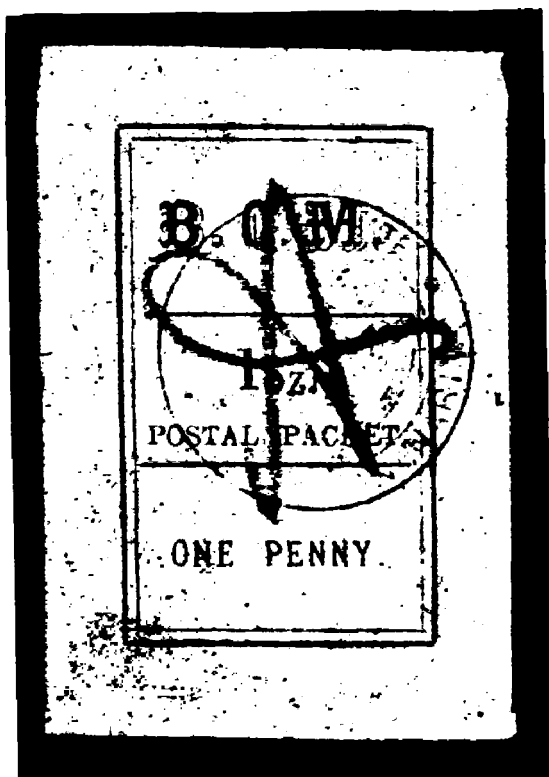
BY FRED W. EDWARDS, F.R.P.S.L., F.C.S. (*President Swadlincole Philatelic Society*)

PROBABLY in no other pastime can those whose cult is the curious, who delight in deviations, and are fond of "freaks" satisfy their souls so much as in stamp collecting.

The very nature of stamps, the possibilities of printing, and the unlimited scope afforded to the designers and engravers of stamps, all tend to furnish great diversity of design, and hence arise the glorious opportunities for individual tastes to assert themselves—as they sometimes do with a vengeance!

Stamps Large and Small.

In a subject like stamps it would hardly be thought possible to have such a marked contrast in the matter of superficial area, as is seen between the rather rare issues of the British Consular Mail of Madagascar, 1884-1886,—the largest postage stamps in the world—and the diminutive "¼ gr." stamps issued in Brunswick in 1857; but this, the smallest stamp in the world is generally collected and catalogued in blocks of four.*

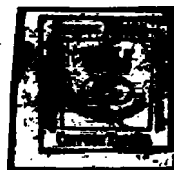
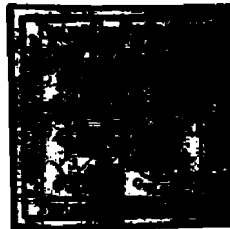


Contrary to the general rule, in the smallest stamp in the world, it is not a case of "good stuff going in small compass" as the massive Madagascar stamps are far more valuable.

*Our contributor's selection of the largest and the smallest known stamps is not quite the selection we should make ourselves. The largest postage stamps we know are the United States newspaper stamps of 1865; the smallest stamps those of Bolivar (Colombia), 1863-1866. The Mecklenburg-Schwerin ¼ stamps are smaller than the Brunswicks.—EDITOR.

Multum in parvo, and Much ado about little.

Speaking of "good stuff going in small compass," the highest values of the British South Africa Co.'s stamps of £10, £20 and £30, and the £10 and £25 of British Central Africa stand for something substantial in stamps, whilst the ¼c. Spanish newspaper stamp issued in nearly a dozen shades during 1872-77, is probably the lowest value stamp in the world, 400 of them being equivalent to about 7d. in our currency; and this stamp also claims our notice on account of its small size as well as its smallest value.

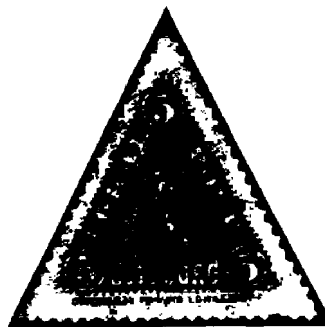


The Rarest and the Commonest Stamps.

It is far easier to specify the rarest stamp in the world, which is, of course, the famous 2d. blue "Post Office" Mauritius of 1847*, than to name the commonest stamp in the world; but when the writer was at school, the very commonest and most worthless stamp in the world was, in his opinion, judging by its marketable or "swapping" value, some particular specimen which he badly wanted out of some other fellow's collection!

Curiosities of Shape.

For a curiosity of shape, the familiar Cape triangulars merit mention, but Djibouti, Liberia and Obock



*The 1c. black on magenta, British Guiana, 1856, is unique, and is therefore about twelve times rarer than the Mauritius. It is the rarest stamp in the world bar none.—EDITOR.



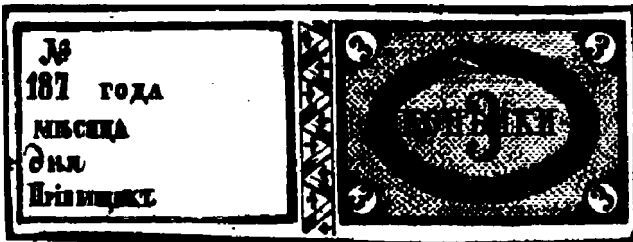
The First Stamp and the Last.



world, and that it will most likely be stuck on a letter written by some British multi-millionaire, who, just previous to the making of his Will and the end of the world, desires to send a letter to the Exchequer protesting against the death duties of the British Budget !*

Counterfoil Stamps.

For a curiosity in stamps, the Russian Rural post of Kotelnich furnishes a striking example: several of the stamps issued from this post bear a counterfoil, which the postal clerks detached and wrote the number and date of the letter thereon, in order to keep a check on the number of letters sent.



Queer Cancellations.

For a curiosity in cancellations, we must award the palm to the Isle of Sicily, whose former king, "Bomba," deserved a "John Bull Biscuit" for queerness and conceit. The extremely ornamental cancellator in question was made so that His High and Mighty Majesty's Portrait on the Sicilian stamps should not be defaced by a common cancellator, but that the cancelling mark should form an ornamental border round His Highness' Head! Pen cancellations are very common; but happily the idea of tearing or cutting a piece out of a stamp to denote its being "used," as was a common custom in Afghanistan, is practically unknown elsewhere.

*Our contributor's illustration adapted from a dragon-stamp of Tientsin is non-reproducible, and—unparliamentary!—EDITOR.

Pre-cancelled Stamps.

We have read plenty of instances of cancelled stamps being cleaned for use again, and at one time a funny little "factory" flourished in Russia which did a "roaring" trade in this illegal but lucrative line of business; but the idea of issuing stamps ready cancelled and for use is peculiar to Luxemburg*.



LUXEMBOURG.
08

We are not now referring to the "postmarked-to-order" stamps of the "Borneo brand," but of the peculiar practice of the Luxemburg Postal Administration in providing publishers of newspapers and other printed matter with quantities of not less than 200 stamps of a sort of the 1c., 2c., 5c., and 10c., in sheets, the stamps being already cancelled with an overprint. The pre-cancellation was done in a printing press, and this overprint has often been mistaken for a surcharge.

Handsome Stamps.



There are so many types of beauty, and tastes differ so much, that the selecting of the handsomest stamp in the world is somewhat a matter of individual taste; but in a contemporary's "handsomest stamps" competition, the current 3s. stamp of the Falkland Isles, bearing the portrait of our late King, Edward VII., deservedly stood high in the general estimation as did also the

Stag's head stamp of North Borneo.

Some other Curios.

There are many other curiosities in stamps, such as the "Death-mask" stamps of Servia, also the primitive type-set stamps of Bamra and other countries which issues represent the "simple life" in stamps; and then there are the Djibouti "sticking plaster" stamps which not only fill a prominent place in our gallery of "freaks," but can also serve a far more useful purpose after a sorry shave!

*Pre-cancellation is not peculiar to Luxemburg. This labour-saving idea had its origin in the United States of America, whence it has been copied by other countries. It is in use in Canada.—EDITOR.

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, viz., 1½d.

HISTORY FROM A STAMP ALBUM

A Paper read before the British Guiana Philatelic Society, by JAMES RODWAY, F.L.S.

OF all the relics of antiquity no class is so valuable as a collection of coins. From them in some cases we get the only real evidence of the former existence of States and Kingdoms, portraits of their rulers, emblems of their deities, and other matters interesting to the student of history. A collection that is fairly complete will throw a wonderful light upon past times. If we could look forward, say a thousand years, and see one of our descendants take up a stamp album of to-day, we should be possibly astonished and delighted at his admiration. I am afraid that stamps will be much rarer than old coins are now; possibly, however, a collection may be preserved in some museum.

What then will the future historian see in such a collection? First, it will practically represent every State in the world. Then, for as long as it has been kept up, it will show portraits of Kings, Presidents and other rulers, arms and emblems, views of places and some other things of interest. Then, like the old Greek coins, many of the stamps will be of artistic value, the whole being an epitome of the progress of different countries in the art of engraving.

Civilization means roads, intercourse between places at long distances; in fact, easy communication. Nothing of modern days has done so much to this end as cheap and regular postal facilities, due largely to the stamp.

Seventy years have passed since postage stamps were introduced by Great Britain; this seems but a short time, yet it has been long enough to permit changes in the area of nearly all the great empires of the world. Many of these changes are shown by the greatly increased size of stamp albums and by the necessity for additional headings every year.

In looking over a good collection I have been struck with the number of portraits and the curious fact that the more arbitrary powers do not figure their Sovereigns. Take Russia for example; its stamps have always had the two-headed eagle as an emblem of force. Then we have Turkey with the Sultan's monogram; this, however is in accordance with the fundamental rule of Islam that no portrait should ever be made.

Austria appears to have halted between the emblem and the portrait; like its government it is undecided whether force or love shall govern the empire. The German Emperor seems also to halt between two opinions, but with a decided leaning to force; his stamps are emblems (the eagle or a warrior); his portrait does not appear.

No doubt there is some connection between love to a ruler and the dissemination of his or her portrait. It is hardly necessary to state that the likeness of Queen Victoria was more widely distributed than that of any other Sovereign. Apart from the length of her reign there were so many British Colonies which used her bust, that the whole world knew her face. Possibly Edward VII. was as widely known, although his effigy could not have been circulated to anything like the extent of that of his mother. Strange to say it is among the republics where portraits are so much used, but in such cases it is not one head on all values, but a number of different persons, mostly former Presidents. Take, for example, the United States, Washington is most common, then Franklin; these were the most famous personages in the fight for independence. All the noted Presidents are also represented.

The history of the United States is thus memorised in portraits, but besides these we have pictures of the

Declaration of Independence and the landing of Columbus. This latter incident is repeated on the set which commemorated the fourth centenary of the discovery of America, together with a series of pictures connected with the Columbian voyages. Another set commemorates the settlement of Virginia in 1607, with portraits of Captain John Smith and Pocahontas and the founding of Jamestown. Although not historical, the beautiful set of allegorical figures on the newspaper and periodical stamps are worthy of note.

From the early United States Stamps we see that the Post Offices issued their own private stamps, then there was the Pony Express: but the great event which gives interest to the United States is the war between North and South, 1861-4, which caused the issue of quite a number of Confederate locals.

Going over to Europe we find France starting in 1849 with the head of Ceres (or Liberty). This was followed in 1852 by Napoleon as President and the following year as Emperor. In 1862 his head had a laurel wreath, which was retained until 1870, when the old head of Ceres was revived with the new republic. It is noticeable that France is in love with allegorical figures; unlike some other republics she does not picture her Presidents.

Spain started in 1850 with Queen Isabella, whose downfall in 1868 led to a provisional government. In 1870 came Amadeus, who was compelled to retire in 1873; a republic followed for two years, then Alfonso XII., son of Isabella, reigned 1875-86, to be followed by Alfonso XIII. The stamps shew Isabella (very ugly sets), some of these overprinted "pour la nation," when she was driven out. Amadeus, allegorical figures of Peace and Justice, Alfonso XII., and finally the present King as baby, youth and man. Then there are Carlist stamps, which call to mind the troubles of 1873-4, and war stamps to pay the expenses of these troubles. An interesting set is that of the Don Quixote commemoration.

Possibly the greatest changes have taken place in Germany. When I was at school it was quite a task to memorise the Kingdoms, Principalities, Dukedoms and Free Cities, all of which were practically independent. The number of stamps was not so great as might have been the case from the fact that the Counts of Thurn and Taxis had a monopoly of the Post Offices of several States and their stamps with figures existed from 1852 to 1867. Bavaria used stamps in 1849, Baden 1851, Prussia and Saxony 1850, and Wurtemberg 1851. Prussia used the King's Head, but most of the others had figures or arms. Hamburg was noted for its variety and the number of reprints; keeping up the reputation which possibly gave us our word humbug. Brunswick was noted for the smallest stamp. Since 1872 the German Empire stamps have replaced all those of the petty states and locals; in 1900 there was a historical set typifying the union, the motto on some meaning "One State, one People, one God."

Italy has also undergone a great change; no longer is there a lot of petty states with their sets of stamps. The first to adopt stamps was Sardinia in 1851, to be followed by Modena, the Papal States and Parma in 1852, and some others from 1858 onwards. Most of these had arms or emblems including that ugly set with the keys. Sardinia bears out my statement that the most liberal governments have the King's Head; this has been used almost entirely from the beginning until to-day as United Italy. Sicily once bore the head of King "Bomba"; this is an exception.

Denmark's first issue was in 1851 and Norway and Sweden followed in 1855; there is not much to be said about them except that King Haakon is now figured by Norway instead of the old post-horn. King's heads are numerous in other countries but not universal; in Holland and Belgium however they are the rule, the latter issued stamps in 1849 and the former in 1852; Portugal followed in 1853, the Queen's or King's head is almost universal.

I shall not attempt to deal with the other independent States as it might be tiresome; but something must be said of the growth of the colonies. Of course those of our Mother country come first, and here the head of Queen Victoria is most conspicuous although not universal. The portrait generally agrees with that of the profile of the early years of her reign, but differences occur, notably Newfoundland had it with the widow's cap; this reminds us of the death of the Prince Consort. The same colony is noted for its variety; there are portraits of the late King as boy and youth, when Prince of Wales, and as King, also Queen Alexandra, Prince Edward of Wales and the Prince and Princess of Wales, now our King and Queen. Historical pictures are Henry VII, Jean-Cabot, Cabot's ship and his landfall. Newfoundland also has emblems of her trade as the codfish and seal, as well as those of the United Kingdom, the Rose, Thistle and Shamrock, which emblems are also seen on stamps of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Britannia appears on many issues, e.g., Barbados, Trinidad and Mauritius and St. George and the Dragon on Tasmania. The Queen on her throne is peculiar to Victoria and V. R. to Fiji. Colonial emblems are numerous, there is Hope for the Cape, the swan for Western Australia (Swan River) and the Virgin for the Virgin Islands. Barbados has its arms, also, St. Vincent, Jamaica and our own colony. Picture views are fairly numerous. The gain of Great Britain in colonies has not been so conspicuous as that of France; she has lost the Ionian Islands and Heligoland. However, the issues of stamps show that the gains are not paltry, e.g., the Transvaal and Orange Free State have been conquered and several African provinces added, Borneo (several colonies) New Guinea, Fiji, Tonga, the Straits Settlements and a few Indian States are the most notable.

France has increased her colonies largely in Africa and Indo-China but the value of her possessions hardly agrees with the show of stamps. However, the Frenchman is nothing if he does not make a show.

Germany has come to the front as a coloniser. It is rather curious that no State of Germany ever had an outside settlement, although it may be stated that Germans took part in the settlement of America as subjects of Charles the Fifth. It might be asked why Norway, Denmark and Holland have had colonies while the German States and Free Towns never attempted anything of the sort. With the German Empire however, expansion has begun, and we may look to see further attempts at something more important, for after all the German colonies are of little value. At present there is not really one suitable colony of the Empire for German settlers, consequently they go to the United States and other colonies of foreign peoples, largely becoming English in their sympathies.

The United States have taken over Hawaii, Porto-Rico, the Philippines, the Ladrões and part of Panama. Cuba may be considered a protectorate.

Spain and Portugal may be put down as having lost during the period under consideration, while Holland has increased the value of her possessions.

Other points might be noted, e.g. the Empire of Brazil has become a Republic, Panama has separated from Columbia, the greater part of European Turkey has been changed to the Danubian Principalities and Italy has

African Colonies. Probably Japan, which already has Formosa, and practically Korea, will try hard to get suitable colonies elsewhere.

The publishers of stamp albums have taken account of this rush for colonies and dependencies by placing them next to the Mother country. Progress in the art of stamp printing, engraving and perforating is conspicuous in almost all countries. From the first, however, Great Britain's stamps were well executed, the only real improvement being the perforation. I am afraid you will all agree that the British stamps of to-day are coarser than the older issues. France has, however, improved, although I must say that she has always had artistic stamps. Some of the picture stamps of to-day are very beautiful, our Roraima and Kasieteur for example.

Something like a swindle was once perpetrated in the United States in connection with their stamps. An advertiser offered five portraits in colour of Washington and Lincoln, beautifully engraved, the two post free for a dollar. On receipt of the amount two stamps were sent, and I understand that an attempt to prosecute failed because nothing was said by the advertiser that could not be shown on the stamps. In connection with our own history we must class a map of the Venezuelan boundary prepared by our neighbour. Fortunately, the difficulty is now at an end.—*The British Guiana Philatelic Journal*. No. 9. 1911.

"Sports and Pastimes."

AT West London, Sidney Arthur Fayrey, alias A. Sidney or F. Arthur, 29, clerk, of 1, The Ravenscroft, Scrub Lane, Willesden Junction, was charged with obtaining stamps worth £4 17s. by false pretences from Rudolph Melzer, trading as the A 1 Stamp Company.

Mr. George Peevor prosecuted for the Director of Public Prosecutions, and stated that Fayrey had been using four different names, including that of the "Sports and Pastimes Company," which was supposed to be carrying on business at 1, The Ravenscroft, Willesden, and there had been issued advertisements to different papers—such as *Chums* (a boys' paper)—offering for sale boxing-gloves, billiard tables, scouts' outfits, talking machines, roller skates, etc. At the foot of the advertisement were the words "Our prices will astonish you," and that, commented Mr. Peevor, was the only truthful statement, for, having obtained money on the strength of the advertisement, Fayrey made no attempt to send the goods.

Complaints were received by the police all over the country, and when a warrant was taken out, and Detective Sergeant Tritton went to 1, The Ravenscroft, Willesden, he discovered that this Sports and Pastimes Company was being carried on at a house where the brokers were in for non-payment of rent, and which contained, not boxing-gloves nor billiard tables, but several county court summonses in respect of the advertisements by which Fayrey had induced persons to send money.

Evidence was given and the accused was remanded.

—*The Times*, March 25th, 1911.

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.

Argentine Republic.—(Vol. VII. p. 30).—A new issue is on the tapis: we are informed that the American Bank Note Company of New York has secured the contract. The stamps are to be line-engraved, and to be printed in single colours at 50 centavos per 1,000.

L'Annuaire Timbrologique states that the Buenos Ayres press is agitating for the issue of a stamp to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Don Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, who was President from 1868 to 1874.



Bermuda—(Vol. VII. p. 70)—“Specimen” copies of the unicoloured ½d., in brown instead of brown and violet, have been seen.

Greece.—(Vol. VI. p. 268).—Messrs Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the first two values of the long-expected new series, viz., the 5 lepta and 25 lepta, which were issued in Athens on March 28th last. The plates were made by Mr. Thomas Macdonald, of London, who engraved several series for Salvador, and were printed by G. Aspiotis Brothers, of Corfu. The 5 lepta shows Hermes putting on his sandals, taken from a fourth century B.C. coin of Sybrita, Crete; the 25 lepta shows the goddess Iris, taken from a coin. The sheets contain 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10. At the left of the bottom margin there appears in Greek capitals “Adelphoi G. Aspiote en Kerkyra,” and at the right, in English capitals, “G. ASPLOTIS FRERES, CORFOU.” These stamps are not perforated in the ordinary way, but are *percés en scie* 13½.

We are informed that the other values will be issued on the exhaustion of the old stamps.

White wove paper. Percé en scie 13½.
March 28th, 1911. 5 lepta light green.
25 “ oriental blue.

Haiti.—(Vol. VI. p. 171).—*Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* states that two new adhesive stamps are to be issued—a 5 centimes violet in Arms type, and a 12 centimes with portrait of President Simon in black; they are for franking foreign and interior parcels.

Nicaragua.—(Vol. VIII. p. 18).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* chronicles two more provisionals, with the overprint in two lines in very thin type, similar to those recorded on page 223 of the last volume.

White wove paper. Perforated 12. Black overprint.
Februaru, 1911. 2 centavos on 4 centavos violet.
10 “ “ 15 “ slate.



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URUGUAY	... 1910, 5 mils. on 1c. green	... 0 2
BORNEO	... 1911, 25c. grn. (large bicoloured)	0 10
	50c. blue	1 6
	\$1. brown	2 9
	\$2. lilac	5 6
	\$5. lake	13 8
	\$10. vermilion	27 0
FEDERATED MALAY STATES	... \$25, M.C.A.	... 67 6
FIJI	... 6d. purple	... 0 8
	1/- black on green	... 1 2
FINLAND	... 2, 5, 10, 20, 40. pen. set of 5	... 1 3
BULGARIA	... A beautiful new pictorial series	
	1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15st., set of 6	... 0 6
	25, 30, 50st., 1, 2, & 3 leva. set of 6	... 7 6
BAVARIA	... A striking series with portrait of the Prince Regent	
	3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 80 pf., 1m., set of 10	... 4 3
	2m., 2½d., 3m., 3 6d., 5m. 5/9d., 10m., 11/6., 20m.,	... 23 0

All the above are unused.

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CAYMAN ISLES, King, 1/-, single CA. on green ...	3 0
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" " 2 mark, 2/3; 3 marks ...	3 3
NEW ZEALAND, 1½d. khaki, obsolete, 2d.; 5d. pictorial ...	0 2
" " Pictorial, 8d. or 9d., 5d.; 6d. or 1/- ...	2 2
" " 1907, small, 3d., 6d. or 1/- each ...	0 3
" " 1900, 6d. green, undercatalogued ...	0 9
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" " 4d., 5d. or 1/-, each 4d., or set of 7 for ...	2 0
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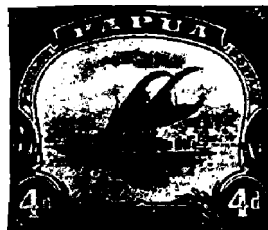
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TELEPHONE NO. 4241 CITY.

Northern Nigeria.—(Vol. VII. p. 252).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have kindly sent us copies of the 2s. 6d. and 10s. in the new colour scheme colours. Both are on chalk-surfaced paper.

Colours: chalk-surfaced wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.

February, 1911. 2/6 black and red on blue.
10/- green and red on green.



Papua.—(Vol. VII. p. 217).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the receipt of the unicoloured ½d. and 1d. stamps, which were issued on February 8th last. Unlike their predecessors, they are surface-printed, in sheets of 40 stamps in 5 rows of 8, on paper watermarked Crown over A (Adelaide variety) sideways. Although the Adelaide paper has been used they are still printed at Melbourne as before. The perforation gauges 12½.

Unicoloured 2d. stamps have been ordered and are expected shortly.

White wove paper, watermarked Adelaide Crown over A, sideways. Perforated 12½.

February 8th, 1911. ½d. emerald green.
1d. rose-pink.



Tasmania.—(Vol. VIII p. 18).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have sent us the redrawn 6d. stamp mentioned last week. The redrawing of the central view of Dilston Falls is very distinct. They are printed in sheets of 60 in 10 rows of 6. In the right margin, opposite the third row, is a monogram of the initials of J. B. Cooke, the Government printer; also in the right margin, opposite the eighth row, is "A.C." in monogram, standing for Australian Commonwealth. They are printed on Melbourne Crown over A paper.

White wove paper, watermarked Melbourne Crown over A, sideways. Perforated 12½ or 11.

January, 1911. 6d. lake.

Timor.—(Vol. VIII p. 18).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* has been shown the 4 avo and 1 avo of the 1898-1900 issue with portrait of King Carlos, perforated 11½; they have only hitherto been recorded with the 12½ perforation.

1898. White wove paper. Perforated 11½.

½ avo grey and black.
1 avo pale red and black.

Aberdeen Philatelic Society

Annual Meeting and Dinner.

THE General Meeting of the Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society was held in the Y.M.C.A. Buildings on March 29th. Mr. James Anderson, President, presided, and at the outset referred to the death of Mrs. MacPhail Massie, wife of one of the members. It was unanimously agreed to instruct the Secretary to send a letter of condolence to Mr. Massie. Mr. Edward Alexander, junr., Secretary and Treasurer, submitted his report. At the end of the session the membership was 49, and at the start it had been 27. The Income of the society for the year was £13 8s. 6d., and the balance to be carried forward to next year is over £6.

Mr. J. Edmund Bell, Librarian, submitted his report, stating that there was a fairly good number of books and that he thought the library was going to be a good one. The report on the exchange packet was given by Mr. Alexander Milne.

The office-bearers for the year were elected as follows: President, Mr. James Anderson; Vice-President, Mr. P. J. Anderson, University Librarian; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Edward Alexander, jun.; Librarian, Mr. W. Edmund Bell, solicitor; Expert, Mr. George Milne; Secretary of Exchange Packet, Mr. Alexander Milne; Committee, Mr. W. J. Riddell, Mr. W. T. Cook, Mr. J. MacPhail Massie, Mr. A. Law, Mr. J. R. S. Henry, and Miss Helen Donald.

After the meeting the members adjourned to the Palace Hotel, where they sat down to dinner, under the chairmanship of the President. After an excellent repast a short toast list was submitted.

The Chairman, in proposing the health of "The King" said the philatelists in Aberdeen could think of King George not only as an interested King, but as a neighbour; and every philatelist in Aberdeenshire ought to feel proud in having such a distinguished philatelist with a Royal residence in their own county. He had repeatedly shown his thorough knowledge of the subject in a fine and accurate arrangement of his magnificent collection. Even now, with the heavy responsibility of Kingship, he had not given up his interest in philately, and he continued as a patron of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, in which he took a great interest—(applause).

Mr. John Rust gave the toast of "The Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society," and the Chairman, in replying, referred to the good work the Society had done during the last session. He felt that in the session now before them they must devote their time more to the elementary stages in philately. They had yet to learn much from, for example, paper, perforations, and colours—three intricate subjects which they must know thoroughly in order to arrange their collections properly. He thought they must also have more displays by their own members, and in that way create a spirit of rivalry in their collecting—(applause).

Other toasts were "Philately" proposed by Mr. W. Edmund Bell and replied to by Mr. W. T. Cook; "Our Officials" given by Mr. William Halley, and responded to by Mr. Edward Alexander, jun.; "Our Guests," proposed by Mr. George Milne, and acknowledged by Mr. George Laing. The proceedings terminated with the toast of "The Chairman," proposed by Mr. A. Law.

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- IX. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. By R. E. R. Dalwidge.
- X. THE WORLD'S STAMP ERRORS. By Miss Fitte. Part 1—The British Empire.
- XI. THE WORLD'S STAMP ERRORS. Part 2—Foreign Countries.

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LONDON, W.C.

The League of Philatelists

Are You a Member?

Have you joined the League yet? There must be many of our readers who have intended to support the work of the League, both by their membership and by the distribution of League leaflets, but who have been putting off doing so until writing on some other matter.

We are, however, very gratified with the progress the League has made, and with the distribution of propagandist literature which has so far taken place. The lantern lecture too, could not possibly have done more work than it has done in the period the League has controlled it. Our only regret is that we have not half a dozen sets of duplicates of the slides, so that all applications for the lecture could be filed. Last month we were asked to send the slides by parcel post to British Guiana, and would have done so with the greatest pleasure had they not already been promised over and over again to would-be popularisers of the philatelic hobby in this country. Had the slides been sent to British Guiana they would have been away from this country for at least two months. As it happened at the time the mail by which the slides should have been dispatched to this distant colony, March 25th, the slides were in Newcastle-on Tyne.

So far as the slides are concerned, they have not been "home" since November last, one engagement following another so closely, that it has been necessary to get them sent direct from one engagement to the next. It speaks well for the care with which our good friends have safeguarded the slides, that only one slide has been

reported missing or damaged throughout the past six months of constant use.

The league was started to let people know how delightful stamp collecting is if you go in for it the right way. The half-hearted individual never gets much pleasure out of anything, and certainly to get the highest pleasure out of stamps one ought to study and get to know a lot about them. That can only be done by consistent collecting, by reading about stamps, both in the periodical literature such as *The Postage Stamp*, and in the numerous monographs, popular and scientific, with which our hobby is richly endowed.

We hope to get at The Public, and tell them what a joy philately is in one's off duty hours, what a real recreation and educative interest we get out of our hobby, and how suited to all classes and all tastes is this pursuit of ours.

The lecture and the leaflets and the active endeavours of the individual members of the League are the means by which we hope to achieve this object. So you really ought not to hesitate—if you have enjoyed any of the delights of stamp collecting—to join the League and become a Passer-on of Philatelic Pleasure. You will not detract from your own interest in the hobby in making new collectors, quite the reverse, your own pleasure will be increased by sharing it with your friends, your colleagues and your schoolfellows.

You could, of course, do this on your own account if you wished—but only in a comparatively small way. Our idea in forming the League has been to organise a movement to get every collector to spread the knowledge of philately, and so to achieve a combined effect which will be more widely felt, and which will be beneficial to philately at large.

Every League member gets a Badge and a tastefully designed Membership Card.

Membership only costs you 6d. *once and for all*. There is no annual subscription; nothing beyond the entrance fee of sixpence to cover the initial cost of registering you as a member and providing you with the insignia of membership.

If you have not already done so, fill up the form below, and join the League, work for the League, and so help to make Philately more widely known, and even more popular than it already is.

Applications for membership should be made on the form below, and sent, with a 6d. postal order, to the Registrar, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Philately in Folkestone

A Society Inaugurated

A meeting was held at 4, Lathom Villas, Folkestone, by the kind permission of Mrs. Spowart, on Thursday, March 30th, for the purpose of inaugurating in Folkestone a Philatelic Society. Mr. H. A. Spowart presided, and there were a good many present, including Rev. W. E. Davison, M.A., Headmaster of Folkestone Grammar School, Captain Clarke, from Dover, and Mr. S. P. Pain, from Deal.

Mr. Spowart, in his prefatory remarks, observed that a great interest had been taken in stamp collecting in Folkestone and district, and it was thought that the time had come when a Philatelic Society should be formed in the town for the mutual benefit of all collectors.

Miss Brandreth Gibbs then proposed that in the opinion of the meeting it was desirable to form a society in Folkestone to promote the collection and study of stamps.

This Mr. S. P. Pain seconded.

The Rev. Davison then proposed that in accordance with the forgone resolution the meeting should now form itself into the Society. Mr. Aldridge seconded this, and the motion was carried unanimously. The following officers were elected:—Vice-President, Mr. H. A. Spowart; Hon. Sec., Miss Brandreth Gibbs; Hon. Treas., Mr. Ralph Brockman. A Provisional Committee was appointed as follows:—Rev. Davison, Miss Gibbs, Mr. Moss and Mr. Moule. Some discussion took place with regard to a room for meetings, but the matter was left in the hands of the Rev. Davison,

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

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ADDRESS

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Postally used.

Having bought the old correspondence of a Liverpool office which did the chief business with this colony from 1850 to 1875, I have secured a superb lot of genuine postally used stamps and offer the following bargains. Each specimen will be signed on back as a guarantee.

1864-65, 3d. blue, S.G.'s. No. 7 ... 2/- each
" 9d. mauve, " 10 ... 2/6 "
"Two distinct shades at 5/- the pair."
1872, 3c. rose, S.G.'s. No. 18 ... 2/6 each

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

JOHORE.

4c. green, S.G.'s. No. 51, mint, 5d. each.
4c. yellow, " " 52, " 4d. "
3c. on 4c. " " 63, " 2d. "
Ditto, no bar " 65, " 1/- "
10c. on 4c. no bar " 66 " 4/- "

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

4c. on 1c., S.G.'s. No. 14, mint, 5d. each
4c. " 5c. " " 15, " 4d. "
4c. " 3c. " " 17, " 3d. "

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1c. " 4c. " " 78, mint, 4d. each
1c. " 5c. " " 79, " 4d. "

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MY ONLY ADDRESS:

FRED^k. R. GINN,
Stamp Expert, Dealer and Publisher,
106, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

who promised to inquire whether the Society could have the use of a room at the Technical Institute.

Miss Gibbs announced that she had written to Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., M.P., asking if he would be President, but had not yet received a reply.

Mr. Spowart stated that it was their attention to form a Library in connection with the Society, and any books and papers on stamp collecting would be gladly accepted. A vote of thanks to Mr. Spowart concluded the meeting.

The Committee will meet during the ensuing week to draw up rules, etc., and it is hoped to hold the first meeting shortly after Easter.

Editor's Letter Box

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

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

THE POSTAGE STAMP may be obtained through Newsgents or will be forwarded from the publishing office to any address at the following rates of prepayment: Yearly, 6s. 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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Answers to Correspondents

J.J. (Edgbaston). The two Porto Rico stamps mentioned belong to the 1882 issue, the "dash" being inserted to fill up the space between the one figure and the words of value.

B.J.B. (Ealing). You can avoid cutting your copies of *The Postage Stamp* by sending penny stamps in lieu of coupons, one stamp counts as the equivalent of one coupon.

R.J.A. (Hampstead). Yes, the postmark is also forged.

A.R.H. (Hull). Thanks for yours of 6th inst.; the point had escaped our notice.

R.B. (Rotherham). The Editor does not keep any stock of his books; they can be purchased from the publisher: Mr. W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C., or through most stamp dealers and all booksellers.

T.M. (Grantham). Messrs. Baldwins, printers, Tunbridge Wells, can probably supply you with all the back numbers you want of *The Postage Stamp* at 1d. per copy.

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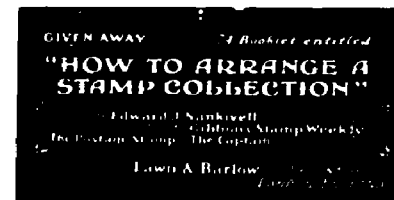
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Natal, 5/- blue and rose (large) King, fine	...	4 0
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Do., 10/- black on red, mult., fine	...	7 0
Zululand, 5d. on Gt. Britain, mint, cat. 15/-	...	6 0
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Gambia, 1886, 1/- violet, embd., mint	...	1 9

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New Zealand, "Pelure paper," 6d. black-brown ... 25 0
Queensland, S.G. No. 129, Mint ... 63 0
South Australia, perf. 15, S.G. Nos. 264 to 269, Mint Set ... 15 0
Tasmania, 1st issue 4d. orange ... 10 0
Victoria, 8d. orange ... 10 0
Western Australia, 1st issue 4d. blue 7 6
India, 1st issue 4 annas ... 7 6
General selections of desired countries sent on appro. at 50% off current catalogue (King's heads excepted). I am desirous to enter into exchange business with collectors who have good duplicates to dispose of. I am prepared to give exceptional value in exchange for rare stamps.

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Bankers: London, County & Westminster Bank.

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THE UNIVERSAL STAMP CO.,
43, MINING LANE, LONDON, E.C.

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.

"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, 106, Strand, London, W.C.
Lewis May & Co., 15, King William

Street, Strand, W.C.
W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C.
James Rhodes, 45, Lombard Street, E.C.

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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.

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS.

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

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

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

COLLECTORS' WANTS & EXCHANGES

Our friends will note that we have opened a column for collectors to advertise their wants, at the nominal charge of 3d. per word. Many collectors even in London have 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.

25 FINE ASIATIC, 6d.—Coraldo Stamp Co., 12, Westwick Gardens, Shepherds Bush.

100 VARIETIES, 8d.; Foreign and Colonial, 66 to 80% under Catalogue. Approval.—Rev. G. Bell, Lisburn, Ireland.

COLLECTION of 500 or 1,000 different stamps for 6d. Particulars free. Corlett, Richmond Grove, Douglas, I.O.M.

League Advertisement Slip.

15 April, 1911.

Cut this out.

Three Bargain Sets of SIAM

1887-1890. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 24 and 64 atts. Complete set of eight, fine copies only (catalogued 4/6).

Price - 1/6

1893-98. PROVISIONALS.

1 att on 12 and on 64; 2 atts on 64; 3 atts on 12; 4 atts on 12 and on 24; and 10 atts on 24 atts. Fine set of seven (catalogued 4/6).

Price - 1/6

1900. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12 and 64 atts. Set of eight fine copies (catalogued 2/7).

Price - 1/-

Or the three sets for 3/9. Postage 1d. extra.

MANY VERY RARE SIAMESE STAMPS IN STOCK,

which we should be pleased to send on approval to collectors interested.

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88, High Holborn,
London, W.C.

Telephone: 6647 Central.

Publishers of *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. Specimen copy free.

SIAM!!

Owing to the King of Siam's death and the various subsequent changes, many of the stamps of that country were only issued in small quantities, and then withdrawn, so must become very scarce in the near future. Having obtained a fine lot of superb specimens very cheaply, I can offer them for a time at the following low prices:—

1906	1, 2 or 4 att	...	each	0	1
	3, 8 or 12 att	...	..	0	2
	24 att	...	..	0	3
	1 tical	...	..	0	6
1908	2, 3 or 4 att	...	..	0	2
	9 att	...	..	0	3
	Jubilee Issue, 1 att	...	..	0	2
	3 att	...	..	0	6
	8 att (very rare)	...	..	4	6

1909	2s. on 1 att or 3s. on 3 att violet	each	0	1
	2s. on 2 att or 6s. on 4 att	..	0	2
	3s. on 3 att green (only 8,000 issued)	each	1	6
	4s. on 5 att rose	..	1	6
	6s. on 6 att carmine	..	0	6
	12s. on 8 att or 14s. on 9 att	..	0	2

1910	Set of 5-2, 3, 6, 12, and 14 satang	the set	0	8
	28 satang, very fine	..	0	6

I can send selections of fine specimens of various countries at very low prices.

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

To Dealers! Write for Bargain Quotations.

WANTED OLD EUROPEAN STAMPS

Especially Old Italian States. Wanted also a FINE COLLECTION.

Cash down to any amount.

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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. 4. Vol 8
(Whole Number 186)

22 APRIL, 1911.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Table Talk.



A RATHER more full account of an incident to which reference has already been made in *The Postage Stamp* is now going the rounds of the newspapers, on the authority of a French contemporary. I give it on its merits. Says the *Globe* (23.3.11):—

“One of our French contemporaries relates a story of the troubles of a philatelist, one M. Stemmer, of St. Petersburg.

This gentleman possessed seven stamps, which he claimed to be the only specimens in the world. When he was not showing his treasures to his friends, he was boasting of them. One familiar thought he would once and for all time stop this arrogance. The only way to do so was to get duplicates. He advertised far and wide, and finally was offered a duplicate set for 32,000 francs (£1,280). But he higgled about the price. The seller was obdurate, and then, following the Sybillene process, raised the price to 62,500 francs, and at this sum the bargain was completed. The stamps were shown to the dumbfounded collector. He examined them carefully and threw them into the fire, saying, ‘My collection is still unique.’ Such is the story, which we doubt had its origin in the traditional well.”

Humours of the Savings Bank.

The work of the Post Office Savings Bank is not without its glimmers of humour illuminating what might otherwise be monotonous work. “I am married and wish to carry on as before,” wrote a lady depositor to the Controller of the Bank. ‘This is not, says the Editor of *St. Martin's*, the first time a daughter of Eve has made the effort to eat her cake and have it.

To explain a difference in his handwriting, a depositor forwarded a medical certificate to the effect that he was suffering from an inflamed foot.

The Importance of Philately.

The *Liverpool Daily Courier* says of Lord Crawford's Catalogue of his Philatelic Library, which he has presented to the Picton Library, Liverpool:—“The fact that it is a handsome volume, nearly of folio size and an inch and a half thick, demonstrates the importance of this scientific hobby, which is enjoyed by all classes and ages, from the King to the schoolboy.”

A Junior Society for British Guiana.

I am interested to note that a Junior Philatelic Society, under the direction of the British Guiana Philatelic Society is under consideration. It is stated that a number of boys in British Guiana have expressed an interest in the proposal and the matter has been taken up keenly by the Principal of Queen's College, T. A. Pope, B.A., who is a member of the Committee of the senior Society. Mr. Ferguson in his report states that the interest aroused in the proposal shows that there is hope for a strong Junior Society.

The Comte di Cavour.



COMTE DI CAVOUR.

The memory of the Comte Camillo Benso di Cavour, the regenerator of Italy, has been perpetuated on the two “plebescito” stamps of last year. The jubilee celebrations of the Italian Union take place during the present year; and the tomb of the great Cavour is to be nationalised. On March 3rd (so states the *Stampa*) Ferdinando Martini presented to the Chamber the Report of the Parliamentary Commission appointed for examining the legal project for

declaring the tomb of Camillo Cavour as nationalised. The Report states: “This legal design for decreeing the tomb of Camillo Cavour in Santena a national monument has already obtained the approving votes of the Senate, and will, we can say confidently, have

yours. While we get ready to commemorate solemnly by civic feasts the portentous events of fifty years ago, it is justice and duty to pay homage to the glory of him who paved the way for those events by marvellous statesmanship and by divining that fortune would one day make Rome secure as the capital of Italy."

Bulgaria's Sixty Millions of Letters, etc.



Although the new Bulgarian stamps are of the picturesque type, the censorious philatelist does not need to class them among the unnecessary issues, for Bulgaria has had no new regular stamp since it attained its new status, and there is a very big use for postage stamps in that country. The postal department of Bulgaria has 2,052 post offices, and handles over 64,041,000 pieces of mail matter in the year.

There is a rather substantial deficit on the postal and telegraph system (over 360,000 leva in

1908), a state of affairs which is, I think, general among the postal establishments of the Balkan States, which cannot be run at profits proportionate to those which the British Post Office nets each year.

Easter Delays.

On account of the Easter holidays it has been necessary to close this issue of *The Postage Stamp* for press several days earlier than usual. As a consequence we are obliged to defer the usual chronicle of New Issues until next week.

Back Nos. of "The Postage Stamp."

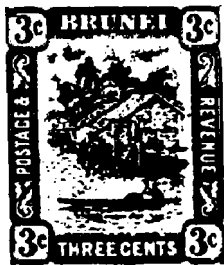
Those of our friends who are lacking any back numbers of the last vol. will do well to write direct to our Publishers Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, 1 Amen Corner, London, E.C., for what they require. Many newsagents do not care to bother about back numbers. Any number still on sale may be had for the published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

NOTES ON CURRENT ISSUES—BRUNEI

BY J. IRELAND

D ID you see the special bargain offered recently by a leading firm of dealers, gentle reader? It ran like this:—"Brunei, 1907. View on Brunei River. 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 8c., old colours. Special bargain price for the set of six stamps, unused, *sine shillings*." Now I wonder if you have those stamps; or do you call them rubbish? If you have ignored them, set to work and see about the current issue. As in the case of Rhodesia and Trengganu, prepare a page for their reception, with a few notes to this effect:—

NOTE.—From 1888 to 1906 Brunei formed part of the Colony of Labuan, and these stamps were in use. From October, 1906, to February, 1907, Labuan stamps surcharged "Brunei" were in use.



First Issue, April, 1907. View of Brunei River. Engraved by Messrs De La Rue & Co.

		Unused.	Used.
1.	1c. black and green (February) ...	4d.	—
2.	2c. " " scarlet ...	3d.	—
3.	3c. " " brown (February) ...	6d.	—
4.	4c. " " mauve ...	2d.	—
5.	5c. " " blue ...	—	—
6.	8c. " " orange ...	—	—
7.	10c. " " green ...	5d.	—
8.	25c. blue and brown ...	1/-	—
9.	30c. violet and black ...	1/3	—
10.	50c. green and brown ...	2/3	—
11.	\$1 red and grey ...	5/-	—

June, 1908. New Colours.

		Unused.	Used.
12.	1c. green ...	1d.	—
13.	2c. brown and black ...	Not issued.	—
14.	3c. carmine ...	2d.	—
15.	5c. black and orange ...	4d.	—
16.	8c. blue (June, 1909) ...	6d.	—

(All wmk. Crown C.A. multiple. Perf. 14.)

The best method of obtaining these stamps is to buy the current set up to the \$1. This should cost about 7s. The prices given in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue for the 50c. and \$1 are quite unreasonable, as the Straits dollar is only 2s 5d. In buying the set you will not, of course, get Nos. 1 to 6, as these are the scarce values, but these can be picked up just now at quite reasonable prices. Nos. 5 and 6 are the scarcest values, and will probably advance considerably if the new quotations hold good, which is probable.

The stamps may be artistically arranged as follows:—

1c.	2c.	3c.	4c.	5c.
8c.	10c.	25c.	30c.	
	50c.	\$1		

NEW COLOURS.

1c.	2c.	3c.	5c.	8c.
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Two new values have just been added to the above set, —\$5 and \$25. These are, no doubt, chiefly for fiscal use, as even the low values are rarely met with bearing a postal obliteration. It is thus hardly necessary to leave space for these two values. The value they represent might be much better utilised in making a good start on the stamps of another country.

Brunei is an easy little country at present, and the best policy is to complete your sets while the stamps are obtainable. It is a mistake to wait until a country becomes "popular" before you make a start.

The prices are taken from Stanley Gibbons' current catalogue.

ART AND THE STAMP COLLECTOR

The Advantages of Artistic Arrangement, and of a thoroughly Methodical System in Philately

HERE is no arguing against beauty in the stamp album. The utility of a collection depends on its beauty of arrangement and I would have every collector strive in the pursuit of pleasurable philately to make every page a picture.

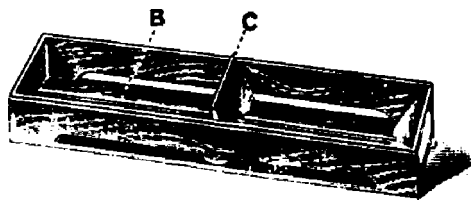
I do not of course mean that lavish ornamentation, gaudy trappings and extravagant flourishes contribute the requisite style of beauty for a stamp collection. They are more likely to suggest vulgarity than elegance. The highest beauty comes with simplicity, neatness in mounting and a nice judgment in balance.

The Attractiveness of Neat Display.

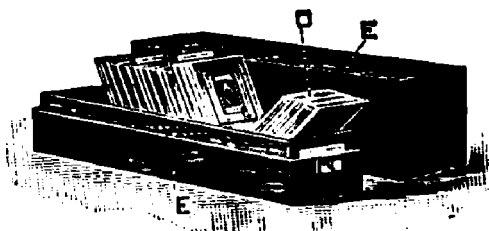
One reason—and not by any means a solitary one—which has gained many friends for the now popular Cistafile method of housing a stamp collection is the consistently maintained advocacy of neatness and simple elegance of display set forth in the establishment of the firm of Lawn & Barlow, which put the system on the market. The Cistafile is best explained by the statement that it is the card-index beloved of the American business house and of our free libraries, but adapted specially to the requirements of the stamp collector. It will be readily obvious to the thinking collector that such a system is capable of numerous manifestations and a variety of forms of the cards which take the place of album leaves.

The Systematisation of Knowledge.

The Cistafile is to many collectors an improvement on the blank album—at present it does not compete with the printed album. In this respect the system allows full scope for the individual display, but it has been so far developed as to assist neat arrangement, and we use the term system advisedly for it does undoubtedly encourage the systematisation of the knowledge that one acquires along with one's stamps. On the back of each card in a Cistafile there is a table which the collector who appreciates method and orderliness in all he undertakes should appreciate.



The tray to hold the small size cards. B is the removable steel screw rod, and C a patent rocker against which the cards rest at a convenient angle.



The tray shewing the cards D filed on the screw rod, with dust proof box cover E.

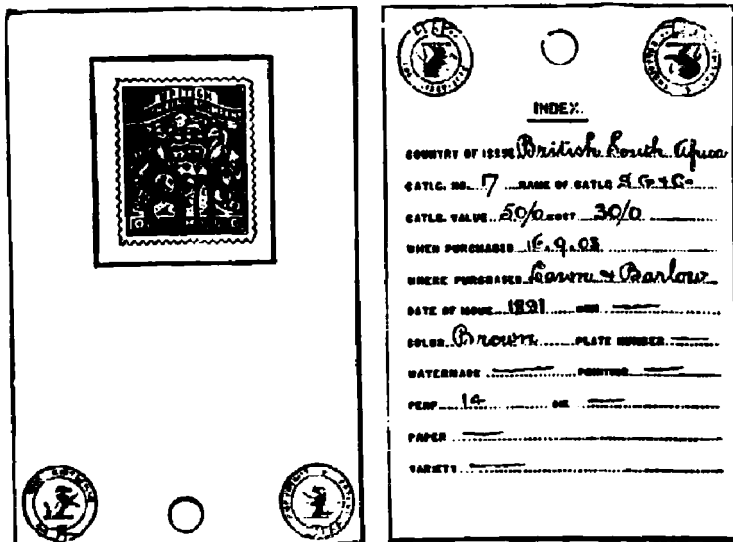
This table sets out the form of *data* most convenient to be preserved by the collector concerning his possessions, viz. :—

Year of Issue.
Watermark, Perforation.
Paper, Printer.
Catalogue Price
When bought, of whom, and
Price paid.

A Training in Method.

I think there are many of us who would like to have started such a valuable documentary history of our collections from the beginning. But it is never too late to adopt a good innovation; and so far as young beginners are concerned they would find this system an excellent aid to training in business-like attention to the things that matter. It should be remembered that this information is on the back of the cards on which the collection is mounted, so that the data are permanently and readily accessible when studying the collection. This examination of the collection is quite convenient when the cards are in the box or cabinet by simply removing the cover or sliding out the drawer. Or the cards may be removed in a small packet and taken to a stamp meeting for comparison with other collections, and being cards may be handled freely without risk of damage to the collection.

The sizes of the cards are arranged to suit all requirements. One can have small cards so that one stamp or a block of four go to a card, or you can have cards as large as any album leaf that is available. In this



The small size cards showing one stamp within a frame on front, and the useful index on the back.

respect there is practically no limit to the adaptability of the Cistafile. The standard sizes for the cards, however, are No. 1, 2½ inches by 3¼ inches, to hold from one to four stamps; No. 2, 4 inches by 6 inches, to hold a complete issue of up to twenty stamps; No. 3, 6 inches by 9 inches, suited for specialistic display of blocks, copies on entire original, etc.

Only one Quality—the Best.

The method of storing these cards is simple and effective, and one of the most important requisites where such simplicity is a leading factor is the thoroughness of the workmanship and the quality of the materials. These considerations have certainly had the best attention and personal supervision of the promoters of the Cistafile. Small collections are filed in trays of the best seasoned mahogany which fit into boxes of the same sound material; while large collections are fitted into cabinets on the building-up plan, so that the home of your collection adds a new storey or a wing with a minimum of expense, and the addition fits harmoniously on to the rest of the structure, the elegance of the whole making it a pleasing piece of furniture, and a locking arrangement adding the requisite security from the predations of the pilferer.

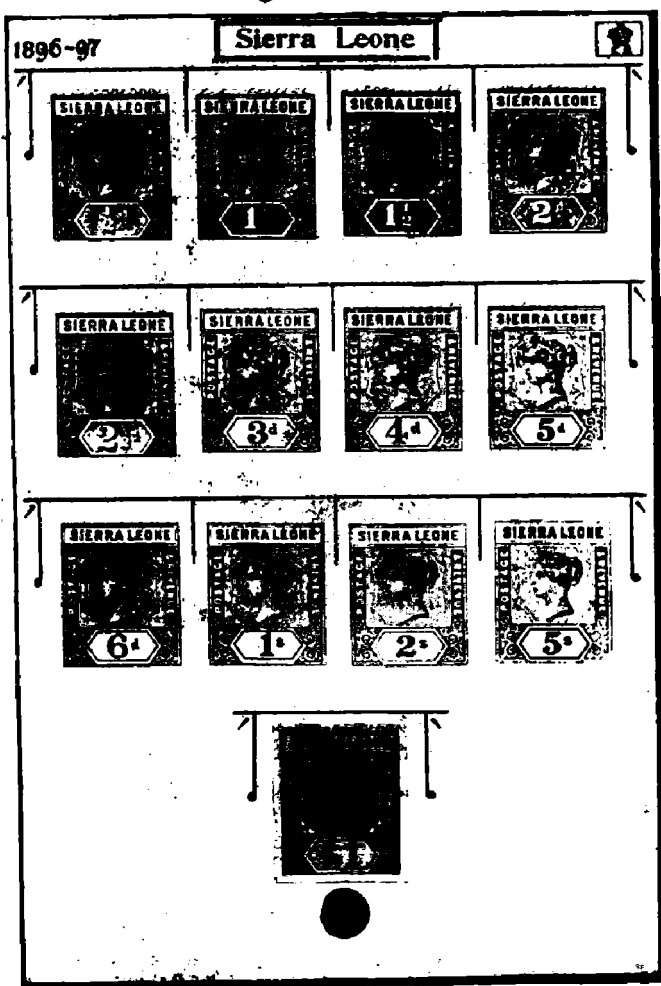
Artful Aids to Artistic Arrangement.

To return to the cards, there are many devices which Messrs. Lawn & Barlow have prepared to

assist the collector in arranging his stamps. These are not perhaps necessary to the collector with the "prehensile eye and the artistic hand," but unfortunately he is nigh as rare as the buttons of a Roman's breeches. Few lovers of stamps but hesitate long before they can bring themselves to disfigure the pages of their collections with their own script. And there are some growing collectors and mature seniors who use sprawling fists that would be a disgrace to the kindergarten. If one cannot do better than a puerile scrawl or a mature illegibility, then the collector should use the printed aids to artistic arrangement which Messrs. Lawn & Barlow provide in the shape of tastefully designed frames, adhesive labels with the names of countries, and similar labels showing the dates and watermarks. With these produced with an eye to the uniform elegance of a collection in the making, no one has any excuse for unsightliness in the arrangement of a stamp collection.

The Scope for Individualism.

To sum up briefly the obvious advantages of the Cistafile and its accessories, we have the elasticity of the American card-index—small collections go in small compass and can grow to illimitable extent on the same original plan with a small and gradual expense on the structure, and a minimum of re-arrangement, as once a stamp is mounted on a Cistafile card it never need be re-mounted. To change the order or position of a stamp or an issue in a collection all that is necessary is to transpose the cards without removing the stamps. There is no friction, a special transparent paper being gummed to the front of the cards. The cards are securely filed on finely plated rods which hold them in position, and on unscrewing and removing the rod the cards are easily removable at will without disturbing cards other than those to be removed. The boxes or cabinets are light proof and dust proof, and there is, therefore, no decay in the strong well-made cards. In books and albums it is no uncommon thing for the edges to turn yellow with exposure, and nothing is more unsightly in a stamp collection; such a decay is not possible in the Cistafile, unless the cards are left carelessly exposed without the boxes or drawers being properly closed. Yet another distinct utility in the Cistafile is its extreme portability and even when the collection is a great one there is absolutely no trouble in removing any section that may be required and enclosing it in a convenient carrying apparatus. Add to all this that with the Cistafile one's own notions of method in collecting, of limitations as to denomination or expense, of grouping are entirely unfettered. If Afghanistan be outside the sphere of our interests there is no need in the Cistafile to give it house room, nor need we leave spaces for the P.O. Mauritius if they are too costly for us. If we decide to ignore the difference between ordinary and chalky papers, between troublesome Australian perforating machines, or between De la Rue and Harrison printings of the same stamps, then we are freely left to include just exactly what interests us in the Cistafile arrangement. The cost of the Cistafile is no greater than that of interchangeable leaf stamp albums of good quality, but the permanence of the system gives it a great advantage from the point of view of economy.



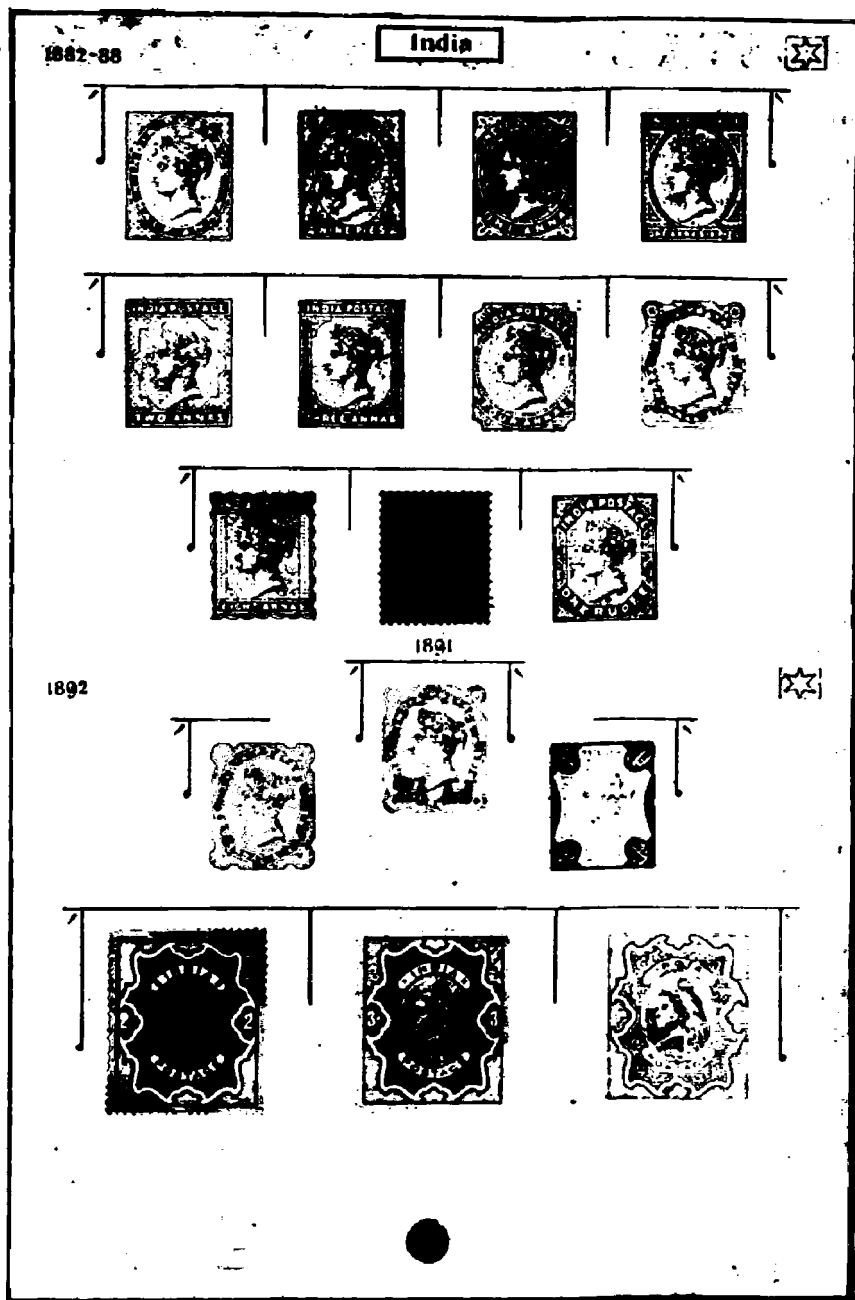
The set of Sierra Leone 1896-7 mounted on the intermediate size of Cistafile card.

Stamp Tweezers that are Safe.

The Cistafle is not the only novelty which Messrs. Lawn and Barlow have placed before the philatelic world. A very happy idea was that which led the firm to manufacture a new kind of stamp tweezers the action of which is practically the reverse of the ordinary forceps used by collectors. The latter require constant pressure between the fingers to retain hold of a stamp, the L. & B. Safety Tweezer is at rest when holding the stamp and pressure need only be applied to release it. In use a slight pressure opens the jaws of the tweezer, the stamp slips between and on releasing the spring the stamp is held firmly and safely. No further pressure is required while the stamp is being mounted or handed about for inspection. The jaws are of a peculiar long flat shape and in mounting they are level with the stamp all the time, and easily slip away as the spring is re-opened without any chance of damaging the stamp. Another special convenience of these tweezers is found when one is working at one's collection with occasional interruptions. A little batch of stamps is on the desk requiring attention but an interruption occurs—the supper bell or a chance visitor. To leave the stamps loose on the desk they may get scattered about to the risk of damage or loss. The little batch of stamps easily slips between the jaws of the L. & B. Safety Tweezer which anchors the lot to the table until we are ready to proceed with our mounting.

Insurance of Stamp Collections.

Another business-like innovation which this firm deserves every credit for developing, is the systematic insurance of collections for clients. Time and again we are asked by collectors how they can insure their collections against fire, burglary and larceny, as the insurance companies are not generally prepared to take stamp risks. Messrs. Lawn & Barlow, however, have an arrangement by which they can insure stamp collections for their clients against all risks, and it certainly is very advisable that every collector who has spent much time and money on his collection should safeguard himself against both fire and burglary.



A page of India, mounted on the full size cards and displaying the adaptability of the Cistafle to tasteful and pleasing arrangement.

Messrs. Lawn & Barlow are West End stamp dealers, the only philatelic firm, I believe, in that fashionable thoroughfare Regent Street, and their elegant salon at No. 52, is in keeping with the character of their high-class business, and with the consummate elegance and taste displayed in all their philatelic contrivances.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 21

Australian Commonwealth (continued).

Issues of 1906-8.

The first step, and the only one taken for many years, towards the unification of the postal issues of the Commonwealth was the introduction in 1905 of a special type of watermark, namely, a Crown over the letter A. Of this new watermark there were several distinctive types used at the printing establishments at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide respectively.

The type of Crown was laid down in a circular published in No. 44 of the *Commonwealth Gazette* (August 29th, 1901), as follows:—

"I have also to inform you that His Majesty has expressed his desire that the 'Tudor' (Imperial) Crown may be substituted for any other pattern now in use as new articles become necessary."

It was found that the type used at Melbourne infringed the above circular, as it was a Royal Crown, but nothing has been done to alter it.

The pence values were in exactly the same design as before, that is to say, in the modified type without the white blotch. The 1d. and 2d. were first issued on the new Commonwealth paper, appearing in January, 1906. No further supplies of the other values were required for some time, and the different denominations appeared at long intervals. In February, 1907, the ½d. came out, followed by the 4d. in April.

From August to September, 1907, supplies of the pence values, except the 3d., were put into use, which were printed on "Crown over A" paper, but not that used by the New South Wales Government Printing Office at Sydney, where these stamps were printed. The paper was that used by the Victorian Government Printing Office at Melbourne, and shewed a much larger watermark with a double-lined letter A. Apparently the supply of the new Commonwealth paper ran short at the Sydney Office, and between 45,000 and 50,000 sheets of watermarked paper were borrowed from Melbourne. Part of this borrowed supply was utilised for the ordinary N.S.W. postage stamps. The 1d. postage due stamp was issued on this paper in August, 1907, and the ½d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. during September, the last being the first supply of that value to be printed on any "Crown over A" paper.

Further supplies of the postage due stamps were again printed on the New South Wales paper, the 6d. being issued in November, 1907. The 3d. denomination did not materialise until February, 1909.

As soon as fresh supplies of the shilling values were required, printings on the new paper were made from plates constructed from new dies. These new dies shewed a bar and a dash (the conventional sign for "shilling") after the figure of value in the centre: no doubt confusion arose owing to the pence and shilling values not being sufficiently differentiated. The 5s. was first issued thus in June, 1908, followed by the 1s. in January, 1909, and the 2s., 10s., and 20s. in March, 1909. No printings from the old plates were made on the Commonwealth paper.

All these stamps were typographed at the Government Printing Office, at Sydney, in sheets of 120

stamps in 2 panes of 60. The perforation was done by the same two single-line machines as before, perforating 11 and 11½, 12 respectively. None of this issue have been recorded perforated 11½, 12 all round, only 11 all round, or 11 compounded with 11½, 12.

Reference List.

Chalk-surfaced white wove paper, watermarked Crown over A, single-lined.

Perforated (a) 11; (b) 11 × 11½, 12.

February, 1907.	½d. green.	
		Perforated b.
January, 1906.	1d. green.	
		Perforated a, b.
	2d. green.	
		Perforated b.
February, 1909.	3d. green.	
		Perforated b.
April, 1907.	4d. green.	
		Perforated a, b.
November, 1907.	6d. green.	
		Perforated b.
January, 1909.	1s. green.	
		Perforated b.
March, 1909.	2s. green.	
		Perforated a.
June, 1908.	5s. green.	
		Perforated b.
March, 1909.	10s. green.	
		Perforated a.
	20s. green.	
		Perforated a.

Chalk-surfaced white wove paper, watermarked Crown over A, double-lined. Perforated 11 × 11½, 12.

September, 1907.	½d. green.
August, 1907.	1d. "
September, 1907.	2d. "
Sept. 23rd, 1907.	4d. "
Sept. 17th, 1907.	6d. "

Issue of 1909.

A change in the design of the Commonwealth postage due stamps was made in the summer of 1909, but this was again merely a make-shift. In this case the design was the same as that of the postage due stamps of Victoria, but with the name "AUSTRALIA" substituted for "VICTORIA" at the bottom of the stamp. The reason for this change was the transfer of all the Commonwealth printing to the Printing Office at Melbourne, a step which had been under consideration for some considerable time owing to the greater cheapness with which printing could be done at Melbourne.

These stamps were typographed at two operations, the frame being in yellow-green, and the value tablet in rosine, at the Government Printing Office, at Melbourne, in sheets of 120 stamps in 10 rows of 12. Below the third stamp in the bottom row there appeared in the margin a monogram of the letters "J.B.C." in a double-lined circular medallion: these letters stood for J.B.Cooke, the Government Printer. Similarly below the tenth stamp in the bottom row was a mono-

gram of the letters "A.C." standing for Australian Commonwealth.

There was a flaw on the 1d. duty plate consisting of a white line running up the 6th vertical row of impressions starting from the right-hand side of the figure "1" on the bottom stamp and ending at the left top corner of the value tablet of the top stamp of that vertical row.

The paper was the usual kind used at Melbourne, being watermarked Crown over double-lined A: it was also watermarked "COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA" in double-lined capitals in the top and bottom margins. A comb-machine perforating $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ was employed.

The 1d. was the first value to be issued in the new type, appearing on July 13th, 1909, followed by the 2d. on July 28th, and the 4d. in September: the other values were issued in October. The stamps in the old design were withdrawn from use. These new stamps of course superseded the special Victorian postage due stamps, which had continued in use.

Reference List.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown over A, double-lined. Perforated $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

October, 1909.	1d.	yellow-green and rosine.
July 13th, 1909.	1d.	" "
July 28th, 1909.	2d.	" "
October, 1909.	3d.	" "
September, 1909.	4d.	" "
October, 1909.	6d.	" "
	1s.	" "
	2s.	" "
	5s.	" "
	10s.	" "
	20s.	" "

To be continued.

Portuguese Stamps

King Manoel's Gift

At a meeting yesterday of the Royal Philatelic Society the collection of Portuguese reprints of stamps which was presented to the Society last year by King Manoel was on view.

These stamps are generally known as the King of Spain's reprints. King Alfonso, when visiting Portugal some years ago, asked the Portuguese authorities for a complete set of the stamps of that kingdom and its colonies. As the Government did not possess copies of the whole series it became necessary to reprint from the old dies a quantity of impressions to fill the blanks in the set. A set was presented to King Alfonso, and in June last year another set was presented by King Manoel to the Royal Philatelic Society of London.

Portugal first issued postage stamps in the year 1853, 13 years after Great Britain had led the way. The reigning Monarch at that time was Queen Maria II., and on her death in November of the same year she was succeeded by her son, Pedro V. In some cases reprints can be distinguished from the original stamps by the difference in the shade of the paper. Some of the reprints are printed on ordinary paper instead of the peculiar enamelled paper in use during the period when the originals were current. The range of the collection extends from the year 1853 to 1905.—*The Times*, April 7th, 1911.

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THE STAMPS OF CANADA

A Continuation of the Review of Mr. Howes's Great Work*

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE

The Diamond Jubilee Issues.



THE contract for the printing of the Canadian stamps was awarded in 1897 to the American Bank

Note Co. of New York, in succession to the British American Bank Note Co. (known also as Burland

and Co.). The Canadian Government required the new contractors to establish a place in Ottawa in which to do the work. The first stamps to be printed by the new contractors were those of the Diamond Jubilee year, 1897, showing two portraits of her late majesty. The Canadian Hansard published the official figures of the numbers of these stamps printed, which were as follows:—

Number to be issued.	Denomination.
150,000	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. stamps
8,000,000	1c.
2,500,000	2c.
20,000,000	3c.
750,000	5c.
75,000	6c.
200,000	8c.
150,000	10c.
100,000	15c.
100,000	20c.
100,000	50c.
25,000	\$1.00
25,000	\$2.00
25,000	\$3.00
25,000	\$4.00
25,000	\$5.00
7,000,000	1c. postcards
Total value of one stamp of each kind \$16.21 $\frac{1}{2}$.	

The Muddle of the Half Cents.

The stamps were placed on sale on June 19, 1897 and immediately it became apparent that there were going to be numbers of efforts made to corner the $\frac{1}{2}$ c., which had been printed in ridiculously small numbers for a commemorative and limited series. The Post Office Department seems to have put itself to an immense amount of trouble to keep back the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. stamps for the applicants for complete sets, and the long series of official despatches to postmasters on the subject of how to sell the Jubilees makes the great postal administration look very ridiculous in the eyes of the philosophical philatelist who prefers to smile at the muddle into which the department plunged itself in the endeavour to make capital out of our hobby. One of the numerous messages sent out by wire from the Postage Stamp Branch recalled certain distributions of the 8c. value, and rumour soon spread that the 8c. was being withdrawn. Hence the run on this value.

The Jubilee Portraits.

The first of the portraits of Queen Victoria on the Jubilee stamps was taken from a magnificent copy of the 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green, which was lent the Government by a prominent collector in Montreal. This was the portrait after Chalon's painting. And the second portrait, that labelled 1897, was after the full-length picture painted by command in 1886 by Prof. Von Angelo of Vienna. It

represents Her Majesty as she appeared on the assumption of the title "Empress of India," and the curious may find the entire figure copied on the 3d. post card of Great Britain issued in 1889 and on the 1d. Universal postcard of 1892, etc. This state portrait of the Queen, says Mr. Howes, is now in Buckingham Palace.

The Issues of 1897 and 1898.



The Jubilee issue was a hunted one from the first, and a new regular series was in preparation during the same year. This was the maple-leaf issue bearing a modern portrait of the Queen by W. & D. Downey, of London, taken at the time of the Diamond Jubilee celebrations. The stamps are dealt with at length by Mr. Howes, as also are those of the next or "Numerals" issue of 1898-1902. It appears that the *Toronto World* in 1898 said "We take the liberty of suggesting to the Postmaster-general that we have a large figure indicating the value in cents of the various issues of Canadian stamps. It is hard to make them out at present." The preparations for the removal of the maple leaves in the lower corners and the insertion of numerals had been decided upon before the publication of the foregoing suggestion as much dissatisfaction had been expressed by the French-speaking inhabitants of the rural parts at the lack of figures of value on the stamps, the denomination in all cases being printed in English which they were unable to understand.

Imperial Penny Postage.



The approach of Imperial Penny Postage rendered it desirable to reduce Canada's domestic postage rate from 3 cents to 2 cents. The 3 cents red stamp was consequently rendered of little further service so it was withdrawn and quantities were surcharged for provisional use in connection with the reduced rate. It is stated that the surcharge was made up in its peculiar form so as to prevent counterfeiting by the use of ordinary type. At any rate the graded height of the numeral and letters, giving the concave effect to the top of the letters, shows it to have been specially prepared. Mr. Howes describes a number of varieties of "split" 3c. stamps in which $\frac{1}{2}$ of a 3 cent stamp served as a 2 cent value.

The "Xmas" Stamp.



Mr. Howes next treats us to a very delightful chapter on the Christmas stamp of 1898 with a *résumé* of the leading events which culminated at Christmas, 1898 in the great achievement of Imperial Penny Postage, in the negotiations for

which Canada and the Hon. (now Sir) William Muloch played a very prominent part.

The Mapstamp is a favourite amongst the great majority of collectors. Mr. Howes quotes the last stanza from Sir Lewis Morris's jubilee ode entitled a "Song of Empire" from which the motto on the stamp was taken

"We love not war, but only peace
Yet never shall our England's power decrease!
Whoever guides our helm of state
Let all men know it, England shall be great!
We hold a vaster Empire than has been!
Nigh half the race of man is subject to our Queen!
Nigh half the wide, wide earth is ours in fee!
And where her rule comes all are free.
And therefore 'tis, O Queen, that we
Knit fast in bonds of temperate liberty
Rejoice to-day, and make our solemn jubilee.

We cannot profess much regard for the versifying nor the excess of the sentiment, which strikes us as non-British; and we do not wonder that the poet capped each height of his Parnassus with an exclamation mark. However the one sentence chosen for the stamp was not ill expressed, and it is rather amusing to learn from Mr. Howes—we had not heard it before—that on account of the legend, "the stamp has been dubbed, not ineptly, the 'has been' stamp."

The King Edward Stamps.



Philatelist King
Wales.

The first stamps of Canada in the reign of King Edward VII. were as we all know very handsome and suitable stamps; they would have been more artistic still had not some deviations been made from the original steel die prepared in England to the design prepared under the special advice of our

philatelist King George, then H.R.H. the Prince of

Quebec Tercentenaries.



Lastly we would call attention to the interesting chapter of history devoted to the Tercentenary issue of 1908. The first permanent settlement in Canada was made by Champlain at Quebec in 1608. As the year 1908 approached, the idea of celebrating in proper manner the three hundredth anniversary of this event was strongly advocated, particularly by the French population of the Province of Quebec. Plans were formed and materialized in the shape of fêtes, historical pageants, etc., which took place in Quebec in July, 1908, and to be present at which the Prince and Princess of Wales made a special trip across the Atlantic in one of Britain's most powerful warships.

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: The commemorative stamps were placed on sale at Ottawa on July 16th, and show a variety of portraits, historic incidents and scenes, too familiar to our readers to require full repetition of them here.

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A £6,000 Collection.

Prices realised at the Stanton Sale in New York.

AN important collection has recently come under the hammer in New York in the stamps of Mr John R. Stanton, a copper mining official of that city. The collection is expected to realize \$30,000 (£6,000) and is the most notable one which has come on the American market this season.

We take the following report of the prices recorded on the first day of the sale from the *New York Times* (25.2.11).

Record prices were obtained for rarities at the sale yesterday by John A. Klemann at 179, Broadway of United States stamps forming the first part of the collection of John R. Stanton, copper mining official of this city.

An uncanceled five-cent St. Louis Postmaster provisional issue of 1846 on grayish paper bought \$360 and a cancelled five-cent issue of 1845 on greenish paper \$101. A two-cent blue Annapolis with no trace of cancellation went for \$240 and an unlisted five-cent red Kittaning, Penn., letter sheet for \$25.

Of the general issues a used fifteen-cent brown and blue issue of 1869 with the picture inverted brought the highest price, \$235, and it was closely followed by the two-cent carmine and black of 1901, with centre inverted, which realized \$200.50. A twenty-four-cent green and violet issue of 1869, picture inverted, used copy, fetched \$180. A twenty-four-cent lilac, unused issue of 1851-56, sold for \$142; a cancelled thirty-cent orange of the same issue,

cancelled copy, \$105, and an unused ninety-cent blue, also of the same issue, \$186.

Among other specimens of the general issues were a strip of three of the ten-cent black of 1847, cancelled in red, \$46 50; right diagonal half of the twelve-cent of 1851-56, used as six-cent, on entire original envelope, \$27; three-cent red of 1861, August issue, unused, \$21; a twenty-four-cent green and violet issue of 1869, picture inverted, used copy, \$180; thirty-cent blue and carmine of 1869, without grill, mint block of four, \$90; a four-cent blue of 1893 error in the colour, unused copy \$38; six-cent brown of 1895, with watermark, "U. S. I. R.," used copy \$60.

Among the stamps issued for the use of the various departments at Washington a strip of five twenty-dollar State brought \$205. The carrier stamps included a fine copy of the three-cent New York, 1842, on original cover, and cancelled in red "New York, December 24, 2 cts.," showing that it was used as a two-cent stamp, \$85; a block of twelve three-cent blue, issue of 1842, unused, \$230, and a one-cent black envelope stamp of Philadelphia, 1851, \$100.

Stolen Postage Stamps

An Extraordinary Case in the United States

WICHITA, Kas., March 16th.—John Callahan, alleged to be the leader of a band of bank and post office robbers, was convicted in the federal court here this afternoon of selling stolen postage stamps. The maximum penalty is ten years in prison and a fine of \$10,000.

Callahan already is under sentence of five to fifteen years for the robbery of a bank at Milan, Kas. He must first serve his federal sentence. Another count remains untried, that of conspiracy with Frank S. Burt, former Wichita chief of police, and with L. Snaftzger, former president of the Fourth National Bank, in connection with the disposal of stolen stamps.

The chief witness against Callahan was Burt, who admitted that while chief of police, and with L. Snaftzger, former Callahan had sold him stolen postage stamps. The total amount of these sales he said, aggregated about \$2,000.

He stated that he had sold the stamps to a third party, unnamed. Snaftzger already has been indicted on a charge of buying stamps from Burt.

Burt said he turned the stamps stolen from post offices at Burdick, Kas., and Hope, Kas., over to the authorities when he found that the government was apprised of the traffic in Wichita, and that he induced Callahan to give him descriptions of the robbers in order that he might "square himself with the government."

Callahan testified that he had paid Burt each month for the privilege of operating a liquor "joint." He asserted that he had sold stamps to Burt but once, and that when the chief of police had asked his assistance, saying, "I am in a bad fix; the government is going to cause somebody a lot of trouble."

He said that he secured the stamps for Burt and gave the chief descriptions of the robbers on the understanding that he himself should not be involved.

A continuance was asked in the case of L. Snaftzger on the ground that two of his witnesses were absent. The court will decide this question to-morrow morning. —*Republican*, Denver, 17th March, 1911.

The League of Philatelists

Are You a Member?

Have you joined the League yet? There must be many of our readers who have intended to support the work of the League, both by their membership and by the distribution of League leaflets, but who have been putting off doing so until writing on some other matter.

We are, however, very gratified with the progress the League has made, and with the distribution of propagandist literature which has so far taken place. The lantern lecture too, could not possibly have done more work than it has done in the period the League has controlled it. Our only regret is that we have not half a dozen sets of duplicates of the slides, so that all applications for the lecture could be filled.

So far as the slides are concerned, they have not been "home" since November last, one engagement following another so closely, that it has been necessary to get them sent direct from one engagement to the next.

The league was started to let people know how delightful stamp collecting is if you go in for it the right way. The half-hearted individual never gets much pleasure out of anything, and certainly to get the highest pleasure out of stamps one ought to study and get to know a lot about them. That can only be done by consistent collecting, by reading about stamps, both in the periodical literature such as *The Postage Stamp*, and in the numerous monographs, popular and scientific, with which our hobby is richly endowed.

We hope to get at The Public, and tell them what a joy philately is in

one's off duty hours, what a real recreation and educative interest we get out of our hobby, and how suited to all classes and all tastes is this pursuit of ours.

The lecture and the leaflets and the active endeavours of the individual members of the League are the means by which we hope to achieve this object. So you really ought not to hesitate—if you have enjoyed any of the delights of stamp collecting—to join the League and become a Passer-on of Philatelic Pleasure. You will not detract from your own interest in the hobby in making new collectors, quite the reverse, your own pleasure will be increased by sharing it with your friends, your colleagues and your schoolfellows.

You could, of course, do this on your own account if you wished—but only in a comparatively small way. Our idea in forming the League has been to organise a movement to get every collector to spread the knowledge of philately, and so to achieve a combined effect which will be more widely felt, and which will be beneficial to philately at large.

Every League member gets a Badge and a tastefully designed Membership Card.

Membership only costs you 6d. *once and for all*. There is no annual subscription; nothing beyond the entrance fee of sixpence to cover the initial cost of registering you as a member and providing you with the insignia of membership.

If you have not already done so, fill up the form below, and join the League, work for the League, and so help to make Philately more widely known, and even more popular than it already is.

Applications for membership should be made on the form below, and sent, with a 6d. postal order, to the Registrar, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

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Society News

NORTH OF ENGLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Report of meeting held on March 16th 1911.

Mr. R. W. Wilkinson took the chair and there was a good attendance of members. It was "Member's Night" for Europe, and collections of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, Holland, France and Switzerland were exhibited and discussed.

On the 17th March a Lantern Lecture entitled "The Romance of Postage Stamps" was delivered by Mr. L. E. Buckell to the boys of the Newcastle Grammar School, and was much appreciated. The lecture and slides had been kindly loaned for the occasion by "The Postage Stamp."

Report of Meeting on April 6th, 1911.

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

Messrs. E. W. Wilkinson and E. Philpot-Crowther were presented with medals from The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly for papers read during Session 1909-10. Mr. Wilkinson's paper on the issue of Holland, 1854-62, being awarded the Silver Medal and Mr. Philpot-Crowther's paper on Finland the Bronze Medal.

The company were then entertained to a view of the well-known collection of the stamps of Sicily belonging to Mr. H. Wade, of Leeds. Mr. Wade was unable to be present personally, but the way in which the collection was written up and illustrated compensated in a great measure for the absence of its author. The gems of this collection have already been noted in the philatelic press.

Hugh R. Viall, Hon. Secretary.

League Advertisement Slip.

22 April, 1911.

Cut this out.

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SIAM!!

Owing to the King of Siam's death and the various subsequent changes, many of the stamps of that country were only issued in small quantities, and then withdrawn, so must become very scarce in the near future. Having obtained a fine lot of superb specimens very cheaply, I can offer them for a time at the following low prices:—

1908	1, 2 or 4 att	...	each	0 1
"	3, 8 or 12 att	...	"	0 2
"	24 att	...	"	0 3
"	1 tical	...	"	0 6
1908	2, 3 or 4 att	...	"	0 2
"	9 att	...	"	0 3
"	Jubilee Issue, 1 att	...	"	0 2
"	" " 3 att	...	"	0 6
"	" " 8 att (very rare)	...	"	4 6
1900	2s. on 1 att or 3s. on 3 att violet	...	each	0 1
"	2s. on 2 att or 6s. on 4 att	...	"	0 2
"	3s. on 3 att green (only 8,000 issued)	...	each	1 6
"	4s. on 5 att rose	...	"	1 6
"	6s. on 6 att carmine	...	"	0 6
"	12s. on 8 att or 14s. on 9 att	...	"	0 2
1910	Set of 5-2, 3, 6, 12, and 14 satang	...	the set	0 8
"	28 satang, very fine	...	"	0 6

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STARTLING CONGRESS PROPOSALS (see below).



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

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

No. 5. Vol. 8
(Whole Number 187)

29 APRIL, 1911.

Price 1d.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY & THE CONGRESS

Proposals for a Triennial Convention instead of an Annual One.

THE Royal Society is going to bring certain matters before the next Philatelic Congress in Birmingham, the adoption or rejection of which must have an important effect on the future of the Congress. It has been freely discussed that the Junior Philatelic Society would like to put forward an invitation to the Congress to hold its fourth meeting in London at the time of the Exhibition next year. The fact of there being an Exhibition on the tapis would make London a very desirable rendezvous for the delegates next year: this is one of the matters which either of the recommendations of the Royal Society would, if adopted, necessarily render void, should any such invitation be forthcoming.

The first proposal is

"That the Congress shall not be held in any one City or place more frequently than once in five years."

There is much to be said in favour of a ruling on these lines, provided that a sufficiency of other centres is assured, a point which, if one may judge from the second proposition, has been duly considered by the Council. Apparently in the view of that body there are not enough philatelic centres to provide invitations annually, so the second motion will be in the following terms:—

"That, instead of being held annually, future meetings of the Congress shall take place at intervals of three years."

The proposals will no doubt be discussed in due course by other philatelic societies.

In the meantime we append the latest notice issued by the Congress Committee.

Programme of the Congress.

The following were elected delegates to the Congress for the Birmingham Society:—Messrs. R. Hollick, W. Pimm, C. A. Stephenson, G. Johnson.

The various Sub-Committees are now in full working order, and the Entertainment, Visitors

and Exhibition Committees are well up to time.

The following donations have been received since last report:—R. Hollick £3 3s. 0d., B. B. Tilley, C. A. Stephenson, Dr. T. D. F. Evans £2 2s. 0d. each, W. T. Wilson £1 1s. 0d., C. Nissen 10s. 6d., E. Christofides 5s.; stamps from Messrs. B. B. Tilley and T. H. Hinton.

The agenda will be published and issued to delegates as soon, and as fully as possible, so that when any voting takes place it may be with the full knowledge and weight of the respective Societies. The following is just a rough tentative programme, which may be some guide just for the present:—

Wednesday, June 7th—

2.30 p.m. Opening Meeting. Report on Philatelic Terms. Process Printing with Demonstrations.

5 p.m. Auction in aid of Congress.

8 p.m. Reception, etc.

Thursday, June 8th—

9.45 a.m. Bourse opens: rooms to be used for rendezvous for delegates and philatelists generally, and to remain open till 7 p.m.

11 a.m. Second Session of Congress. (a) Receive Report of Forged Stamps Committee, Major E. B. Evans. (b) Linking up of Societies, discussion to be started by Mr. C. J. Phillips.

3 p.m. Third Session of Congress. (a) Colour Question. (b) Election of a Permanent Congress Committee, Mr. F. Reichenheim.

7 p.m. Banquet.

Friday, June 9th—

Excursions to Warwick Castle, etc. As the Grand Hotel is making special arrangements for our comfort and convenience, we sincerely hope that every delegate will stay there, especially as the terms are very favourable. We suggest that rooms should be booked well in advance as the various hotels are likely to be filled at that time with other visitors.

All delegates will have a complimentary ticket for the Banquet, and they may purchase tickets for friends at 5s. each, ladies specially invited. No ticket can be purchased after May 2nd.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS' PARIS

A HAPPY HUNTING GROUND AND
HOLIDAY HAUNT

BY FRED J. MELVILLE*

WONDER that in the plethora of guides to the gay city, and in the multiplicity of handbooks for the stamp collector no one has yet written a "Stamp Collector's Guide to Paris." The enthusiast loves his Paris, it is his Mecca, and his philatelic education is not complete until he has made the pilgrimage.

The Cradle of Philately.

The reasons are both sentimental and practical. Sentimental because Paris was the cradle of Philately; it was there that scientific methods were first applied to the hobby, where M. Herpin concocted the word Philately (which, although admittedly an ugly word, has gained universal acceptance), and where Dr. Legrand invented the ingenious perforation gauge, an inspiration that should have brought its author a fortune, but didn't. I suppose, like many another ingenious contrivance, this was originally worked out for the benefit of a few friends and kindred spirits, but it has since become the inseparable companion of every stamp collector. It was in the gardens of the Tuilleries that the first stamp exchangers met—many of them of the fair sex—on Sunday afternoons. Had you run over for Easter in 1861, you might have seen the groups of amateurs, sitting with their albums on chairs under the trees, a practice that has ever since been continued in Paris, the later *venue* being the Champs Elysees.

The Early Stamp Dealers.

In the rue Taitbout, Mue. Nicholas, one of the first stamp dealers, kept her shop, which was the rendezvous of the leading amateurs, and in the rue Christine, M. Edard de Laplante, used to sell for a few sous the entire first issue of Moldavia, which to-day would cost, say, ten thousand francs. In the Pére Lachaise is the tomb of Father Elb, one of the first stamp dealers, a man whose death in 1865 the *Times* chronicled more on account of his stature—which was great—than for his early enterprise in stamp dealing. Elb weighed 208 kilogrammes, and was so big that he could not get into a covered cab. His funeral was an extraordinary affair, which excited all Paris. The coffin was too small to contain him and another receptacle had to be improvised; the grave too had been dug too small, and had to be enlarged after the arrival of the cortege.

A Happy Hunting Ground.

The practical side of the stamp collector's call to Paris is the opportunity for adding to one's collection in a veritable clearing-house for stamps. The dealers in Paris include some very old established firms, whose stocks are still treasure houses for the hunter after out-of-the-way items. These stocks are, however, not so accessible to the casual customer as are those of the London dealers, and it occasionally requires tact, if not artifice, to induce the Parisian dealer to turn out his choicest things. This is probably because the collecting instinct prevails with many of the older dealers, and when the collecting instinct is strong it is not always easy to get them to part with their choicer possessions. The

dealers' shops and offices are everywhere in Paris, and the visitor can spend many days in the city without exhausting the list of *Marchands de timbres-poste* in the directory.

The Open Air Bourse.

Then the open-air Bourse is worth a visit. It is a direct descendant from the early gatherings in the Jardin des Tuilleries, but in the Champs Elysees it has become a degenerate institution, crowded with disreputable vendors, and not less unscrupulous buyers. Most of the regular sellers are women with little portable stands covered with sheets of stamps marked at high prices, which are really reducible by a little bargaining. These women deal mostly in the commoner class of stamps, in French Colonials, and the less creditable issues of such countries as Abyssinia, Hayti, Persia—especially those which have been printed in Paris.

Better classes of stamps are usually to be found in the pocket books of male vendors, but here one has to guard against fraudulently cleaned British Colonial stamps (that is to say, with the cancellations removed) and, of course, all kinds of forgeries and "fakes."

The Etiquette of the Bourse.

There is a curious etiquette about the open-air Bourse. Some time ago on a visit to the Champs Elysees I witnessed a small crowd round a *bonne femme*, who possessed a really well-stocked large album. She seemed to be unaccustomed to the place and had no notion of the value of her possessions. Although a dozen or more people stood around her, but one man turned the pages and bought whatever he liked practically at his own prices. The ideas of *bonne femme* in regard to prices did not soar above sous, and when I saw excellent copies of the 10, 12, 15, 24 and 30 cents United States stamps of 1869, and wide margined imperforate early Haytians going at a penny or twopence apiece I ventured to offer more. The *bonne femme* was interested, but the crowd hastened to show me that I had committed a breach of the etiquette (1) of the bourse, and to claim their consecutive turns before I could have a look in. Needless to say, after the first one or two had denuded the collection of all of its good things there would have been nothing left for late comers. Half-an-hour later the man who had been first came and offered me for ten francs a stamp for which I had seen him pay the old lady three sous.

The respectable dealers of Paris do not love the open-air bourse, for it is the haunt of the unscrupulous. Although interesting enough to visit, it is no place for the novice to buy stamps.

A Postal Memory at Neuilly.

The historical associations for philatelists in Paris are numerous, and for the most part very familiar, but one which is not prominently indicated in the trippers' guides, and may easily be overlooked, is to Neuilly, where stands Bartholdi's fine monument to the aeronauts of the siege of Paris, in which are commemorated the historic balloon and pigeon posts, the most adventurous and surprising postal services since the introduction of the Uniform Post.

* In the "Evening News," Easter Saturday.

THE EXHIBITION IN VIENNA

Full Particulars for Intending Exhibitors

THE prospectus has now been issued of the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Vienna next September. The English translation of the Rules and Regulations, together with the full scheme of Classes and Sections, is given below.

The Organising Committee in a formal invitation which precedes the prospectus, and which is dated from Vienna, March, 1911, states that:—

It is long since a Philatelic Exhibition was held in Vienna, the first of its kind. But while Philatelic Exhibitions, more or less ambitious, have been arranged in other countries during the last thirty years, no Austrian Philatelic Exhibition has taken place in Vienna since 1890. For 21 years our Societies and Collectors have done nothing for the advancement of philately in this respect. Therefore at the Twenty-first German Philatelic Congress in Karlsbad in August, 1909, the announcement that the United Philatelic Societies of Vienna intended to hold a Philatelic Exhibition on entirely novel lines in 1911, to exemplify the great strides made in collecting and in exhibiting since that first Exhibition in 1881, was received with enthusiasm.

We have great pleasure in stating, that the first circulars, sent out in December, 1910, announcing the realisation of our scheme, met with general approval and pleasurable anticipation. We have received letters of congratulation on all sides: from all parts of the Monarchy, from Germany and Italy, as well as from England and France. From oversea societies and collectors, promises have been made to further our interests; inquiries have arrived as to the objects to be exhibited; numerous societies, collectors and dealers have not only offered their co-operation, but they have subscribed to the Guarantee Fund, and have sent donations and offered medals.

Herewith we beg to thank all those who have so kindly offered their assistance: we tender our cordial greetings to them and to all others, who are really interested in Philately and in our Exhibition.

May we meet them in health and happiness in our beloved Vienna!

Referring to the following rules and regulations for exhibiting and competing, and for grouping the various classes, we beg to give a few further particulars.

The Association of Painters and Artists in Austria have granted us the use of their magnificent and brilliantly lit building, the "Secession," for the greater part of September, and as several of their members have joined our Committee they have proved their interest for the Exhibition, which, arranged on artistic lines, will prove itself worthy of support in all respects. Visitors to the Exhibition will see that the Hall of Arts in the Vienna Friedrichstrasse will really harbour an artistic Philatelic Exhibition, arranged by the co-operation of Artists and Philatelists alike. We would specially draw attention to the Hall lighted from the roof, while sunlight will be excluded from the exhibits.

The Exhibition will be opened on Thursday, the 7th September, 1911, by the Patron, His Excellency, the Minister of Commerce, Dr. Richard Weiskirchner, and by the Hon. President, the Postmaster-General, Sectionschef Dr. Friedrich Ritter Wagner von Jauregg. Opened daily from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m., the Exhibition will be officially closed on Sunday night, the 17th September, when the closing Banquet and the distribution of prizes will take place.

To ensure a proper allotment of space, it is essential that applications should be sent in as early as possible, but not later in any case than the 1st June.

To ensure an accurate official catalogue, Exhibitors are particularly requested to forward descriptions of their exhibits at the earliest possible date. For technical reasons descriptions arriving after the 1st July cannot be fully entered in the official catalogue.

The Champion Class will only comprise exhibits which have previously obtained first prizes at an International Exhibition. In addition to a Gold and a Silver Medal a prize offered by the Hon. President is provided for this class.

To relieve the Jury from the inspection and the judging of all exhibits, it is proposed that the Judges be divided into groups, the minor classes to be examined at their own discretion. This will save much laborious inspection, and will allow more time and attention to important exhibits.

For all other details, we beg to refer to the rules and regulations and to the grouping of classes, which, we trust, will enable every exhibitor to give clear information as to his exhibit. The Hon. Secretary will be pleased to give any further information that may be required.

Rules and Regulations.

1. The Exhibition will be held in the "Secession," Vienna, I. Friedrichstrasse 12 from 7th to 17th September, 1911. In addition to Postage Stamps and Entires, it will comprise Philatelic Literature, Albums, and all articles of direct relation with Philately.

2. Every person, who accepts these regulations, will be entitled to exhibit and to compete.

The right of refusing any exhibit, without assigning any reason for such refusal, is reserved to the Committee, whether for lack of space or for any other reason connected with the Exhibition.

3. No limit is fixed as to the number of exhibits. Each exhibit can however be entered only once and in one class only, to be chosen by the Exhibitor. With the exception of the general collections, exhibited in classes M and N, all exhibits of postage stamps or entires should be mounted on cards or loose sheets. The surface of the exhibition frames being divided into single square metres, it is in the interest of every exhibitor to make use of cards or sheets of as uniform a size as possible. This will ensure the most adequate use of the space allotted.

4. Charges for space will be made on the following scale: For stamps or entires on cards or on loose sheets, 6s. 8d. per Square Metre, for the first 5 Square Metres, and 4s. 2d. per Square Metre for any subsequent space. (One Square Metre equal to 10.8 Square Feet.) For collections in printed albums, or for such in plain albums, with a maximum of 100 sheets per volume; 12s. 6d. for the first volume, and 6s. 8d. for every additional volume or 100 sheets. For Class N (Junior Collectors only) 8s. 4d. for the first album, and 4s. 2d. for every additional album or volume.

With regard to charges under classes S and T (Philatelic Literature and Philatelic Accessories), application should be made to the Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition.

The Committee will undertake the placing of exhibits free of charge.

All exhibits sent in for competition to be paid for at the aforesaid rates. If, for want of space, part of any exhibit cannot be displayed, the undisplayed section will be kept ready for inspection by the Judges. A rate of 6s. 8d. per album or volume of 100 sheets will be charged for such undisplayed section.

5. All exhibits sent for competition must be *bonâ fide* the property of the exhibitor. Exhibits can also be sent to be shewn "hors concours."

Members of the Jury can only exhibit "hors concours," but for every such member, a space of 2 Square Metres is placed at his disposal free of charge, while any additional space must be paid for in accordance with the aforesaid rates.

No price or other notification of sale may be affixed to any exhibit; but the owner may intimate to the Hon. Secretary which exhibit he desires to sell, and the price thereof. This information will then be furnished on application to intending purchasers. In case of sale 2% will be charged towards the general expenses of the Exhibition.

6. The Committee will insure all exhibits against loss by fire or theft, except when the exhibitor does not desire this to be done. The insurance will commence from the receipt of the exhibits by the Committee, and will remain in force until the return to the owner, whether personally, or to the post office, or to any forwarding agency, specially advised.

The costs of insurance to be paid by the exhibitor at the rate of K. 2.—per K. 1,000.—with a minimum of K. 3.—. By paying this insurance, the exhibitor will benefit by the Policy effected by the Committee to the extent of the value at which such exhibits are accepted for insurance; but no personal liability is incurred by the Committee in regard to any loss.

The Exhibition will be watched day and night by special guardians. Stamps and entires, mounted on cards or loose sheets will be placed under glass, closed all round; albums and volumes will be shown in locked glass cases. The most interesting pages will be displayed: these will be changed from time to time during the Exhibition by a member of the Committee. No albums will be allowed to be inspected (except by the Judges) without the permission of the owner, and at his risk, and then only in the presence of a member of the Committee.

All fees for exhibiting and insurance are pay-

able in advance, or at latest on arrival of the exhibits in Vienna. No exhibit will be displayed before such payments are received, nor will the Committee accept any responsibility for any damage sustained by any exhibit, before the payment of the insurance charge.

7. All exhibits must be delivered, post or carriage paid, between the 1st and 5th September, 1911. They must be addressed to Mr. ADOLF PASSER, Hon. Secretary International Philatelic Exhibition, Vienna, 1911, 4, Müllnergasse, Vienna IX.

To ensure correct delivery, official labels should be used, which will be despatched to all exhibitors in due course. Arrangements have been made with the Austrian Customs to exempt from duty properly addressed exhibits from abroad, and to deliver them unopened to the Committee. The parcels will be opened in the Exhibition building and inspected by the Custom House Officers in presence of members of the Committee. Their return will be made in a similar manner.

A full description of the contents of every exhibit should be made in duplicate, one of which should accompany the parcel, while the other should be sent to the Hon. Secretary by registered letter.

8. To ensure an accurate description of exhibits in the Official Catalogue, exhibitors are particularly requested to send their descriptions by the 1st July at latest, to the Hon. Secretary. After this date descriptions cannot be fully entered in the Official Catalogue.

All application forms, duly filled in, should reach the Hon. Secretary by the 1st June, 1911, at latest. This will ensure a proper allotment of the space required. Every exhibitor should expressly state, if he will personally display his exhibit, or if he wishes this to be done by the Committee.

9. The following scheme of competition has been adopted by the Committee, but all exhibits, which the owners may desire to enter as "not for competition" will be marked accordingly.

The Champion Class will only comprise exhibits which have previously obtained first prizes at an International Exhibition. Exhibitors in Class N must, if required, furnish evidence of age to the satisfaction of the Committee.

10. In each class prizes will be awarded to exhibitors. These prizes will consist of medals in gold, silver and bronze. Diplomas also will be awarded by the judges, whose decision in every case is final. The judges may award more or fewer prizes in any one section, should they consider this to be necessary.

No Exhibitor can take more than one prize in any one section nor more than three prizes in any one class.

11. The Judges to be 18 in number, of whom 12 will be chosen from the representatives of Foreign Countries.

They will be requested to base their rewards upon consideration of the following qualities: (a) Philatelic knowledge and research; (b) Completeness, rarity, and condition of pieces; (c) Arrangement and neatness of collection.

12. A limited number of stalls will be allotted to dealers who should apply for terms to the Hon. Secretary.

Commercial transactions in stamps or in any other articles are strictly forbidden, except in

the case of stallholders, and then only in the places allotted to them.

13. No exhibits can be removed before the close of the exhibition. The exhibition being closed, all exhibits, not withdrawn personally, will be returned as quickly as possible to owners by the same route as they were received. Their return being effected at owner's risk and cost, the Committee undertake to forward the exhibits carriage or post paid, and insured for transport, if such charges are prepaid by the exhibitor.

The packing of returned exhibits will be executed by the Committee free of charge.

14. All cases, not provided for by these rules, will be decided by the Committee.

15. The enclosed application form contains a declaration by the exhibitor that he has taken note of these regulations and, by his signature, accepts the same.

Scheme of Classes.

If there is nothing mentioned in any Section as to the condition of stamps (unused or used or mixed) the exhibits in that particular section may consist of unused or used or mixed stamps or entires. Mixed means, that an exhibit may consist of unused and used stamps.

CLASS A.

Austria, Hungary, Bosnia, Lombardy, Austrian Post Offices abroad (in the Turkish Empire and in Crete), Danube Steamship Company.

Section 1. *All parts unused.*

Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 2. *All parts; used, or mixed.*

Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 3. *Austria; Lombardy; unused.*

Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 4. *Austria; Lombardy; used or mixed.*

Awards: one small Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 5. *Hungary; unused.*

Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 6. *Hungary; used or mixed.*

Awards: one small Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 7. *Bosnia; unused, used or mixed.*

Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 8. *Austrian Post Offices abroad (in the Turkish Empire and in Crete) Danube Steamship Company; unused or mixed.*

Awards: one small Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 9. *Postmarks of Austria; Hungary; Bosnia; Lombardy.*

Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 10. *Entires.*

Awards: one small Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 11. *Fiscals; Telegraph Stamps.*

Awards: one small Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 12. *Reprints; Essays; Proofs; Original Sketches.*

Awards: one small Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 13. *Rarities; Curiosities.*

Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

The Minister of Commerce offers two prizes to be awarded in this class, one for the best object in Sections Nos. 1 to 13, exhibited by an Austrian collector, the other for the best object exhibited by a foreign collector.

CLASS B.

German Empire; German States; German Post Offices abroad; German Colonies.

Section 14. *German Empire; German States; unused.*

Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 15. *German Empire; German States; used or mixed.*

Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 16. *German Post Offices abroad; German Colonies.*

Awards: one small Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

CLASS C.

Italy; Italian States; Italian Post Offices abroad; Italian Colonies.

Section 17. *Italy; Italian States; unused.*

Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 18. *Italy; Italian States; used or mixed.*

Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 19. *Italian Post Offices abroad; Italian Colonies.*

Awards: one small Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

CLASS D.

Great Britain; British Post Offices abroad; British Colonies.

Section 20. *Great Britain; unused.*

Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 21. *Great Britain; used or mixed.*

Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 22. *British Guiana; Ceylon; Mauritius; New South Wales; New Zealand; South Australia; Tasmania; Transvaal; Victoria.*

Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 23. *Barbados; Canada; Cape of Good Hope; Fiji Islands; India and Indian States; Natal; Nevis; Newfoundland; Orange River Colony; Queensland; St. Vincent; Trinidad; Turks Islands; Straits Settlements and Federated Malayan States; Western Australia.*

Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 24. *All other British Colonies; British Post Offices abroad.*

Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 25. *General Collections of British Colonies; unused.*

Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 26. *General Collections of British Colonies; used or mixed.*

Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

CLASS E.

France; French Post Offices abroad; French Colonies.

Section 27. *France; unused.*

Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 28. *France; used or mixed.*

Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 29. *French Post Offices abroad; French Colonies; unused.*

Awards: one small Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

Section 30. *French Post Offices abroad; French Colonies; used or mixed.*

Awards: one small Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

CLASS F.

The other European States and their Colonies.

Section 31. *Roumania; Spain; Switzerland.*

Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

- Section 32.** *Finland; Grèce; Holland; Luxemburg; Montenegro; Portugal; Russia and Russian Post Offices abroad; Servia; Turkey.*
Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.
- Section 33.** *Belgium; Bulgaria; Crete; Denmark; Iceland; Monaco; Norway; Poland; Sweden; Wenden.*
Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.
- Section 34.** *The Colonies of Sections 31, 32 and 33.*
Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

CLASS G.

Non-European States.

- Section 35.** *Afghanistan; Confederate States; Hawaiian Islands; Mexico; United States; Uruguay.*
Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.
- Section 36.** *Argentine Republic; Buenos Ayres; Bolivia; Brazil; Colombia (United States and Republic); Dominican Republic; Japan; Persia; Peru; Shanghai.*
Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.
- Section 37.** *Abyssinia; Chili; China; Corea; Costa Rica; Ecuador; Egypt; Guatemala; Hayti; Honduras; Liberia; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Siam; Venezuela.*
Awards: one small Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

CLASS H.

- Section 38.** *Champion Class. For collections only, which have previously obtained First Prizes at an International Exhibition.*
Awards: one Prize offered by the Hon. President, one Gold, one Silver Medal.

CLASS J.

- Section 39.** *Stamps on entires.*
Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

CLASS K.

- Section 40.** *Specialized Collections in different arrangements. Study of single issues or single stamps (Plating, etc.) which could not compete with complete collections of the respective country.*
Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

CLASS L.

New Issues.

- Section 41.** *New Issues; unused.*
Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.
- Section 42.** *New Issues; used or mixed.*
Awards: one small Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

CLASS M.

- General Collections in Albums, containing single parts or the whole world.
- Section 43.** *General Collections in Printed Albums.*
Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.
- Section 44.** *General Collections in Plain Albums.*
Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

CLASS N.

For Junior Collectors only.

- I. For Collectors aged from 17 to 20 years.
- Section 45.** *Collections containing not more than 3,000 stamps.*
- Section 46.** *Collections containing from 3,000 to 5,000 stamps.*

- Section 47.** *Collections containing over 5,000 stamps.*
- II. For Collectors under 17 years of age.
- Section 48.** *Collections containing not more than 2,000 stamps.*
- Section 49.** *Collections containing over 2,000 stamps.*
Awards: For every Section one Silver, one Bronze Medal. One prize offered by the Hon. President for the best exhibit in this Class.

CLASS O.

Rarities.

- Section 50.** *Rarities being the property of Collectors.*
- Section 51.** *Rarities being the property of Dealers.*
Awards: For every Section one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

CLASS P.

- Section 52.** *Essays and Proofs.*
- Section 53.** *Curiosities.*
- Section 54.** *Forgeries.*
- Section 55.** *Objects of interest in connection with Philately and the Postal Service.*
Awards: one small Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal for each Section.

CLASS Q.

- Section 56.** *Entires (Envelopes, Postcards).*
Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

CLASS R.

- Section 57.** *Fiscals; Telegraph Stamps; Unofficial Stamps.*
Awards: one small Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

CLASS S.

- Section 58.** *Philatelic Literature.*
Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

CLASS T.

- Section 59.** *Philatelic Accessories.*
Awards: one Gold, one Silver, one Bronze Medal.

CLASS U.

- Section 60.** *Occasional Issues; Jubilee Stamps; Charity Stamps, etc.*
Awards: one Silver, one Bronze Medal.
It is left to the discretion of the Judges to award a greater or a smaller number of Prizes in any Section according to the number and quality of Exhibits.

High Value Stamps in Natal.

The High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa is requested by his Government to notify that in consequence of illegal manipulation of certain high value stamps of Natal, which have already been used for fiscal purposes and fraudulently removed from the documents to which they were originally fixed, instructions have been issued that no stamps of the Victorian issue (Natal) will in future be accepted on any documents without first being referred to the Union Inland Revenue Department for inspection. Philatelists may also be interested to hear that these stamps are being obliterated with a fictitious date stamp and then sold to collectors.

—The Globe, 21/4/11.

Postage Due Stamps of the World

BY L. W. CROUCH

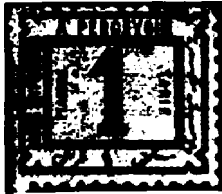
Continued from page 43.

AFRICA.

Egypt.

Issue of 1884.

Five postage due stamps were issued in 1884, lithographed by Penasson, of Alexandria, who printed the ordinary adhesives from 1867 to 1874.



The design was drawn by L. Barkhausen, and consisted of large numerals of value in the centre of an oblong, with "PARAS," "PIASTRE," or "PIASTRES" reading upwards at left, and "TARIF" reading downwards at right; outside the oblong appears "A PERCEVOIR" at top, and "POSTES EGYPTIENNES" reading upwards at left; there are Arabic inscriptions at bottom and at right: a fancy frame surrounds the whole.

As mentioned above, these stamps were lithographed by Penasson, of Alexandria, in sheets of 200 stamps in 20 rows of 10, on paper watermarked star and crescent, and were perforated 10½. The 2 piastres is known imperforate vertically. All values may be met with imperforate, but are merely proofs in this condition.

Reference List.

- White wove paper. Watermarked Star and Crescent.*
Perforated 10½.
- 10 paras, red.
 - 20 paras, red
 - 1 piastre, red.
 - 2 piastres, red.
- Imperforate vertically.*
- 5 piastres, red.

Issue of 1886.

In 1886 the colour of these labels was changed to rose-red, and unwatermarked paper was employed.

As before, they were lithographed by Penasson, of Alexandria, and were perforated 10½.

The 2 piastres is known with the "R" of "TARIF" missing but only in proof state; probably this error was corrected before the stones were put to press.

Reference List.

- White wove paper. Perforated 10½.*
- 10 paras, rose-red.
 - 20 " " "
 - 1 piastre, " "
 - 2 piastres " "
 - 5 " " "

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BY AN UP-TO-DATE METHOD.

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 of this system, briefly it is that—I import the British Colonial Stamps as soon as they are issued, and send them out regularly 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%.

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DEPOSIT OPTIONAL.

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Any Collections

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GAMBIA, King, ½d. on 2/6. (Very rare used) ...	14 0
" " id. on 3/- ...	7 6
GABON, (Congo Français), obsolete, 1 or 2c. ...	0 2
" " " 4 or 5c. ...	0 3
" " " 10c., 4d.; 20c. ...	0 6
GREAT BRITAIN, King, £1, Average to fine, 10/- to 14 0	
" " 2/6 at 5d., 5/- at 1/-, 10/- at 4 6	
HONG-KONG, Queen, C.C., 2c. 8d., 4c. at ...	0 6
" " " 8c. or 12c. ...	0 6
INDIA, Queen, 1st issue, ½a. (pair 1/-) ...	0 4
PERSIA, 1908, 1 chahi—10 krana, set ...	1 8
SERVIA, 1904, Death Mask, 5p.—50p. ...	1 0
" " " 5p.—5 Dinars, set ...	7 0
" " " 1 Dinar 1/-, 3 Dinar 2/6, 5D 3 6	
ST. HELENA, King, 2½d. 5/-, 4d. 5/-, 6d. (all obs.) ...	4 0
TRINIDAD, Multiple, 1/- brown on yellow ...	3 0
" " " 1/- black on green ...	1 0

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN MINT (full gum).

GREAT BRITAIN, King, 1.R., official ½d. ...	0 6
" " " " Id. ...	0 4
" " " " Army Official, ½d. ...	0 3
" " " " Id. ...	0 2
" " Queen, " " ½d. green ...	0 4
NEW HEBRIDES, 1st type, set ½d. to 1/-, rare ...	0 0
" " 2nd type, set ½d. to 1/- (worth double) 20 0	
The last named are expected to be very rare, some dealers are asking 20/- for the 1/- (on green paper) alone.	
The Mint offers can be supplied in pairs & blocks at the same rate.	

RARE STAMPS & COLLECTIONS PURCHASED.

SPECIALITY: KING'S HEADS. Prices I pay—1/- O.R. Colony Multiple, 4/- each; 6d. Dominica, 4/- each; 8c. Brunei orange and black, 8d. each; Leeward Isles, 2½d. King, Mult. (bi-col.) at 1/9 each; either used or unused, except 1/- O.R.C. which are unused.

JAMES H. RHODES, 46, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Issue of 1888.

In 1888 a different colour for each value was decided on. The 10 paras and 20 paras values were superseded by 2 milliemes and 5 milliemes stamps, the designs of which were similar to those of the other values, except that the word "MILLIEMES" appeared at both sides of the central oblong.

They were lithographed by Penasson, of Alexandria, as before, but a new perforating machine was employed, perforating 11½.

Proofs of all values are to be met with: proofs of the 1 piastre are known with the word "PIASTRE" reading "PIASTR" or "IASTRE."

There are dangerous forgeries of the 5 piastres, which is a somewhat scarce stamp, to be encountered.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½.

- 2 milliemes, green.
- 5 milliemes, rose-carmine.
- 1 piastre, blue.
- 2 piastres, orange.
- 5 piastres, grey.

Issue of 1889.

A set of four values appeared in 1889, printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London.

The design shows a figure of value in an uncoloured transverse oval with the word of value at either side; a double-lined coloured frame enclosed the oblong, inscribed at left and at top in Arabic, at right "POSTES EGYPTIENNES," and at bottom "A PERCEVOIR."



They were printed by typography in sheets of 240 stamps, in 4 panes of 60, in 6 rows of 10, and were perforated 14. They were watermarked Star and Crescent. From about 1902 chalk-surfaced paper was employed.

Reference List.

White wove paper (after 1902 chalk-surfaced). Watermarked Star and Crescent. Perforated 14.

- 2 milliemes, green.
- Half used as 1 millieme.
- 4 milliemes, marone.
- 1 piastre, ultramarine.
- 2 piastres, orange.

Issue of 1898.

The need for a 3 milliemes postage due stamp became apparent early in 1898. The use of bisected 2 milliemes stamps was officially authorized for a short time to be used with a whole stamp of that value.

A provisional 3 milliemes value was created by overprinting the 2 piastres diagonally "3 MILLIEMES"

and the equivalent in Arabic in two lines, in black. This overprint is known inverted.



There is a variety, in which the Arabic figure 2 has been inserted in the overprint instead of 3, and the correct figure has been printed above it.

Reference List

White wove paper. Watermarked Star and Crescent.
Perforated 14. Black overprint.
3 millimetres on 2 piastres, orange.
Inverted overprint.
Variety as above.

To be continued.

The Popularization of Philatelic Societies

BY "PARNASSUS"

WHAT is the reason for the small attendances at meetings of the majority of Societies?

One example is that of a very well-known Society which has had for its monthly meetings in February and March an attendance both times of three members. This is not an isolated case, it is the general rule.

The reason, of course, must be that the meetings are not of sufficient interest to attract members.

The average meeting consists of a mediocre display of some country in which most members have no interest at all. They see variety after variety of the same denomination, and for all the interest taken one copy alone would have sufficed to satisfy them.

In the society with which I am connected I find that if we have a large variety of countries we also have a large attendance, if one highly specialized country, so also a small attendance.

The days of general collections are gone to all but the wealthiest, but why should we not take a single issue out of a number of countries and arrange them neatly and tastefully in a blank album? One issue should go to a page, and the stamps to be either used only or unused only, but not both.

There would of course be no varieties whatsoever unless distinguishable to the naked eye at once.

A collection neatly arranged of say a hundred issues would, I am certain, find more favour than the display of one country.

Competitions could also be arranged between members for the neatest and best arranged sheets.

Interest would be taken also in several countries instead of being centred on one country alone. This method is especially advocated for Junior Societies, as it is practically impossible to interest boys in a single country for any time.

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.

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Are also supplied with linen hinged interchangeable leaves for use in "Paragon" covers. These leaves have printed spaces numbered to correspond with our catalogue and are fully illustrated on a new system.

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.

Read *NOTES AND NEWS* in our *Monthly Philatelic Novelty List* sent free on payment of the postage only, 6d. per annum.

WHITFIELD KING & Co., IPSWICH

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- VI. NEW HEBRIDES. By Single CA.
- VII. HOW TO START A PHILATELIC SOCIETY. By Fred. J. Melville.
- VIII. THE ROMANCE OF POSTAGE STAMPS. By Fred. J. Melville.
- IX. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. By R. E. R. Dalwick.
- X. THE WORLD'S STAMP ERRORS. By Miss Fitte. Part 1—The British Empire.
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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, Brizzon, 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. VIII. p. 7).—We regret to have to inform our readers that it appears that our statement on page 239 of the last Volume was but too true, as we now gather that new 5 pfennig and 10 pfennig stamps will be issued in June next to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Regency. The design has been entrusted to Professor von Kaulbach, and about 10 or 12 millions will be printed.

We understand that the old Bavarian stamps ceased to be available for postage after the 31st March last, but that they can be exchanged for the new stamps until June. Collectors will be able to purchase them at the Post Offices of München I, Nuremberg I and Ludwigshafen-am-Rhein.

Bolivia.—(Vol. VII. p. 180).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* gives some interesting details of the sheets of the new commemorative stamps, described by us from used copies last February. They are printed in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, and bear in the top margin the following inscription:—"Sociedad Imp. y Lit. Universo, Valparaiso—Santiago—Concepcion." (the name of the printers, the Universal Printing and Lithographic Company, of Valparaiso, Santiago, and Concepcion). We noted the existence of a papermakers' watermark, and we now learn that the full watermark is:—

"A. S. & Co. (in script lettering)
"EXTRA STRONG (in double-lined
9303" lettering)

Bulgaria.—(Vol. VIII. p. 7).—Our weekly contemporary also gives a list of the plate-numbers of the new stamps, which we consider may be of interest:—

1 stotinka, Plate 19.	25 stotinki, Plate 1 (frame)
2 stotinki, " 9 (frame)	" 2 (centre)
" 10 (centre)	30 " " 11 (frame)
3 " " 7 (frame)	" 12 (centre)
" 8 (centre)	50 " " 13 (frame)
5 " " 5 (frame)	" 14 (centre)
" 6 (centre)	1 leva, " 21.
10 " " 3 (frame)	2 " " 15 (frame)
" 4 (centre)	" 16 (centre)
15 " " 20.	3 " " 17 (frame)
	" 11 (centre)

China (German P.O.).—(Vol. V. p. 53).—The *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles the 4 cents on 10 pfennig on the lozenge-watermarked paper.

White wove paper, watermarked Lozenges. Perforated 14.
Black overprint.

March, 1911. 4 cents on 10 pfennig carmine.

Dutch Indies.—(Vol. VI. p. 208).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the receipt of the current 15 cents without the overprint "JAVA" or "BUI TEN BEZIT," but overprinted with two horizontal bars across the face in black. This was done to the overprinted stamps to prevent confusion with the 50 cents.

White wove paper. Perforated 12½. Black overprint.

November, 1910. 15 cents brown.

Germany.—(Vol. IV. p. 44).—The remaining value of the current set has at last appeared on the watermarked paper.

White wove paper, watermarked Lozenges. Perforated 14.

March, 1911. 3 marks violet-black.

Iceland.—(Vol. VI. p. 154).—We are to have a new issue from this Danish possession. The 5, 10 and 20 öre will bear a portrait of King Frederick VIII., but some of the other values will form a commemorative series to celebrate the 100th birthday of the Icelandic politician, Jón Sigurdsson, and will bear his portrait, embossed in white on a blue background and taken from a medallion by the Icelandic sculptor, Einar Jónsson. The higher values are to shew views of local scenery. The issue is announced for June 17th, 1911. We are indebted for the above facts to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

Morocco (German P.O.).—(Vol. VIII. p. 17).—Some more values have appeared on the watermarked paper, but with the old type of overprint spelt "Marocco," according to the *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung*.

Wove paper, watermarked Lozenges. Perforated 14.

Black overprint.

March, 1911. 30 centimos on 25 pfennig black and orange on yellow.
60 centimos on 50 pfennig black and purple on buff.
1 peseta on 80 pfennig black and carmine on rose.

Norway.—(Vol. VI. p. 209).—Further alterations are being made in the krona values with portrait of King Haakon VII. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 1 krona and 1½ krona with the a lined background as before. The sheets contain 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10.

White wove paper, watermarked Posthorn. Perforated 14½ × 13½.

April, 1911. 1 krona, green.
1½ " " blue.

Portuguese India.—(Vol. VII. p. 252).—In addition to the 1 real already chronicled by us, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise us of the rest of the current set overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red, except on the 1 tanga, on which it is in green. The sheets contain 28 stamps in 7 rows of 4. The list is as follows:—

Wove paper. Perforated 11½. Red overprint (green on 1 tanga).

February, 1911. 1 real drab and black.

1½ reis slate	" "
2 " orange	" "
2½ " chestnut	" "
3 " dull blue	" "
4½ " pale green	" "
6 " green	" "
9 " deep lilac	" "
1 tanga carmine	" "
2 tangas brown	" "
4 " blue and black on blue.	" "
5 " brown	" " straw.
8 " purple	" " flesh.
12 " green	" " straw.
1 rupee dull blue	" " "
2 rupees grey-black	" " "

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Fred^k. R. Ginn

106, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

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Selections of Stamps of any country or colony sent on approval at liberal discounts. Magnificent stock to select from. No rubbish, and every stamp guaranteed genuine in every way.

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1.—UNITED STATES. A very fine Collection, specially rich in the older issues. A large number of blocks and pairs in finest possible state. Very complete in shades, varieties of paper, etc. Books submitted on approval in order of application. An exceptional opportunity for specialists in this country.

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Special Bargains.

Post Free. Cash with Order.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
Postally used.

Having bought the old correspondence of a Liverpool office which did the chief business with this colony from 1850 to 1875, I have secured a superb lot of genuine postally used stamps and offer the following bargains. Each specimen will be signed on back as a guarantee.

1864-65, 3d. blue, S.G.'s. No. 7 ... 2/- each
" 9d. mauve, " 10 ... 2/6
(Two distinct shades at 5/- the pair).
1872, 3c. rose, S.G.'s. No. 18 ... 2/6 each

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JOHORE.

4c. green, S.G.'s. No. 51, mint, 5d. each.
4c. yellow, " " 52, " 4d. "
3c. on 4c. " " 63, " 2d. "
Ditto, no bar " 65, " 1/- "
10c. on 4c. no bar " 66 " 4/- "

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

4c. on 1c., S.G.'s. No. 14, mint, 5d. each
4c. " 5c., " " 15, " 4d. "
4c. " 3c., " " 17, " 3d. "

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1c. " 4c., " " 78, mint, 4d. each
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Editorial Address:—FRED. J. MELVILLE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

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Society News

JOHANNESBURG UNITED PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A crowded meeting was held in Trust Buildings on February 28th. Mr. Hand presiding. After Messrs. Edward Goffe and A. L. Farrow had been duly proposed for town membership, a report from committee was read as to the proposed annual dinner in May. Mr. Schofield then read a most interesting and suggestive paper embodying his "Ideas suggested by a comparison of the Gibbons' catalogues of 1909 and 1911." Much discussion followed, and many points were raised. The first exhibit, West Australia, drew forth only one exhibitor, Mr. Henderson, with a moderate collection. The other, a competitive display of twenty stamps—merit to be judged by arrangement and condition only (market value neglected)—also brought out a single competitor, Mr. W. P. Cohen. But it produced a special display by a visitor, Mr. Smallbones. His "twenty" were not only beautifully arranged, but were stamps (singles and "strips") of such interest and value as to excite general admiration. Special thanks were accorded to Messrs. Schofield and Smallbones.

THE CROYDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The last meeting of the season was held on Wednesday, April 12, at the Y.M.C.A., Croydon, the President occupying the chair, when Mr. W. J. Holmes read an instructive paper on "Postmarks and Obliterations." The subject covers a wide field, and was illustrated with some hundreds of stamps

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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.

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" " 1/- black on green ... 1 4
" " 5/- red and green on yellow ... 6 6
TURKS ISLANDS, 3d., Ship ... 0 9

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19, Borough High Street, London Bridge, S.E.
Telephone 13882 Central. Established 1879.

COLLECTION of 500 or 1,000 varieties for 6d., particulars free.—Corlett, Richmond Grove, Douglas, I.O.M.

WANTED. Few good buying and contributing members for Stamp Exchange Rules free.—Corlett, Richmond Grove, Douglas, I.O.M.

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Columns	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 7 0	1 5 0
Half Columns	17 0	10 0	14 0	12 0
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"I have looked through book of stamps sent on the 8th inst., which you offer for £8 the lot. In reply I enclose money-order for that amount, and will be glad to keep the book, which I consider excellent value."

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"Since I started corresponding with you, I have ceased troubling with approval sheets and bargain lots from other dealers."

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£1000 paid to any charity if the above are not absolutely genuine and copies in my possession at the present moment.

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Wanted also a FINE COLLECTION.

Cash down to any amount.

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BRITISH COLONIALS, 60 different,
many obsolete, 4d. - Stanton Bailey, 90,
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1000 copies

"HOW TO ARRANGE A
STAMP COLLECTION"

Edited by J. Sambrook
with the assistance of the Stamp Weekly
The Postage Stamp, The Collector

L. W. & B. Ltd.

and entries from Mr. Holmes' collection. Apart from the interest of the subject, an intimate knowledge of the postal cancellations of various countries and periods is often a valuable guide in the detection of forgeries, and Mr. Holmes' helpful paper was an instructive feature of the season's programme. A cordial vote of thanks, proposed by the President, concluded the meeting.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

March 2nd, Auction, at which some 200 lots, belonging to members at home and abroad, were disposed of at good prices. April 6th, Paper—Colour question, Mr. T. O. Peck. Messrs. J. D. Rice, L. Brand and W. L. Simon were elected members, and Mrs. Lake, Messrs. F. C. Henderson, C. Weller, H. L. Hayman, J. Swabay and E. Hollick were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection. Mr. T. W. Peck then gave an interesting paper on the Colour Question from a scientific point of view, illustrating colour names by a considerable number of colour charts used in English and foreign industries. The question was continued at a daylight meeting on April 8th at Mr. Knowles.

Carefully note Name & Address. Estab. 1882.

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Offer this week only.

St. Helena, 1908, 4d., used postally	each.	5	0
Natal, "King," 4/-	..	4	6
Mauritius, 1910, King, 25c.	..	0	3
" " " 50c.	..	0	8
" " " 1r.	..	1	6
" " " 2r.	..	3	9
Zanzibar, 1908, 25c. brown	..	0	3
" " " 1r. green	..	1	8
" " " 2r. purple	..	2	6
Newfoundland, 1910, "Guy" set, 1st print, all litho., 11 values, complete mint	..	8	6
Ditto, Ditto, 2nd print, 6c., 8c., 9c., 10c., 12c., and 13c., engraved set of 6	..	3	3
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1d. red on blue, very fine	..	7	6
4d. blue on blue, "	..	4	0
4d. " " very fine, pair	..	10	0
1d. rose on white, very fine	..	6	6
4d. blue on white, "	..	3	0
4d. De la Rue, deep blue, very fine	..	4	6
4d. " pale "	..	6	0
4d. " slate "	..	10	0
4d. " pale "	pair	12	0
6d. slate on blue, a fine copy	..	12	0
1/- yellow-green, very fine	..	10	0
1/- emerald, very fine	..	13	0
6d. lilac, rouletted, very fine roulettes all round	..	30	0
1/- emerald, superb, mint, pair	..	£6	6

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League Advertisement Slip.

29 April, 1911.

Cut this out.

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3d.	..	0	1
Do., 4d. black	..	0	1
Do., 6d. (cat. 6d.)	..	0	1
Do., 1/-	..	0	3
Do., 2/-	..	0	1

South Australia, 1908, wmk. "Cr. & A," 8d.

Do., 1/-	..	0	6
Do., 2/6	..	0	3

Cape of G. Hope, 1902, 5/- King

Do., 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 1/-, the set	..	0	6
Victoria, 1901, 2/-, superb	..	0	6
Do., 1907, 5/-, "Cr. over A," (cat 6/6)	..	1	9
Do., Do., 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 & 1/-, the set	..	0	9

Orange R. Colony, King, 6d.

See my Approval. A Revelation of quality and price.

W. BERRY, 21, W.croft Street, Parsons Green, London, S.W.
To Dealers! Write for Lowest Quotations.

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THE UNIVERSAL STAMP Co.,
43, WINNING LANE, LONDON, E.C.

The POSTAGE STAMP

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

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

No. 6. Vol. 8.
(Whole Number 188)

6 MAY, 1911.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

No New Stamps before Coronation.



ON Tuesday, April 25th, Mr. Bowerman (Lab.) asked a question in Parliament as to whether arrangements have been made whereby the new postage stamps of the reign of King George V. shall be on sale to the public prior to the date of the Coronation. The Postmaster-General replied in the negative.

The Harrison Printings.

I suppose that some of my readers have been keeping their eyes open for traces of Messrs. Harrison's printings of the Edwardian stamps of Great Britain. They should ere long be with us, and probably early in May our long wait will be rewarded. Look out for the control date "11" (short for 1911) and for some letter other than J, or perhaps the new printings will be distinguished by the absence of "control." The shades of the colours may differ also, and already several of my correspondents in their eagerness have submitted 1d. stamps of a rosier tint than those to which we appear to have got accustomed. But up to the time of writing (April 26th) there is no sign that can definitely point us to the work of the new contractors.

The Penny Black Banquet—Next Monday.

Next Monday is, as I hope many of my readers will take care not to forget, the day of the Penny Black Banquet. It is being held to inaugurate the work of the London Stamp Exhibition Committee for 1912, and all collectors in or near London should support it for all they are worth—or rather to the extent of at least 5s. per head, which is the price for which the J.P.'s will treat you like a Great Mogul and send you home with a happy sense of the camaraderie that is in philately. Mr. Ralph Wedmore, of 54, Park Road, West Dulwich, and Mr. H. F. Johnson, of 44, Fleet Street, E.C., are the

dispensers of the permits for this sumptuous repast, but they don't part with them under the price of a small crown. If the spring cleaning is over, Cornelius will be there, and hopes to meet many of his friends among the readers of this gossip.

Christmas is Coming.

It seems rather early to discuss Christmas, but that apparently is what some of the North-country postmen have been doing. I read that strong action is being taken by postmen throughout the kingdom to secure the abolition of Christmas boxes. Resolutions are being passed in various districts against the practice. A strongly worded protest is made by the Manchester and Salford offices and by that at Glasgow, which calls on the executive of the men's society to "take whatever steps they deem necessary to secure the discontinuance of the degrading practice of soliciting Christmas boxes by postmen, the prohibition to take place whether compensation is or is not granted by the department." The Mersey district recommends approaching the Postmaster-General to secure the abolition of Christmas boxes, with adequate compensation, and this is also advocated by Burnley, London, Chatham, Colne, and Newton. The resolutions will be discussed at the forthcoming postal conference.

More Mails for Argentina.

Arrangements have been made for the Nelson Line steamers to carry supplementary mails to Buenos Aires. The vessels leave London each Tuesday, and the mails are delivered twenty-two days later. The last inward steamer of the Nelson Line, the Highland Corrie, accomplished the voyage in 20 days 4 hours, or 24 hours quicker than the regular mail services.

The Late Mr. Warhurst.

I deeply regret to hear of the death of an old and valued correspondent in Mr. Ben W. Warhurst, a collector of the old school, but one who in spite of serious disadvantages in health was much in advance of his times in many respects. Stamp collecting was to him a very real consolation in an affliction which for years kept him practically confined to his home, and his fellowship with most

of the philatelists of recent years was maintained almost entirely by correspondence, and by his collaboration in the eriodical philatelic press for he was a writer of marked characteristics and possessed a trenchant pen which he used to good advantage. An obituary notice and some account of B.W.W.'s work for philately appears in another part of *The Postage Stamp* this week.

Fraudulent Uses of Natal Stamps.

The High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa is requested by his Government to notify that in consequence of illegal manipulation of certain high value stamps of Natal, which have already been used for fiscal purposes and fraudulently removed from the documents to which they were originally fixed, instructions have been issued that no stamps of the Victorian issue (Natal) will in future be accepted on any documents without first being referred to the Union Inland Revenue Department for inspection. For the information of philatelists it is added that these stamps are being obliterated with a fictitious date stamp and then sold to collectors.

An American Cause Celebre.

Apparently great interest has been aroused in the United States over the indictment of a former chief clerk in the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, charging him with the embezzlement of rare postage stamps, including a number of "specimen" stamps, which the Department alleges have a market value of more than \$10,000. From *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* I learn with regret that a well known and highly respected philatelist has been indicted jointly with the ex-chief clerk on a further charge of conspiring to sell at a high price stamps which are alleged to be the property of the United States.

The More, the Merrier.

It is some time ahead yet, but will nevertheless be a good thing to look forward to. I refer to the announcement that commencing September 15th next, the *Philatelic Gazette*, in the issuance of which, several of the leading specialists in the United States collaborate with distinct success, will become a semi-monthly instead of a monthly, as at present. One cannot have too much of so good a thing as the *Gazette* under the editorship of Mr. W. W. Randall and his colleagues, Mr. J. Murray Bartels and Mr. V. M. Berthold. The announcement also speaks well for the continuance of the development of the higher philately in America.

"Canal Zones" Popular.



Now that the multitudinous varieties of surcharges on the stamps of the Canal Zone have come to an end, says the *Philatelic Gazette*, collectors are paying more attention to these attractive issues. The tendency is to collect the major varieties and the several different printings (especially on the 5c. and 10c. surcharges on the map design), but to ignore minor varieties, such as broken letters and shifted surcharges.

I doubt not that these stamps will come in for their full share of popularity before long, as the interest in America, if not throughout the world, must be stimulated by the national and international interest in the approaching opening of the Panama Canal.

Canada and the King George Stamps.

From the *Globe* I gather that in the Canadian House of Commons, early last month, Mr. Armstrong, the

member for Lambton, Ontario, inquired if the design for the Coronation stamps received from the Imperial authorities had been rejected by the Postmaster-General in favour of a purely Canadian design. The Hon. R. Lemieux, the Postmaster-General, replied that the design had been received, but that no decision had yet been come to on the subject.

From another and later source it appears that the design received from the Imperial authorities at home was in the nature of an "Empire" stamp; that is, I suppose, a key plate with the royal portrait, with space for the name of the Dominion or Colony of issue. The report says, "Mr. Lemieux promptly and vigorously voiced his disapproval on the design on the ground that it was not distinctly Canadian, and he laid his objections before Lord Grey, the Governor-General, telling him he would not accept it. The Governor-General then cabled the British Post Office authorities telling of Mr. Lemieux's objections."

A Convenient Price List.

Messrs. Bridger & Kay send me their full Price List of British Colonial Postage Stamps, for 1911, which is, as every dealer's price list should be, given away. This carefully condensed list, sans illustrations, goes into a compact booklet of 60 pages, double column, and it is emphasised on every page that prices are for "fine" copies only. As to the pricings in general, I need say little, save that they are mostly well below catalogue, and in some cases quotations are given for reconstructed sheets, type varieties in pairs, etc. In a cursory glance through the list, which has only just reached me, mine eyes alighted by chance upon "Cayman Islands." Out of nearly thirty different stamps, all priced *unused*, there are but three which are priced *used*. The scarcity of these stamps in the used condition is a strong point in favour of those who denounce these issues. However, I note that the following are selling prices at the house of B. & K. :-

	s.	d.
1905-6, mult. CA., 1d. carmine ..	1	8
1907, March, 5/- salmon and green ..	21	0
1907, 1/2d. on 5/- ..	16	0
1d. on 5/- ..	18	0
1907-9, 4d. black and red on yellow ..	9	0

It is a relief to turn from these upstart islands to their Mother Colony, Jamaica, and note the prices of the "pine" series, all stamps which have done honest service in their time, and are becoming harder and harder to get in fine condition each successive year.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1d. pale blue ..	3	6	0	6
1d. blue ..	3	6	0	6
2d. rose ..	9	0	4	0
2d. deep rose ..	10	6	4	0
3d. green ..	10	0	2	6
4d. orange ..	10	0	3	0
6d. purple ..	24	0	2	6
6d. deep purple ..	—	—	3	9
1/- purple-brown ..	22	6	3	0
1/- yellow-brown ..	37	6	3	3
1/- dull brown ..	15	0	1	3

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, viz., 1 1/2d.

The "Black Flag" Stamps of the Formosan Republic

BY FRED W. EDWARDS, F.R.P.S.L., F.C.S. (*President, Swadlincoke Philatelic Society*)

THE philatelic history of Formosa is short and sweet, and further resembles the proverbial "donkey's gallop" in being characterised by a strange vicissitude. Our somewhat queer title suggests a stirring pirate romance; the hoisting of the "skull and cross-bones" standard, the overthrow of the government, and the establishment of a new executive armed with full authority to straightway issue special sets of stamps by way of initiating long-needed postal reforms (?), and incidentally to advertise, commemorate, and last, but not least, finance the new order of things!

And, indeed, we are not romancing or indulging in a flight of fancy, for the history of the stamps we now purpose reviewing is almost parallel with the above first impression suggested by our title.

The "hero" of our stirring stamp story is Liu Yung Fu, a general who had been commander-in-chief of the military forces of Formosa when the island was a Chinese Colony, anterior to the Japanese occupation in 1895.

The political history of a country is frequently portrayed by its stamps; and in the case of Formosa, the first issue of postage stamps, 1888, bore the inscription in English: "Formosa, China"; thus showing that the island was a Chinese possession, as, indeed, it had been for centuries.

The design of these stamps represents a dreadful dragon of truly ferocious aspect and countenance, underneath which animal is one of a galloping "gee-gee" sketched apparently in the act of bolting from the aforesaid dragon.

There were two stamps issued of this type, one carmine and the other green, and both of the value, "20 cash." In the same year there were also issued a "Public" stamp and an "Official" stamp, both bearing quaint native inscriptions only.

We must beg the reader's kind indulgence for having trespassed somewhat outside our subject by briefly discussing these "Chinese" Formosan stamps; but we mention them as serving to illustrate the political as well as the philatelic history of Formosa, or "Taiwan," as the island is sometimes named.

In 1895, under the terms of the war treaty between China and Japan, Formosa was ceded by the Peking Court to Japan; but the Chinese in Formosa, especially those in the southern portion, refused to acknowledge the right of Japan to the island; and the former governor of Formosa, Fang Shing Sung, was elected President of the Republican Government established by these rebellious Chinese. But even though the republicans succeeded in raising a formidable army, and even notified the Foreign Powers of the establishment of the "Republic of Formosa," the Japanese army occupied the north of the island and advanced southward and without resistance from the rebel army, which retreated before the enemy, and the Japs captured the capital, Taipeifu, without opposition. However, though unchecked in their advance, the Japanese troops did not immediately attack and occupy the southern parts of Formosa, and this seeming hesitancy and weakness emboldened the native Chinese to convene a sort of "Parliament" which, in June, 1895, set up a republic with our

"hero," Liu Yang Fu, as President. The rebel army of Chinese which he had raised called themselves "The Black Flag," and they held the strong forts situated near Auping, the port for Tinfu. The real motive that inspired the republican president to issue stamps was the usual one of collecting cash; but the enforced use of these stamps for postal purposes in the territory occupied by the republicans, gave the President an opportunity for censorship. The stamps were crude productions and were printed on thin Chinese paper, and were all imperfect.

The values were:—

3 cents, green.

5 " red.

10 " violet.

The design is absolutely indescribable, there being three oblong panels surrounding a central oblong panel in the middle of which latter is a crude sketch of a rather benevolent-looking tiger! In the three outer panels are native hieroglyphical inscriptions which seem past all human understanding!

The obliterator must have been a formidable weapon, judging by the circumferences of the two concentric circles which enclosed the inscription "Taiwan Republic, Taiwan," the date in the centre being "Sept."

The fairly high status of these stamps is proved from the fact that according to official records about 9,300 letters were franked with them and passed through the post; but the issuing of about 8,000 sets left the usual substantial surplus for the philatelic market. Considering this surplus, the destruction of the original die and the substitution of a new one, seems scarcely justifiable; for even though the first die did not print the stamps very plainly it certainly printed plenty!

However, the progressive republicans, evidently believed in no cheese-paring policy, and hence "issued" their stamps "fresh and often"; for at least 18,000 sets of this second issue were computed to have been printed, of which about 8,000—odd—stamps were postally used.

The collector of minor varieties would find something satisfying in this second set of stamps; for the 3 cents value was printed in shades varying from blue to black; the 5 cents was red, as before; and the 10 cents was intended to be violet, but a shortage of ink resulted in a variety of shades from black to blue. The perforation of this second issue was rather rough, and might well have been done with a tailor's machine, and the stamps are by no means regularly centred. The first obliterator used on this second issue consisted of an outer circle larger than its predecessor, and the inscription was changed to "Formosan Republic, Taiwan." The date being "Oct."

It seems rather a pity that, when, on October 21st, 1905, the Japanese upset this five months' old "republic," and thus captured the whole of Formosa, the dies of these stamps were not likewise captured and destroyed, but the enterprising "President" seems to have set a greater value on his life and lucre, than on "loyalty," for he escaped with the dies of this second issue, which does not appear to have been the last!

Notes on Tasmanian Punctured "Officials"

By R. J. BARNARD, M.A., in the "Australian Stamp Journal" of 10th March, 1911

In the following notes I am omitting the stamps with Crown "A" watermarks, as the series is not yet complete.

Taking the stamps punctured "T," I should like, in the first place to ask if anyone can give an explanation of the different sizes of the "T." As a general rule the earlier punctures contained fewer holes than the later, but it seems clear also that the same stamps, punctured about the same time, frequently had different numbers of holes. The few pairs I possess are vertical pairs of 2d., having the same number of holes in each "T." The "T" varies in different stamps from 5 holes in the horizontal line and 4 in the vertical line, to 8 holes in each.

The stamps punctured "T" are, so far as I know, the following:—

Head of Queen, wmk. "TAS."— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1s.

Head of Queen, wmk. "V" and Cr.—9d. (perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 11), 1s.

Pictorial, wmk. "TAS."— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. (rare), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d.; "V" and Cr., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 11), 1d. (perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 11), 2d. (perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 11.)

Of errors I possess the following:—

Vertical stroke of "T" missing, 6d. (head), 1s. ("V" and Cr.).

Two horizontal strokes, 2d., "V" and Cr. (perf. 11 and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$).

Inverted "T" 1d., ("V" and Cr.).

I know that there are other errors of inverted and side-ways "T," and also punctures on compound perforations of 1d. and 2d., but my list only contains those I have by me.

Of stamps punctured "O.S." it is important to notice the fact that at first the pictorials were punctured so as to read across the short way of the stamp, that is, vertical on the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and horizontal on the 1d., and 4d. I have not seen a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. punctured "O.S." Later, the "O.S." runs, as at present, the long way of the stamp. The former series are not so frequently picked up nowadays, and I may note that I have never seen a 1d. "O.S." horizontal puncture perf. 11, though the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ is common, and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ seems rather scarce.

My list is:—

"O.S." Queen's head, wmk "TAS"—8d., 10d., 2s. 6d., 5s.; wmk. "V" and Cr.—9d., 1s.

Pictorial "TAB" running across, 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d.; "O.S." running along, 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d.

Pictorial, "V" and Cr.—"O.S." across, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (12 $\frac{1}{2}$), 1d. (12 $\frac{1}{2}$), 2d. (11 and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$); "O.S." along, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (11 and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$), 1d. (11 and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$), 2d. (11 and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$).

The only error I possess is a twice punctured 4d.

THE LATE B. W. WARHURST

Died April 10, 1911, ætat 66

FEW men have done a better share of the work of philately than Mr. B. W. Warhurst, whose death on Monday, April 10th, will be widely regretted. The work was all the more effective because it came from one who preferred to screen the purely personal element under his initials only or else entirely without a signature. In his case, however, neither initials nor signature were required to identify a writer of so distinct an individuality. The active followers of philately in Great Britain knew Mr. Warhurst well by correspondence, but his name was comparatively little known to the great mass of collectors, because it had never been bandied about in the press, and was rarely seen at the top or end of an article.

Mr. Warhurst, I gather, was sixty-six years of age. He had started a stamp collection at the age of eighteen, in 1862, the year of the great beginning of our hobby. So he was a veteran, but a young veteran. To the last he wrote the letters that might have been penned by a youthful enthusiast instead of a physical cripple of advancing years. For Mr. Warhurst was one of the losses to the social side of philately, owing to a muscular infirmity which for more than fourteen years kept him confined to his home in Chelsea. In his mind and his pen were concentrated the energy and force denied to his physique. He wrote "straight from the shoulder," and his causes received great benefit from his powerful advocacy.

Mr. Warhurst will be best remembered for his consistent urging of the reform of the use of Colour Names in Philately, and for the saving of impressed Postal Stationery from utter neglect. In regard to colours and colour names he was a self-constituted corrector of the

Press, and especially of the Catalogue. It was to his urgency that the reforming of the colour nomenclature of the Gibbons' Catalogue was embarked upon, and he compiled the convenient *Colour Dictionary*, published by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., in 1899, which went into a second edition in 1909.

But it was hard work to get attention to the colour problem from both dealers and collectors. "My 'bêtes noir,' " he wrote me, "have been lilac-brown and lilac-rose, or the use of lilac for mauve and purple in the catalogues, and the use of yellow-green for light green, blue for dark green, etc., when there is no trace of the prefixed colour in the stamp. I have been fighting these names for years, and I believe that in the next edition of Whitfield King's Catalogue, now in press, 'lilacs' will have been corrected, and other corrections in due course—but we shall see when books are out, and S. G., Ltd., may also take a step in that direction. But this need not be stated, only as a pious hope!"

Mr. Warhurst used to say that he was born fighting, but his numerous "battles" were all fought in good causes, and he would have fought them all over again had occasion required it. His letters bristled with reminiscence; there is very little of the good old-fashioned style of letter-writing amongst philatelists, but Warhurst's were always long, always interesting, and always left one with the desire to get nearer to the genial soul who had made his love of stamps compensate for his loss of the activities of life.

Later Mr. Warhurst was associated with the *Stamp Collector*, our monthly contemporary, which suffers a very real loss in the death of its able contributor.

F. J. M.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 57

Sudan.

Issue of 1897.

At the same time that the new Anglo-Egyptian condominium of Sudan was granted a set of postage stamps, four values of postage due stamps were also provided. Like the postage stamps these were only a provisional issue, consisting of the then current Egyptian postage due stamps overprinted in black with the name of the country in Arabic and "SOUDAN" in two lines

The Egyptian stamps were printed in sheets of 240 stamps in 4 panes of 60, in 6 rows of 10, by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London, on paper watermarked Star and Crescent and were perforated 14. The overprint which was printed at the Imprimerie Nationale at Cairo, was set up to surcharge one pane of 60 stamps at a time. A vertical row of six overprints was set up in type, and electrots taken therefrom and repeated ten times to form the plate for printing the overprint. The Arabic characters in each horizontal row differed; a vertical strip of six stamps shows the six varieties, which were as follows:

1. The two comma-like characters are level, as are also the tops of the last two characters.
2. The second comma and the last character are dropped.
3. The commas are level, but the last character is dropped.
4. The last character is dropped and wider spaced.
5. The last character is dropped still lower.
6. The second comma has no tail.



Reference List.

White wove paper. Watermarked Star and Crescent. Perforated 14. Black overprint.

- March 1st, 1897. 2 milliemes, green.
4 " marone.
1 piastre, ultramarine.
2 piastres, orange.

Issue of 1901.

On January 1st, 1901, the permanent postage due series made its appearance. They were bi-coloured, and showed a Nile steamboat in the centre, above which on a curved coloured tablet appeared "SUDAN POSTAGE TAX," at either end of which were uncoloured shields bearing the figure of value in English at the left and in Arabic at right; a coloured panel at left

was inscribed "MILLIEMES," and similar tablets at right and at bottom bore Arabic inscriptions.

These stamps were printed in two colours by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London, in sheets of 240, in 4 panes of 60, in 6 rows of 10, on paper watermarked Star and Crescent and were perforated 14.

In July and August, 1901, the stock of the 2 milliemes and 10 milliemes apparently gave out in the south of the Sudan, and bisected stamps of the 4 milliemes were used to supply the deficiency, in the case of the higher value being used with two whole 4 milliemes stamps.

In November, 1902, the need for a 3 milliemes value made itself felt as it had done in Egypt, and the 2 milliemes was bisected and used with whole 2 milliemes stamps to make up a postage due of 3 milliemes.



Reference List.

White wove paper. Watermarked Star and Crescent. Perforated 14.

- January 1st, 1901. 2 milliemes, brown and black.
Half used as 1 millieme.
4 milliemes, green and brown.
Half used as 2 milliemes.
10 milliemes, mauve and green.
20 milliemes, carmine and ultramarine.

Obock.

Issue of 1892.

Postage due stamps of the general French Colonial series had been used in this colony, but owing to the varying rates of currency in different parts of the world, it was considered desirable to appropriate the stamps, both the ordinary and postage due, to the colony by means of an overprint.

This overprint at first consisted of the name "OBOCK" in Roman capitals in a slight curve. Only the 5 centimes, 10 centimes, 30 centimes and 60 centimes were overprinted, and are rare, especially the first-named.

The overprint on the 5 centimes has been reprinted. The original overprint measured $12\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The reprint measured $12 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

All further supplies were overprinted with "OBOCK" in block capitals in a straight line. All values were overprinted with this type. Some may be found with the overprint inverted or double.



Reference List.

White wove paper. Imperforate. Black overprint, curved type.

February 1st, 1892. 5 centimes, black.

10 " " "
30 " " "
60 " " "

Black overprint, straight type.

1 centime, black.

2 centimes

3 " " "

4 " " "

5 " " "

10 " " "

15 " " "

20 " " "

30 " " "

40 " " "

60 " " "

1 franc, red-brown.

2 francs " "

5 " " "

These postage-due stamps cannot have been in use very long. Apparently unoverprinted stamps were again employed, and are to the present day. Obock was incorporated into French Somali Coast in 1901.

Eritrea.

Issue of 1903.

Although as early as 1893 specially overprinted ordinary postage stamps had been issued for the Italian Colony of Eritrea, it was ten years later before the special overprint was applied to the postage due stamps. The whole set from 5 centesimi to 10 lire then current in Italy were overprinted "Colonia Eritrea" in black in a straight line, and were issued in Eritrea on April 1st, 1903. For the text of the following decree I am indebted to M. Hanciau's invaluable article published in *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* :—

"No. 52.

"ROYAL DECREE" authorizing the issue of special Postage Due Stamps for use in the Post Offices of the Colony of Eritrea.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL III.
"By the Grace of God and the Will of the Nation
"KING OF ITALY.

"In view of the single article of the Postal Laws, approved by the Royal Decree of the 24th of December, 1899, No. 501;

"And of the General Regulations for the execution of the aforesaid article, approved by Our Decree of the 10th of February, 1901, No. 120;

"And of the Royal Decree of the 27th of November, 1892, No. 705, which authorized the issue of special postage stamps, letter cards, and post cards available for the letters and packets despatched from the Post Offices in the Colony of Eritrea, whether for local transmission or transmission to other Italian offices or to foreign countries;

"Recognizing the necessity for the issue of special Postage Due stamps for use in the Post Offices of the Colony of Eritrea;

"At the instance of Our Minister the Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs.

"WE HAVE DECREED AND DO DECREE :—

"Art 1. The issue is authorized of special Postage Due Stamps for use in the Colony of Eritrea.

"The Postage Due Stamps are identical with those in use in the interior of the Kingdom, only with the overprint of the inscription 'Colonia Eritrea,' printed by the office for Stamped Papers.

"Art. 2. The use of the said special Postage Due Stamps for the Post Offices in the Colony of Eritrea will commence on the 1st of April, 1903, from which day will cease the use of the Postage Due Stamps now in circulation, which should be handed over to the charge of the central depot of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs.

"Art. 3. We ordain that this decree, duly sealed with the Seal of the State, be inscribed in the official records of the laws and decrees of the Kingdom of Italy, and we command all whom it may concern to obey and cause it to be obeyed.

"Given at Rome this 1st of February, 1903.

"VICTOR EMMANUEL.
"T. GALIMBERTI."

Later in the same year, namely, on July 1st, the two high values, 50 lire and 100 lire, were issued with the overprint "Colonia Eritrea" in black. My readers may, perhaps, recollect that these two stamps were issued in Italy unoverprinted on the same date for purposes of account in the post offices. They were authorised by a Royal Decree dated June 18th, 1903, for the text of which I must refer my readers to page 247 of Volume VI.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown. Perforated 14. Black overprint.

April 1st, 1903. 5 centesimi, orange and magenta

10 " " "

20 " " "

30 " " "

40 " " "

50 " " "

60 " " "

1 lira, blue and magenta

2 lire " "

5 " " "

10 " " "

July 1st, 1903. 50 " yellow.

100 " blue.

Italian Somaliland.

Issue of 1906-7.

The Italian Government took over the administration of Benadir from *La Societa Anonima Commerciale Italiana del Benadir* as from March 15th, 1905. In May, 1906, they issued a set of postage due stamps for this new colony. This consisted of the then current postage due stamps of Italy overprinted "Somalia Italiana—Meridionale" in two lines in black. The name of the Colony had been changed from Benadir to Italian Southern Somaliland. Apparently there was no decree authorizing their issue.

The 60 centesimi value was issued overprinted in June, 1907.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown. Perforated 14. Black overprint.

May, 1906. 5 centesimi, orange and magenta

10 " " "

20 " " "

30 " " "

40 " " "

50 " " "

60 " " "

June, 1907. 1 lira, blue and magenta

2 lire " "

5 " " "

10 " " "

(See continuation on page 70.)

Notes and News

No King George stamps will be on sale before the Coronation, the Postmaster-General states.

The King George Stamps will be issued with a different gauge of perforation from that of the King Edward issues.

On May 1 the rate of postage charged in Australia on letters for this country and all other parts of the British Empire, as well as for Egypt, will be reduced from 2d. the half-ounce to 1d.

The new rate in Australia completes the circle of Imperial Penny Postage.

Postmasters are not required to accept cheques, an official notice states, unless they are tendered as savings bank deposits or in payment for licenses, private box and bag rents, abbreviated address fees, and telegraph and telephone accounts.

We don't mind accepting cheques as gifts.

The dignity of labour is the theme of the new Argentine stamp design. This is *pour encourager M. le chroniqueur* who has to keep pace with Argentine's new issues.

Here is another term for the Terminological Committee of the Congress. A Canadian publisher has issued a directory of frauds under the title "Philatelic Pickers."

The *Australian Stamp Journal* contains some "Notes on Tasmanian Punctured Officials." Were the officials unduly "bloated?"

Mr. Polyglot on "Blokstykker."

THE Editor of *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* tells us that the interest in the following note, culled from the *Skandinavisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* and containing a Danish opinion on the collection of stamps in blocks, is increased by the fact that the Scandinavian countries have in the past been strong adherents of the one-stamp system:—

"Blokstykker er noget, som mere og mere bliver moderne. I alle store og fine Samlinger søger man næsten altid at have Frimærkerne ogsaa repræsenteret i Blokstykker. Samlere, som bær smukke Blokstykker, skal deror passe godt paa dem og bevare dem. Ogsaa smukke Blokstykker af mere almindelige Frimærker kan nok fortjene Opmærksomhed, for der kan komme den Tid, de Blokstykker af disse Værdier, naar de er udgaaede af Cirkulation, bliver efterspurgte, og som Følge deraf forholdvis godt betalt."

We accept the Editor's statement as to the foregoing, but why does he flatter his readers (including editors of contemporary papers) by assuming that they, like him, have the gift of tongues? It is too tantalising to be obliged to pass an evidently interesting paragraph, with merely an idea that "Blokstykker" may be the Scandinavian equivalent for "A Block"!—*The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*.

It may, however, be "mere bliver," as the Danish gentleman says.

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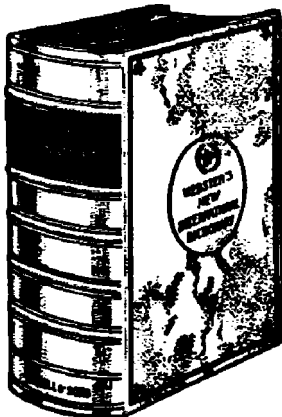
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MR. FRANK H. MELLAND'S LECTURE

Rhodesia to the Soudan

A LARGE and appreciative audience assembled in the Caxton Hall, on the Wednesday before Easter, to hear Mr. Melland's account of the interesting journey undertaken by his friend, Mr. E. H. Cholmeley and himself on bicycles, in the latter half of last year, extending from Rhodesia right up to the Soudan.

The lecturer illustrated his remarks with a long series of most excellent photographs, which were well thrown on the screen at the rear of the platform, convenient for reference and explanation.

The Start.

Early in July Mr. Melland started from Mpika, proceeding straight to Kasama, where he picked up his friend, who had travelled from his station at Luwingu. The early part of their journey seems to have been devoid of any particularly interesting incident, and it was not until they reached the Kalambo Falls (forming the boundary between North-Eastern Rhodesia and German East Africa) that they considered themselves fairly *en route* for the once mysterious centre of Africa.

World's Highest Fall.

A small river is the Kalambo, flowing into Lake Tanganyika through a gorge 1,200 feet deep and 600 feet across. The Fall, though the river is small, is magnificent, the stream having a sheer drop of 700 feet, about twice the height of St. Paul's—a drop of which the photograph, though excellent, must have seemed somewhat tame to one who had seen the reality.

Proceeding along the shore of the lake, of which some beautiful views were shown, the travellers reached Bismarckburg, where they were hospitably entertained by the German officer in charge of the fort, leaving there early in August.

A Modern "She."

This chieftainess, who rejoices in the even shorter title of Sa, lives at Pwi, and rules over half of the Wafipa; her reception was most hospitable. It was shortly after leaving this good lady that our travellers found at the Simba Mission some African "sisters" who had taken the veil and the usual vows of celibacy—an unheard-of occurrence in Central Africa.

Game-Shooting.

The first sport was had after reaching a village called Kalumbaless's, game being represented principally by topi and bohor reedbuck, amongst which a reasonable amount of execution was done. A few zebra and eland were also seen.

A day or so later, staying at the village of another chieftainess, some mpala and warthog were bagged; and it was here that their hostess celebrated the travellers' visit by getting uproariously drunk and keeping everyone awake by the terrible noise she created.

Native Architecture.

Kasamia's village is built in the tembo style—rectangular dwellings with flat roofs; and this was the usual style of building about here, the houses having wooden doors, and their outside walls forming the wall round the village, so shutting it in. The pigeon-cotes and bins for grain are constructed of bark, as sometimes are the roofs of the dwellings.

This part of the country teems with game of all kinds—which it is hoped will be preserved from the extermination which has been the fate of so many animals and birds in other parts of the world; giraffe, zebra, topi, hartebeeste, water and reed buck, mpala, warthog, &c.; lions and leopards; birds in plenty, including ducks, geese, guineafowl and partridges.

Tabora.

This place is a very busy centre, having a native population of some 30,000 and a white population of only thirty; formerly it was the headquarters of what was once the curse of Africa, the Arab slave-trade. The railway will soon reach this town, and will probably have a prejudicial effect on the carrying trade. Provisions, which were renewed here, proved somewhat expensive, the only really cheap article being beef. The local administration is civil, not military, and the working of the Native Department, entrusted with the care and welfare of the natives, seems to be excellent.

Victoria Nyanza.

The travellers' first view of this inland sea was on the 23rd September—a beautiful loch studded with islets. A little to the south of the lake, at Mwanza, there is being erected the last thing which one would expect in Central Africa, a Marconi tower, which, when completed, will connect Bukoba with the coast. Entebbe, that beautiful place so often described by travellers, was reached early in October, and from thence a motor excursion into the East African Protectorate was made. The farm life and general prospects of this British Protectorate made a very favourable impression on Mr. Melland and his friend.

Tropical Crops.

Uganda may be equalled, but not surpassed, as a tropical garden.—cocoa, rubber, coffee, cotton, sugar, &c., could be raised in enormous quantities, but as most of the land belongs to natives (who are secured from being evicted) there is very little opportunity for European planters to settle. Ordinary game in the country between Mubendi and Hoima, both in Central Uganda, was very scarce, but there were many traces of elephants, and lions, too, were not wanting.

The Bugoma Forest.

A dense forest of big trees, with a tangle of luxuriant creepers, inhabited chiefly by the colobus monkey. Only walking, and that at a slow pace, was possible, the native carriers taking some nine hours to traverse fifteen miles.

On leaving the forest, the travellers came upon a tract of country covered with elephant-grass 25 feet or so in height. Farther on, nearer Albert Nyanza, the grass was lower, and elephants were seen there literally in hundreds.

All these parts are often devastated by the elephants, of which almost countless herds exist; they invade villages, tear down banana plantations, and do an immense lot of damage. In fact, they are a nuisance and a terror to the natives, who are always thankful for the death of one of these marauders.

Home.

After this, the journey was uneventful, the travellers proceeding, *via* Nimule and Gondokoro, down the Nile to Khartoum, and finally embarking at Port Said, after a most enjoyable experience.

At the conclusion of the lecture, which lasted some two hours, and was punctuated with outbursts of applause, Sir Alfred Sharpe, K.C.M.G., a former Governor of Nyasaland and the first Commissioner of British Central Africa, proposed, in a most interesting speech, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Melland.

This was seconded by Mr. D. C. Brodie, Secretary of the British South Africa Company; and the lecturer's friend, Mr. Cholmeley, added a few words.

The motion was then put to the meeting by Mr. Fred. J. Melville, President of the Junior Philatelic Society (under whose auspices the entertainment was given), and was carried unanimously, with loud and continuous applause.

Mr. Melland suitably, if briefly responded, and his audience dispersed more than satisfied with the pleasant evening they had spent at Caxton Hall.

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AFGHANISTAN, 1909, 12a. & 1r. mint, unused set of 3 4 3
" " " set of mint blocks of 4 17 0
" " " Parcel Post Stamps, 3, 6cb., 1 & 2r., mint unused set of 4 ... 7 3

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, Brizzon, 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.

British Solomon Islands.—(Vol. VII. p. 239)—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have kindly sent us a copy of the new 4d. stamp for these islands, mentioned by us from a "specimen" copy on the 18th March last.

Wove paper, watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple). Perforated 14.
February, 1911. 4d. red on yellow.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands.—(Vol. VIII. p. 8).—We are obliged to Mr. C. R. Robinson for the first copies of the issue of the Fiji stamps overprinted for use in this Protectorate. The overprint consists of the words "GILBERT & ELLICE—PROTECTORATE" in two lines in black, except on the 1s., on which it is in red. The overprint does not obliterate the word "FIJI," but is adjusted to leave the King's portrait clear. The 5d., 6d. and 1s. are on chalk-surfaced paper, the other values on unsurfaced paper.

Who will be the first with news of the actual issue of the new permanent series? Mr. Robinson's letter was postmarked March 4th, 1911, so the new stamps were evidently not in use at that date.

White (green for 1s.) wove paper, watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple). Perforated 14. Black (red for 1s.) overprint.

January 1st, 1911. ½d. dull green.
1d. carmine.
2d. grey.
2½d. ultramarine.
5d. purple and yellow-green.
6d. purple.
1s. black on green.

Greece.—(Vol. VIII. p. 31).—We are also indebted to our Ipswich friends for a copy of the new 10 lepta. The design depicts a head of Hermes taken from a 2 drachmai coin of the 5th century, B.C., issued in Sybrita, Crete; Hermes looks as if he is having great trouble in balancing his hat on the top of his head! The sheets contain 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, like the 5 lepta and 25 lepta already chronicled, and bear the same marginal inscriptions.

White wove paper. Percé en scie 13½.
April, 1911. 10 lepta carmine-madder.

Sweden.—(Vol. VIII. p. 18).—The *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung* records another value of the new official stamps in the Arms design, viz.:—the 4 öre. The list up to date is as follows:—

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown. Perforated 13.

December, 1910.	1 öre	black.
March, 1911.	4 "	pale lilac.
October, 1910.	5 "	green.
December, 1910.	8 "	crimson.
October, 1910.	10 "	rose.
December, 1910.	15 "	brown.
November, 1910.	30 "	brown.

Switzerland.—(Vol. VII. p. 166).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that a 5 franc stamp is suggested, and that a design has been tentatively chosen, representing the monument of the three Swiss that Vibert of Geneva is creating for the purpose of adorning the staircase at the House of Parliament in Berne.

Turkey.—(Vol. VII. p. 112).—It is said that a commemorative series, comprising 2, 5, 10, 20 paras, 1, 2, 2½, and 5 piastres values, is to be issued to the number of 500,000 stamps, to celebrate the proposed visit of the Sultan to Salonica and Albania; the stamps are to bear the date 1327, and will only be in use for two days. Would that the Albanian insurgents could capture and destroy the whole issue! The excuse for this series is an exceedingly bad one, and they can be of very slight interest to philatelists.

Uruguay.—(Vol. VII. p. 181).—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has been shown a copy of the 1883 10 centesimos (portrait of General Artigas) perforated 12 all round, this value having only hitherto been recorded perforated 13 × 12 or imperforate.

1883. *White wove paper. Perforated 12.*
10 centesimos brown.

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.

Postage Due Stamps

(Continued from page 66)

Issue of 1909.

In 1909 the name of the Colony was changed to Italian Somaliland, and the postage due stamps appeared with the overprint "Somalia Italiana" in one line in black. Apparently the same setting was used for this overprint as for the last issue, the word "Meridionale" being omitted.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown. Perforated 14. Black overprint.

	5 centesimi, orange and magenta
10	" " "
20	" " "
30	" " "
40	" " "
50	" " "
60	" " "
1 lira,	blue and magenta
2 lire	" " "
5 "	" " "
10 "	" " "

To be continued.

Editor's Letter Box

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

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

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

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

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OUR PUBLISHING DAY AND ADVERTISERS

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

ADVERTISERS' PROOFS.

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

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS

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

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

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

Stamp Collection for Washington Museum.

One of the finest collections of postage stamps in this country has been deposited in the National Museum by David W. Cromwell, of New York City, and is now being placed on exhibition in the division of history in the old Museum Building. There are 20,000 stamps in the collection, representing all nations which have ever issued them.

The installation in the exhibition cases is being made alphabetically, and has proceeded as far as French Colonies. The stamps of the remaining countries will be put in place as rapidly as possible.—*Washington Herald, April 10th 1911*

An American Alarmist.

The matter of a small cheap stamp was the contributing cause of the American revolution. Canada now has flared up at England over the King George postage stamp, the postmaster-general flatly refusing to accept it, and sending word to England that, unless a stamp of pure Canadian design is made for Canadian use, Canada will make one of her own.—*Tacoma News, April 7th.*

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" " 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
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Triplets as Stamp Collectors!

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Mar. 30.—Trade in stamps, cancelled stamps of all nations, has become a thriving business among pupils of the Walla Walla city schools. One of the best collections is that of Howard Reeser of Green Park school, who bought the nucleus of his collection from Harold Sparks. Howard's collection is neatly indexed and pasted in a school composition book.

Robert Norton, a high school student, has a collection envied of the younger boys, and a list of the best-known collectors, who have become acquainted through bartering duplicate stamps, includes Arva Wann, Alfred Leonard, Grant Bean, Frederick Wilson, the triplets of Dr. Brode of Whitman college, Harold Blandford, Carl Ogleby, Charlie McInro and others.—*Spokane Review*, April, 1911.

A New Stamp-issuing State.

Though some of us have hitherto been unaware of its existence, there is a small and independent State named Liechtenstein, and Liechtenstein is earnestly anxious to demonstrate its independence in the usual manner. Up till now a contract has existed with her big neighbour Austria, arranging for the use of Austrian stamps and coinage by the Liechtensteiners, but now a commission has been appointed to inquire into the advisability of terminating this arrangement and the period of notice which would be required so to do, and also to consider the effect of acquiring independence in these matters. We can guess what one of the effects will be: a set of stamps, probably of sufficient acreage to cover the whole principality. For those who are thirsting for knowledge, be it said that this little principality is only beaten in its diminutive proportions by San Marino, Monaco, and the Belgo-Prussian buffer State Moisanet. It lies south of Lake Constance and has a population of about 10,000. The territory, which formerly constituted the county of Valduz and the lordship of Schellenberg, was purchased by the Liechtenstein family, and was raised to the dignity of a principality in 1719 by the Emperor of Austria: it formed part of the Holy Roman Empire until 1806, and from 1815 to 1866 was incorporated in the German Confederation, since which date it has ranked as a Sovereign State.—*The Monthly Journal*, April 29th.

League Advertisement Slip.

6 May, 1911.

Cut this out.

British Levant

The scarce varieties of Nov. 1909

1 pl., 30 par., on 4d., green and brown,
mint 9 0
1 pl., 30 par., on 4d. orange, mint ... 9 0

BELGIUM

Parcel Post Stamp

1902, 15c. purple and slate, mint ... 0 4

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GREAT BRITAIN.

	S.G. No.	Cat. price	Cat. price	Nett price
1d. black	1-2	1/0		0/4
2d. blue	4-6	6/0		2/0
2d. blue, L.C. 16, superb ...	27	17/6		6/6
2d. " " average	27	17/6		5/0
Octagonal, 1/- green, fine	54-5	6/0		2/9
" " average	64-5	6/0		1/6
" " 10d., fine	57	11/0		8/6
" " 10d., average	57	10/0		4/6
" " 6d., fine	59-60	6/0		5/0
" " 6d., average	59-60	6/0		2/6
4d. on blue, S.G., fine pair	62	20/0		9/0
4d. " " single	62	10/0		4/0
4d. MG. on white, pair, torn	66	7/0		1/6
9d. bistre, v. fine ...	86	12/0		5/0
9d. " v. fair ...	86	12/0		0/4
10d. red-brown, deep shade	114	10/0		4/0
10d. " pale, unused	113	25/0		10/0
2/- blue, shades ...	118-9	3/0	1/- to 1/3	
2/- " pale ...	120	4/0		1/6
6d. buff or grey shades ...	122-5	2/6		1/0
5/- Anchor on blue, fair only	130	20/0		4/0
5/- " " white, fine ...	134	16/0		6/0
5/- Cross, good specimens	126-7	10/0	3/-	4/0
2d. on blue ...	138	5/0		2/0
4d. vermilion, fine ...	152	5/0		2/0
4d. " average ...	152	5/0		1/3
£1 brown, Crown ...	184	30/0		16/0
5/- rose, shades ...	180	3/0		0/9
10/- blue, fair to fine ...	183	5/0	1/- to 2/6	
9d. green ...	195	10/0		4/0

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AGAIN

You can pick up a few bargains in superb used.

Queensland, 1908, wmk. "Cr. over A"				
3d.				0 1 1/2
Do., 4d. black				0 1 1/2
Do., 6d. (cat. 6d.)				0 1 1/2
Do., 1/-				0 3
Do., 2/-				1 0
South Australia, 1908, wmk. "Cr. & A," 8d.				0 6
Do., 1/-				0 3
Do., 2/6				1 6
Cape of G. Hope, 1902, 5/- King ...				1 0
Do., 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 1/-, the set ...				0 6
Victoria, 1901, 2/-, superb ...				0 6
Do., 1907, 5/-, "Cr. over A," (cat 6/6) 1 9				
Do., Do., 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 & 1/- the set				0 9
Orange R. Colony, King, 6d. ...				0 3

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

Founded by
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 Edited by
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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

A Case of Mistaken Identity.



MESSRS. Whitfield King and Co. write me that the gentleman whose portrait stamp figured in these columns a few weeks ago was not Cavour but Garibaldi. The stamp was the Naples "Plebiscite" issue, and it appears that the picture is simply a different portrait of the same hero as figured on the earlier

commemoratives of Sicily. Count Cavour, our Ipswich friends tell us, was clean shaven, and looked more like a priest than a soldier; his features were as different from those of General Garibaldi as can well be conceived. But then, the Naples "Garibaldi" looks very different from the Sicilian "Garibaldi."

Empire Stamps.

A correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—I hear that the Postmaster-General has decided not to proceed with his proposal to establish a uniform design for stamps to be used throughout the Empire. Sir Joseph Ward intimated that the proposal would not be favourably received either in New Zealand or Australia, where opinion is strong in favour of maintaining in this respect the individual characteristics of the several States. The proposal has also met with an unfavourable reception in Canada.

Imperial Penny Postage.

The completion of the scheme of Imperial Penny Postage by the accession of the Australian Commonwealth passed almost unnoticed on May

1st. It was an occasion worthy of some prominence and even of a jubilation, for it is just over twelve years since it was inaugurated by several of the greater dominions on Christmas Day, 1898. It may, at first sight, appear to have been a little laggardly on the part of Australia to defer joining the scheme until this year, but the conditions—the vast size, the early state of the honeycombing of the country by railways and other factors—made it a serious problem for Australia to embark upon, simply to be up-sides with the other parts of the Empire.

Breaking down the Boundaries.

It is good, however, to be able to record at last the complete unanimity of the British Empire on one point—that of Penny Postage. It is good, too, to realise that mere political boundaries in this respect have not proved an impassable barrier for the penn'orth of postage, and we can send our letters for two cents to the United States, where they once cost us a "nickel." What politics have set up, penny postage has in this case broken down, and a postal intercourse with the great Republic of the United States is as easy as it is with Canada or New Zealand.

Mr. Henniker Heaton.

In referring to this subject *en passant* I cannot but regret that Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, the champion of modern postal reformers, is laid low by illness at a time which sees the consummation of a scheme he has laboured so much to achieve. I wish him speedy and complete recovery, and may he still be spared to help carry on the extension of the Imperial into the realisation of the Universal Penny Postage.

A Wild and Woolly Contemporary.

"What" asks Mr. L. V. Cass, in writing to his favourite American journal, "What would stamp collecting be without the west?" I sup-

pose it would not be any worse than if one of the other cardinal points were to go astray. The "West," however, is an appropriate title for a paper devoted to the philatelic study of interesting settings.

Ninepence Hair Lines on Thread Paper.

Some items of interest I did not see at the Walthamstow Exhibition in February were seen (or dreamed of!) by the London correspondent of the *Philatelic West*. He says "the Earl of Crawford exhibited some very rare and extremely valuable 9d. stamps of 1862, *line-engraved on thread paper!*" He goes on to say that "a hair line scarcely visible without a glass gave special importance to these specimens, the four of which were probably worth \$2,500 (£500)."

Mr. Roosevelt's Interest in Stamps.

Another celebrity must be added to the roll of distinguished stamp collectors, if the *American Coin, Stamp and Postcard Collector* is to be accepted as gospel. It states that Colonel (better known as President) Roosevelt was a stamp collector in his youth, and that he still retains some interest in stamps, as he personally told Mr.

C. J. Phillips, of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., not very long ago. "Once a stamp collector, always a stamp collector" may, we are told, be true of the Colonel, though he may not have done much in collecting lately. A word to the Colonel—if you want to be a success as a stamp mounter you must avoid the big *stick*.

The Lament of the Commemorative.

Mr. E. R. Aldrich, an old hand in the philatelic press of America, has come across the following pathetic lines in the *Numismatist* which should appeal to the anti-gumpap instincts of even British philatelists:—

"Out on the dumping ground of Time
Far out on the sea of fad;
Two gruesome relics met by chance
And wailed at each other sad.
And who are you? with tears each groaned,
As he surveyed his brother tramp;
I'm the souvenir coin, one sadly moaned
And I'm Wanamaker's big stamp."

It was during the regime of the big-store keeper Wanamaker at the post office that the United States led the fashion in big commemorative stamps with the Columbus issue.

NEW STAMP PRINTERS

Halfpenny Stamps with Control "A 11"

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

TO-NIGHT (Thursday) I bought at the Fleet Street Post Office some halfpenny stamps, and was gladdened by the sight of the new control "A 11." The beginning again with the first letter of the alphabet and the date 11 for 1911, was sufficient to make it clear that the stamps were the production of the printing presses of Messrs. Harrison and Sons, Printers in Ordinary to His Majesty the King.

Evidently the new printers are going to follow a similar control system to that so long used by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., a system which has provided a curious side-line in philatelic study, the collection of corner blocks shewing the successive control letters and the dates. The green colour is lighter with more yellow in it, and in the printing, the impression has been heavy and shews through to the back of the paper.

One of my correspondents reading my note of last week forecasting the early appearance of the Harrison printings, writes me an interesting letter. He, too, has the new control purchased the day before mine presumably at Beckenham. I quote his interesting letter in full:—

25, Manor Road, Beckenham,
May 4th, 1911.

Dear Sir,

I notice your paragraph in this week's *Postage Stamp* with regard to the Harrison printings of our current stamps.

I bought yesterday one of the first of the "Harrison" stamps (½d.). The control number is A 11, and the shade is practically unaltered.

The stamp with the control number attached, however, is the first instance of an imperfect English stamp that I have come across. This stamp was printed with a slight fold in the sheet, with the result that there is an unprinted white line running right across the stamp, wider at the bottom than the down stroke of the "L" in "halfpenny," and running to a point at the top.

The other day, also, I received on a letter what is probably one of the last of the De La Rue prints. This stamp, which is almost uncanceled, is undoubtedly from a worn plate, as all the fine lines of shading in the leaves of the wreath, round the crown, under the bust, and round the value tablet are practically absent.

Trusting that these particulars will be of interest to you and to readers of the *Postage Stamp*,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

ALLEN G. RAY.

I am much obliged to my correspondent, and shall be interested to hear early news of the penny stamps with control "A 11."

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, *vis.*, 1½d.

SOME REMINISCENCES

By COURTENAY SMITH, M.A., in the "Australian Stamp Journal" of 10th March, 1911

MY earliest recollections concerning "Stamps" are inseparably associated, in my mind with a famous Lord Mayor of London, Jabez Spencer Balfour, Great Snow Storm, and the Milkman. No; you're quite wrong. I am confident you would not get any two reputable physicians to give the necessary certificate. So my liberty is quite assured. But to relieve your mind, I will endeavour to explain.

You see, in 1848, or thereabouts—you will believe me when I say it—I was quite young. But quite old enough to observe things. In fact, a lady visitor at our house remarked to another, in my hearing, that I was "precocious." I didn't know the meaning of the word at the time, and inferred that it had something to do with "precious," which word my fond mother often used in connection with my unworthy self.

I was born at Highgate Hill, near the old Almshouses in front of which stood a small statue of Dick Whittington, in the attitude, and on the spot where, he is said to have heard Bow Bells, and, consequently, "turned again," to become what he did. I often stood gazing at him, for he was my first Hero, and I decided to rise to the same position—which, needless to say, I didn't.

The dairy was opposite and the ancient proprietor took a great fancy to me. On my part, I was very partial to his "Curds and Whey." He presented me with a small, brand-new, milk-can all to myself, with my name stamped on it. And that was the first "stamp" in which I took any interest.

Mrs. Clara Lucas Balfour (a talented lecturer) and my mother were school-mates, and the Balfours lived on the top of the Hill. The first time I saw J. S. B. held up to me as a pattern—was near the Post Office. At that rural establishment "we" purchased stamps, and I was sometimes permitted to cut them out of the blocks of 12 the postmistress kept them in for convenience. A pair of scissors, for that purpose, hung by a cord, or light chain, from a nail in the counter. It is borne in upon me, however, that I paid no attention to "margins" for the benefit of future collectors.

It was about the time of the Great Snow Storm, when the "busses and growlers" could not run, and the "hansoms" (a new invention) had to be driven "tandem." Of course there was no suburban railway there in those days. It cost a sovereign to get from our place to my father's warehouse in St. Martin's-le-Grand—another old association. "Our" place of business was opposite the main entrance of the G.P.O., and part of the new building, across the street, which is tunnelled under, stands on our old site. So, there you are; "I hope I make myself clear." But you know how childhood's memories get jumbled up in later years.

As showing the efficiency of the P.O. service, even in those days, I remember that a letter once came addressed to "Mr. Joseph Smith, London." I don't know how many of that name were in the directory at the time, but anyway the addressee had to be found. The letter was taken by the carrier to the nearest J. S., as a first "try," and, curiously enough, it was for my father.

My next association with stamps happened in 1851, when I was taken to the Great Exhibition. There my big, strong brother held me outside the gallery railings right over the first envelope-machine ever exhibited, at the time working at full pressure just under my feet. Had either of us suffered from "nerves," I should have probably been enveloped myself—in the machinery.

"But What _____?"

"Steady! I know exactly what you were going to say. But envelopes and stamps run in couples; one seldom travels without the other. See?"

After some preliminary schooling at "Merchant Tailors," I attended the Grammar School at Bishops Stortford, whither my father, after retiring from business, had gone to live. There we became on a very friendly footing with the Rhodes family the head being vicar of Stortford. I had as one of my school chums his son Herbert (afterwards well-known in South Africa). He predeceased Cecil—the "Colossus"—who, in my time, was a very mite in white embroidered drawers. "Sic transit gloria mundi!"

But I did not take up stamps—no one in England paid attention to them then—until after my father's death, when I accompanied my mother and next elder brother for a three years' visit to the Continent, for educational purposes.

During our stay at Bonn we frequently met the late King Edward VII., then touring in Germany as "Baron Renfrew" with his tutor. He was a very amiable youth. I may say that a momentary, close intimacy sprang up between us, as I unfortunately caught my fishhook in the sleeve of his coat when returning from the Rhine bank one afternoon, with my rod slung over my shoulder. He was, of course, very nice about it when I apologised. In fact, I thought he would make "a jolly fine king." I suppose myself to be the only individual who ever "hooked" one.

It was at the High School, Heidelberg, where I was the only English boy and made a good deal of, that I found stamp collecting in full swing, and at once took it up—as far as I know, the hobby began in Germany. And I continued collecting in Switzerland and Italy, where I saw something of the War of Liberation, Victor Emanuel ("el Rey Galantuomo") and Garibaldi, and was present at the magnificent peace-celebration in the Milan Cathedral on Napoleon's name-day, the 15th of August, 1859.

By that time I had a good collection of about 750, all imperforate, and mostly British Colonials, including Sydney Views and North Americans. But, on arrival home, the following year, I found no notice taken of them. And I may say here that I eventually—and very foolishly—gave that collection to a youth, who did not in the least appreciate the gift.

Shortly afterwards I was away out in India, in the employ of Arbuthnot and Co., on the Madras coast. There I made use of a good many black 4 annas for my home correspondence, and afterwards got them back. But, as we had the custom of penmarking all our stamps up there (to prevent theft while in transit) I found them useless for philatelic purposes.

Invalided home, in consequence of severe illness, after a short period of agreeable convalescence among

my own people, I left, under engagement with 35 firms, for the West Indies, where, at Havannah, I was employed in certain large blockade-running operations until the end of the American Civil War. During that period I accumulated Cubans, Mexicans, Confederates, and U.S., and more, also, in subsequent trips to the West Indies and North America. But what became of them I cannot now remember. I suppose they were given to boys. What chances one has thrown away!

After doing business in England, France, and Belgium, I paid my first visit to Sydney, in the early 'seventies, and went up to Queensland, being engaged in the Dugong fisheries, and natural history business for the world's museums, in the waters of the Great Barrier Reef, for two or three years. During that time I saved up a good many Australians, and took them home—and this time, kept. Being in New Zealand in the early 'eighties, I collected a large number of the stamps of that Colony, including many of old issues.

Subsequent to another trip home, I brought out my stock to Sydney, in 1886, and here I added to it a number of South Americans, sent me by my then surviving brother, who visited many of the republics. Some of those I still possess. All this lot, about 100,000 or more—of which a percentage were fine copies—I stowed away in a strong box at my place at Middle Harbour.

Looking through the late Archdeacon King's collection, one day, I was seized with the desire to recommence collecting in a proper way, and also to turn surplus stock to account for the benefit of my little sanatorium, which was not supported by public contributions. But on opening the box, after some effort, I found the contents a wriggling mass of white ants. I, however, saved a few thousands of good copies, which had been packed in tin boxes.

With these I made a start, about ten years ago, and have since continued doing business, in a small way, as a help to "Rest Haven," the responsibilities of which, however, I am gradually relinquishing. I go in now, principally, for "Islands," as it is so difficult to get fine copies of early Australians at suitable prices nowadays.

Last year I published a small work on Australian Philately, which met with some acceptance, also with a "candid criticism" from the editor of this journal, and which I cheerfully admit was fair and honest.

This year I am bringing out—both in book and in serial form—a small elementary handbook for beginners entitled "Stamp Hints." It is intended, more particularly, for those thinking of becoming collectors, but who, being absolute novices, and living in the remoter parts of the British Empire, have no verbal advisors, nor any simple educational facilities for attaining their desire. To such I trust my little effort will appeal successfully.

"Quantum Sufficit."

Post Office System in the Dominican Republic

By H. G. MESKUS in the "Hobbyist"

POST Offices are generally known as "Administrations of Posts." There is a General Administration at Santo Domingo City, the capital of the Republic; Principal Administrations at every Provincial Capital, which are twelve in number; and Agencies of Posts in every Commune or Sub-division of a Province. About eighty Post Offices are in operation throughout the Republic at present.

The official titles of these connected with this system are as follows:—In the Cabinet there is the Secretary of State in the Offices of Posts; in Santo Domingo City, there is the General Administrator of Posts; Principal Administrators in the Provincial Capitals; and Agents at the different Agencies of Posts.

Postage rates on letters are as follows:—One cent for local, for every fifteen grammes or fraction; two cents for domestic; five cents for United States and West Indies, if this does not go via. some place; and ten cents for any other part of the globe. If it goes via. some place for United States, or via. United States for some West India Island, ten cents is the charge in this case. Postcards, local and domestic, one cent; to United States and West Indies direct, two cents; indirect, three cents; for any other part of the Globe, three cents. Newspapers, periodicals, etc., printed and circulated in the Republic do not pay postage rates throughout the Dominican territory, and rates for foreign postage is two cents for every fifty grammes if direct to U.S. or W.I., and three cents if indirect to U.S. or W.I., or any other place on the map. Samples, no value, practically come under the same proposition, except that the maxi-

mum weight is 150 and maximum size is thirty-five centimetres long.

Registration is 10 cents for anywhere, and a return receipt must carry a five cent postage stamp. All first-class matter for registration must be sealed with sealing wax, and some letter or character impressed on the wax. In case of loss of a registered letter, the Post Office authorities, in due time, pay the sender five dollars for domestic, and ten dollars for foreign.

Short-paid or unpaid mail suffer the same taxes as in other parts.

There are no response coupons to be had, and money orders are sold only within the Republic. Limit fifty dollars. Rates two per cent.

Parcel Post conventions are in effect with France and other European countries, and in fact there are means of receiving parcels from any part of the Continent through the exchange office at St. Thomas, D.W.I.

Stamp sellers, i.e., postmasters and others are allowed six per cent. commission for this sale. Cabinet Members, Senators, Congressmen, Governors and other high authorities, including the President, pay no postage, their mail is stamped by the Post Officials and accounted for when rendering account sale to headquarters.

All Post Offices are of General Delivery system; in the cities and towns there are P.O. boxes, and letter carriers and letter boxes in the streets are in proportion to the population of each town.

Besides the Post Office buildings, stamps can be had at the different drug stores and other public buildings.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 70

Abyssinia.

Issue of 1896.



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In October, 1896, postage due stamps were first employed in Abyssinia. They consist of stamps in the design with portrait of the Negus Menelik, overprinted with a scroll inscribed in Amharic "Askafil," which being interpreted means "to pay." This overprint was in black on the $\frac{1}{2}$ guerche, $\frac{1}{2}$ guerche, 1 guerches, and 8 guerches, and in red on the 1 guerche, 2 guerches, and 16 guerches. The three higher values may be found without the overprint; they differ from the ordinary stamps of like values by being in the portrait design instead of the lion type.

A great deal of controversy as to the bona-fides of this issue raged at one time, but it was proved that they were a genuine emission.

The design for these stamps was engraved by M. E. Mouchon, and they were typographed at the French Government Printing Works at Paris, in sheets of 300 stamps in 12 panes of 25 in 5 rows of 5, and were perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. Black (for $\frac{1}{2}$ g., $\frac{1}{2}$ g., 4g. and 8g.), red (for 1g., 2g., and 16g.) overprint

October, 1896.	$\frac{1}{2}$ guerche, green.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ guerche, rose.
	1 guerche, pale blue.
	2 guerches, brown.
	4 guerches, claret.
	Overprint omitted.
	8 guerches, mauve.
	Overprint omitted.
	16 guerches, black.
	Overprint omitted.

Issues of 1905.

During the year 1905 no less than three series of postage due stamps were issued. These were the 1894 ordinary postage stamps variously overprinted.

First they were overprinted in blue or violet with a letter "T" with no serifs at bottom. Later a "T" with serifs at bottom was struck in blue or violet, and lastly the whole set was overprinted in blue or violet "TAXE—à—PERCEVOIR—T" in four lines

T T TAXE
▲
PERCEVOIR
T

It is unnecessary to repeat the reference list three times.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. Blue or violet overprints (as described above).

$\frac{1}{2}$ guerche,	green.
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	rose.
1 "	pale blue.
2 guerches,	brown.
4 "	claret.
8 "	mauve.
16 "	black.

Issue of 1907.

☆/2 * 1 *

The last of the above three sets was issued in 1907 overprinted with figures of value between two stars in violet in addition.

These were used in September, 1908, as ordinary postage stamps during a temporary scarcity of stamps.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. Violet overprint.

$\frac{1}{2}$ on $\frac{1}{2}$	guerche, green.
$\frac{1}{2}$ on $\frac{1}{2}$	" rose.
1 on 1	" pale blue.
2 on 2	guerches, brown.
4 on 4	" claret.
8 on 8	" mauve.
16 on 16	" black.

Issue of 1908.



In December, 1908, the usual seven postage stamps were overprinted in black with a triangle with apex downwards, containing the Amharic word "Askafil"

above a large "T" As this overprint was hand-stamped, it is not wonderful that the whole set are known with it inverted.

Reference List.

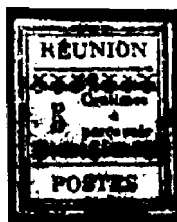
White wove paper. Perforated 14 x 13½. Black overprint.

- December, 1908. ½ guerche, green.
Inverted overprint.
- ½ guerche, rose.
Inverted overprint.
- 1 guerche, pale blue.
Inverted overprint.
- 2 guerches, brown.
Inverted overprint.
- 4 guerches, claret.
Inverted overprint.
- 8 guerches, mauve.
Inverted overprint.
- 16 guerches, black.
Inverted overprint.

Reunion.

Issue of 1889.

The first postage due stamps issued in this French island colony were of local production and were type-set.



The design shows "REUNION" at top, below which are the figures of value and "Centimes—à—percevoir" between two rows of type ornaments, and below this again the word "POSTES"; the whole is surrounded by a double-lined frame.

These stamps were type-set in black on yellowish toned paper in sheets of 10 stamps in 2 rows of 5, and were imperforate. Each stamp in the sheet is slightly different from the others as is frequently the case in type-set stamps, but the differences are too small to describe. Apparently the same type was used for all values, the numerals of value only being altered.

All these stamps may be found double-printed.

Reference List.

Yellowish toned wove paper. Imperforate.

- 5 centimes, black.
Double-printed.
- 10 centimes, black.
Double-printed.
- 20 centimes, black.
Double-printed.
- 30 centimes, black.
Double-printed.

Issue of 1892.

A fresh printing was made in 1892, this time on a thin bluish white paper. The 20 centimes was superseded by a 15 centimes value.

The same type was used for this as for the last issue. They were therefore printed in sheets of 10 stamps in 2 rows of 5, each stamp in the sheet varying slightly.

Reference List.

Thin bluish white wove paper. Imperforate.

- 5 centimes, black.
- 10 centimes, black.
- 15 centimes, black.
- 30 centimes, black.

Issue of 1907.

From 1892 to 1907 Reunion used the general French Colonial series of postage due stamps, but early in the latter year this colony blossomed out, not only with a fine pictorial set of ordinary postage stamps, but also with a series of postage due stamps in a weird and wonderful design.



In an ornamental tablet in the centre appears "TAKE—A PERCEVOIR" in two lines; above on a semi-circular tablet "REUNION"; above that on a curved tablet in outline capitals "POSTES"; on a similar tablet at bottom in coloured capitals "CENTIMES" or "FRANC"; uncoloured ovals in the four corners bear the letters "R" at left top, "P" at right top, and figures of value in the bottom corners.

These stamps were typographed at the French Government Printing Works at Paris in sheets of 300 in 12 panes of 25 in 5 rows of 5, and were perforated 14 x 13½. The paper was toned on the surface with different tints.

Reference List.

Coloured wove paper. Perforated 14 x 13½.

- 5 centimes, carmine on yellow.
- 10 " blue on blue.
- 15 " black on grey.
- 20 " rose on toned.
- 30 " green on greenish.
- 50 " red on yellow-green.
- 60 " rose on blue.
- 1 franc, dull lilac on toned.

Diago-Suarez.

Issue of 1891.

On September 13th, 1891, two very curious local productions in the way of postage due stamps appeared. They were lithographed locally, and appear to have been transferred from a type-set original to the stone.



The design shows "DIEGO-SUAREZ" at top and "REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE" at bottom: in the centre within a diamond shaped frame was the value in figures and "CENTIMES" followed by "A PERCEVOIR" and the date "1891" in three lines: the word "POSTE" appears at each corner: straight vertical panels at either side bear "CHIFFRE" at right and "TAXE" at left, both words reading downwards.

Reference List.

Wove paper. Imperforate.

Sept. 18th, 1891. 5 centimes, violet.
50 " black on buff.

Issue of 1892.

In common with many of the French colonies, the general French Colonial series of postage due stamps were overprinted with the name of the colony. This overprint consisted of "DIEGO-SUAREZ" in black diagonally reading from top left to bottom right.

The 30 centimes is known with inverted overprint.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Imperforate. Black overprint.

Novembor, 1892.	1 centime,	black.
	2 centimes	"
	3 "	"
	4 "	"
	5 "	"
	10 "	"
	15 "	"
	20 "	"
	30 "	"
		Inverted overprint.
	60 centimes,	black.
	1 franc,	red-brown.

In 1896 all postal issues for Diego-Suarez were superseded by the stamps of Madagascar and Dependencies.

Nossi-Bé.

Issue of 1891-2.

During 1891 and 1892 a perfect deluge of provisional postage due stamps emanated from this French possession. They were various ordinary stamps of the general French Colonial type showing "Commerce" seated, overprinted "Nossi-Bé—chiffre taxe—(value in figures)—A PERCEVOIR" in four lines in black. Later various values of the same series were overprinted with a similar inscription, except that a line was substituted for the word "chiffre taxe." Of this latter there are two types, one with the name of the colony in small squat type, and the other with it in tall lettering. Numerous varieties of inverted overprint, overprint on back of stamps, etc., are to be found.

All these stamps are quite scarce, and the list being very complicated, I think it best to refer any readers who may be interested in these "labels," to the catalogue.

All stamps of Nossi-Bé were superseded in 1896 by the issues for Madagascar and Dependencies.

To be continued.

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out. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 20l. Set
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Joint Anglo-French issue.

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FORCE.

3p., 2a., 2½a., 3a., 4a., 8a.,

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3p. 0 2

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Gilbert and Ellice Islands, 1st issue, complete at 30/- per set.

Great Britain, King, 2/6 at 3d., 5/- at 5d., 10/- at 3/-, £1 at 12/6.

SPECIAL OFFERS THIS WEEK.

	s.	d.
Gold Coast, Mult. (bi-col.), 2½d., mint ...	1	6
Cayman, Single CA, 1/-, orange, mint ...	7	0
Lagos, Multiple, 2/6	5	0
Leeward, Multiple ord., 3d. lilac and black	1	6

I pay Tip-Top prices for fine copies of scarce Great Britain; especially wanted, 1d. blacks, and old G.B. in singles, pairs, blocks, coloured post-marks, varieties, &c.

My New Illustrated Price List Free (published May 6th).

JAMES H. RHODES, 45, LOMBARD STREET,
LONDON, E.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.



LE MAIRE TYPE.

Belgium.—(Vol. VI. p. 208).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the Belgian Charity stamps of 5 centimes and 10 centimes, issued last year, have been re-issued overprinted with the date "1911," and suggests that probably they have not gone off so well as expected.

White wove paper. Perforated 14. Black overprint.

- | | | |
|--------------|----|---------------------------|
| | 1. | Montala Type. |
| April, 1911. | 5 | centimes pale blue-green. |
| | 10 | " carmine. |
| | 2. | Le Maire Type. |
| April, 1911. | 5 | centimes blue-green. |
| | 10 | " carmine. |

Gilbert and Ellice Islands.—(Vol. VIII. p. 70).—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News reports an envelope franked with two copies of the "permanent" 2½d., postmarked "Ocean Island 4th March, 1911." The new stamps must therefore, have been issued late in February or early in March. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. also shew us an envelope franked with the 2d. used on the same date.

White (green for 1s.) wove paper (chalk-surfaced for 5d., 6d. and 1s.), watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.

- | | | |
|--------------|------|-------------------|
| March, 1911. | ½d. | green. |
| | 1d. | carmine. |
| | 2d. | grey. |
| | 2½d. | ultramarine. |
| | 5d. | purple and olive. |
| | 6d. | violet. |
| | 1s. | black on green. |

Great Britain.—(Vol. VIII. p. 17).—Stationery. The McCorquodale printings of the 1d. stamped envelope have now appeared. Apparently Messrs. Mc Corquodale & Co. are making use of the dies showing numbers on the base of the bust; those with "B.R." (Bunhill Row) on the base of the bust being withdrawn altogether from use (the letters "B.R." having now no meaning owing to the change of printers). Several of our contemporaries have chronicled die 80 used on a post office envelope, while we have received through the post a post office envelope stamped with die 85; neither of these dies has been used at Somerset House for stamping private stationery so far as is known. Since writing the above we have received through the post a ½d. Post Office envelope (foolscap size) stamped with ½d. die 76.

Hungary.—(Vol. VI. p. 260).—Die Post chronicles the 5 korona with the new crown watermark with the orb at the top leaning over to the left.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown. Perforated 15.
March, 1911. 5 korona dull claret.

Mozambique Company.—(Vol. VIII. p. 17).—Several of our contemporaries chronicle the current set overprinted "REPUBLICA," in addition to the 50 reis already recorded by us. This overprint is in fancy capitals and was applied to the stamps in the colony, in red on the 2½ reis, 10 reis, 15 reis, 100 reis, 400 reis and 500 reis, and in green on the remainder. A further supply has been overprinted in Lisbon in the usual type, and is expected to appear sometime this month.

Chalk-surfaced wove paper. Perforated 11½. Red or green overprint.

February, 1911.	2½ reis grey	and black.
	10 "	pale green "
	15 "	deep green "
	20 "	grey-lilac "
	25 "	carmine "
	50 "	brown "
	75 "	rosy mauve "
	100 "	blue and black on blue.
	115 "	brown " on rose.
	130 "	brown " on straw.
	200 "	lilac " on rose.
	400 "	blue " on straw.
	500 "	black and carmine on blue.
	700 "	mauve and black on straw.

Newfoundland.—(Vol. VIII. p. 17).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has been shown the lithographed 6 cents (the variety with reversed "z") of the "Guy" series in imperforate condition, and also a freak block of the 1 cent perforated 11, 11½, 12, 12½, and 14.

North Borneo.—(Vol. VII. p. 241).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* chronicles the new high values, mentioned by us in March last from "specimen" copies, which must have appeared some weeks ago. The 25 cents and 50 cents show the Arms of the State, and the dollar values also show the Arms with the supporters and motto. Each stamp bears the printers' imprint "WATERLOW & SONS, LD., LONDON" in small capitals at the bottom of the design.

White wove paper. Perforated 14, 15.

March, 1911.	25 cents green	and black.
	50 "	steel blue "
	1 dollar	chestnut "
	2 dollars	lilac "
	5 "	lake "
	10 "	brick red "

Spain.—(Vol. VI. p. 235).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the new 25 centimos perforated 14, instead of 13 × 12½. It is stated to be a new printing.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.

25 centimos blue.

Uruguay.—(Vol. VIII. p. 70).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* chronicles a new set of official stamps. They show a young woman in classical attire seated, facing towards the left, her left arm resting on a shield bearing the Arms of Uruguay; a curved scroll is inscribed "REPUBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY," the word "DEL" being hidden by the head of the figure: the word "OFICIAL" appears in large white fancy capitals at bottom: figures of value are shown on fancy shields in each upper corner, and the word "CENTESIMOS" or "PESO" on a solid tablet at top towards the left. These stamps were issued on February 18th last, and are apparently the work of the South American Bank Note Company of Buenos Ayres.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½.

February 18th, 1911.	2 centesimos	red-brown.
	5 "	blue.
	8 "	slate.
	20 "	grey-brown.
	25 "	claret.
	50 "	pale orange.
	1 peso	red.

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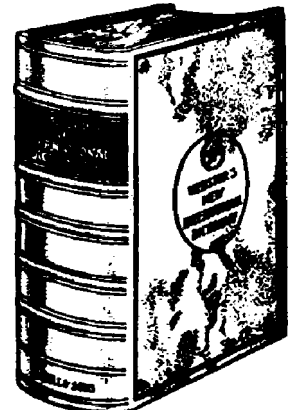
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NOTES AND NEWS

We are always glad to receive interesting items of news or cuttings relating to Philately. Address—The Editor.

After Many Years.

THE first $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, blue, of India was, as is stated in the imprint on the margin of the sheet, "Lithographed under the Superintendence of Capt. H. L. Thuillier, by H. M. Smith, at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, 185 . . ." the month and year of the printing being changed as was necessary.

According to the catalogues, the only known dates are May, July, and August, 1854, and August, 1855; but a strip from the bottom of a sheet, with the date of June, 1854, has recently been seen by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, and is made the subject of a few remarks by that gentleman in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* for April.

The fact that, between the 11th May and the 14th July, 1854, some twenty-two and a half millions of this stamp were printed, points to practically continuous work.

Mr. Hausburg ventures the opinion that other dates are possible, and may some day be discovered—November, 1854; and July, September and October, 1855.

Of the other values prepared at the Surveyor-General's Office, the one and four annas, possibilities in the way of dates are also given for comparison with those already known, which in the present list are in *italics*:—1 anna, July, August, September and October, 1854, and July, August, September and October, 1855; and 4 annas, October, November and December, 1854, and March, April, May, July, August, September and October, 1855.

Stamps "Gauged."

A common error amongst collectors is that postal officials possess the fullest and most detailed information about the stamps they handle. Never was a greater mistake! To the ordinary official, all stamps of the same value and colour are absolutely identical, and he neither appreciates nor knows anything about controls, corner-blocks, plate-numbers, or differences in perforation—single, compound or "mixed"—all varieties dear to the enthusiast. The usual limit of the official stamp collector is to hoard up a few specimens of anything which may strike his fancy, and trust to luck that his haphazard selection may—as it occasionally does—ultimately turn up trumps.

Wherefore, and this is the moral: if you want some particular variety of a current stamp, *don't* write to the post office for it, but try a dealer, paying his profit in exchange for easily and surely obtaining what you require.

The "S.C.F." and Reprints.

A recent number of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* contains a lengthy article on this subject—that is Reprints, not the Bird—and whilst admitting that reprints sometimes have their uses (e.g., the eightpence laureated of New South Wales, which enabled that rare stamp to

be plated correctly), we are inclined to agree with the writer in his absolute condemnation of them, that is of impressions printed since the stamps became obsolete in imitation of the original label.

Cacoethes Scribendi.

Certain interesting statistics tend to show that the average college girl's output of letters far exceeds that of the average boy student. A difference of no less than \$5,000 in last year's sales, \$35,000 and \$30,000, of the respective post offices of Greeley and Fort Collins—two American cities of approximately equal size and commercial importance—is, according to the *Denver News*, attributed to the fact that the Greeley Normal girls are far ahead of the Agricultural College boys at Fort Collins, in the matter of letter writing.

Postmaster Moore, evidently jealous for the epistolary capacity of his fellow-citizens at Fort Collins, says, in complaining of the serious handicap imposed upon his city through not possessing a young ladies' college, ". . . . You never saw a college girl yet who didn't write an average of one letter a day, and many of them go as high as three and four letters a day. They write to everybody they know: they are especially given to sending postal cards.

"But does the average boy student at the Agricultural College spend his money for postage stamps? Not much! He writes a letter regularly once a month, and that is addressed to father, and is a brief and pointed financial statement, ending with a request for another remittance . . ."

Postmaster Moore has our sympathy: we agree with him that, excluding business letters, the average mere man is no match for the fair sex in the art of letter writing, even when there is nothing to communicate; and the feminine gift of being able to add at least one postscript to the longest letter completely puts him out of court.

Stamps and Dollars.

Statistics of all kinds, in an ever increasing flood, pour into the daily papers, a few weeks after each "quarter," especially the last in the financial year.

The Portland (U.S.A.) post office is reported to have almost attained the large figure of \$1,000,000, as the amount received on the sale of postage stamps for the first three months of 1911.

In the land where everything is big, even a million dollars is not considered so great a sum as its equivalent in pounds is on this side the pond; but the figures are interesting, if only to shew the increase over the corresponding period of the previous year.

An increase of \$138,711.63 in a grand total of \$966,492.78, discloses the satisfactory gain of 16.96 per cent, a matter for congratulation. The report states that, of the total stamp sales, 40.48 per cent was made in the seven sub-stations and the thirty contract stations of the city, leaving 59.52 per cent. for the main post office.

One million dollars' worth of stamps in three months would require some beating—or as our Yankee friends would say, "licking"!

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Postally used.

Having bought the old correspondence of a Liverpool office which did the chief business with this colony from 1850 to 1875. I have secured a superb lot of genuine postally used stamps and offer the following bargains. Each specimen will be signed on back as a guarantee.

1864-65, 3d. blue, S.G.'s. No. 7 ... 2/- each
" 9d. mauve, " 10 ... 2/6 "
(Two distinct shades at 5/- the pair).
1872, 3c. rose, S.G.'s. No. 18 ... 2/6 each

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS JOHORE.

4c. green, S.G.'s. No. 51, mint, 5d. each.
4c. yellow, " " 52, " 4d. "
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4c. " 5c., " " 15, " 4d. "
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1c. " 4c., " " 78, mint, 4d. each
1c. " 5c., " " 79, " 4d. "

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The Queen of Stamps

Interesting Tributes from Noted Philatelists

The current number of *The Stamp Lover* devotes a considerable portion of its space to the praises of that always popular square inch (or thereabouts) of gummed paper, universally known as the "Penny Black"; and publishes tributes received from many notable philatelists, selections from which we reproduce:—

Says MAJOR EVANS, the *doyen* of British Philatelists, in the course of an interesting appreciation, "So far as the design was concerned it was evident that the most appropriate, we might even say the only appropriate, design for a species of paper money was that which appeared upon the coinage of the country, namely the profile of the sovereign; a beautiful engraving of this was employed, with a background of fine work which rendered fraudulent imitation practically impossible, in those days at any rate."

And again, "the simple word 'Postage' we may say was justifiable; ours was the only postage stamp then in existence; if other nations followed our example it was for them to put something on their stamps to distinguish them from ours. British insular pride in its highest form! But indeed we had something to be proud of—the introduction of Uniform Penny Postage, and a Penny Stamp of the best possible form for use in that connection."

Mr. GEORGE H. WORTHINGTON, the great American collector, writes: "... We all have favourite stamps in our collections, but the one to which all philatelists have to take off their hats is this, the first adhesive stamp ever issued, which undoubtedly has the united appreciation of us all, and is respected as "The Queen of Postage Stamps."

Mr. W. E. IMESON sends his tribute in verse, the second stanza reading:—
"The 'hungry forties' knew not those
That hungered after thee,

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" " 5/- red and green on yellow ... 6 6
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THE CISTAFILE

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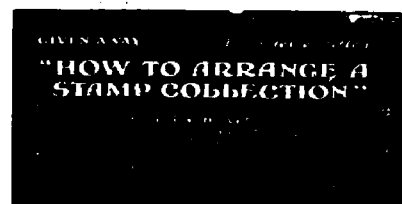
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And worshipped—with a g.
Had we—that is, our sires foreseen
Your rapid, rising feats
A bed of roses ours would be—
Had we a few Black 'sheets.'"

Mrs. EDITH FIELD the most prominent lady philatelist, gracefully "pays homage to the 'Queen and Mother of Postage Stamps'—The Penny Black; the first and finest example of Philately"

Mr. IRELAND'S opinion is characteristic of his well-known views of the simple life.—"Why do I like the Penny Black? Because it has no perforations, no watermark varieties and no surcharges, and is thus a pleasure (instead of a worry) to its fortunate possessor."

Mons. A. COYETTE, the Ex-President of the French Philatelic Society, in the course of a flattering tribute, writes:—"The 'Penny Black' is of all postage stamps the one which least provokes criticism, the one of which it can be said, without fear of contradiction, that it is a real wonder. . . . From the economic point of view, one cannot think of the great part which this unpretentious stamp portrait has performed in the world without feelings of genuine emotion.

What a wonderful agent of wealth and progress it has been for your beautiful country, bearing far and wide, into the most distant parts of your vast Empire, and into the most dissimilar countries, the proof of the commercial and industrial spirit of Old England!

From the philatelic point of view, we can only give to this stamp an endless gratitude."

Mr. L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT, the well-known philatelic author, is emphatic in his praises.—"Although my study of the Penny Black of England has been confined to its history, I can never see a copy of this genesis of philately without feelings of admiration and veneration. The simplicity of its design and the beauty of its execution are worthy of the first postage stamp of the world, and have served, in connection with its historical importance, to bring about the universal affection with which this stamp is regarded by every philatelist."

The chorus of universal and genuine esteem and admiration, evoked on the occasion of the seventy-first anniversary of the birth of the Penny Black, serves to shew the feelings with which that stamp is, and we hoped always will be, regarded by philatelists throughout the world.

League Advertisement Slip.
13 May, 1911.
Cut this out.

British Levant

The scarce varieties of Nov. 1909

1 pi., 30 par., on 4d., green and brown, mint ... 9 0
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BELGIUM

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3d. ... 0 1 1/2
Do., 4d. black ... 0 1 1/2
Do., 6d. (cat. 6d.) ... 0 1 1/2
Do., 1/- ... 0 3
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Do., 1/- ... 0 3
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Do., 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 1/-, the set ... 0 6
Victoria, 1901, 2/-, superb ... 0 6
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Orange R. Colony, King, 6d. ... 0 3
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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 Historic Speech.



SIR Joseph Ward made a speech at the Postage Stamp Banquet on May 8th, that may well be regarded as an historic oration on Postal Reform. It has long been recognised that the Prime Minister of New Zealand is a most enlightened Statesman, and his great speech convinced the large gathering of philatelists of his inten-

tions to press forward to secure Universal Penny Postage at the earliest possible moment. It is well known that he proposed a motion to adopt the universal rate at the Rome Congress in 1906, but did not succeed in carrying it, but he predicted on May 8th that by the time the next Congress met at Madrid there would be a large number of countries, large and small, ready and willing to agree to Universal Penny Postage.

France and Penny Postage.

The large gathering greeted with a succession of cheers the announcement of a cablegram he had received saying that "France has now no objection in principle to the establishing of Penny Postage with New Zealand," and he thought that the cute business man of the United States would not be content to pay 2½d. on his letters to New Zealand when his French competitors were going to get the penny rate. Sir Joseph afterwards expressed the opinion that penny postage between France and New Zealand must accelerate Anglo-French penny postage, as it would be too anomalous for France to be able to send a penny letter to a British Dominion, 12,000

miles away, and not be able to send one 21 miles across the Channel.

The Philatelic Succession to be Maintained.

Sir Joseph was reminiscent in his speech on New Zealand's progress in the postal world, and he told the company that he expected to approve the designs for the new stamps for the Dominion before he leaves London. He expressed the view that nothing could be more appropriate than that the great Dominions over the seas should portray the reigning Sovereign on their stamps, and New Zealand, which had had so beautiful a portrait of Queen Victoria, and a good picture of King Edward, was going to maintain the philatelic succession.

An Over Anxious Correspondent.

"We are at all times glad to hear from any reader of this journal." The words now often enough by the Editor are really quite true, but we may be inclined to qualify the "at all times" when, if we get any more letters like the following "expressed" from the Provinces overnight and delivered at our domicile between 4.30 and 5 a.m. after a moderate day's work of, say eighteen hours, anyway. The letter, from its urgency might have announced some such dire calamity as the sudden demise of a mother-in-law, but no, it was a much greater disaster:—"To P.S. LEAGUE,

I sent you 6d. for Registration fee *last Wednesday*. Please let me know by return post whether I have been admitted or not, and oblige

J. W. T——

Address (sic) _____ pp R. H——

J. W. T——

c/o Mr. R. S——

Burnley.

Express Delivery."

We may assure Mr. J. W. T. or his private secretary R. H. or his landlord R. S., or the whole trio that we shall be very pleased to hear from them at all reasonable times, say between

8 in the morning and 2 the next morning, but remember we don't go in for the day and night saving bill.

The Harrison Printing of the 1d. Stamp.

Mr. Allen Ray, whose letter regarding the "A 11" control appeared in last week's *Postage Stamp*, writes me further that the halfpenny stamps were bought by him at King William Street Post Office, City, not at Beckenham. "I was informed there to-day that the penny stamps with the control number 'A 11' were received on the 4th inst. They are slightly paler in shade than the last of the De La Rue printings."

The 1d. Control "A 11."

Mr. Karl Wiehen writes me under date May 8th, that he has just received the new control letter on the 1d. red stamps A 11. He says:—"They do not look so nice as the De La Rue printings. They are dull and dingy, and have a washed-out appearance. They are not well-finished, there is not that 'bloom' on them which we were used to, and which gives to really mint specimens their great charm."

Another Opinion.

Mr. R. Freeman, writing on the 11th inst, says, "I have been able to get the 1d. Great Britain stamp of the new printing. It is the same shade, but is on thicker and better paper, the control 'A 11' is in a slightly different type to that used by De La Rue."

There has not been any change I think in the paper, but the effect of the coating of gum as applied by Messrs. Harrison & Sons may be slightly different from that produced by the old contractors.

New Hebrides.

I quote the following interesting note from the *Australian Philatelist* for April:—

"We have been informed that the recently issued 1d. and 1d. values surcharged on Fiji are sold out. The permanent issue, of which mention was made in our last issue, had not arrived at date of writing (11th March), but advices have been received stating that £12,000 worth was being forwarded."

The Begum of Bhopal.

A lady visitor, in whom philatelists will be interested, has just arrived for the Coronation. The Begum of Bhopal (Central India), is staying at Patteson Court, Nutfield, near Redhill, Surrey, which she has rented until August. It is understood that she will attend the Coronation.

The princess has brought from India 150 packages of costumes, special food, and other things. Her jewels and her dishes, inlaid with precious stones, are in the care of a bank for the time. The princess and her ladies are always veiled when they walk in the corridors of the house or on the lawn.

The Begum rose yesterday at 5 a.m., and after a walk in the grounds had her first meal at seven o'clock. Chickens have been ordered in large numbers from Redhill. Two priests of the princess's suite attend the killing of the birds for the curries for the princess's table.

Besides an astrologer, there is a woman doctor

with a large chest of medicines in the princess's suite. She has brought parcels of learned works in English and other languages, and prefers substantial writings to novels.

Ceylon Fiscals and Telegraphs.

Messrs. Bridger & Kay write me as follows:—Dear Sir,—We are shortly publishing, for the Philatelic Society of India, the work of the late C. S. Crofton on "Ceylon Fiscals and Telegraphs." There are a few particulars needed to complete this important work, and if any readers could answer any of the following queries, it would be of great assistance:—

(1) What Ceylon stamps, postal and fiscal, of 1872-80, bore the following current numbers in "a rectangle with the corners scalloped out": 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12 to 17 inclusive, 19, 20.

(2) Wanted for examination, to complete the arrangement of types, used copies of Ceylon type-set telegraph provisionals, with *last two* digits of control, 5 cents, 36 or 56, 5 cents, 24 or 74, 10 cents, 34 or 84.

Hoping you can render your assistance by inserting in your publication this letter

We are,

Yours truly,

BRIDGER & KAY.

If any of my readers can assist with this information they should communicate with my correspondents at 71, Fleet Street.

The First Stamps of Natal.

In the *Monthly Circular* for May, Mr. Bertram T. K. Smith gives some interesting details concerning this Colony's rare embossed adhesives of 1857-58.

With regard to the Penny value, there seems to be reasonable ground for giving its date of issue as early in 1858, seeing that a Notice dated 24th April fixed one penny as the rate for newspapers going abroad; and it must be remembered that the embossing dies were available for immediate use, they having been employed for fiscal purposes for some considerable time previously.

Mr. Smith points out that the usually accepted sequence of colours for the lowest value—blue, rose and buff—is not definitely established: the catalogue, however, places the scarce blue paper impressions last, not first.

The copies usually met with are cut close and in poor condition, and Mr. Smith quotes the late Judge Philbrick, who, writing in 1866, speaks of "the wretched indecipherable condition of most specimens of this issue."

As is well-known, the Ninepence is, and always has been, by far the scarcest of the five values, whilst the Threepence is the commonest, this being accounted for by the comparatively large quantity issued, no less than 209,924.

We are told that the usual obliteration—a Crown, "NATAL," and the date, all in a circle—is not, as many collectors imagine, a fiscal cancellation: even the pen-and-ink method of "postmarking" was in vogue at some of the country post offices, which had no proper dies. These adhesives, Mr. Smith states, were not allowed to do fiscal duty.

TRIANGULAR



PHILATELY

BY A READER

PROBABLY the question most frequently addressed to the budding philatelist by his non-collecting friends is "Have you a three-cornered Cape stamp?"

By reason of their unconventional shape, these handsome stamps have gained for themselves a degree of popularity unequalled by any other postage stamp extant, not excepting the famous "Post Office" Mauritius.

Your would-be superior acquaintances who "used to collect when I was at school" have always vivid recollections of possessing specimens of these widely-known stamps which, for some unaccountable reason, they persist in regarding as excessively rare. This may possibly be due to a slight haziness of memory, but frequently it may be attributed to mere vulgar ostentation.

The fact remains, however, that the possession of a triangular Cape of Good Hope is to the man in the street the *ne plus ultra* of stamp collecting, and no collector who is desirous of leading a peaceful life can afford to be without one.

It is in fact indispensable to every well regulated stamp collection, and as the common, or garden 4d. variety may be procured for the nimble florin, my advice to those readers who do not at present own a copy, is to procure one without delay. The amount of reflected glory arising from its possession "will amply repay the small expenditure involved" as the advertisements say.

Although its appearance may have many claims to consideration on the score of picturesqueness, the triangular stamp does not lend itself to expeditious handling either by the postal authorities or the public, and consequently has been but little employed in modern postage stamp designs.

Recent examples of triangular stamps have for the most part been issued by impecunious States, who, on the strength of their supposed resemblance to the three-cornered Capes, hope to conjure the coppers from the collector's pocket.

The number of triangular postage stamps issued throughout the world is by no means large, and the collector who desires to run a subsidiary collection on unconventional lines, may form an attractive and interesting one at little expense to include all the three-cornered stamps issued, especially if it is limited, as it may well be, to distinct types only. It may be of interest, therefore, to briefly review the various issues of triangular postage stamps, which have been made throughout the world to date.

The first of these stamps to make their bow to the letter writing public, were those issued by the government of the Cape of Good Hope on September 1st, 1853, which have since become the classics of philately.

The design is neat and highly artistic, representing an emblematic figure of Hope recumbent, resting upon an anchor. It was the work of Mr. William Humphrys, principal engraver to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., by whom the stamps were printed.

Two values only were included in the first issue, 1d. and 4d., which may be readily distinguished from their successors by the chemical bluing of the paper on which they are printed. In 1855-58, these stamps, together with two new denominations of 6d. and 1s., were printed from the same plates on plain white paper.

Popular interest centres largely round the famous so-called "woodblock" local issues. These were produced in 1861, during a temporary shortage of 1d. and 4d. stamps pending the arrival of fresh supplies from the printers. They were printed from stereotypes cast from dies manufactured in Cape Town, by Messrs. Saul Solomon & Co., the stereotypes being mounted on a wooden block to form a plate for printing from, and in this way came to be known as "woodblocks."

The two stamps in question are very rough and crude, and are printed upon laid paper. Through an error in mounting the stereotypes, one of the fourpennies was included in the penny plate, and a penny amongst the fourpennies, and in consequence one stamp on each sheet was printed in the wrong colour, viz, the 1d. in blue, the colour of the 4d. and *vice-versa*. It is supposed that the mistake was discovered and rectified after a few sheets had been printed, as, whilst the woodblock stamps themselves are fairly easy to obtain, the errors are quoted at £75 and £85 respectively* and are of considerable rarity.

A single printing only of these local stamps was made, as supplies printed from the regular plates soon came to hand.

Subsequently in 1863, the contract for printing the Cape of Good Hope stamps was transferred from Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. to Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and the original plates were handed over to the latter firm whose subsequent printings from them may be distinguished by the brighter colours of the inks employed.

Finally, in the following year, the magnificent line-engraved triangulars gave place to a cheap and nasty series of surface-printed stamps of conventional size and unprepossessing design, and thus passed into obsolescence.

* The proportion of errors was only one in 64, hence the rarity; but the number of sheets without the errors was very much less than those before the corrections were made.
—EDITOR.

† If only one printing, there must have been, judging from the shades, at least three mixings of ink for each value.—ED.



Meanwhile, on January 1st, 1857, another triangular stamp had made its appearance in the distant Colony of Newfoundland. It was handsomely engraved by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., and contained in the centre the heraldic flowers of the United Kingdom, the rose, shamrock and thistle. The inscription ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, seems to suggest that postal facilities did not at that time extend beyond the tiny capital of the New Isle.

The next country to issue a three-cornered postage stamp was the South American Republic of Colombia, whose 1865 series contained a 2½ centavos denomination. A roughly printed stamp of the same value issued by Colombia in 1869, was also triangular in shape.

Thereafter for nearly thirty years, there appears to have been a decided slump in the three-sided stamp industry, until in 1893, when some high value stamps were provided for the use of an internal camel post, operating between the French Protectorate of Obock at the entrance to the Red Sea and the Abyssinian *entrepot* of Harrar. The design of these stamps, which were triangular in shape, but of different sizes, depicted two mounted camel postmen employed in the service aforesaid, the values being 2 and 5 francs respectively. In the following year, a full pictorial series of eighteen stamps was issued in Obock, of which the highest five values from 2 to 50 francs were of a triangular design showing a group of Somali warriors in the desert.

The same year (1894) saw the issue of a long series of gaudy pictorial plasters for the adjacent French coaling station, then newly established at Djibouti, and the 5 francs value, which was a triangular stamp, bore a representation of one of the French gunboats engaged in the sup-

pression of the gun-running traffic on the East African Coast.

In this year the triangular postage stamp seems to have obtained its vogue, for in 1894 also, the negro Republic of Liberia, in West Africa, issued a 5 cents stamp identical in shape with the early Cape of Good Hopes. It was printed in two colours by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, of London, and was issued imperforate and also rouletted. The design consists of a seated female figure representing commerce, with one arm resting upon the terrestrial globe, whilst in her right hand she hold the caduceus of Mercury; at her feet are bales of merchandise, and two negroes appear in the background. The motto of the Republic "*The love of liberty brought us here*" is shown in the lower right-hand corner. This stamp, printed in different colours and over-printed with the letters "O. S.," was also issued for official use.

The design of the 60 cents value of the handsome 1909 series, produced by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., was also triangular and somewhat similar to the above.

The only other issue of three-cornered postage stamps was made by the Republic of Ecuador in July, 1908, a handsome and picturesque series of postage stamps issued to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the opening of the Guayaquil-Quito Railway, containing no fewer than five three-cornered stamps bearing vignettes of local celebrities, engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons.

These stamps were of temporary postal validity, being current for one month only, June 25th to July 25th, 1908.

As large remainders of these stamps have recently been sold, they are obtainable at low prices.

THE POSTAGE STAMP BANQUET

Sir Joseph Ward, K.C.M.G., on Universal Penny Postage

A SPLENDID attendance of members and friends of the Junior Philatelic Society assembled to celebrate the Birthday of the Postage Stamp last week. A delightful dinner was served in the Alexandra Room of the Trocadero Restaurant, which was gaily decorated for the occasion. Each menu card was adorned, in compliment to the guest of the evening, the Prime Minister and Postmaster-General of New Zealand, with an actual specimen of the Universal Penny Stamp which, in various styles, has been in use from January 1st, 1901.

The Menu.

Hors d'Œuvre Variés.

Potages.
Consommé Fleury.
Crème Windsor.

Poisson.
Darne de Saumon, Sauce Hollandaise,
Concombres.

Entrée.
Selle de Pré-Salé Moderne.

Rôti.
Chapon du Mans à la Broche.
Pommes Chips.
Salade de Saison.

Légume.
Haricots verts Maître d'Hotel.

Glace.
Bombe Trocadéro.

Dessert.

The Visitors.

The members and guests who began to assemble in the reception hall shortly after seven o'clock included:—

Sir Joseph and Lady Ward, Miss Ward, Mr. Mount Brown, Mr. and Mrs. James Stewart, Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Terry, Mrs. T. J. Melville, Mr. H. F. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Wedmore, Mr. L. W. Crouch, Mr. G. C. Crouch, Mr. Humphry Bennett, Mr. A. Leon Adutt and friend, Mrs. Edith Field, Miss Stella Yoxall, Mr. Guy Semple, Mr. S. D. Timms and friend, Mr. Herbert Clark, Captain Coatman, Mr.

A. H. Clarke, Miss Robertson, Mr. W. J. C. Pope, Mrs. Maurice Scott, Miss Quinlan, Mr. G. B. Kirby, Mr. H. H. Harland, Mr. A. B. Kay, Mr. F. G. Heaven, Mr. and Mrs. D. Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Green, Mr. Beaufort, Mr. A. J. Séfi, Miss Rikoff, Mr. R. B. Sparrow, Mr. and Mrs. Wadham, Mr. Willy Jacoby, Miss Barber, Mr. R. H. Marchment, Mr. Charles Nissen, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cross, Mr. J. P. Whitelaw, Mr. G. B. Browne, Miss Browne, Mr. S. Sproston, Junr., Mr. E. P. Ereat, Mr. Frank Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Strohfeldt, Mr. W. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. Heron, Mr. Charles Lock, Mr. Slater, Mr. W. Haworth.

A Health unto His Majesty.

The speeches were not very numerous, but that of Sir Joseph Ward was a very notable one. The toast of the King was proposed by the President, Mr. Fred. J. Melville, who said that to most gatherings of British subjects the brief but expressive toast in two syllables "The King," at once touched a responsive and harmonising chord. To-night they had met as philatelists, and they could not forget that His Majesty King George is also a philatelist. It is popularly known that the King collects stamps; but it may not be so well known how intimate and personal has been his association with the science of Philately. It has been no passing fad, no idle fancy, but a pleasure taken—as pleasures are taken in this country—seriously. His Majesty's interest has been consistently maintained from his midshipman days, and is still as strong as ever. His collections of the stamps of the British Dominions have been exhibited on many occasions during the past sixteen or seventeen years, and he has contributed two notable papers to the literature of our hobby.

As philatelists they regarded it as auspicious that our present Sovereign ascended the Throne on the Birthday of the Postage Stamp, and they were proud to know that the King of Hobbies is also the Hobby of Kings. (Cheers.)

Our Guests

The next toast, the Queen and Royal Family, was duly honoured, and the Chairman proceeded to the toast of the evening.

In rising to propose the health of our guests, he said it was his duty to explain that they had invited them there to celebrate the Birthday of the Postage Stamp. Incidentally, they wanted them to know that next year this Society would hold its fourth great Stamp Exhibition. He mentioned that incidentally, for it was no good policy to force one's hobby down other people's throats, though he was afraid hobbyists of all kinds were often guilty of that practice. They should remember that the wife's pet dog may easily become the husband's pet aversion.

This gathering would have been held on Saturday last—the actual celebration day—but that it was the anniversary of the National bereavement of last year. Last week, which saw the anniversary of the Penny Stamp, witnessed also the completion of Imperial Penny Postage. Australia has, since last Monday, commenced to enjoy the benefits of internal and Imperial Penny Postage, and that great Commonwealth is the last link in the British family circle of the Penny Post.

Now it was curious to note that seventy-one years ago in January, when the Penny Postage Act came into force in Great Britain, Captain Hobson was proclaiming the British Sovereignty in New Zealand. In seventy-one years the Penny Post has extended from Great Britain throughout the Empire, and even beyond it, and in the same period New Zealand has become a great and prosperous Dominion.

He suspected that the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Sir Joseph Ward, who had honoured them with his company to-night, was not innocent of all knowledge of their hobby before he came there. Indeed he had conferred signal service to Philately as Postmaster-General, an office with which he had been associated for twenty years. He had raised the standard of Art in the postage stamps of the Empire. The first stamps of New Zealand were very beautiful copies of an historic portrait of Queen Victoria, but they were succeeded by cheap stamps of the class they had known so well for thirty years at home. But Sir Joseph altered all that, and gave us the fine pictorial stamps of 1898. He would have gone farther, when ten years ago he invited the President of the Royal Academy to design a Penny Stamp for New Zealand. It was a matter of great regret to philatelists that Sir Edward Poynter could not undertake the commission. Now Sir Joseph had invited Mr. Bertram Mackennal, the Australian artist, to prepare the new stamps for the King George series. In every case the art of New Zealand's stamps had been distinctly British, which could scarcely be said of our own stamps.

Sir Joseph Ward evidently regarded the Postage Stamp in much the same light as they did. They regarded it as the symbol of reform, of progress, of civilisation. When Sir Ernest Shackleton went to the Antarctic, Sir Joseph Ward made him Honorary Postmaster of King Edward the Seventh Land. He gave Postmaster Shackleton a quantity of special stamps which were duly used by the members of the expedition. It was significant of the intimate connection between the penny stamp and our modern civilisation that it must accompany us everywhere, and carry its promise of progress wherever the countrymen of Rowland Hill may carry the British flag.

Sir Joseph Ward was known as a champion of Imperial Unity; he was more; he was a champion of International Unity. He wanted to make Penny Postage not British, not merely Imperial, but Universal; he wanted to achieve the ideal of making home everywhere, and all nations neighbours. Already Penny Postage with the United States has been quickly followed by the promotion of an Arbitration Treaty. So in Universal Penny Postage they saw the next great step towards International Peace and the Universal Brotherhood of Man.

In coupling with this toast of Our Guests the name of Sir Joseph Ward, they would join him in wishing success to the object of his visit to England—the Imperial Conference—and wishing health to Sir Joseph, and a very enjoyable stay in England to Lady Ward and Miss Ward, who had so kindly graced the assembly.

The Premier's Reply.

Sir Joseph Ward said he remembered very well what the experience of New Zealand was when they established Universal Penny Postage on the

1st January, 1901. It was extended to all countries which were prepared to receive it from New Zealand, and give the same in return. There were always difficulties in the way of reform, and the establishment of Penny Postage from New Zealand to the world at large met with considerable difficulty. Many countries refused to accept New Zealand letters at a penny, including Australia, which country had now come into the penny zone. At that time he made representations to the New Zealand authorities, whereby the New Zealand Post Office added another penny to Australian letters, so that the New Zealanders only had to pay their original penny. The Post Office Department was therefore put to the trouble of an extra stamp, owing to the restrictive postal conditions of Australia. He quite understood that Australia was a big country, and hardly liked to take the plunge. Even in New Zealand it was some time after the authority had been placed upon the Statute Book before he could persuade his colleagues to allow him the pleasure of seeing Penny Postage established. He could not find anyone so sanguine as himself about recovering the revenue in a stated period. He said, two and a half years and the revenue was recovered before two years had elapsed. (Much applause.) Canada had the same experience. This bore out his opinion that business houses would not try to save money on the reduced postage. Rather, they would send out double the number of letters in order to bring back more business to their concerns. The result in New Zealand surprised even the most optimistic men in the country. Although Australia gave way in regard to the New Zealand letters after a short period, that country had now come into the Penny scheme, and he predicted they would recover their revenue within two and a half years.

Universal Penny Post.

When he attended the Postal Conference at Rome a few years ago, he moved a resolution advocating a worldwide adoption of Penny Postage. He could not get it carried, for the reason that some representatives of the great countries had no authority to commit their departments to the reform, whilst the fear of a loss of revenue also stood in the way. The next Conference would shortly be held in Madrid, and it would then be found that a number of countries formerly opposed to it, would in the interval have established Penny Postage with other countries prepared to accept it from them. The great country of France was represented at the Rome Congress, and he was glad to say he had just received a cable from Wellington—the copy of one sent out from the Colonial Office. The cable ran:—"France has now no objection in principle to the establishment of Penny Post with New Zealand." (Loud applause.) Sir Joseph thought he might say that all was well, and that his predictions would soon come true. The benefits from Penny Postage were so great that once one great country adopted it, others would have to follow suit, in order to put their business competitors on an equal footing.

England set a world-wide example years ago in postal arrangements and charges; New Zealand had tried to follow that example, and with their small population and penny postage the result on March 31st last was £15,000 more revenue

than expenditure, and an increase of £35,000 over the revenue of the preceding year. Postal reformers could therefore take satisfaction from the thought that while they might be regarded as a nuisance at the time, yet from the practical standpoint of increased returns, they might claim to be men of prescience. He knew of nothing more calculated to bring the men and women in the backblocks into touch with their friends and relations in other parts of the world, than by Universal Postage of One Penny. As newspapers had found it necessary to come down to one penny with the object of increasing their circulation, so it was with stamps. It was no use for any man arguing that it made no difference to the great mass of the people whether a letter cost twopence or a penny.

Postmaster of the Antarctic.

Sir Joseph said he was proud of the fact that that intrepid Antarctic explorer, Sir Ernest Shackleton, was appointed by him to the high and honourable post of Postmaster of King Edward VII. Land, and he was glad to know that the penny stamps of New Zealand, posted from that almost inaccessible part of the world, had been appreciated by those who had had an opportunity of receiving them from Postmaster Shackleton when he was there. He might mention that Lady Ward presented Sir Ernest Shackleton with a British flag, which was left flying at the Post Office in those regions. Sir Joseph looked forward to the time when New Zealand would be an outpost of Empire, a tower of strength and a power of usefulness, and he thought this result would not be more quickly accomplished than by bringing the peoples in that distant part of the world into closer harmony with those at home, by utilising the magnificent system of penny postage.

When he went through America some years ago he interviewed the Postmaster-General of the United States, and urged him to agree to the penny post between America and England and New Zealand. They had now got the penny post between England and America, but they had not yet got it between America and New Zealand. But when France had established Penny Postage with New Zealand, he did not believe that the smart Americans would lag behind the example of France. In conclusion, Sir Joseph said that with regard to the designs of postage stamps, he believed in the exercise of great care. It was highly undesirable to change stamps too frequently. He had opposed changes of stamps which were merely in the interests of stamp sellers. He believed the new New Zealand stamps on which would be the portrait of King George, would be a credit to the New Zealand Postal Department.

The Ladies, God Bless Them.

Mr. S. D. Timms briefly proposed the health of the ladies, and alluded to the great Lady of the Penny Black, the good Queen Victoria, the best beloved woman of our time. In responding to this toast, Mrs. Edith Field was received with applause. Looking for all the world as imposing as the lady who was pictured on the philatelic menu as the deity dispensing penny postage to a grateful universe, Mrs. Field said:—

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, it was delightful to hear the nice remarks of Mr. Timms

when proposing the health of the ladies, and I have great pleasure in responding to that toast. It is really a *ladies'* evening, as we are here to celebrate the anniversary of the first postage stamp, which bears the likeness of one of the greatest and best loved of all women, namely, our late Queen Victoria. As one and all readily and dutifully admired and worshipped the beloved late Queen, so all philatelists admire the penny black stamp, particularly the members and friends of the Junior Philatelic Society here gathered. It is always refreshing to be a Junior especially when, like myself, one has the advantage of the experience of maturer years. I think our Society is extremely fortunate in having such an excellent and capable President as Mr. Melville, who seems to have solved the secret of being perpetually a Junior.

Now, gentlemen, in the name of the ladies here, I thank you most heartily for the enthusiastic manner in which you have honoured our toast. (Cheers).

Mr. A. Léon Adutt proposed, as an impromptu toast, "Success to the Exhibition of 1912"—needless to state, this was received with the greatest cordiality and enthusiasm.

Mr. Frank T. Terry proposed the health of the Chairman, and referred in felicitous terms to the work he had done in connection with the Society and with Philately and Penny Postage in general. The toast was accorded musical honours. In replying, the Chairman thanked the company, and said that in concluding his duties he had had a very pleasant task thrust upon him by Mr. Mount Brown, a member of the Society whom they were proud to reckon a Junior because he was the Father of Philately. Mr. Mount Brown published practically the first philatelic handbook nearly fifty years ago, and his various editions of that work were so rare as to be greatly prized by the philatelic bibliophiles. Mr. Brown had brought with him one of his private copies, a "mint" second edition in the rare paper covers which he desired to offer Lady Ward as a souvenir of her visit to the Junior Philatelic Society.

Lady Ward, on rising, was received with great enthusiasm, and in a few gracious words expressed her thanks to Mr. Mount Brown, and told the company that her two philatelist sons would assist her to appreciate the interesting gift at its true worth.

Mr. Douglas Beaufort, a very versatile and entertaining vocalist, ventriloquist and conjurer kept the company hugely amused by his performances during the intervals between the speeches, and he was ably assisted by Miss Fox with some capital humorous songs at the piano.

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, viz., 1½d.

5%

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10% NEW ISSUE SERVICE

wrote to me, asking me whether they would receive the

Provisional New Hebrides on Fiji

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Levant Provisionals, etc., etc.,**

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8d., 15c.	0	10
N. Nigeria, 5d. lilac and green ...	0	7
6d. lilac	0	8
1/ green	1	2
2/6 blue and red	3	0
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Sudan 10p. star and crescent ...	2	6
New Hebrides on Fiji, ½d., 1d.,		
2d. Set of 3	1	6

(Complete sets not in stock at present.)

All above in Mint Condition.

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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.

Argentine Republic.—(Vol. VIII. p. 31).—We gather from the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* that the proposed Sarmiento Commemoration stamp is to appear, and for one day only.

Our contemporary also publishes the following interesting information regarding the new "permanent" issue:—

"The specimen (of the new issue) has been engraved on steel by the American Bank Note Company of New York, from the original by Senor Jorge M. Lubary, an Argentine. This design, we are told, is inspired by 'La Semeuse' of Roty. It appears that the whole series of 17 values will appear simultaneously. Those of 5c. and 12c. will be engraved on steel in the United States, and the remaining 15 values will be manufactured in Buenos Aires by the Casa de Moneda (Mint and Government Printing Office).

"So far as we can decipher it, the design represents a three-quarter back view of a working man, who, cap in hand, is gazing at the sun rising in splendour, doubtless for the specific purpose of assisting him in his daily task, and is wasting his employer's time in day-dreams of what the future holds for himself!"



Azores.—(Vol. VII. p. 223)—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* records the 20 reis and 80 reis with inverted overprint, and *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* adds the 75 reis with double overprint.

Cochin.—(Vol. VII. p. 30).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a set of the long-awaited new issue for this Feudatory State. They bear the same portrait of the Rajah as appeared on the 1 anna fiscal stamp, which was so generally chronicled some years ago as a new postage stamp. They are beautifully line-engraved, presumably by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co., and are printed on paper watermarked with an umbrella. Our correspondents tell us that the Postmasters in Cochin State are only allowed to sell the stamps over the counter to personal applicants, and are strictly forbidden to supply any to stamp dealers.

White wove paper. Watermarked Umbrella. Perforated 13½.

March, 1911. 2 pies brown
3 " blue
4 " green
9 " carmine-lake
1½ anna lilac

Ecuador.—(Vol. VII. p. 223).—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles three more values of the new set, in addition to the 5 centavos and 10 centavos recorded by us on the 11th March last, but we are without particulars of the portraits.

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

March, 1911. 1 centavo red and black
2 centavos blue "
1 sucre green "

Greece.—(Vol. VIII. p. 70).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for an used copy of the new 3 lepta, and we have also seen the 1 lepton, 2 lepta and 40 lepta. Our correspondents inform us that all the values are now issued, so we will await their arrival before formally chronicling them.

Hong Kong.—(Vol. VII. p. 61).—"Specimen" copies of the following values in new colours have been distributed, printed on chalk-surfaced paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple):—

20 cents olive and violet
30 " orange and violet
50 " black on green



Italy.—(Vol. VIII. p. 17).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. point out that we have shared in the error committed by nearly every philatelic journal in the country of stating that the portrait on the "referendum" commemorative stamps issued last year was that of Count Cavour. The portrait is of course one of Garibaldi. Who started the mistake?

Persia.—(Vol. VII. p. 15).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 1 shahi of the new series with a full-face portrait of the young Shah, Ahmed Mirza, known as Valiahd, the second son of Mohammed Ali; he ascended the throne at the age of eleven in July, 1908, on the abdication of his father in consequence of the success of the Nationalist revolutionaries. These new stamps are beautifully engraved in *taille-douce*, are printed in two colours in sheets of 100 in 10 rows of 10, and are perforated 11½ × 11. In the bottom margin of the sheet

there appears a figure "4" in colour, and the letters "CC" reversed perforated.

<i>White wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 11.</i>	
April, 1911.	1 shahi green and orange
	2 " red and sepia
	3 " grey and green
	6 " grey and rose
	9 " brown and purple
	10 " red and brown
	13 " purple and blue
	26 " blue and green
	1 kran blue and rose
	2 " green and mauve
	3 " purple and black
	5 " red and blue
	10 " olive and red-brown
	20 " brown and bistre
	30 " red and green

Turkey—(Vol. VIII. p. 70).—Our Ipswich friends inform us that there is no foundation for the rumour that there is to be an issue of postage stamps to commemorate the proposed visit of the Sultan to Salonica and Albania. At any rate, their correspondent at Constantinople tells them that he went direct to the Turkish Minister of Posts, who informed him that he knew nothing of the matter, and as far as he was aware, there was no intention to make any such issue. We are very glad to hear it.

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.

The New Stamps.

Anticipation will soon be merged in realisation, and the patriotic stamp collector will, with his brother-philatelist abroad, shortly have the opportunity of criticising the Georgian issue for Great Britain and Ireland.

On the 11th inst., the Postmaster-General, replying to questions in the House of Commons, stated that new adhesive stamps of several denominations, including those of halfpenny and penny, also new postcards and letter-cards, would most probably be on sale on the day of His Majesty's Coronation.

The stamps of the remaining denominations, with the other stationery, will be issued as soon as possible.

Postcards and letter-cards are to be sold, as is the custom in practically all other countries, at face value.

As Coronation Day is a Bank Holiday, and post offices will presumably not be open so long as usual, it would have been better to arrange for the sale of the new stamps on the previous day.

Between then and now is little more than a month, and we advise those of our readers, who want but have not yet obtained the current issue in mint state, to invest the necessary amount while there is yet time—up to 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., or £1, as inclination and pocket may jointly dictate.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

STAMP AUCTIONS

Special Sales.

THURSDAY, MAY 18th, at 4.15 p.m.

Wholesale Sale.

MONDAY, MAY 22nd, at 2.30 p.m.

This contains valuable unreserved lots received direct from the States.

Following Sales May 29th, June 1, and weekly till end of July.

Vendors having duplicate Colonials, Collections or Wholesale lots, can have same offered in Auction within seven days.—No Waiting.—Prompt results.

As catalogues circulate throughout this country and the Continent, vendors can be assured of obtaining utmost value.

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EDITED BY FRED. J. MELVILLE.

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ADDRESS:

**W. H. PECKITT, 47, STRAND
LONDON, W.C.**

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 79

Madagascar and Dependencies.

Issue of 1897.

As had been done in many French Colonies, the general French Colonial postage due stamps were specially ear-marked by means of an overprint for use in Madagascar and Dependencies. This overprint consisted of the words "Madagascar—et—DEPENDANCES" in three lines, and was applied in red to the 5 centimes, 10 centimes, 40 centimes, and 1 franc, and in blue to the 20 centimes, 30 centimes, and 50 centimes. Apparently special printings of the general French Colonial postage due stamps were made, for several of these stamps are not known in these colours without overprint.

Further description appears unnecessary.

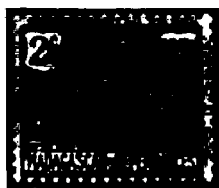
Reference List.

White wove paper. Imperforate. Red or blue overprint.

5 centimes,	blue.
10 "	brown.
20 "	yellow.
30 "	rose.
40 "	mauve.
50 "	violet.
1 franc,	green.

Issue of 1908.

In July, 1908 a permanent series of postage due stamps appeared. They were of the usual pictorial type, and showed the Governor's palace; above which in a curve appeared "CHIFFRE TAXE A PERCEVOIR"; at top in a straight line "POSTES,"



flanked on each side by a shield, that on the left bearing the value in figures and that on the right the

initials "R.F."; at the bottom on a straight tablet was "MADAGASCAR & DEPENDANCES."

These stamps were typographed at the French Government Printing Works at Paris in sheets of 300 in 12 panes of 25, in 5 rows of 5, and were perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$, being oblong in shape.

Reference List.

Wove paper. Perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

July, 1908.	2 centimes,	dull claret.
	4 "	pale violet.
	5 "	green.
	10 "	carmine.
	20 "	olive.
	40 "	brown on toned.
	50 "	olive-brown on azure
	1 franc,	deep blue.

Mozambique.

Issue of 1904.

In January, 1904, the Portuguese Colony of Mozambique was provided with a set of postage due stamps similar to those already described under other Portuguese possessions, but with the name "MOÇAMBIQUE" inserted in the proper place in the design.

As before, they were typographed at the Mint, at Lisbon, in sheets of 28 stamps, in 7 rows of 4, and were perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$, the name and value being inserted at a second operation in black.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

January, 1904.	5 reis,	yellow-green and black.
	10 "	slate
	20 "	brown
	30 "	orange
	50 "	deep brown
	60 "	pale red-brown
	100 "	mauve
	130 "	blue
	200 "	carmine
	500 "	deep violet

To be continued.

The Postage Stamp League

THE membership of the League is daily increasing, and there is ample evidence of its widespread and growing popularity: stamp collectors, and their friends whose collecting instincts do not as yet tend definitely towards stamps, are cordially invited to join. The expense and trouble of becoming a member of the League, involve the filling up of an application form and the payment of sixpence—nothing more.

The Registrar of the League wishes to band

all the readers of *The Postage Stamp* together, for purposes of exchange and mutual assistance; and to extend the popularity of stamp collecting with the general public, by means of lantern lectures and the issuing broadcast of bright and informative pamphlets.

Application Forms, with full particulars of membership benefits, may be had from The Registrar, *Postage Stamp League*, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Editor's Letter Box

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

Editorial Address:—FRED. J. MELVILLE, 14, SADBOURNE ROAD, BRISTON, LONDON, S.W.

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

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

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

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OUR PUBLISHING DAY AND ADVERTISERS

In order to meet the requirements of the publishing trade our publishers now distribute copies to the Newsagents on Wednesdays instead of Thursdays as before. This compels us to go to press on Saturday morning. Hence it is absolutely necessary for our printers to have all advertisements at latest on Friday morning; consequently, copy must be in the Advertisement Manager's hands not later than Wednesday, 6 o'clock p.m.

Get this Wonderful Packet on Approval To-day.

Just drop a postcard and I will send on approval per return post no less than 500 different stamps, every one clean, perfect, and guaranteed genuine. Look it through at your leisure and see if you can find 100 stamps you want, if so, remit 1/6 for them and return the rest. If not, return the 500 and the transaction is concluded. By this method you can increase your collection at the smallest possible cost in a satisfactory manner, and be free from that feeling of being under any obligation attached to "Free Gift" offers. You will also avoid duplicates. Think it over to-day. 500 Colonials on similar terms, any 100/6/9.

H. McCRAIGHT, 29, Keith Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.

Stamps purchased at reasonable prices.

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	1 Insertion.			6 Insertions per insertion.			12 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	0	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		7	6	1	5	0
Half Columns		17	0		16	0		14	0		12	0
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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.

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, 323, Euston Road, London, N.W.
- F. C. Ginn, 106, Strand, London, W.C.
- Lewis May & Co., 15, King William Street, Strand, W.C.
- W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C.
- James Rhodes, 46, Lombard Street, E.C.

Postage Stamp Exhibition at Ilford

A School Society's Display

A highly successful and interesting exhibition of postage stamps was held the other evening in the County High Schools, Balfour Road, Ilford. The exhibitors were the members of the School Philatelic Club, and the value of the 2,500 stamps shown was nearly £100.

The members of the club are the boys (past and present) of the school, and they are most enthusiastic in the pursuit of this interesting hobby. The various exhibits had been carefully framed, and neatly arranged by the boys, under the guidance of their energetic Secretary, Mr. J. H. Hack. Messrs. Rossechiells, of Eldon Street, Liverpool, also kindly sent a special exhibit; one

Triangular Capes.

1d. red on blue, very fine	7	6
4d. blue on blue,	4	0
4d. very fine, pair	10	0
1d. rose on white, very fine	6	6
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4d. De la Rue, deep blue, very fine	4	6
4d. pale	6	0
4d. slate	10	0
4d. pale pair	12	0
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1/- yellow-green, very fine	10	0
1/- emerald, very fine	13	0
6d. lilac, rouletted, very fine roulettes all round	30	0
1/- emerald, superb, mint, pair	£5	6

A. LINDSAY,
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Carefully note Name & Address. Estab. 1882.

GEO. C. GINN & Co.

The "City" Stamp Dealers & Experts,
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Offer this week only.

- Argentine, 1910, 5 pesos purple and each orange, superb postally used 5 0
- Mauritius, 1910, King, 25c 0 4
- Natal, "King," 4/- (very scarce) 4 6
- Chili, 1910, 1 peso 1 2
- 2 pesos 3 6
- Cape-triangulars, nice set, (1d. red, 4d. blue, 6d. lilac, 1/- green) a bargain 28 0

NEWFOUNDLAND, 1910-11, "Guy" commemorative, complete set of 11 values in mint condition, (only a few left) 4 0

N.B.—These are a splendid investment.

Cash with order. Satisfaction guaranteed.
1911 Series Sheets now ready for Collectors King's Heads and New issues, used, in great variety and at Low Prices.

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Are our Speciality, and we always have in stock a large and varied selection of the Stamps, Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., both in unused and used condition.

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JUST returned from SIAM, can undersell dealers—"Fairholme," Fitzroy Avenue, Kingsgate, Broadstairs.

SELECTIONS of Medium Stamps on approval, send stamp and state requirements.—Mason, 4, Gordon Road, Southend-on-Sea. Splendid value.

PENNY Sets, about 70 per cent under Catalogue. Write for Bargain List, post free.—Special terms to dealers.—Dublin Stamp Co., 46, Millmount Avenue, Dublin.

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GRATIS

CORONATION GIFT TO ALL STAMP COLLECTORS.

Royal Set of unused British Colonial Stamps with portraits of H.M. King George V. and H.M. Queen Mary, Prince Edward of Wales, King Edward VII. and Queen Victoria.

In honour of the coronation of H.M. George V., Patron and late President of the Royal Philatelic Society, we will present the above set of genuine unused British Colonial postage stamps complete in "Gem" Stamp Case free to all responsible collectors who send 1d., cost of postage (Colonies and abroad, 3d.), and mention "POSTAGE STAMP. No set sent unless 1d. is enclosed, and only one set allowed to each applicant.

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10% New Issue Service.

Among the forty stamps being distributed with May new issues are included:—

NEW HEBRIDES ON FIJI, India C. E. F. King's Head Set, Northern Nigeria, 6d., 8d., 1/-, 2/6, Engraved Newfoundland, St. Lucia, 6d., etc.

All particulars of the above economical and efficient service sent post free on application

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Telephone 3204 Gerrard.
Telegrams and Cables: "Peckitt, London."

fraught with great interest to all lovers of stamp collecting. It consisted of a complete set of 1910 issue, obliterated with special postmark to celebrate the inclusion of Siam in the Postal Union. Another very fine exhibit, and one very difficult to obtain at the present time, was a set of Chili stamps. 5 on 30 rose, the 5 with a broken neck. A collection of Samoan stamps, bisected and used postally, excited a considerable amount of attention and interest, and a noticeable feature was a collection of three-cornered Cape of Good Hope stamps, one being a blue 4d. unused.

Special mention should be made of the arrangements by R. Wallace and J. B. Stapley. There were 150 visitors present and all were extremely pleased with the "exhibitions," and hopes were expressed that another would be held shortly. We understand that this is confirmed and that in addition to the templated in the near future, stamps shown, an illustrated lecture will be given by some well-known authority on stamp collecting. All who took an active part in the arrangements for the holding of the exhibition are to be congratulated upon the success achieved in this their first attempt.

The following is a list of other exhibits:—Chili (nearly complete), by W. J. Butler; Siam (nearly complete, and with numerous surcharges), by Mr. J. H. Hack, who also lent a collection of Rhodesian stamps of all values up to and including 1s., also a set of South African Colonies, now forming United South Africa; United States (nearly complete, from 1870); and Italian stamps (a very fine collection), by L. A. Bleaden; Canada and Newfoundland (complete, except earlier issues), by B. Farrow; Straits Settlements (various), by G. Moses; Old Entires and franked letters previous to 1840, shown by George Guthrie. Other exhibits were lent by H. Beck, A. Smith, J. Smith, A. Weeden, W. Davis, S. Williams, H. Hawkins, P. Long, S. Templar, E. W. Robins and Telfs, E. Packinan, A. Digster and E. Barry.

League Advertisement Slip.

20 May, 1911.

Cut this out.

British Levant

The scarce varieties of Nov. 1909

1 pi., 30 par., on 4d., green and brown, mint ... 9 0
1 pi., 30 par., on 4d. orange, mint ... 9 0

BELGIUM

Parcel Post Stamp

1902, 15c. purple and slate, mint ... 0 4

P. L. PEMBERTON & CO.,

88, High Holborn,

London, W.C.

WANTED.

: Stamps of the :
United States of
America.

Especially all dollar values.

Good price promptly paid by

J. T. ALLEN BOLTON,

10, Unbeved Road, South, Thornton Heath.

SIAM !!

1904, 2, 3, 4, and 6 att., the four ... 0 9
" 14 att. blue, scarce ... each 0 8
" 28 choc. and blue, scarce ... 1 0
1905, 1 att. on 14 att. or 2 att. on 28 att. ... 0 4
1906, 5 att. rose ... 0 3
1907, 1 att. on 24 att. ... 0 1
1908, (Aug.) 4 att. on 5 att. ... 0 4
" (Oct.) 2 att. on 24 att. ... 0 1
" 9 att. on 10 att. scarce ... 0 6
" Jubilee Issue, 4 att. on 5 att. ... 0 6
" " " 18 att., now rare ... 5 6
" " " 18 att. ... 0 10
1909, 3 sat. on 3 att. green or 6 sat. on 5 att. red ... 1 6
" 14 sat. on 14 att. blue, rare ... 1 9

Selections sent. Superb specimens only.

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

FOR SALE !

Breaking a very fine collection of British Colonials (African, West Indies & North American), the prices of which will enable you to fill many blank spaces, also proving to you how extremely moderate my charges are. Selections and Price List sent with pleasure.

B. LEVATINO, Mayfield Avenue, Chiswick, London, W.

FREE. 50 Foreign Stamps, including British Honduras, 1888, surcharged 2c., to each adult collector sending postage.—Empire Stamp Co., Thornton Heath.

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.

THE COLONIAL COLOUR SCHEME (see page 99)



Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE

No. 9. Vol. 8.
(Whole Number 191)

27 MAY, 1911.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Melee at Munich.



Max Josef Platze, and a more disgraceful scene could scarcely be imagined than that which is described in the German journals, and is noted by "Merry Forest" in his Continental Notes, which are reproduced in our columns this week from *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*.

The Scramble of Speculators.

Unfortunately the outside public will imagine that this sort of insane scrambling for a quarter of a million postcards is *philately*, and that the raving crowd of maniacs clamouring at the Munich Post Office on March 10th were philatelists. Nothing could be a more gross mistake, for such occasions as the recent issue of Bavarian stamps and postcards do not excite the philatelist at all, for his excitement is much more concerned with the older stamps, and even those students who collect new issues know perfectly well that the philatelic market is not likely to absorb such vast quantities of stamps and postcards as were offered in Munich in such a manner as to make them a hopeful speculation.

Postal Appointments for Women.

I see that the ladies of Uruguay are advancing with the times, and that they have induced their Government to introduce a Bill to give them preference in appointments to certain public posts, especially in the postal service. If the Bill be carried we may expect that Senor Cupid will be re-instated among the designs of the next series of Uruguayan stamp pictures.

France and the Penny Post.

A distinguished French politician, who is on a visit to London, tells me, says one of the London newspaper correspondents, he has been assured by a member of the Government, within the past few days, that it may be assumed that penny postage between this country and France will be established before the end of the year. The case which the French Government have made out in favour of the reform, says my informant, is admittedly stronger than the Postmaster-General believed to be possible; but a further statement has been asked for, and is now being prepared by the postal authorities in Paris.

S.S.S.S.—The New Meaning.

Four sibilants used to signify the select circle of stamp collecting stalwarts who formed the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps. I am led to use the letters in a rather different sense this week by an announcement just to hand in the circulars of the Congress Committee. The letters may now just as well stand for Souvenir Stamps for Suppressors of Speculative Stamps. It is, I suppose, common knowledge that the Congresses of London and Manchester both gave some considerable attention to the question of speculative issues of stamps, to unnecessary and incidentally to commemorative issues. Why on earth must institutions be so hopelessly inconsistent as to ferment about Governments issuing unnecessary stamps, to petition the Postmasters-

General and the Berne Bureau to have such atrocities stopped when the Philatelic Congress itself produces souvenir or commemorative stamps on its own account?

Should Congress Stamps be Banned ?

Last year the Congress, under the auspices of the Herts Society, had printed a special "stamp" in a variety of colours, and supplied copies imperforate as well as copies perforated. The stamp was a beautiful example of the work of a well-known stamp printing firm, and the sheets were scrambled after by the delegates who had been discussing the "delinquencies" of the Governments issuing unnecessary stamps—that is unnecessary for postal or fiscal purpose.

More Congress Stamps this Year.

The Birmingham Congress will have its stamps too, according to a notice just issued. "A special souvenir stamp will be printed at the Congress," says the circular. It will also be available in certain "philatelic" variations, in one case produced "by direct plate printing in two colours," and in a second variety produced by lithography. Possibly both kinds will be available "perf." and "imperf.," but as to that the authorities say nothing. But the stamps will also be impressed on a set of twelve special postcards to be sold at a shilling the set. "The Postmaster-General is very kindly providing a special postmark for all correspondence posted at the Congress, and a clerk and postman will be in attendance to deal with this portion of the Congress."

The Beam in Our Eyes.

Now the instructive value of illustrating the printing of postage stamps at philatelic assemblies is undeniable, and I venture to predict that no feature of the Congress will be more attractive to the delegates. But is the *issue* of souvenir stamps consistent with the policy of this philatelic body which has spent so much of its energies in its first two annual meetings in a crusade against the speculative and unnecessary and commemorative in stamp collecting? Is it reasonable to declaim against government departments which, when they commemorate, usually do so in connection with events of considerable national concern, and at the same time devote ourselves to the practice of issuing stamps to commemorate a gathering of a hundred philatelists—even if they be the very *élite* of our cult? It is a case of the mote and the beam.

Beautiful "Stamps" for the Vienna Exhibition.

Some very attractively engraved and coloured stamps have been sent out by the Organising Committee of the Vienna International Philatelic Exhibition, which is to take place in September. They are designed much in the style of the recent stamps produced at the State Printing Works at Vienna, for the postal department of Austria and of Bosnia, and have the special philatelic interest of having been designed by Professor Kolom Moser, and engraved by Herr Ferdinand Schirnbock, the two artists who collaborated in the Austrian and Bosnian stamps. Herr Adolf Passer, the Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition Committee (Mulnergasse, Vienna) can supply the stamps in all the colour varieties at the rate of 3s. 4d. per 100. The circulation of these labels and the very gay

posters which have also been issued by the Committee should prove excellent advertisements for the Exhibition, and it was certainly a happy idea, and successfully accomplished, to bring Professor Moser and Herr Schirnbock together in a philatelic souvenir really handsomely produced in *taille-douce*.

"Stamps" to save the Crystal Palace.

The Committee of the King Edward National Memorial have now issued the stamp which they have prepared to aid the scheme for purchasing the Crystal Palace for the public as a memorial to the late King. One million of these stamps have been anonymously given to the fund, to which the total proceeds are given, says the *Daily Telegraph*. They are to be sold at a farthing each, and the million will produce £1,000. Each purchaser of 25s. worth, whether for sale or otherwise, is promised a life free admission ticket to the Crystal Palace when it has been purchased. The first proof editions of the stamps were sent to the King.

Happy-go-lucky Postmen.

Our lively contemporary *John Bull* (13.5.11) says that sometimes the unbusinesslike behaviour of the Post Office is due to an excess of kindness. According to the regulations, a letter must only be delivered at the address to which it is directed. Suppose you live at No. 91 and a friend thoughtlessly puts 93 on the envelope, it ought to be taken to 93, at least in the first instance. In practice, however, the postman will presume a mistake and bring it straight to you. You might, however, have had some special reason for wishing it to go to 93. You might be carrying on a flirtation and be afraid of your mother, or having a little flutter on the turf which would not meet with approval at home. Then the postman would be setting the cat among the pigeons, though actuated by the most amiable intentions. A correspondent furnishes us with a case in point. Writing to someone in Skerries, Co. Dublin, and not wanting his letter to go to the private house, he sent it to the address of a common friend who had agreed to receive it. "Judge of my surprise," he exclaims, "when I found that it had been delivered to the private address, the very thing I did not want, and so caused great inconvenience both to my friend and self." Even under a Business Post Office such a thing might have happened. The letter should have been enclosed in an envelope addressed to the friend. That is what *we* always do.

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, *viz.* 1½d.

THE COLONIAL COLOUR SCHEME

What it is and how it has worked out up to date

A YEAR ago we published in these columns a tabular record of the development of the Colonial Colour Scheme. As the time is now approaching when the changes in the stamps of the British Empire will be those necessitated by the accession of a new Sovereign, it has seemed an opportune occasion to formulate a short record of this interesting development in Imperial Stamp Administration.

The systematisation of the colours of stamps on a comprehensive basis may be taken as commencing with the recommendation of the Washington Convention of the Postal Union that the stamps of the facial equivalents of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of all countries should be respectively green, red and blue. This recommendation was confirmed by the Rome Convention in 1906, and has now been generally adopted by most of the great stamp issuing countries.

In 1908, the Crown Agents for the Colonies brought their more elaborate colour scheme into being, and from that time onwards to the present date most of the movement in Colonial stamp issues has been occasioned by the various Colonies falling into line.

The scheme as it now stands provides two sets of colours, one to apply to stamps produced by surface-printing, the other to apply to those printed from plates engraved in recess.

Colours for Typographed Stamps.

The colours for surface-printed stamps are:—

- Under $\frac{1}{2}$ d. grey
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. brown
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green
 1d. red
 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. orange
 2d. grey
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue
 3d. purple on *yellow*
 4d. black and red on *yellow*
 5d. purple and green.
 6d. purple
 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. yellow and purple
 8d. black and purple
 10d. red and purple
 1s. black on *green*
 1s 6d. blue and green
 2s. blue and purple on *blue*
 2s. 6d. red and black on *blue*
 3s. violet and green
 4s. red and black
 5s. red and green on *yellow*
 6s. green and purple
 10s. red and green on *green*
 £1 black and purple on *red*
 £5 yellow and green
 £10 blue and purple
 £25 red and green

The Supplementary Scheme.

The "copper-plate" process is said to be more economical for issues of stamps of which between 100,000 and 800,000 are required, but as stamps printed by this process do not lend themselves to the key-plate system, which admits of the two colour printing required by the foregoing list of

colours, the following supplementary scheme was evolved last year:—

- 3d. brown on *yellow*
 4d. red on *yellow*
 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. orange
 5d. sage-green
 2s. purple on *blue*
 2s 6d. red on *blue*
 3s. violet
 5s. green on *yellow*
 10s. red on *green*
 £1 black on red

The following is a list, complete, or practically so, of all the stamps of the British Colonies which have been issued or were already in the required colours, and represents the present state of the Crown Agents' Colour Scheme:—

ANTIGUA.



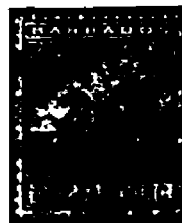
- $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green
 1d. red
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue

BAHAMAS.



- $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green
 1d. red
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue

BARBADOS.



- $\frac{1}{2}$ d. brown
 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green
 1d. red
 2d. grey
 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue
 6d. purple
 1s. black on green

BERMUDA.



½d. green
1d. red
2½d. blue

BRITISH GUIANA.

1c. green 2c. red
5c. blue

BRITISH HONDURAS.



1c. green
2c. red

5c. blue
*10c. purple and green

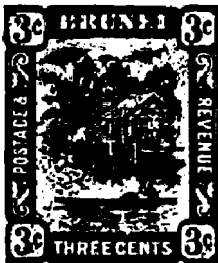
BRITISH SOLOMON IS.

½d. green 5d. sage-green
1d. red 6d. purple
2d. grey 1s. black on green
2½d. blue 2s. purple on blue
4d. red on yellow 2s. 6d. red on blue
5s. green on yellow

BRITISH SOMALILAND.

½a. green
1a. red
2½a. blue

BRUNEI.



1c. green
3c. red
8c. blue
CANADA.



1c. green
2c. red
5c. blue

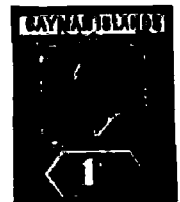
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.



½d. green
1d. red

2½d. blue
6d. purple

CAYMAN ISLANDS.



½d. brown
½d. green
1d. red
2½d. blue
3d. purple on yellow
4d. black and red on yellow

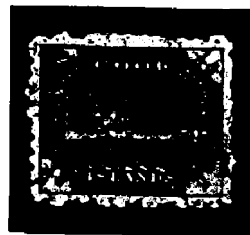
6d. purple
1s. black on green
5s. red and green on yellow
10s. red and green on green

CEYLON.



3c. green
6c. red
15c. blue
30c. purple and green

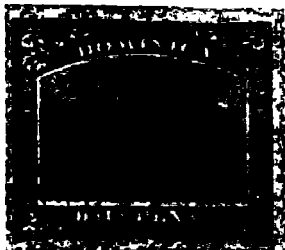
COOK ISLANDS.



½d. green
1d. red

2½d. blue
6d. purple

DOMINICA.



½d. green 2½d. blue
 1d. red 3d. purple on yellow
 2d. grey 6d. purple
 1s. black on green

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.



3c. green 6c. red
 15c. blue

FALKLAND ISLANDS.



½d. green 1d. red
 2½d. blue

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

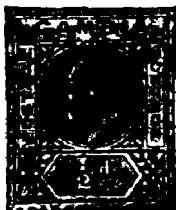


1c. green 3c. red
 8c. blue

FIJI.

½d. green 2½d. blue
 1d. red 5d. purple and green
 2d. grey 6d. purple
 1s. black on green

GAMBIA.



½d. green 4d. black and red on
 1d. red yellow
 2d. grey 6d. purple
 2½d. blue 1s. black on green
 3d. purple on yellow 2s. blue and purple on
 blue
 2s. 6d. red and black on blue

GIBRALTAR.



½d. green 1s. black on green
 1d. red 2s. blue and purple on
 2d. grey blue
 2½d. blue 4s. red and black
 6d. purple

£1 black and purple on red

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS.
(Provisionals: on Fiji as above).
 2½d. blue

GOLD COAST.



½d. green 6d. purple
 1d. red 1s. black on green
 2d. grey 2s. blue and purple on
 2½d. blue blue
 3d. purple on yellow £1 black and purple
 on red

GRENADE.



½d. green 2s. blue and purple on
 1d. red blue
 2½d. blue 5s. red and green on
 3d. purple on yellow yellow
 6d. purple 10s. red and green on
 1s. black on green green

HONG KONG.

2c. green 10c. blue
 4c. red \$2 red and black

To be continued.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 94

Mozambique Company.

Issue of 1906.

The Mozambique Company provided the territories over which it holds sway with a series of postage due stamps in May, 1906. The design was quite different from that used for other Portuguese colonies. It showed the value in figures and "REIS" in the centre within a double-lined circle inscribed "FORTEADO A RECEBER," at top on a solid black ground in three lines "COMPANHIA—DE—MOCAMBIQUE."

The figures of value were inserted at a second printing. These stamps were typographed at the Mint at Lisbon, in sheets of 28 stamps, in 7 rows of 4, and were perforated 11½.

Reference List.

<i>White wove paper.</i>		<i>Perforated 11½.</i>
May, 1906.	5 reis,	green and black.
	10 "	slate "
	20 "	pale brown and black.
	30 "	dull orange and black.
	50 "	grey-brown and black.
	60 "	pale-red-brown and black.
	100 "	mauve and black.
	130 "	blue "
	200 "	carmine "
	500 "	deep lilac and black.

Transvaal.

Issue of 1907.

Among the few British colonies which have issued postage due stamps, the Transvaal is to be numbered.

An official notice, dated June 24th, 1907, was issued from the General Post Office at Johannesburg (why not Pretoria?), stating that "from 1st July, 1907, postage due labels will be used by the Department for bringing to account all surcharges collected on unpaid and insufficiently paid correspondence. Members of the public are requested not to accept delivery of such correspondence unless postage due labels of the amount of the surcharge are affixed to the article in exchange for the cash paid and cancelled by the delivery officer. Postage due labels will be used for this purpose only. They will not be sold to the public, and they are not valid for the prepayment of postage."



The design showed the value in the centre, inserted at a second operation, above which on a colourless ribbon appeared "POSTAGE," and below "DUE";

a solid panel at the top of the design was inscribed "TRANSVAAL", and a similar one at the bottom "POST OFFICE" quite a curious inscription for a modern issue, being reminiscent of first issue Mauritius and United States. The value was printed in black, except on the 2d. which had it in orange-brown, the colour of the rest of the design, and on the 1/-, on which it was in carmine.

These stamps were printed by Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co., of London, by their usual surface-printing method in sheets of 240 stamps, in 4 panes of 60, in 10 rows of 6. The paper was a white wove (without chalk-surface) watermarked "multiple Crown and CA." The perforation gauged 14.

A variety of the 5d. is to be found, having an inverted "p" instead of "d" after the numeral of value. This is said to have occurred on stamp No. 60, in the sheet, which means, I presume, the last stamp in the bottom row of each pane, as no doubt the duty plate only consisted of sixty impressions, the whole sheet have to go four times under the press for the printing of the value. It was also said at the time that circulars were sent out by the Postmaster-General to all post offices, ordering the local postmasters to remove this variety from the sheets and to return them to headquarters to be destroyed.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown and C.A.
(multiple). *Perforated 14.*

July 1st, 1907.	½d.	blue-green and black.
	1d.	scarlet and black.
	2d.	orange-brown.
	3d.	blue and black.
	5d.	violet and black.
		Inverted "p" for "d."
	6d.	red-brown and black.
	1/-	black and carmine.

Angola.

Issue of 1904.

The usual series of postage due stamps was issued in this Portuguese colony in January, 1904. They are exactly similar, except for the name of the colony, to those of other Portuguese possessions.

They 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 inserted at a second printing in black.

Reference List.

<i>White wove paper.</i>		<i>Perforated 11½.</i>
January, 1904.	5 reis,	yellow-green and black.
	10 "	slate and black.
	20 "	brown and black.
	30 "	orange and black.
	50 "	deep brown and black.
	60 "	pale red-brown and black.
	100 "	mauve and black.
	130 "	blue and black.
	200 "	carmine and black.
	500 "	deep lilac and black.

Belgian Congo.

Issue of 1907 (?)

In *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, Vol. VI. p. 172 (14th September, 1907), there is the following paragraph:—

"The *Illustriertes Briefmarken-Journal* (20.7.07) states that the current pictorial set has been overprinted with the word "TAXES" in a rectangular frame, measuring 8 mm. × 27 mm. Such stamps are being used as postage dues, but we cannot chronicle them, as our contemporary does not say what values have been so overprinted."

On page 293 Vol. IX. of the same periodical, the 15 centimes of 1896 and the 5 centimes and 10 centimes of 1900 are chronicled with this overprint, which was applied in blue by means of a handstamp. Beyond that I have been unable to glean any information regarding this issue.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 12½ to 15.

Blue overprint.

5 centimes, green and black.
10 " carmine "
15 " ochre "

Issue of 1910-11.

In due course certain values of the series with the name of the country expressed in Flemish "Belgisch Congo" and in French, "Congo Belge," were overprinted for use as postage due stamps in the same way as the last issue. No further description appears necessary.

Reference List.

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 and black.

Guinea.

Issue of 1904.

The postage due stamps of Guinea need not keep us long. They are of the usual Portuguese colonial type inscribed "GUINE." They were typographed at the Mint, at Lisbon, in sheets of 28 stamps, in 7 rows of 4, and were perforated 11½.

Reference List.

White wove Paper. Perforated 11½.

January, 1904. 5 reis, yellow-green and black.
10 " slate and black.
20 " brown and black.
30 " orange and black.
50 " deep brown and black.
60 " pale red-brown and black.
100 " mauve and black.
130 " blue and black.
200 " carmine and black.
500 " deep lilac and black.

To be continued.

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

5%

Of the Subscribers to my well-known
10% NEW ISSUE SERVICE

wrote to me, asking me whether they
would receive the

Provisional New Hebrides on Fiji

The remaining 95% were confident that
the Service that had supplied them with

**Papua, both sets overprints, complete;
New Hebrides, 1st issue;
New Hebrides, 2nd issue;
Levant Provisionals, etc., etc.,**

would not fail them in this respect.

**All Subscribers to my New Issue Service
receive the set at 10% over actual face value.**

Particulars of the Service Post Free on application.

New Issues.

	s.	d.
Papua, ½d. green	0	1
Newfoundland, re-engraved, 6c.		
4d., 8c. 5d., 9c. 6d., 10c. 7d., 12c.		
8d., 18c.	0	10
N. Nigeria, 5d. lilac and green ...	0	7
6d. lilac	0	8
1/ green	1	2
2/6 blue and red	3	0
Gwalior Post and Revenue, 1a. ...	0	2
Sudan 10p. star and crescent ...	2	6
New Hebrides on Fiji, ½d., 1d., 2d. Set of 3	1	6

(Complete sets not in stock at present.)

All above in Mint Condition.

**W. H. PECKITT,
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LONDON, W.C.**

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Telegrams & Cables:
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WE WANT TO PURCHASE

WE are desirous of purchasing for immediate cash all kinds of stamps, and specially require

Any Collections

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TO DEALERS:—We are open to make immediate advances of capital for important transactions where cash is required. Selections of stamps invited.

NEW 1911 PRICE LIST

of British Colonials
FREE ON APPLICATION.

Prices of nearly all Colonials from ½d. to £50 each.

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My New Illustrated Price List Free (published May 6th).

JAMES H. RHODES, 45, LOMBARD STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

Continental News

BY "MERRY FOREST"

(From "MEKEEL'S WEEKLY" of 6th May, 1911)

THERE has been great fun in München (the great beer city) all on account of the new jubilee series. Even as early as 5 o'clock in the morning of March 10th, great gatherings of men collected around the post offices, in swirling throngs and long snake-like lines. Strong forces of policemen were stationed to keep order, and without any doubt there was need for them, for when the rumour went round later that the Jubilee cards (for which there was the principal demand) were exhausted, a mighty shout went up, and it seemed that a free fight would ensue. In the main post office at the Max Josef Platze there was the same horrible crush. The post offices must have been stormed like a mediæval fortress. Before 11.15 a.m. in the main P.O. 50,000 jubilee cards had been sold off. Speculators swarmed around in the streets, and did a rushing business. Prices per card mounted from 50pf. to even 5 M. Altogether 250,000 cards were disposed of. After the first day there was, of course, a reaction, prices tumbling to M 1 or less.

The card, being a commemorative, had to be legalised by the Deutsche Reichpost. A regulation was published which limited its availability to the month of March for internal postage in the Deutsches Reich, but, about a week later the Berlin authorities were persuaded to legalize it for abroad. This frantic speculation recalls the old days in 1893, when a Swiss jubilee card sold for 20 marks on its day of issue and now is only catalogued at M 2.50. In regard to the jubilee stamps, they are printed by lithography at three different places, the Royal Mint, the Topographical Bureau of the General Staff, and the firm Oscar Consée (which made up the plates). It is surprising that lithography was used; perhaps it was to help out a home industry, for surface-printing would be much more practical. There will probably be a change anyway, the lithographed stamps having served their use. Still it should be remembered that the stamps are extremely delicate pieces of workmanship, especially in the tender lines, careful and faithful portraiture of Prinz Luitpold. There are grumblers who complain that a hunting cap is too vulgar for the portrait of a monarch which circulates all over the world!

Some of the Continental papers are in a pessimistic mood in chronicling the jubilee stamps. Many of the values come nicked, creased, and with torn perforations, on account of careless separation of the stamps by the clerks in their haste to fill orders.

There is one more point to touch upon before leaving Bavaria. It will be remembered that a short time before the Prinz Luitpold came out, the 5pf. of the arms type was issued on vertical wavy lines watermarked paper, the enormous quantity of seven millions being printed. It happened that in 1902 this same variety was issued by mistake, and it became extremely rare, being catalogued by Senf at M 90 unused and M 15 used. It was stated that the 1911 printing could be distin-

guished by its thick toned paper, but actually there is no difference. However, in 1902 the plate number was 29, the sheets were divided in two panes of 50, with broad green lined strips on the margins between, as well as green border lines at the top and bottom; in 1911, the plate number was 37, there was only 1 pane of 100 (10 by 10), on the top margin calculation figures for each vertical row, and below a green marginal line. The issue with plate number 37 of the 5pf. on both horizontally and vertically wavy lined water-marked paper have a regular plate flaw on No. 89 in the sheet, a circular jab in the upper right figure 5.

Bosnia.

There has been an interesting discussion recently concerning a special printing of the Bosnia and Herzegovina 1906 pictorial issue. A Sarajevo correspondent stated that just before this series was regularly issued to the public each Austrian and Hungarian minister received two sets, imperforate, with broad margins, and gummed, and the following shade differences:—2h. black-violet (not violet), 10h. dark red, red (not carmine), 50h. iron violet or more brown than violet (not violet-brown), 5kr. bright blue (not dark blue), 5h. sea-green, 6h. redder and the 35h. bluer than the ordinary issue. However the Sarajevo gentleman was slightly mistaken. A famous Austrian specialist hastened to correct him. It is true that all Bosnia 1906 values appear imperforate on broad margined sheets, gummed or ungummed, and in all sorts of shades, but there is only one genuine Ministerial series, and it is printed in totally different colours. The series consists of 16 perforated stamps and 5 entires pasted on large cards 200 mm. by 155 mm., with the necessary explanations, the legend "Imperial and Royal Military Post in Bosnien Herzegowina, Series 1906," these were printed by the *Vienna Staats-druckerei*, and were distributed by the Ministry of War to the cabinet and various high personages.

Portugal.

Few persons have more than a slight conception of the bitter and intense hatred that exists between the Republic on the one hand, and the church and the Braganza dynasty on the other. This extends to the coat of arms, the Republicans fearing that the very sight of this reminder of the ancient glories of the crown will incite the fickle Portuguese to a monarchical reaction. It will probably be abolished in the future, and of course the stamps will be affected. The Portuguese coat of arms consists of a silver escutcheon that is covered by a cross, formed by five little heart shaped shields with five round red coins in the centre of each little shield. The whole is surrounded by a broad red band on which glitter seven golden towers. This recalls the old time when Portugal owed its political existence to the Papacy, for in 1139, the first king of Portugal (Alfonse Henrigues, son of Duke Heinrich of Burgundy) received the crown at the hands of the Pope, after he had pledged yearly tribute to Rome. The seven towers represent the seven castles which King Alfonso captured from the Moors. The five cross forming hearts, stand for the five wounds which the Saviour received on the Cross. The five coins were those gained by Judas through the betrayal.

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- IX. **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.** By R. E. R. Dalwigk.
- X. **THE WORLD'S STAMP ERRORS.** By Miss Fitte. Part 1—The British Empire.
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LONDON, W.O.**

NEW ISSUES AND OLD

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Suddourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.
After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Angola.—(Vol. IV. p. 44).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., in sending us a copy of the 2½ reis, advise us of the issue of the current set with portrait of King Carlos overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red in the usual Lisbon type, except the 25 reis, on which it is in green.

Wove paper. Perforated 11½. Red (green on 25 reis) overprint.

April, 1911.	2½ reis grey and black
	5 " orange-red and black
	10 " green "
	15 " dull green "
	20 " deep lilac "
	25 " carmine "
	50 " brown "
	75 " dull purple "
	100 " blue and black on blue
	115 " orange-brown and black on pink
	130 " brown and black on straw
	200 " purple and black on flesh
	400 " dull blue and black on straw
	500 " black on azure
	700 " mauve and black on yellow

Bulgaria.—(Vol. VIII. p. 58).—The *West End Philatelist* records the discovery of a mint copy of the 1882 3 stotinki with the background inverted. The 1879 5 centimes was the only Bulgarian stamp hitherto known with inverted background, and ranked as the greatest rarity of that country.

1882. White laid paper watermarked wavy lines. Perforated 14½ × 15.

Error. Inverted background.
3 stotinki orange and yellow

Gibraltar.—(Vol. VII. p. 216).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for a copy of the 8s. printed in new colours, dull purple and green, instead of dull purple and black: we recorded this colour-change from a "specimen" copy on the 4th March last.

White chalk-surfaced wove paper. Watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.

May, 1911. 8s. dull purple and green

Greece.—(Vol. VIII. p. 92).—Our Ipswich correspondents send us most of the remaining values of the new issue, so we may as well formally chronicle the whole set. As we have already stated, the dies and plates were engraved by Mr. Thomas Macdonald, of London, and the stamps were printed by Messrs. Aspiotis Brothers, of Corfu, in sheets of 100 in 10 rows of 10, except the 25 drachmai, which is in sheets of 50 in 5 rows of 10, being of larger size.

White wove paper. Percé en scie 13½.

May, 1911.	1 lepton green
	2 lepta carmine-madder
	3 " vermilion
March 28th, 1911.	5 " light green
April, 1911.	10 " carmine-madder
May, 1911.	20 " lilac-grey
March 28th, 1911.	25 " oriental blue
May, 1911.	30 " carmine-madder.
	40 " pure blue
	50 " lilac-grey
	1 drachme oriental blue
	2 drachmai vermilion
	3 " carmine-madder
	5 " oriental blue
	10 " pure blue
	25 " pure blue

Mozambique Company.—(Vol. VIII. p. 81).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the current set of postage-due stamps with the Beira overprint "REPUBLICA" in fancy capitals in red (except the 200 reis, on which it is in green). Like the ordinary postage stamps, the postage-due stamps are expected to appear shortly with the Lisbon overprint.

POSTAGE-DUE STAMPS.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 12. Red (green on 200 reis) overprint.

February, 1911.	5 reis green and black
	10 " slate "
	20 " pale brown and black
	30 " dull orange "
	50 " grey-brown "
	60 " pale red-brown "
	100 " mauve "
	130 " blue "
	200 " carmine "
	500 " deep lilac "

We have now received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. news of the appearance of the current set of ordinary postage stamps with the Lisbon overprint.

Chalk-surfaced wove paper. Perforated 11½. Red (green on 25 reis) overprint.

May, 1911.	2½ reis grey and black
	5 " orange "
	10 " pale green and black
	15 " deep green "
	20 " lavender "
	25 " carmine "
	50 " brown "
	75 " rosy mauve "
	100 " blue and black on blue
	115 " brown and black on rose
	130 " brown and black on straw
	200 " lilac and black on rose
	400 " blue and black on straw
	500 " black on blue
	700 " mauve and black on straw

Portuguese India.—(Vol. VIII. p. 58).—*Der Deutsche Philatelist* chronicles the current set of postage-due stamps overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red, except the 10 tangas, on which it is in green.

POSTAGE-DUE STAMPS.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½. Red (green on 10 tangas) overprint.

March, 1911.	2 reis blue-green and black
	3 " yellow-green "
	4 " orange "
	5 " slate "
	6 " grey "
	9 " brown "
	1 tanga orange-red
	2 tangas deep brown "
	5 " blue "
	10 " carmine "
	1 rupia deep lilac "

St. Lucia.—(Vol. VII. p. 117).—"Specimen" copies of the 5s. in green and carmine on yellow chalk-surfaced paper watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple) have been distributed.

Sierra Leone.—(Vol. V. p. 285).—"Specimen" copies of the £1 in the new Colour Scheme colours, violet and black on red, have been seen.

Spain.—(Vol. VIII. p. 81).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports that the current 25 centimos is also to be met with perforated 14 × 13½, besides 13 × 12½ and 14.

White wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½.
25 centimos blue

Straits Settlements.—(Vol. VIII. p. 18).—We understand that the current 4 cents stamps are now being printed in a brighter shade of purple, in order to distinguish them from the recently issued 21 cents.

Sweden.—(Vol. VIII. p. 70).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for a copy of the new 5 öre in the King's portrait type. It is line-engraved and printed in sheets of 100 in 10 rows of 10.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown Perforated 13½.
May, 1911. 5 öre green

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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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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

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY. BRIGHTON BRANCH.

Mr. Herbert Clark, the well-known expert in philatelic literature, read a paper entitled "The Advancing Stamp Collector" at the meeting held on April 13th. The title, which was certainly non-committal, had aroused a certain amount of curiosity among the members, and although the attendance was not as large as usual owing to the Easter holidays, those present were keenly interested in the paper. This was a skilful review of the advance in philatelic knowledge that has taken place within the last thirty or forty years. To illustrate his points Mr. Clark had brought several printed albums dating from

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" (Oct.) 2 att. on 24 att.	...	0 1
" 9 att. on 10 att. scarce	...	0 6
" Jubilee Issue, 4 att. on 5 att.	...	0 6
" " 8 att., now rare	...	5 6
" " 18 att.	...	0 10
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as far back as 1868. The most notable example perhaps, was one edited by Van Rinsum and printed in four languages. This had been skilfully compiled and well printed. A Lallier and Stafford Smith permanent album were also shown among others. Early catalogues included the third edition of the rare Mount Brown and Bellars and Davis' issued in 1864. Mr. Clark also drew attention to the importance of philatelic handbooks to the collector, and showed, among others, the standard works on Great Britain, Sicily, Switzerland and Hawaii. As most philatelic societies possess libraries the advantage to a collector of joining a society is considerable. A cordial vote of thanks was moved from the chair and endorsed by Mr. C. J. Smith.

Messrs. W. Mead (Chairman) and J. Ireland (Hon. Secretary) were appointed delegates for the forthcoming Congress at Birmingham.

In the absence of Mr. Mead, an admirable Chairman was found in Mr. B. Morley.

J. IRELAND.

Mr. Ralph Wedmore, the General Secretary of the J.P.S., came to Brighton on Thursday, April 27th, and gave a display of the Stamps of Prussia. Mr. Mead was in the chair, and there was a good attendance of members. Mr. Wedmore did not read a paper but gave a remarkably clear and detailed discourse on the stamps as he handed them round for inspection. Prussia first issued stamps in 1850. These bore the head of King Frederick William IV., and of this design there were three distinct issues. The first (1850) was engraved on steel, the second (1857), we are told, on wood, with a solid background, the third (1858) with a background of crossed lines. The stamps are very handsome, especially the 1850 issue. Official reprints and imitations of most of these have been made and Mr. Wedmore shewed entire sheets of the 1, 3, silber-groschen and 6 pfening values. In 1861, when Prussia came under the rule of King William I. of Germany, a new series was issued bearing the German eagle in white relief, and in 1867 new values were issued in addition with the *Krauser* currency for use in the southern districts of Germany. The two parcel post stamps, 10 and 30 silber groschen, issued in 1866, are unique in that the design is printed on the back of the paper and shows through, and of this process of manufacture Mr. Wedmore gave a very interesting description. A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Wedmore on the initiation of Messrs. Herbert Clark and J. Corner-Spokes. A resolution, proposed by Mr. J. B. Boulton and seconded by Mr. Ireland, was passed, that at the annual meeting all officers should be elected by ballot.

A proposal by Mr. Ireland that at each meeting study should be made of one country in the future, was also agreed to.

J. IRELAND, Hon. Sec.

League Advertisement Slip.

27 May, 1911.

Cut this out.

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1 pi., 30 par., on 4d., orange, mint	9 0

BELGIUM

Parcel Post Stamp

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" " 1/- black on green	1 4
" " 5/- red and green on yellow	6 6
TURKS ISLANDS, 3d., Ship	0 9

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ANKIVELL.

VILLE

3 JUNE. 1911.

Price 1d.

OF THE WEEK

WRINKLE

lana.

THE British Guiana Philatelic Society is one of the outposts of the British Philatelic World and is a wonderfully active organisation. This is as it should be, for does not the very name of British Guiana bring at once to the mind visions of the greatest *desiderata* of our cult, the "circulars" and the unique "One Cent" of 1856? Mr. A. D. Ferguson, the able Hon. the Society is organising an exhibition in Georgetown during the first week of June and surely no more convincing proof of activity and enterprise can be shown than it is in a position to hold a

ion.

agues and I have in mind, to extend the interests in British Guiana and the West Indies, and I teach by encouraging all branches of Philately, to collect on a scientific basis. I am sure, at once arouse the interest of some of my readers, and have shewn themselves so active in the Stamp League in its somewhat limited scope, therefore that in calling for a philatelic exhibition in the Colony it is a first place in Philately's history to be able to enlist some support from our energetic *confrères*.

to be held in the Lecture Hall of the Library which is, I am told, a

large well-lighted and lofty hall, well-suited for the purpose of a philatelic display. The organising committee of twelve prominent local gentlemen, all members of the B.G.P.S., will carry the work of the Exhibition through and their task will be no light one, for indeed to arrange any public show of this character involves a vast amount of strenuous labour. The names of the Committee are as follows—

- The Ven. Archdeacon F. P. L. Joss, *President*.
- J. K. D. Hill, S.M.
- T. A. Pope, B. A., *Principal of Queen's College*.
- Rev. G. V. Salmon.
- George Allan.
- W. A. Abraham.
- J. H. Field.
- L. V. Vaughan.
- The Hon. R. Duff, *Immigration Agent-General*.
- W. B. Gray.
- G. Hughes, and
- A. D. Ferguson.

Ten local philatelists have also been appointed Judges.

Rules and Regulations Ready Shortly.

The distance of British Guiana from Great Britain and Europe prevents the Committee from inviting any English philatelists to attend, but the Committee hopes to get exhibits from collectors and dealers in this country and from Europe and America. They invite all who are interested in furthering the knowledge of Philately to send along some interesting exhibit, to help to make the display a really splendid one. The booklet of Rules and Regulations will be ready by this time and I expect to receive it by the next incoming mail, when I shall be pleased to give any of my readers every information they may desire before despatching their exhibits to the Colony. Mr. Ferguson's address is:—

A. D. FERGUSON,
GEORGETOWN,
DEMERARA.

Juniors in British Guiana.

Mr. Ferguson writes me in reference to the formation of a Junior Philatelic Society in British Guiana that this has now taken shape. At a preliminary meeting

at which the Principal of Queen's College and Mr. Ferguson were present, Mr. McTurk, Junr., was voted Secretary, *pro tem.*, and was instructed to get the names of all the boys at Queen's College and elsewhere who were desirous of joining the society, and then summon a meeting and elect their Committee and draft their rules. I sincerely wish the British Guiana Juniors a successful career as an organised society and am glad to know that they have a splendid example of enterprise and activity in the senior body, which example they will do well to follow to the best of their ability.

Coronation Stamps for British Guiana Abandoned.

Another interesting item in my budget of news from British Guiana concerns some proposed Coronation Commemorative stamps. "There was," says my correspondent, "an idea float here to get a special set of stamps issued in British Guiana in commemoration of the Coronation of King George; in fact the matter was brought up for discussion in the combined Court here, but I am glad to say that the Government did not encourage this issue."

"The last issue of stamps here," continues my friend, "are the \$2.40 and \$3 but these are only available for Revenue purposes and are so labelled, consequently of little interest to the majority of collectors."

Thirteen Stamps for a Shilling.

It is rather hard lines that a Postmaster-General should not be permitted to have his little joke just like other folk, but for P.M.G.'s it certainly seems a dangerous practice. It will be remembered that a number of people took Mr. Buxton seriously when he joked about selling twelve penny stamps to philatelists for eighteenpence, and also about the "mourning" stamp. Mr. Herbert Samuel had one of his jokes brought up again in the Parliamentary debate the other day. The joke was perpetrated, if I remember aright, at Margate, not many months ago. Mr. Tyson Wilson, M.P., said in the House on May 18th:—

"I remember some time ago, shortly after the right hon. gentleman took up his present position, reading an announcement that the Postmaster-General intended giving thirteen stamps for one shilling, and that a considerable number of people went to the Post Office and brought a shilling's worth and got eleven penny stamps and two halfpenny stamps.

I am inclined to think that the postal servants have been treated something like that under the Hobhouse Committee Report, and although there has been a change in the system they are getting just about the same value as they received before."

A Danish Opinion of Collecting in Blocks.

A reader of *The Postage Stamp* in Sweden, and an old correspondent of Wrinkle's, Mr. Robert Martin, sends me the following translation of the paragraph about "Blokstykker" which we recently quoted from our polyglot weekly contemporary. The translation is not literal but conveys the meaning in suitable English. :—

Blocks.

"Blocks are things that are becoming more and more fashionable. In all large and fine collections there is now nearly always a desire to have the stamps represented in blocks. Collectors who have nice blocks should, therefore, see that they preserve them. Nice blocks of the commoner stamps are also worth paying attention to, as there will come a time when blocks of such values, as they go out of circulation, will be sought after, and in consequence will be able to command a proportionately high price."

The League Leaflets in Australia.

The *Australian Stamp Journal* makes some very kindly comments on the first of the Postage Stamp League Leaflets, "King George on Postage Stamps," and after quoting the terms on which quantities are supplied by our printers it is stated: "The idea is an excellent one. 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. We have sent for a thousand which we shall distribute gratis when they come along."

The *Australian Stamp Journal* is owned by Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., a prominent Australian firm of stamp dealers. Are English dealers and collectors going to be behind their colleagues in the Commonwealth? If the leaflets are suitable in Australia they are certainly no less suitable for drumming up interest in schools, institutes, literary and social societies, and amongst circles of friends and correspondents. The cost of the leaflets is 50, 4d.; 100, 8d.; 500, 3/-; 1,000, 5/-. Apply to Messrs. Baldwins, Grosvenor Works, Tunbridge Wells.

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. VIII. p. 92).—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has been shewn two errors of colour of the current issue, viz. :—the 10 reis in the colour of the 5 reis, and the 50 reis in the colour of the 20 reis. One wonders what their history and antecedents are.

Chalk-surfaced white wove paper.
Perforated 14 × 15. Errors of colour.
10 reis, black.
50 .. rose-carmine.

Belgium.—(Vol. VIII. p. 80).—We are informed by the *Bulletin Mensuel* that 125,000 of the Charity stamps were overprinted "1911" and that 187,500 more are to be overprinted "Charleroi 1911" on the

occasion of the Exhibition at Charleroi. To what base uses!

Ceylon.—(Vol. VIII. p. 7).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the current 2 cents printed in deep orange instead of orange-brown as before. Where are the new 2 cents with figures of value, "specimen" copies of which we chronicled in April?

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown and CA (multiple).
Perforated 14.

May, 1911. 2 cents, deep orange.

India (China Expeditionary Force).—(Vol. VIII. p. 8).—We are indebted to Mr. W. T. Wilson for a copy of the current 3 pies overprinted "C.E.F." in black.

White wove paper. Watermarked Star.
Perforated 14. *Black overprint.*
April, 1911. 3 pies, grey.

Italy.—(Vol. VIII. p. 92).—Italy was once a nice respectable little philatelic country, but of late, what with commemoratives and Levant overprints, she has become a byword among the nations. On the 8th April last we stated that a set commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the unification of Italy was in preparation, and now we have them from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. They are beautifully engraved in *taille-douce*, engraving worthy of a better cause: the 2 centesimi was designed by Auguste Sézanne, the 5 centesimi by Enrico Morelli, and the 10 centesimi and 15 centesimi by Vittorio Grassi; all were engraved by Alberto Repettati. The symbolism of the designs is difficult to follow: all are inscribed "POSTE ITALIANE," and "CINQUANTENARIO DEL REGNO D'ITALIA ROMA E TORINO, 1911." The sheets contain 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10. The plate-number appears in the margin over the first stamp in the top row. The top margin bears the inscription "FRANCOBOLLI POSTALI DA CENTESIMI DUE" (or as the case may be), and the bottom margin, "IL FOGLIO DI 100 FRANCOBOLLI POSTALI VALE LIRE 2" (or as the case may be). At the sides in small capitals, with the feet of the letters to the stamps, there is the inscription, "OFFICINA GOVERNATIVA CARTE-VALORI TORINO." Cross-shaped marks occur in the centre of the top and bottom margins, and twice in the side margins. Our correspondents inform us that they have noted the following plate-numbers:—

2 centesimi,	1, 2.
5 "	3, 4, 7.
10 "	8.
15 "	5, 6.

The paper bears no watermark for each stamp, but the top margin is watermarked "MINISTERO DEL TESORO" in double-lined capitals, with a badly-drawn Crown placed diagonally in each top corner. The perforation gauges 13½, 14.

These stamps are not sold at their face-value: the prices at which they are sold are as follows:—2c. at 5c. each, 5c. at 10c., 10c. at 15c., 15c. at 20c. The premium on each stamp goes to a fund to pay for the fêtes and celebrations.

White wove paper. Perforated 13½, 14.
May, 1911. 2 centesimi, brown.
5 " deep green.
10 " carmine.
15 " slate-black.

Malta.—(Vol. VIII. p. 8).—Messrs. Bright & Son, and Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us of the issue of the current 4½d. in orange instead of brown as before.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple).
Perforated 14.
May, 1911. 4½d. orange.

Morocco (German P.O.)—(Vol. VIII. p. 58).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 60 centimos on 50 pfennig with the overprint spelt "Marokko," and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 1 peseta on 80 pfennig with the new spelling.

Wove paper. Watermarked Lozenges. Perforated 14.
Black overprint.

May, 1911. 60 centimos on 50 pfennig, purple and black on buff.
1 peseta on 80 pfennig, carmine and black on rose.

South Australia.—(Vol. VII. p. 94).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 2½d. with the Crown over A watermark (Adelaide type). They are in sheets of 240 and bear the plate-number 1. The copy sent is perforated 12 × 11½ (comb).

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown over A (Adelaide type).
Perforated 12 × 11½.

March, 1911. 2½d. indigo-blue

Straits Settlements.—(Vol. VIII. p. 106).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* records the receipt of the new 25 dollars in the large Key-plate type, which we reported from a "specimen" copy on page 18.

Chalk-surfaced wove paper. Watermarked Crown and CA (multiple).
Perforated 14.

April, 1911. 25 dollars, violet and blue on blue.



Tasmania.—(Vol. VIII. p. 32).—In addition to the 6d., the 2d. has now been re-engraved. The result is not happy. The view of Hobart is blurred and wretched in appearance, and the execution of the whole stamp is poor in the extreme. The colour is bright mauve. Truly, the Melbourne Printing Office is turning out very bad work just now: the new surface-printed Papuas are also wretched productions.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown over A (Melbourne type).
sideways. Perforated 13.

March, 1911. 2d. bright mauve.

The Work of the British Post Office

The Postmaster-General's Forecast of New Reforms

THE Postmaster-General, the Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, made his budget speech in the House of Commons the other day (May 18th) and it was a very interesting and important oration heralding an unusual number of novelties and reforms.

The matters which chiefly concern the philatelist and student of postal matters are:—

The issue of King George stamps of "improved design" on Coronation Day.

The new stamps to have the value both in words and figures, but no name of the country.

The issue of 1d. letter cards and ½d. postcards at face value.

Free stamping of privately made postcards.

Stamps to be sold in rolls as well as in sheets.

Stamps and letter cards to be better perforated.

Halfpenny "certificates of posting."

As the newspaper of British philately, we have always made it our policy to follow important utter-

ances on postal administration, believing it to be one of the essential qualifications for the philatelist to be quite *au courant* in all matters pertaining to the Post Office Department, at any rate in his own country. Our *resume* of the debate which follows, is adapted from the official reports:—

The Postmaster-General (Mr. Herbert Samuel): When I introduced last year the Post Office Estimates, the sum for which I had to ask the sanction of the House of Commons amounted to nearly £20,000,000. The total Votes this year, of which the one now before the Committee is the chief, is somewhat over £21,000,000, therefore the increase on the year is a million and a quarter. I think it is right that at the outset I should explain the cause of this somewhat large growth in Post Office expenditure. It is chiefly due to the fact that on the 1st January next the Postmaster-General will take over the business of the National Telephone Company, and that the working expenses of the first quarter of next year, which, of course, is the last quarter of our financial year, have now to be sanctioned by this House. The working expenses for the National Telephone Company for those three months are estimated to amount to £480,000. In addition there are expenses connected with the inventory now being taken of the National Telephone Company's plant, amounting to £131,000. There are, too, certain expenses for the re-arrangement of telephone equipment (which do not fall on capital expenditure) of £187,000, so that the total expenditure which the House of Commons is now asked to sanction arising from the telephone transfer at the end of this year amounts to £798,000. In addition to that there is an allowance for the normal growth in Post Office work, which this year is estimated at £343,000, and there is an increase in the telephone repayment capital charges of £92,000. These various items altogether amount to a sum of just over £1,200,000. There is also certain expenditure for a cable-ship and a somewhat increased estimate for the payment in respect of the West Indian Mail Subsidies, and some smaller items. I think the Committee will see that this increase of one and a quarter million in the Post Office expenditure can be sufficiently accounted for, in a manner to which the Committee is not likely to take exception. The estimated revenue to meet the expenditure of £21,000,000 of the Post Office will be a sum of £25,740,000, showing an increase, I am glad to say, of nearly £2,000,000. Of this £850,000 is new revenue in respect of the first quarter of the next calendar year's telephone business—revenue which now goes to the National Telephone Company, but which will in future come to the Post Office. Rather over £1,000,000 is due to an increase in receipts in every direction, and the estimated Post Office profit for the year will be £4,858,000 on the Post Office Votes, showing an increase of £668,000 compared with last year. But it should be remembered that there are certain other items which do not figure in the Votes of my Department, and they have to be taken into consideration, each year. The Post Office renders various services to other Departments and receives no payment in respect of them, but on the other hand other Departments render services to the Post Office and no item figures for these services in the course of the Post Office Votes. Particularly is that the case with the Office of Works, which has a large amount voted each year for new buildings and the maintenance and alteration of existing buildings. On balance there is each year a sum of about £700,000 which is really Post Office expenditure,

but which does not figure in Post Office Votes, and the actual profit on the Post Office services for the coming year may be calculated, not at £4,658,000, as it appears on the Post Office Estimates, but at about £4,000,000, at which amount it would appear if all the estimates of the various Departments were taken together.

A Tribute to Mr. Henniker Heaton.

So far with respect to the financial aspect of the Estimates which I now lay before the Committee. I have announced during the course of the last twelve months, on various occasions, several improvements in postal and telegraph services, and one or two other contemplated improvements which I shall be able to communicate to the Committee to-day, and which will, I trust, add to the convenience of the public and the improvement of communications. I am sure when I am making these announcements the Committee will remember that several of them have been advocated in previous years by one who was for a very long period a member of this House, but whom we all miss to-day on these Estimates—Mr. Henniker Heaton—who has for a very long period stood in the same relation to the Postmaster-General as His Majesty's Opposition stand to His Majesty's Government. He has been a watchful and industrious, and a public-spirited critic of postal administration, and has done very much to direct public attention to the improvement of postal and telegraphic communication, and to reforms in that direction. I feel sure I am speaking the sentiment of all quarters of the House when I say that we all miss his presence to-day, especially in consequence of the ill-health, which is the cause of it. I beg to announce that on Coronation day I propose to introduce a reform which has for many years been adumbrated, namely, the sale of thin post-cards and letter-cards at a half-penny and a penny respectively, the face value upon them. As I understand the hon. Member for Brentford (Mr. Joynson-Hicks) proposes to make some remarks on this subject, I think it is necessary that I should say a few words with respect to the opposition to this proposal which has come from the stationery trade.

Letter-cards and Post-cards at Face Value.

The hon. Member, I believe, is of opinion that steps should have been taken before announcing this concession to the public to have ascertained what view had been taken of the sale of these articles at the face value by the stationery trade, but it was, of course, obvious what view would be taken by that trade. Their opposition was foreseen, and it would have served little useful purpose to have gone to them beforehand and asked them, whether they would desire to see Post Office competition with their business extended to the comparatively small extent as I think it is which this reform involves. The reasons why I am carrying out this alteration are as follows. Under a new and much more satisfactory contract which has been entered into by the Government for the production of stamps and Post Office stationery, the cost of these articles to the Post Office has been very greatly reduced, and the actual cost of the thin-post-card to the Post Office will be one fifty-eighth of a penny. It is impossible to defend the charge to the public of one-fourth of a penny—of a farthing—for an article which costs us only one-fifty-eighth of a penny. It would mean that the Post Office was making a profit of 1,300 per cent.

on its expenditure, and if you take packets of all post-cards and consider the charge of a halfpenny made for the material of those packets the Post Office would still be making a profit of 150 per cent. on its expenditure. It is clearly impossible for any Postmaster-General to defend a profit so exorbitant as this, and as a satisfactory margin of profit would still remain on the halfpenny and the penny respectively, in view of the cost of handling these articles and taking them from the place where they are posted to their destination—as a satisfactory profit would still remain, even although the actual cardboard was given away gratis, I feel I was unable to resist the desires expressed in this House and outside it that we should do what every other country in the world does, with the single exception of Holland, and sell the post-cards at their face value.

A Postal Concession of 1894.

Similar considerations apply with respect to the letter-cards, and I would point out that the principle is no new one, even for this country, since for very many years past we have been accustomed to purchase from the Post Office foreign post-cards for a penny, and to pay nothing at all for the stationery of the card itself. I would add that the trade which is now enjoyed by the stationery industry in private post-cards for the use of the public is a completely new trade, and was only rendered possible by a concession on the part of one of my predecessors in the year 1894, when he allowed plain correspondence cards to be used as post-cards with a halfpenny adhesive stamp attached to them. Previous to that only cards which had been officially stamped on were available as post-cards, and I think it is no great demand for the Post Office to make upon the stationery trade to recall, if we do recall, some small portion of the business which has been really placed in their hands owing to a concession of the Post Office itself only a few years ago. I do not think the trade need have any great alarm that any large proportion of their business will be diverted. There will no doubt be some growth in the sale of official post-cards and letter-cards at the cost of the sale of private post-cards and letter-cards, and, possibly, to some small extent, of stationery, but I do not think that there will be any large transfer of business. Very many people do not like the thin post-cards, but like the larger card with their address stamped on it. Many of them do not wish to use a card and lose a halfpenny in case that card should be spoiled—a consideration which, I think, is apparent, particularly to the ladies, who have always been assumed to be the more extravagant half of the community but who undoubtedly are, of course, by far the more economical.

No Free Newsbands or Envelopes.

Nor need the trade feel alarmed that this may be a precedent and that before very long halfpenny wrappers and Post Office stamped envelopes may also be sold at the face value. There is no contemplation by the Postmaster-General in that direction. The halfpenny newspaper post and the packet post is unremunerative and in a very different position from the post-card and the letter-card post, which is very profitable. It is very profitable to carry them at a halfpenny and a penny respectively, but the newspaper, which is much more bulky and weighty, in unremunerative to carry at a halfpenny, and the Post Office would not propose to increase its loss by selling the wrappers at the face value. The statement

upon that equally is a very good reason why envelopes should not be altered, nor have I any intention of doing so. I certainly have no intention of proceeding in that direction, and though I cannot pledge my successors, I suppose the same considerations would weigh with them also. I propose to make two alterations in the present practice with a view to meeting the objections of the stationery trade. The present post-cards are sold not only singly, but in uncut sheets, for the convenience of printing and distribution. I see no reason why the Post Office should supply post-cards at face value for these purposes and give special facilities for wholesale firms to obtain their stationery for nothing in this way, and consequently I propose to discontinue the practice of selling the post-cards in uncut sheets.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks: Altogether?

Free Stamping of Private Cards.

Mr. Herbert Samuel: Yes; I have made arrangements, however, to allow for the free stamping of official stamps upon any post-cards privately manufactured and which are presented for stamping, so that any stationer or stationery manufacturer who has a private order for post-cards can get them stamped if he desires with the official stamp for nothing. That would be an advantage to the trade and to the Post Office, because they would *pro tanto* be saved from supplying an equal number of post-cards. I intend to extend these facilities not only to London, but to make arrangements for the stamping in Edinburgh, Dublin, and Manchester, as well as in London. I believe that no public opinion outside, nor the Members of this Committee, will support what is an avowedly self-interested trade agitation against the conferring of an advantage upon the public which has been very long desired, and which will be of great utility. The reform will therefore be carried out on Coronation Day. At the same time I propose to place upon sale the pocket-books containing stamps which have previously been sold for the sum of 2s., but which have only contained 1s. 11½d. worth of stamps, the other halfpenny being in respect of the cost of manufacture. I propose to place in these books the full 2s worth of stamps. I am glad to say that the Government have been able to arrange for the cheapening of the manufacture of these books, and I have also made an arrangement for an increase of the advertisements contained in them, so that the cost to manufacture will be fully covered by the revenue which the books themselves contain. I anticipate a very large sale of these books now that they contain full value.

Designers of the New Stamps.

At the same time, on Coronation Day, the public will be able to obtain most of the new issue of stamps bearing the effigy of King George. Most of them have been designed by the distinguished Australian artist—Mr. Bertram McKennal—and some have been designed by a designer of great ability, Mr. Eve, and I trust the public will regard them as an improvement in appearance on the issues which have preceded them.

To be continued.

New Issues and Old.

Correspondents are desired to send early information of new issues and discoveries. All communications should be addressed direct to the Editor.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 108

French Guinea.

Issue of 1904.

As in the case of several French colonies, French Guinea used the general French Colonial postage due stamps until December, 1904, when the series specially appropriated to the colony appeared.



The design showed a Fulas woman from Futa Jallon, a district which prior to October, 1899, formed part of French Soudan; above, a curved colourless ribbon was inscribed "GUINEE FRANCAISE"; the top corners contained caducei; in the bottom corners appeared colourless tablets inscribed at left "R.F." in monogram and at right with figures of value: shaded vertical tablets at each side of the central picture were inscribed "POSTES" in outline capitals, reading upwards at left and downwards at right; on a shaded tablet below the picture appeared "TAXE" in coloured capitals.

These stamps were typographed in the French Government Printing Works in Paris, in sheets of 300, in 12 panes of 25, in 5 rows of 5, and were perforated 14 × 13½.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½.

December, 1904.	5 centimes, blue.
	10 " brown.
	15 " green.
	30 " rose.
	50 " black.
	60 " orange.
	1 franc, lilac.

Issue of 1906-8.

In 1906 a 20 centimes postage due stamp was required owing to the reduction of the letter rate to 10 centimes. A new general design for the postage due stamps of the French possessions in West Africa was then about to be brought into use, and accordingly the new value appeared in October, 1906, in the new design. This design showed the words "AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE FRANCAISE" on a curved solid tablet at top, below which was a view of a seaport town; below that again was a tablet in the centre inscribed "POSTES—CHIFFRE-TAXE—(the value in figures)—A PERCEVOIR" in four lines, on each side of which was a circle containing portraits of natives; at the bottom was a straight uncoloured tablet containing the name of the colony "GUINEE," on each side of which were solid tablets inscribed "R" at left and "F" at right.

About March, 1908, the remaining values of the series were issued.

These stamps were typographed at the French Government Printing Works in Paris, in sheets of 300, in 12 panes of 25, in 5 rows of 5, and were perforated 13½ × 14, being oblong. The name of the colony was printed at a second operation, in blue on the 10 centimes and 30 centimes, and in red on the remainder.

Reference List.

Wove paper. Perforated 13½ × 14.

March, 1908.	5 centimes, green and red on toned.
	10 " maroon and blue.
	15 " blue and red on bluish.
October, 1906.	20 " black and red on yellow.
March, 1908.	30 " red and blue on cream.
	50 " violet and red.
	60 " black and red on buff.
	1 franc, black and red on flesh.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands.

Issue of 1904.

The usual series of postage due stamps inscribed "S. THOME E PRINCIPE" was issued in January, 1904.

As before, they were typographed at the Mint in Lisbon, in sheets of 28 stamps in 7 rows of 4, and were perforated 11½.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½.

January, 1904.	5 reis, yellow-green and black.
	10 " slate "
	20 " brown "
	30 " orange "
	50 " deep brown "
	60 " pale red-brown "
	100 " mauve "
	130 " blue "
	200 " carmine "
	500 " deep lilac "

Senegal.

Issue of 1903.

The French Colony of Senegal used the general French Colonial postage due stamps until 1906. But towards the end of 1903, this colony suffered from a failure of the stock of low value stamps. The 10 centimes was the denomination of the postage due series that was lacking, and accordingly the Governor by a decree, dated December 4th, 1903, authorized the overprinting of certain quantities of the 50 centimes, 60 centimes and 1 franc, to supply the demand. These stamps were put into use on the same day as the decree was promulgated.

The surcharge consisted of the figures "10" with a thick bar below, extending across the row of stamps. This overprint was applied in black to all three values.

The following were the numbers issued:—

10 centimes on 50 centimes	3,000.
" " 60 "	3,000.
" " 1 franc,	1,000.

Reference List.

Wove paper. Imperforate. Black overprint.

December 4th, 1903.	10 centimes on 50 centimes.
	lilac.
	10 centimes on 60 centimes.
	brown on buff.
	10 centimes on 1 franc, rose on buff.

Issue of 1906.

About April, 1906, a set of postage due stamps was issued, especially for this French colony. They were in the general type for French West Africa, described



under French Guinea, but with the name "SENEGAL" inserted in the uncoloured tablet at the bottom. This was printed at a second operation in red, except on the 10 centimes and 30 centimes, in which it was in blue.

These stamps were typographed at the French Government Printing Works in Paris, in sheets of 300 in 12 panes of 25, in 5 rows of 5, and were perforated 13½ x 14.

Reference List.

Wove paper. Perforated 13½ x 14.

April, 1906.	5 centimes green and red on toned.
	10 " marone and blue.
	15 " blue and red on bluish.
	20 " black and red on yellow.
	30 " red and blue on cream.
	50 " violet and red.
	60 " black and red on buff.
	1 franc, black and red on flesh.

To be continued.

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, viz., 1½d.

New Hebrides. Fiji Stamps Overprinted.

1908-9

Watermark Multiple Crown C.A.

¼d. green	...	...	...	1	3
1d. carmine	...	...	...	0	6
1/- green and carmine	...	...	...	5	6

WATERMARK CROWN & C.A. SINGLE.

½d.	...	...	...	...	8	0
2d.	...	...	...	...	0	9
2½d.	...	...	...	...	0	8
5d.	...	...	...	...	1	8
6d.	...	...	...	...	4	0
1/-	...	...	...	...	—	—

1911

Watermark Crown & C.A. Multiple.

¼d., 1d., 2d., 2½d.	Set of four	...	2	0
A limited number of complete sets				
¼d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 5d., 6d., 1/-	per set of seven	...	15	0

New Hebrides joint control, permanent set, not overprinted, values in French currency, watermark Crown & C.A. Multiple.

5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75, 1fr.	Set of 9	...	...	...	3	6
2 fr.	...	...	...	...	2	0
5 fr.	...	...	...	...	4	8

All the above are in Mint Condition.

**W. H. PECKITT,
47, STRAND,
LONDON, W.C.**

Telephone - 3204 Gerrard.

Telegrams & Cables: "Peckitt, London."

Philately in Holland

Unnecessary Issues and Duties on Rare Stamps

BITTER passions have been stirred up by the 3c. on 1 gulden due stamps of Holland, says a contributor to *Mekeel's Weekly*. The newspapers have written sharp criticisms, and representations have been made to parliament and the Queen. The poor postal authorities are "in for it." Advance information of its issue was never given out, and the regular 3c. appeared almost simultaneously. Almost the whole issue went over into the hands of one dealer, and of course, he asks high prices. The real reason of its issue was not really speculative. The Dutch P.O. department had some few remainders of the 1 gulden 1881-87 issue, and with typical Dutch thrift, they wanted to get rid of them somehow. The quantities overprinted 3c. are as follows:—Type I., 8,053; Type II., 3,097; and Type III., 21,450, or a total of 32,600. They saw light on the 11th July, 1910, and "disappeared" in a few days. The original sheet of 1 gulden had 200 stamps, but to fit the printing forme, it had to be divided into quarter sheets of 50. A printing forme to overprint the whole sheet of 200 would have been far too expensive; in fact, the cost would have probably been more than the face value of the stamps. It will be a great surprise to some readers to know that Holland contemplated issuing official stamps. Proofs were already made in Haarlem and "sent on approval" to the authorities, but at the last moment one of the high officials decided to stop the printing.

However, a totally different sort of danger threatens the Dutch dealers and collectors. A law has been introduced in the 2nd chamber of the "General Staaten" authorizing the Customs and Postal Officers to open registered letters to ascertain whether the contents are dutiable. At present in Holland there is an entrance duty on almost everything, postage stamps having to pay 5%. Hitherto, there has been much evasion of the law through false declaration of value, but there will be a change, offenders will have to pay heavy fines or have their stamps confiscated. Senf's catalogue serves as the standard. "50% off catalogue" stamps will have to pay the 5% on full catalogue value. A whole corps of experts stands ready to make careful and accurate valuations. These Customs officers are allowed to open parcels, just as in the U.S., but up to the present, the postal laws have forbidden the opening of registered letters, therefore the new proposed law. The primary object of the new law is to get at dutiable jewellery which has managed to sneak in by registered letters. If the law fails, there will be great glee among Dutch philatelists and dealers.

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.

Colonial Colour Scheme

What it is and how it has worked out up to date

Continued from page 101

INDIA AND CONVENTION STATES.

½a. green 1a. red *2½a. blue

JAMAICA.

½d. green 3d. purple on yellow
1d. red 6d. purple
2d. grey 1s. black on green
2½d. blue 2s. purple on blue

KELANTAN.

1c. green. 8c. blue
3c. red. * 30c. red and purple

LEEWARD ISLANDS.



½d. brown 2½d. blue
½d. green 3d. purple on yellow
1d. red 5s. red and green on yellow

MALTA.



½d. red-brown 5d. sage-green
½d. green 1s. black on green
1d. red 5s. red and green on yellow
2½d. blue

MAURITIUS.

1c. grey 50c. black and purple
2c. brown 1r. black and green
3c. green 2r. 50c. red and black
6c. red on blue
8c. orange 5r. red and green on
12c. grey yellow
15c. blue 10r. red and green on
25c. black & red on yellow green

MONTserrat.

½d. green 2s. blue and purple on
1d. red blue
2d. grey 2s. 6d. red and black
2½d. blue on blue
3d. purple on yellow 5s. red and green on
6d. purple yellow
1s. black on green

* Not for Chamba or Patiala.

NATAL.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ½d. green | 2s. 6d. red and black on blue |
| 1d. red | 5s. red and green on yellow |
| 2½d. blue | 10s. red and green on green |
| 6d. purple | £1 black and purple on red |
| 1s. black on green | |
| 2s. blue and purple on blue | |

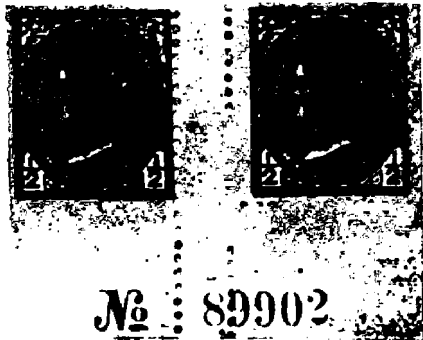
NEWFOUNDLAND.

- 1c. green
- 2c. red
- 5c. blue

NEW HEBRIDES.

Provisionals on Fiji as above.

NEW SOUTH WALES.



- ½d. green
- 1d. red
- 2½d. blue

NEW ZEALAND.

- ½d. green
- 1d. red

NORTH BORNEO.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1c. brown | 10c. blue |
| 2c. green | 24c. purple |
| 4c. red | |

NORTHERN NIGERIA.



- | | |
|------------|-------------------------------|
| ½d. green | 2s. 6d. red and black on blue |
| 1d. red | 10s. red and green on green |
| 2½d. blue | |
| 6d. purple | |

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.



IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Stamps Auctions will be continued Weekly till end JULY.

The **434th Sale** will be held

THURSDAY, JUNE 1st, at 4.15 p.m.,

Following Sales JUNE 12th and 18th.
CATALOGUES FREE.

The special attention of those unable to personally attend Stamp Auctions is drawn to the fact that Lots can be sent for their inspection prior to sale, and valuations given if desired; this obviates all possibility of dissatisfaction and is adopted by all the principal buyers.

TO VENDORS.—In order to meet the convenience of those desiring to promptly realise, and who wish to avoid the two or three months delay frequently associated with selling by auction, they are informed that arrangements have been made whereby all Lots can be included within seven days. Lots can be received weekly until the third week in July. Immediate cash advances can be made to any amount on good collections, these can be sold by private treaty if preferred. Terms for selling 10% on amount realized, with a minimum average charge of 1/6 per Lot.

All communications should be addressed to—

HARMER, ROOKE & Co.
69, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

Telephone 12296 Central.

N.B.—We have no connection with Stamp Dealers of same or similar names.

"THE POSTAGE STAMP"

HANDBOOKS

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- V. **ABYSSINIA.** By Fred. J. Melville.
- VI. **NEW HEBRIDES.** By Single CA.
- VII. **HOW TO START A PHILATELIC SOCIETY.** By Fred. J. Melville.
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- IX. **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.** By R. E. R. Dalwigk.
- X. **THE WORLD'S STAMP ERRORS.** By Miss Fitte. Part 1—The British Empire.
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½d. green 2s. 6d. red and black
 1d. red on blue
 3d. purple on yellow 4s. red and black
 4d. black and red on 10s. green and red on
 yellow green
 6d. purple ' £1 black and purple
 1s. black on green on red
 £10 blue and purple

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.



½d. green
 1d. red
 2½d. blue
 PAPUA.



½d. green
 1d. red
 2½d. blue
 QUEENSLAND.
 ½d. green
 1d. red
 RHODESIA.



½d. green 8d. black and purple
 1d. red 10d. red and purple
 2d. grey 8s. violet and green
 2½d. blue

ST. HELENA.



2½d. blue 6d. purple
 4d. black and red on 10s. red and green on
 yellow green

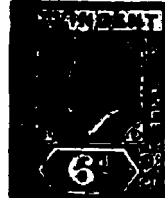
ST. KITTS-NEVIS.

½d. green 1d. red
 2½d. blue

ST. LUCIA.

½d. green 3d. purple on yellow
 1d. red 6d. purple
 2½d. blue 1s. black on green

ST. VINCENT.



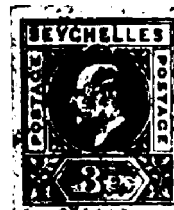
½d. green 1s. black on green
 1d. red 2s. blue and purple on
 2½d. blue blue
 3d. purple on yellow 5s. red and green on
 6d. purple yellow

SARAWAK.



2c. green
 1c. red
 10c. blue

SEYCHELLES.



3c. green 30c. purple and green
 6c. red 2r. 25c. violet and green
 15c. blue

To be continued.

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

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, 1jd.

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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.

"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, 106, Strand, London, W.C.
Lewis May & Co., 15, King William Street, Strand, W.C.
W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C.
James Rhodes, 45, Lombard Street, E.C.

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 4d. per word. Many collectors even in London have not time to hunt about for stamps, whilst others resident in the country, have not the opportunity.

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

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

Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

Birmingham, June 7th to 9th, 1911.

Since last report several meetings of the various Committees have been held and everything is now practically ready for the reception and entertainment of the delegates and other visitors.

A special souvenir stamp will be printed at the Congress by direct plate printing in two colours and lithographic impressions will also be presented to the delegates. A set of 12 special postcards will be prepared each bearing an impression of the stamp, as well as a photograph and they will be sold at 1/- the set. The Postmaster-General is very kindly providing a special postmark for all correspondence posted at the Congress and a clerk and postman will be in attendance to deal with this portion of the Congress.

The following amounts have been received since the last list was published: Mr. H. L. Hayman, £4 4s. 0d. (additional); Messrs. F. A. Bellamy, W. Pimm, Scottish P.S., South Wales P.S., £2 2s. 0d. each; Messrs. G. B. Duerst, B. Goodfellow, G. E. Petty, J. J. Knowles, D. Field, J. V. Taylor, L. L. R. Hausburg, Oxford P.S., £1 1s. 0d. each; Mrs. Lake, Messrs. H. B. Carlisle, F. T. Collier, H. Grindall, W. Jacoby, 10/6 each; Mr. R. Plant, 5/-.

Stamps in aid of the Congress have been sent by Messrs. C. MacNaughton, C. L. Bagnall, G. Johnson, H. Barnwell, C. Hahnel, J. H. Nettlefold, N. B. Wildman.

Every case has now been arranged for in the Exhibition and it should be very attractive to every one who attends. The following are only a few of the splendid exhibits:—The Earl of Crawford's, 4d. English, in thirty-five small frames; Baron A. de Worms' pence Ceylon; Mr. M. P. Castle's lithographed Trinidad; Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, 400 Sydney Views,

and many others of which a programme is in course of preparation.

E. Johnson, 308, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

Programme.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7th, 1911.

2 p.m. Exhibition Opens.

2.30 p.m. (a) First Session of Congress opened by the Chairman; (b) Report of "Philatelic Terms Committee" as appointed by the Second Philatelic Congress, to be presented by Major E. B. Evans, R.A.; (c) Direct Plate Printing in two colours, with Demonstrations.

5 p.m. Auction in aid of Congress. J. J. Darlow, Esq. (Auctioneer). Bourse opens immediately after conclusion of Auction.

8 p.m. Reception at Grand Hotel, to be followed by a Smoking Concert.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8th.

9.45 a.m. Exhibition Room and Bourse opens, and may be used as rendezvous for Delegates and Philatelists generally, remaining open till 7 p.m.

11 a.m. Second Session of Congress, (a) Report of "Forged Stamps Committee" as appointed by the Second Philatelic Congress, to be presented by Major E. B. Evans, R.A.; (b) Linking up of Societies; Discussion to be opened by C. J. Phillips, Esq.

3 p.m. Third Session of Congress, (a) Colour Question, to be opened by H. L. Hayman, Esq.; (b) Resolution for Triennial Congress to be moved by Royal Philatelic Society; (c) Election of a Permanent Congress Committee, to be moved by F. Reichenheim, Esq.

7 for 7.30 p.m. Banquet. Friends (Ladies and gentlemen) cordially invited. All Delegates will have a Complimentary Ticket (exclusive of wine) for the Banquet, and they may purchase tickets for friends at 5/- each (exclusive of wine), but no ticket can be purchased after May 26th.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9th.

Visit to Messrs. Cadbury's Model Village of Bournville. 9.45 a.m. Train leaves New Street (Midland Railway), returning from Bournville 12.14. Return Fare 1/2 First; 8d. Third.

Visit to Warwick Castle, by kind invitation of the Countess of Warwick. 2.7 p.m. Train leaves Snow Hill (G.W.R.), returning from Warwick 5.8, 6.10 or 7.15. (Trains from Warwick to London 6.0, 8.5 p.m.). Special Return Fare, 4/5 First; 2/4 Third.

Ladies are invited to both of these Excursions.

Delegates wishing to join the Excursions must send application for Tickets—accompanied by cash for Railway Ticket—not later than May 26th.

List of Societies Represented at the Congress and names of their Delegates.

The Royal Philatelic Society, Baron Anthony de Worms, Messrs. M. P. Castle, T. W. Hall, L. L. R. Hausburg, Bath Philatelic Society, Messrs. W. G. Olds, B. D. Pope, Birmingham Philatelic Society, Messrs. F. T. Collier, H. Grindall, B. B. Tilley, W. F. Wadams, Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society, Mr. H. Alsop, Chums Society of Stamp Collectors Mr. L. S. Goldsmith, City of London Philatelic Society, Messrs. J. R. Burton, H. W. Westcott, E. R. Woodward, Derby Philatelic Society, Messrs. W. H. M. Marsden, F. H. Frere, Fiscal Philatelic Society, Messrs. P. J. Evans, A. B. Iay, Herts Philatelic Society, Major E. B. Evans; Messrs. W. G. Cool, H. A. Slade, C. R. Sutherland, Huddersfield Philatelic Society, Messrs. G. Thorp, C. H. Greenwood, Hull and East Riding Philatelic Society, Messrs. R. W. Dewing, H. Immenkamp, International Philatelic Union, Messrs.

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1848, 1ed, Octagonal, no die, number, a
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 1857, 3d, on orange, *mint* 35/-
 1886, Govt. Parcels, 1d, lilac, *mint block*
of 4 60/-
 1901, I.R. Official, 1/- green & red, Q.H.
mint 80/-
 1858, 1d, plate 112, *mint* 4/-

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 Gambia, Mult, 3d, superb block of 4 ... 2 9
 Do., 2/- superb very rare ... 8 0
 Gibraltar, Single CA, 4/- mint ... 4 6
 Gold Coast, 1884, 2/- yellow-brown mint 5 0
 Mauritius, 1902, 1 rupee, superb ... 2 3
 Natal, King, Mult, 1/-, mint, very rare 8 6
 St. Helena, 1903, 1, 2, 6, 1/-, 2/-, all superb 4 6
 Do., 1908, 2d, 4, 6, mint ... 15 0
 St. Vincent, Single CA, 1/-, mint ... 6 0
 Do., Single CA, 5/-, mint ... 5 6
 Sierra Leone, Single CA, 1/10, (10) mt. 1/- 17 0
 B.C.A., Single wmk., 2/6, mint ... 4 0
 Do., Do., 10/-, superb used 17 0
 Cayman Is., 1907, 5/-, mint ... 16 0
 E.A. and Uganda, Ord., 1 & 2r, mint 5 9
 Do., Chalky, 1 & 2r, mint 4 6
 Do., Ord., 5r, superb ... 12 0
 Gambia, Single CA, 1/6, 2/6, & 3/- mt. 10 0

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 gether with 15 full page plates, besides
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 Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, Messrs.
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 Liverpool Philatelic Society, Messrs. J.
 Hughes, J. H. M. Savage. Liverpool
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 Society, Messrs. G. B. Duerst, J. Stelfox
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 J. Steele Higgins, Junr., J. Taylor. North-
 ampton Philatelic Society, Messrs. Hum-
 phrey Bennett, W. Nicola. North of
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 Cochrane, E. P. Crowther, M. H. Horsley.
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 Literature Society, Messrs. H. Clark,
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 India, Messrs. Wilnot Corfield, B. Gordon
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 field Philatelic Society, Messrs. C. F.
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 Monmouthshire Philatelic Society, Messrs.
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 .. 14 att. blue, scarce ... each 0 8
 .. 28 choc. and blue, scarce ... 1 0
 1905, 1 att. on 14 att. or 2 att. on 28 att. ... 0 4
 1906, 5 att. rose 0 3
 1907, 1 att. on 24 att. 0 1
 1908, (Aug.) 4 att. on 5 att. 0 4
 .. (Oct.) 2 att. on 24 att. 0 1
 9 att. on 10 att. scarce ... 0 6
 .. Jubilee Issue, 4 att. on 5 att. ... 0 6
 8 att., now rare ... 5 6
 18 att. 0 10
 1909, 3 sat. on 3 att. green or 6 sat. on
 5 att. red 1 6
 .. 14 sat. on 14 att. blue, rare ... 1 9

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FOR SALE!

Breaking a very fine collection of British Col-
 onials (African, West Indies & North Ameri-
 can), the prices of which will enable you to
 fill many blank spaces, also proving to you
 how extremely moderate my charges are.
 Selections and Price List sent with pleasure.

B. LEVATINO, Mayfield Avenue,
 Chiswick, London, W.

To Beginners. British Colonials and For-
 eign Stamps, unused and used, 1d. each.
 Packets King's Heads 25 for 9d. References.
 —K. Foster, 25, Grenville Place, Brighton.

Get this Wonderful Packet on Approval To-day.

Just drop a postcard and I will send on approval per return post no less than 500 different
 stamps, every one clean, perfect, and guaranteed genuine. Look it through at your
 leisure and see if you can find 100 stamps you want, if so, remit 1/6 for them and return the
 rest. If not, return the 500 and the transaction is concluded. By this method you can increase
 your collection at the smallest possible cost in a satisfactory manner, and be free from that
 feeling of being under any obligation attached to "Free Gift" offers. You will also avoid
 duplicates. Think it over to-day. 500 Colonials on similar terms, any 100 6/9.

H. McCRAIGHT, 29, Keith Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.

Stamps purchased at reasonable prices.

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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	3	0 0	1	17 6	1	15 0
Quarter Pages	1	2 0	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	4	0	8	6	7	0	6	6
Inches	1	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.

THE WORK OF THE POST OFFICE (see page 124)



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

No. 11. Vol. 8
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10 JUNE, 1911.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Philatelic Advertisement.



THE *London Philatelist* has a timely warning on the subject of "over-doing it" in its editorial for May. There can be no question in the minds of all who have the interests of Philately at heart, that the spread of popular knowledge and understanding of the subject makes for the stability of the science. Therefore, although our contemporary considers that

the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Evening News*, in devoting a weekly article to stamp collecting, have gone "an astounding length," it must be obvious to all who have given any consideration to our modern *modus vivendi* that it is the most natural development of the increasing popularity of stamp collecting.

It is well, too, that the public philatelic functions, particularly exhibitions, should have the widest possible publicity, but it is not desirable that publicity should be gained by the trivial or the ridiculous in our pursuit. Says our contemporary:—

"It seems, therefore, that Philately has caught the eye of the public as representing a pursuit that is alike of a permanent and interesting nature. This is a valuable foundation for the future of Philately and we should do nothing that may weaken this appreciation. No truer saying was ever uttered than that of our neighbours across the Channel that *C'est le ridicule qui tue*. We should be careful, therefore, in communications to the press—philatelic or public—to avoid giving small details that to the outsider would appear absurd. This applies especially to Congresses where many things are discussed that are best 'left severely alone' in the official minutes."

Those "Small Details."

The *London Philatelist* occupies a very distinguished position in the periodical press of Philately; it has from time to time given forth valuable editorial pronouncements on matters of serious import to our pursuit. Its high standing makes it a difficult matter for such a journal to particularise individual instances of the points at issue, but in the present case I rather think our contemporary might without offence have pointed out some of those details which to the outsider appear ridiculous, and so harm the cult. There are some aspects of collecting which no wise philatelist would attempt to discuss with the philistine, and on the other hand no really wise philistine would attempt to pass adverse judgment on our pastime without making careful inquiry into its whys and wherefores, and the methods upon which we base our operations.

Festina lente.

It may be that some aspects of the approaching Congress have been in the mind of the writer of the article in our contemporary, for he goes on:—

"The same caution is also even more desirable in making representations to the postal authorities, who should only be approached when there is something of a definite or pressing nature that requires their consideration. The tendency of Congresses in general is to indulge in a vast amount of oratory, to condense it into a vigorous resolution, to hurl it at some official department, and to leave that body to do the rest! There are, however, as past experience clearly demonstrates, many slips between the academic passing of a resolution and its adoption by an official department. We do not think, in a Philatelic Congress for example, that any resolution inviting official action should be acted upon until it had been approved at a subsequent Congress. The interval would generally be found to mellow the original wisdom, nor fortunately are the problems of the philatelic world of the imperious or pressing nature that brooks no delay."

No Hurry!

Some of the enthusiasts of the Congress may consider that these well-deliberated remarks of the *London Philatelist* are the outcome of an out-of-date school, "blind and impenitent in their ancient courses" as Mr. Balfour said the other day; but in the main the paragraph I have just quoted is as true a warning as it is a necessary one. There is no great hurry to decide "once and for all" on the things that matter in Philately, and the Congress which lets itself in for hastily settled resolutions would certainly be providing scope for the scoffer.

To Benefit Philately.

In quoting so much of the article, I should be omitting a very important part did I leave out the peroration:—

"One of the greatest dangers of the 'philatelic advertisement' of to-day, is that the publicity is frequently personal rather than philatelic. The collector, or the speculator, or the writer, or the firm of dealers, or the Society, is desirous of 'the puff friendly,' and gains it through the guise of Philately. The tendency has increased rapidly in the twentieth century, and is not one that is calculated to permanently benefit stamp collecting. We hope that the result of the Birmingham Congress may demonstrate that 'none were for the party and all were for the State,' and that the cause we should all have at heart—the advancement of the future of Philately—may be prospered accordingly."

This pious wish will no doubt be subscribed to, and its moral acted upon by the majority of the delegates, and I should not presume to add one whit to it, but that it has seemed from the experience of the past Congresses to be desirable that all should have confidence in their fellow-delegates, and believe that they are for State rather than for Party. Let us admit that the critics when they criticise, are as much desirous of serving the best interests of the State as those who go to Birmingham and sit with their arms folded, but otherwise lie low and say nothing. A question can scarcely be considered to have been thoroughly discussed until it is has been discussed from both sides and if Mr. Pro will give serious attention to Mr. Con and *vice versa*, without feeling that either is in opposition for any other cause than to arrive at the best solution of a problem, the Congress will achieve results of permanent and increasing value to Philately at large.

Coronation Day Stamps.

A correspondent of *The Evening News* puts the following very pertinent question:—

Sir,—In the House the P.M.G. has made the announcement that the public would be able to purchase the new issue of stamps (King George V.) on Coronation Day.

But instructions have been issued that on Coronation Day post offices will open as on Good Friday and Christmas Day, which means that West Strand (always open), Fleet Street (8 a.m. to midnight), and Roman Bath Street, E.C. (always open) will be the only offices open for the whole of London.

. Civis.

The Stamps Without a Name.

There is a distinctly patriotic touch about the following letter to the Editor of *The Daily Mail*, at

the same time it is rather suggestive of the song in *H.M.S. Pinafore*, though Russians and Prussians are omitted from the list. Britons never, never shall be slaves—we know—but we little thought of 'em as immortals:—

Sir,—The correspondence on the above subject is very sad, though rather amusing. It seems to show that we are losing our national characteristics, and that at last we are sinking into the depths of meekness and humility.

In country villages one often sees now many modern "villas," and each one has its name nicely painted on the gate posts. This certainly is a very desirable custom. How could one otherwise differentiate between "Rose Mount" and "Yew Lodge?" But does the squire carve the name on the gates of his manor house, or the lord on the gates of his castle? Certainly not. It is for the unimportant to advertise themselves; the great may rest content in their greatness.

And so in like manner let Frenchmen and Dutchmen, Spaniards, Italians, and other foreigners print clearly upon their stamps the name of the country by which they are issued, but let ours be published, as ever, without apology or explanation. What is good enough for us is good enough for them.

Let the Yankee and the German seek immortality on a postage stamp. But we will sing with our Poet Laureate:—

"Raise monuments to perishable stuff,
Gods for themselves are monuments enough!"

Bradford.

ARNOLD BRIGGS

How Stamps are Faked.

As Philatelists know, stamps are frequently forged, says the *Manchester Evening News*. Ordinary perforated stamps with exceptionally wide margins have their perforations trimmed off, and such stamps are offered as rare unperforated specimens. Ordinary perforated stamps with wide margins are perforated with the rare perforations. This is frequently done by means of an ordinary handpunch. By chemical means the colour is changed. Thus the 10r. blue of Brazil is changed into the much rarer 10r. black. Stamps which have been cancelled with pen and ink have their cancellation marks removed by chemical means, and these stamps are then sold as unused. False watermarks are sometimes made by printing the stamps with wood-cuts, using a certain kind of oil; or they are made by pressing the design of the watermarks on the stamp, and then removing a portion of the paper by rubbing with pumice-stone.

Our Postage Stamps.

Writing to the *Daily Chronicle*, Mr. A. Little, of Nottingham, says:—"I read once again the oft-repeated disparagement of our British postage stamps. I would like to know why every opportunity is taken to dub our stamps 'amongst the worst in the world.' I have heard the American stamp held up as a model for us to imitate. My experience of this stamp does not enable me to support that advocacy. Our stamps are made of a superior paper to the American ones, and are adhesive as they claim to be. We can affix our stamps to paper without any difficulty, which cannot be said of American stamps. Their gum is thick and useless. I ask anyone to examine their American correspondence and to note how easily the stamps may be removed from the envelopes."

THE COLONIAL COLOUR SCHEME

What it is and how it has worked out up to date

Continued from page 118

SIERRA LEONE.



- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ½d. green | 5d. purple and green |
| 1d. red | 6d. purple |
| 1½d. orange | 1s. black on green |
| 2d. grey | 2s. blue and purple on blue |
| 2½d. blue | 5s. red and green on yellow |
| 3d. purple on yellow | |
| 4d. black and red on yellow | |

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

- | |
|-----------|
| ½d. green |
| 1d. red |
| 2½d. blue |

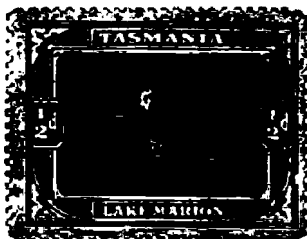
SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ½d. green | 1s. black on green. |
| 1d. red | 2s. 6d. red and black on blue |
| 2d. grey | 5s. red and green on yellow |
| 2½d. blue | 10s. red and green on green |
| 3d. purple on yellow | £1 black and purple on red |
| 4d. black and red on yellow | |
| 6d. purple | |

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

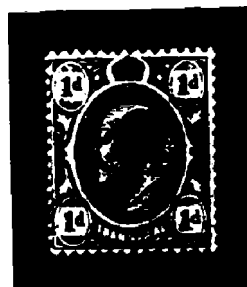
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1c. green | 30c. yellow and purple |
| 3c. red | 45c. black on green |
| 5c. orange | \$1 red and black on blue |
| 8c. blue | \$2 red and green on yellow |
| 10c. purple on yellow | |
| 21c. purple | \$5 red and green on green |

TASMANIA.



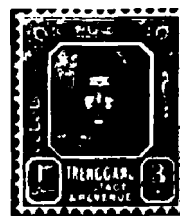
- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| ½d. green | 1d. red |
| 2½d. blue | |

TRANSVAAL.



- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| ½d. green | 1d. red |
| 2½d. blue | |

TRENGGANU.



- | | |
|------------|---------------------------|
| 1c. green | 10c. purple on yellow |
| 3c. red | 20c. lilac |
| 4c. orange | 50c. black on green |
| 5c. grey | \$1 red and black on blue |
| 8c. blue | |

TRINIDAD.



½d. green	4d. black and red on yellow
1d. red	6d. purple
2½d. blue	1s. black on green

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.



½d. brown	2½d. blue
¼d. green	3d. purple on yellow
1d. red	4d. red on yellow
2d. grey	6d. purple

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

2½d. blue

VICTORIA.

½d. green	1d. red
	2½d. blue

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

½d. green	2½d. blue
1d. red	6d. purple

ZANZIBAR.

1c. grey	6c. red
3c. green	15c. blue

The Work of the British Post Office

The Postmaster-General's Forecast of New Reforms

Continued from page 118.

Surface-Printing Contrasted with Line-Engraved Stamps.

At the same time, I think it should be pointed out that in this country to some extent we sacrifice appearance in stamps, as in so many other things, to utility. Our stamps in some respects present rather a less satisfactory appearance than the stamps, for example, of the United States of America, not on account so much of inferiority of design as of the process in printing which is here used. We use the process called surface-printing, and the reason for that is that the other process, which gives a somewhat handsomer appearance to the stamp, the process of printing by engraving, is open to objection on the ground that the stamp, which is cancelled by writing across it, as our revenue stamps are, can in some cases be cleaned and used by fraudulent persons a second time. In the United States postage stamps are not used for revenue, and therefore they are able to employ the process of engraving for the production of their postage stamps. Here our stamps up to the denomination of half-a-crown are used for revenue purposes and it is essential, therefore, so far as the present development of technical art is extended, that these stamps should be printed by the surface-printing process, which does not allow quite so good an appearance. I hope that will be taken into account by members of the public when they criticise, as no doubt they will, the new stamps, which will shortly be before them.

The Identification of British Stamps.

For the first time, I have provided in this issue that the value of the stamp shall appear on every stamp, both in words and in figures, but I have been unable to adopt the suggestion that the name of the country should appear upon the stamps on account of the difficulty of knowing what the name of the country is. Clearly we cannot put upon our stamps "England," for since the annexation by Scotland that is obviously out of the question. Nor could we place "Great Britain," for Ireland then would be excluded. Nor could we put upon our stamps "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," for, in the first place, that would be an inscription so long that it would occupy a very great deal of the small space available, and in the second place it would exclude the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, which are part of the country for postal services, but are technically not part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and whose feelings no doubt would be much hurt if they were excluded from the designation upon the postage stamps which they use. Consequently, I have adhered to the previous custom of leaving the stamps anonymous, so to speak. After all, this country was the first country in the world to have postage stamps, and perhaps it is not unduly arrogant that our stamps should remain anonymous amongst those of the other countries of the world, believing, as I think we are entitled

to, that they are sufficiently identified by the effigy of the Sovereign which appears upon them and by the language of the inscription.

Improvements in Perforation.

I propose, on the occasion of the new issue of stamps and letter-cards to improve the perforation both on the stamps and the letter-cards in respect to which there has been in the past some complaint. When the pressure of work owing to the production of the new issue is over, I propose also to place upon sale postage stamps in the form of rolls, instead of only in the form of sheets, for the convenience of persons who use automatic machines in their offices and elsewhere, and also, I believe, very likely in private houses in many cases the rolls might be found more convenient for use. A few months ago I announced in the House of Commons that if there was any demand for the facility from Chambers of Commerce and Chambers of Trade, I should be glad to make arrangements for the supplying for $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each of certificates of the posting of letters. There are many persons who do not wish to go to the expense of registering a letter at a cost of 2d., which insures for them special care in its handling and compensation in case of loss, but who desire to be able to have in their possession some proof that they had posted a letter to a particular person which might be produced in the event of a dispute. In several trades that facility is much desired. I have received many representations from Chambers of Commerce and Chambers of Trade to the effect that this facility would be found of great use, and I propose, therefore, in the near future to place upon sale in post offices these certificates of posting, which anyone can obtain on handing the letter to the clerk and placing an adhesive $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp on a form which will be supplied to him. It should be understood, however, that this is not an alternative to registration, and that any one who desires special care to be taken of his letter or compensation in the event of its loss will still need to have that letter registered at the existing fee of 2d.

The Apportioning of Foreign Postal Rates.

There is another change which I propose to effect very shortly. The rates charged for foreign parcel post have been in my opinion somewhat too high. Our foreign parcel post is now an agency of very great importance. We export every year through the parcel post over £5,000,000 worth of goods, and the amount exported has very rapidly increased. In the last seven years it has increased by 60 per cent., while at the same time Tariff Reformers will rejoice to hear that there has been an exceedingly small increase in imports by parcel post. This great increase has been effected in spite of the somewhat high rates which are charged, many of which are rather higher than those charged by our great trade competitor, Germany. We are all anxious, so far as it is possible within the province of each of us, to do what we can to assist our merchants in the expansion of national trade, and I feel sure a reduction in the foreign parcel post rate would be generally welcomed. I should explain that, unlike the postage on a letter, which is a fixed sum carrying a letter any distance for 1d. or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. as the case may be, the whole of which is received by the country in which the letter is posted, the parcel post rate is a composite rate made up of separate sums, each sum being in respect of the service rendered by the country which handles the parcel in the course of its passage. For

instance, if a parcel were going from here to Italy overland there would be a charge for the cost of handling in England, a charge for the sea postage, and a charge in respect of the countries through which it passes on its way. Each administration is entitled to its share of the postage rate charged on each parcel. Consequently the rates which are under my control here are merely the rates charged for the handling of parcels in this country, both parcels despatched from here and received here. The present English portion of the foreign parcel post rate is 5d. for a parcel up to 3 lb., 10d. up to 7 lb., and 1s. 3d. up to 11 lb. There are variations in particular cases, but as a rule these are the charges. I propose a reduction of about 20 per cent. in these rates, which will enable a very appreciable reduction to be made all round in the great majority of our foreign parcel post rates. It will involve a present loss to the Revenue of about £19,000 a year, but I feel confident that that sum will very soon be recouped by the growth of business which may be expected to ensue.

Acceleration of American Mails.

I received some time ago a deputation of Members from Ireland, representing both parties in this House—Nationalists and Unionists—urging the acceleration of the mails between London and Queenstown in order to promote, so far as possible, the use of that route for mails to America. It is a remarkable thing that, so rapid and so uniform is now the speed of the great vessels which carry the mails across the Atlantic, we have to make our new arrangements no longer on the basis of days, but on the basis of hours, and it is a matter of real importance that the mails should be a couple of hours earlier in Queenstown than they have been previously. I have been able to effect that acceleration. The mails now arrive at Queenstown two hours earlier on Sunday morning than before, with the result that the "Lusitania" and the "Mauretania" are usually able to deliver their mails in New York on Thursday evening in time to catch the night-mail from New York, and the acceleration, which we have effected at this end, of two hours has enabled an acceleration of very often twelve hours in the delivery of the mails on the American side. I have no control over the ports of call of the ships which come from the United States to this country, but I did make representations to the Cunard Company, and they were good enough to arrange that all the packet-boats coming from New York to this country should, with the exception of the "Lusitania" and the "Mauretania," resume the call at Queenstown, which they had previously dropped, and the effect of that has been that the mails for Ireland have been very considerably accelerated in respect of these vessels, except the two ships I have mentioned.

Imperial Penny Postage.

The only other point, I think, which it is necessary to mention in respect to postal facilities is that a few days ago, on 1st May, I had the pleasure of receiving and sending messages of congratulation from and to the Postmaster-General of Australia on the coming into operation of the penny postage rate from Australia to the United Kingdom, and the Committee will be glad to know that the adoption of that rate by Australia now completes the whole system throughout the Empire of Imperial penny postage, with the exception of a very few small and unimportant island possessions in the Pacific.

Cable Rates.

During the last year I have been giving the closest attention to the character and to the cost of our cable communication. Situated as this country is, with commercial interests in every quarter of the globe, with a greater foreign trade than any other nation, with our ships on every sea equalling in their number the ships of all the rest of the world put together, and with an Empire covering one-fifth of the whole of the land surface of the earth, the speed and accessibility of our telegraphic communications throughout the world must always be a matter of profound national importance. And whoever holds the office of Postmaster-General must necessarily give to these considerations a foremost place in his thought. The question of the rates charged for cablegrams is so important that both my predecessor, the President of the Board of Trade, and myself have felt that they could not be left permanently to the uncontrolled discretion of the Cable Companies. At the same time he felt, and I feel, that the legitimate interests of the companies and of their shareholders should be safeguarded, seeing that these companies have provided a large amount of capital, often at great risk, and have built up what is a highly efficient service, of which England is the centre, and which is of great National and Imperial value. In view of these considerations, I have adopted the policy that control over rates should be secured by means of the licenses which are required by the cable companies for landing their cables on our shores. These licenses are granted for limited periods. They come up for renewal from time to time, and I have adopted the policy that from this time forth these licenses shall contain a clause to the effect that if, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, the rates are excessive, objection may be made to them, and that, if the company disagrees and regards its rates as reasonable in view of the interests of the shareholders and of the circumstances of the case, any difference between the company and the Government should be referred to the arbitration of an impartial tribunal to be specified in the agreement. I think the Committee will probably realise that this is a very important departure from the existing arrangement which may be of great value in future. I anticipate, however, that as a matter of fact, as far as we can at present foresee, these new powers will be of great use. I have found very great willingness on the part of the cable companies to adopt suggestions made to them by the Post Office, and I think they deserve great credit for the response they have made. Particularly in the one direction they have consented to effect a large reduction in the rates charged for plain language telegrams, that is to say telegrams which are not in code, or of an urgent character, and which may be deferred in transmission for a period of not more than twenty-four hours.

The Archbishop's Cable.

Code telegrams already come out at no very excessive rates, for a good many words may be expressed in a short phrase. Codes may be of various kinds. I remember hearing of an Archbishop who was travelling abroad and, wishing to communicate with a friend, sent him a cablegram containing only five words: "John, Epistle III., 13-14." His friend to whom the cable was addressed looked up the text to which reference was made and found these words:

"I had many things to write, but I will not with ink and pen write unto thee:

"But I trust I shall shortly see thee, and we shall speak face to face. Peace be to thee. Our friends salute thee. Greet the friends by name."

I think the Committee will agree that this ecclesiastical code, which condensed so much for the payment of five words in a cablegram, is a most remarkable instance of ingenuity in this regard. But the commercial codes are capable of still greater compression than the ecclesiastical code. I have seen a cablegram containing only two words, the translation of the two words being:—

"Have bought ex-dividend Hull Corporation Stock (First Issue) £1,000 nominal amount at par. Have cancelled purchase of Glasgow irredeemable stock."

By the manufacture of artificial words each two letters of which have a special significance, it is possible to arrive at a result so remarkable as that.

Private Messages by Cable.

There are many people who are not able to use codes, and they are to be enabled to get a considerable reduction on the rates charged for cable communications. Friends travelling abroad are put to very great expense, if they are at a distance, in sending messages of any length. These cablegrams are frequently not of a character so urgent that any serious inconvenience would be caused if they were placed behind messages of an urgent character. I have been negotiating with all the cable companies of importance having quarters in London—both Atlantic and Eastern companies—and they have agreed to reduce by 50 per cent. the charges for cablegrams in plain language which will be liable to delay not exceeding twenty-four hours. This reform would have been carried out before now were it not that certain difficulties were raised by the French Government, which under the Convention is interested in the matter, but negotiations are proceeding with that Government, and a conference is to be held in Paris in a few days, when I hope a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at, so as to secure what will be a very great advantage to the public at large. Arrangements are also being made for an accelerated telegraphic service between here and the Continent by the greater use of quadruplex and other appliances. New cables will be laid where required.

The Growth of Wireless Telegraphy.

The past year has seen a continuous and rapid expansion in the use of wireless telegraphy. The Committee is aware that my right hon. friend (Mr. Sydney Buxton), when Postmaster-General, purchased the stations round our coasts belonging to the Marconi company, and they are now being worked by the Post Office. That purchase is found to have been a very wise and far-seeing one. The traffic is great, and it is increasing. During the year the number of ships fitted with wireless apparatus has more than doubled. A year ago there were 130, and the number is now 290. Many of the smaller passenger ships and cargo boats are now being fitted with wireless apparatus. During the last few months the number of telegrams received show an increase of 60 per cent. compared with the corresponding figures a year ago. I said a year ago that there would be the removal of certain stations to more convenient points, and that improvements would be effected in other directions. These alterations are now being carried out, and I propose to set up a new station at Newcastle-on-Tyne to deal with the great traffic of the North Sea, and another at Valentia to deal with the increasing traffic of the South-West of Ireland.

Telegraphy and Crime.

It is rather a remarkable coincidence that wireless telegraphy has been brought prominently before the notice of the great mass of the population by the experience in the sensational murder case in which Dr. Crippen figured. It is a coincidence, because in the early days of telegraphy by wires precisely the same thing occurred. Little interest was taken in electric telegraphy when it was first established. It was regarded as little more than a scientific toy until a murder was committed at Slough, and the murderer, who was identified, escaped by train. The Great Western Railway Company not very long before had introduced the electric telegraph. An experimental telegraph line had been set up along the great Western Railway, and a telegram was despatched to London, with the result that the murderer was arrested as he left the railway carriage at Paddington. From that time forth the public took a real interest in electric telegraphy, and what had previously been regarded as little more than a scientific toy rapidly attained the position of an instrument of general utility. I thought the Committee might be interested in that as shewing the remarkably close parallel which occurred in the course of last year in regard to wireless telegraphy.

An interesting feature of the year so far as the telephone is concerned has been the laying of a submarine cable between England and France of a new type. It is to be worked on what the engineers call conduction coils, the effect of which is to greatly increase the power of transmission of a cable. I have spoken of the old and new cables between this country and Paris. The effect of the proposed alterations will be to extend considerably the range of telephonic communications between England and the different parts of the Continent. I mention this because I think the engineers of the Post Office are entitled to much credit for having devised and elaborated what is a new departure in the science of submarine telephony. I am awaiting the construction of land lines on the Continent to communicate with this cable, and also the laying of a French cable which the French Government have undertaken to lay. When these additional facilities are available and ready to cope with the increased work which may be anticipated, I shall be able to reduce by 50 per cent. the charges for telephonic communication between this country and France, which, I am sure, will be very satisfactory to the commercial community.

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.
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The above summaries of the more interesting items sent out from January to June will only substantiate the claim I make for my New Issue Service as being prompt and efficient.

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Postage Due Stamps of the World

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 115

Upper Senegal and Niger.

Issue of 1906-7.

The newly-made territory of Upper Senegal and Niger was accorded the usual series of postage and postage due stamps. They were issued late in 1906 and early in 1907. In Paris they were available as early as September, 1906. The 20 centimes was the first of the postage due set to appear.



These stamps are exactly the same as those previously described under French Guinea and Senegal, but are inscribed "HT SENEGAL-NIGER" in blue on the 10 centimes and in red on the others.

Reference List.

Wove paper. Perforated 13½ × 14.

5 centimes, green and red on toned.
10 " marone and blue.
15 " blue and red on bluish.
20 " black and red on yellow.
50 " violet and red.
60 " black and red on buff.
1 franc, black and red on flesh.

Mauritania.

Issue of 1906.

Provisional postage due stamps were issued in the newly created French possession of Mauritania, pending the arrival of the permanent set. They were authorised by a letter of the Governor-General of French West Africa, dated August 30th, 1906, an extract from which I take from *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* :—

"As for the unpaid letter stamps, of which there are none in Mauritania, it will be preferable for the moment to replace these by ordinary stamps. These should be overprinted with the handstamp T, which will suffice to distinguish them from stamps placed on the letter by the sender."

The 5 centimes, 10 centimes and 20 centimes of the ordinary postage stamps only were originally chronicled with this overprint, in blue on the 10 centimes and in carmine on the other values, but *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* of September 11th, 1909, records several other values overprinted in "blue or black."

The authority for making these provisionals was withdrawn by another letter from the Governor-General, dated December 4th, 1906 :—

"In my letter No. 2259, dated the 30th August last, I instructed you in the absence of the necessary postage due stamps to use ordinary postage stamps, overprinted T

"Will you kindly give the necessary instructions to the various postal officials established in our territory to the effect that the order conveyed in my somewhat hurried letter is to be cancelled.

"The mark T, followed by an indication of the amount to pay, will in future be stamped on the covers of insufficiently paid letters: this order is to have effect only until the regular postage due stamps requisitioned by the Department are supplied.

"(Signed) MONTANE."

Reference List.

Wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½.
Blue or black overprint.

September, 1906.	5 centimes,	green and red.
	10 "	rose and blue.
	20 "	black and red on bluish.
	25 "	blue and red.
	30 "	chocolate and red on flesh.
	50 "	deep violet and red.
	1 franc,	black and red on azure.

Issue of 1906-7.

The usual set of postage due stamps in the French West Africa design appeared late in 1906 and early in 1907. No further description appears necessary.

Reference List.

Wove paper. Perforated 13½ × 14.

	5 centimes,	green and red on toned.
	10 "	marone and blue.
	15 "	blue and red on bluish.
	20 "	black and red on yellow.
	30 "	red and blue on cream.
	40 "	violet and red.
	60 "	black and red on buff.
	1 franc,	black and red on flesh.

Benin.

Issue of 1894.

As was done in many French Colonies in accordance with recommendations from Paris, the general French Colonial stamps used in Benin were ear-marked by a special overprint of the name of the colony "BENIN" in large block capitals in black. Four of the postage due stamps were treated thus. The overprint was handstamped, and may be found horizontal or vertical (reading upwards or downwards); the 30 centimes is known with inverted overprint.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Imperforate. Black overprint.

	5 centimes,	black.
	10 "	"
	20 "	"
	30 "	Inverted overprint.

The colony of Benin is now included in the French Colony of Dahomey.

To be continued.

New Hebrides on Fiji,

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ANGOLA, AZORES, MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY and PORTUGUESE INDIA overprinted "Republica."

PERSIA, 1911 issue, boy Shah,

And many others, for details and prices of which see the June issue of our Monthly List, a copy of which will be sent post free on request. "Notes and News" in our June list contain some very interesting items not before published, the subscription to this list is only 6d. per annum to cover the cost of postage.

Is your Album a "Paragon" or only an imitation.

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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.

Honduras.—(Vol. VII. p. 223).—We are to have official stamps from this Republic again. *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 1 centavo and the 10 centavos of the new 1911 issue overprinted "Official" in bright red. The history of the Honduras official stamps is little known; two sets appeared under the Seebeck régime, the 1891 issue being something of a mystery as it was not chronicled in the philatelic press until some years afterwards. Apparently these two series were not appreciated, as Mr. Seebeck produced no more, and no further issues were heard of until 1908, when the 1898 series of ordinary postage stamps was recorded overprinted "OFFICIAL" nearly ten years after they had presumably been in use. If this paragraph should meet the eye of any collector who could tell us anything about the official stamps of Honduras we should be glad to hear from him.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

White wove paper. Perforated 14. Red overprint.

April, 1911. 1 centavo violet.
10 centavos blue.

Macao.—(Vol. VII. p. 86).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* informs us that the $\frac{1}{2}$ "reis" ("avo" must be meant) with portrait of King Carlos was issued on the 21st April last, overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red.

White wove paper. Perforated 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. Red overprint.

April 21st, 1911. $\frac{1}{2}$ avo, grey and black.

Morocco (French P.O.)—(Vol. VII. p. 38).—According to *Le Bulletin Philatélique* the current set is to be overprinted both in French and Arabic. As long ago as last October we reported that Arabic overprints were to be substituted for the present ones.

Morocco (German P.O.)—(Vol. VIII. p. 111).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us several more values with the "Marokko" overprint, and point out that some of the denominations with the "Marocco" overprint, which were only recently issued on the watermarked paper, are likely to be good things.

Wove paper watermarked Losenges. Perforated 14. Black overprint.

May, 1911. 30 centimos on 25 pfennig orange and black on yellow.
50 centimos on 40 pfennig carmine and black.
1 peseta 25 centimos on 1 mark carmine.
2 pesetas 50 centimos on 2 marks blue.
6 pesetas 25 centimos on 5 marks black and lake.



Papua.—(Vol. VIII. p. 32).—*The Australian Stamp Journal* informs us that unicoloured 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 4d, 6d, and 1/- stamps have been despatched from Melbourne and will be issued on the exhaustion of the stocks of the bi-coloured stamps. Like the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. already chronicled, and the

2d. which has probably appeared by now, they are surface-printed.

Tunis—(Vol. III. p. 70). Owing to the reduction of the letter-rate between Tunis and France to 10 centimes the 15 centimes value is now little required, and the stock of the current 15 centimes stamps shewing a team ploughing has been overprinted "10" in black with four bars striking out the original value. We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. for a copy. These stamps are printed in sheets of 150 stamps in 6 panes of 25 in 5 rows of 5: the margin bears "P 301 12," but what this signifies, we do not know.

The copy sent us has attached to it a piece of marginal paper bearing the *millésime* 9.

Wove paper. Perforated 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 14. Black overprint.

May, 1911. 10 centimes on 15 centimes bright lilac on toned.



Turks and Caicos Islands.—(Vol. VII. p. 235).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co have kindly sent us a copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d stamp in the "Melocactus" design printed in vermilion instead of rosy mauve.

White wove paper watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple).
Perforated 14.

May, 1911. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. vermilion.



United States.—(Vol. VIII. p. 19).—*The Philatelic Gazette* adds the 15 cents to the list of stamps on the new paper watermarked single-lined U.S.P.S. There remains now but the 50 cents and 1 dollar to complete the set, as the 13 cents is not likely to appear on the new paper, there being now no use for this denomination.

White wove paper watermarked U.S.P.S. (single-lined). Perforated 12.
March, 1911. 15 cents ultramarine.

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, *via*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

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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.

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

HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting for the Session 1910-11 was held at No. 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, May 16th, 1911, at 6.30 p.m. Present:—Messrs. Franz Reichenheim, H. L. Hayman, T. H. Harvey, Baron A. de Worms, Messrs. R. Frenzel, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, F. Read, A. H. Harris, E. W. Arnold, J. C. Sidebotham, W. T. Standen, A. J. Warren, A. G. Wane, C. R. Sutherland, W. B. Edwards, C. L. Harte Lovelace, R. H. Newton, D. Thomson, and H. A. Slade. Mr. Reichenheim took the chair. The minutes of the annual meeting, held on May 24th, 1910, were read and signed as correct. Donations to the Society's collections were made by Mr. Hayman, and blocks of labels printed in various colours specially for the Vienna Exhibition were received from Mr. A. Passer. The Hon. Librarian

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 Canada, 1908, 50c. violet ... 0 6
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reported several additions to the library during the past two months. A letter from Mr. Henniker Heaton thanking members for their sympathy to him in his recent illness was read. Instructions to the delegates to the third Philatelic Congress at Birmingham were given in the event of certain questions arising. An alteration in Rule 2 was proposed and carried. It now reads: "2. Members.—All applications for membership to be sent to the hon. secretary accompanied by two references. The names be placed upon the agenda paper of the next ordinary meeting. If approved by the committee, elections by ballot shall then be made, two dissentient votes to exclude." Mr. Hayman kindly promised to supply a ballot-box for the use of the Society. It was carried that the publication of the "Monthly Report" be continued, that Mr. Reichenheim be requested to carry on the duties of editor, and that the usual grant be made to him towards the expenses of printing, &c. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Reichenheim for the care and energy he had displayed during the past year in making the journal a representative organ of the Society. In acknowledging the vote, Mr. Reichenheim thanked Messrs. Slade and Cool for their valuable assistance during the past season, and the trade for the splendid support vouchsafed to him, and also proposed a special vote of thanks to those philatelic journals that had regularly published the minutes of the Society's meetings. The Hon. Librarian, in submitting his report, stated that, principally owing to the generosity of Mr. Reichenheim, many valuable additions had during the past season been made to the Society's library, which might now be reckoned as the third best in the kingdom. The Hon. Curators of the Society's collections regretted that members had not contributed so freely as might have been expected. On Mr. Hayman's proposal, it was agreed that lists of wants should be printed and circulated to every member not later than next October. The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer reported that the financial and general situation of the Society was most satisfactory, and that detailed reports from him and from the other officers of the Society would appear in the October number of the "Monthly Report." It was determined that displays for 1911-12 should be arranged by an Exhibition Committee, and that three reserves should be included to prevent disappointment and inconvenience. Also that smaller and less ambitious displays by the general body of members should be encouraged. Officers were appointed as follows:—President, Franz Reichenheim; vice-president, H. L. Hayman; hon. vice-presidents, M. P. Castle, J.P., J. Dunbar Heath, J. Henniker Heaton, H. R. Oldfield; committee, P. Ashley, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, R. Frenzel, T. H. Harvey, W. T. Standen, A. J. Warren, Baron A. de Worms; hon. librarian, J. C. Sidebotham; hon. lecturer, P. Ashley; hon. auditors, F. Read, A. G. Wane; hon. secretary and treasurer, H. A. Slade. Votes of thanks to the chairman, the vice-presidents, and the officers were passed, and the meeting terminated at 8 p.m.

H. A. SLADE, "Killaha," St. Alban.

League Advertisement Slip.
 10 JUNE, 1911.
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 6 Guatemala, 1902/7, 1-12c. ... 2 0 15 0
 13 Nyassa, 1907, 2-300 reiss. ... 12 0 90 0
 30 Siam, 1900/1910 27 0 —
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By W. BERRY

London & Boston

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BRITISH GUIANA STAMP EXHIBITION (see page 135)



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

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Australian Penny Postage.



THE AUSTRALIAN philatelists have, I am glad to note, taken particular interest in the inauguration of Australian Penny Postage which began on May 1st, 1911. Mr. J. H. Smyth sends me the following little note under a cover which will be preserved as a postal memento:—

"Dear Sir,—Assuming that you might like to have an envelope passed

through the post on the first day of the introduction of our Penny Postage, I beg to acquaint you that from to-day a letter weighing not more than half-an-ounce may be sent throughout the Commonwealth or from Australia to Great Britain or any of her dominions for one penny.

With kind regards, yours faithfully,

J. H. SMYTH, LTD.,

J. H. SMYTH, Managing Director."

A Stamp Society for South Devon.

My congratulations are tendered to Mr. F. A. Wright on the success which has attended his labours in the formation of the Teignmouth and South Devon Philatelic Society. He has certainly deserved well of his fellow Devonians. In the rules which are published elsewhere in this journal, there is one very excellent one which should be more frequently found in the statutes of provincial and district philatelic societies. The section of rule 4 to which I would call attention is:—

"(a) Candidates [for membership] must be *bona-fide* residents in South Devon."

The Limitations of a District Society.

Here indeed is a district or county philatelic society setting out on rational lines without expecting that its meetings are to be paid for by the subscriptions of those who can never attend them. For my own part I never could quite see why a society which sets up as the North Kensington Philatelic Society, or the East Ham Stamp Club, or the Blackpool Philatelic Association should seek members in the greater world of Philately and constantly be a drain on the purses of philatelists who are expected to support all these local movements. There are of course some societies which are properly regarded as national organisations or even international ones, and some which offer advantages which justify their being thrown open to the philatelic world at large. I earnestly hope that the lead of the new Teignmouth and South Devon Philatelic Society, based as it is on sound common sense and a determination to stand by local unaided efforts financially, will be duly noted and where possible followed by other of the lesser district and provincial societies.

Visitors from Other Lands.

Mr. Adolf Passer, the Hon. Secretary of the Vienna Philatelic Exhibition is at present in Great Britain and is actively arousing interest in the Vienna show amongst collectors here. To give Mr. Passer a proper status at the British Philatelic Congress he was made a delegate of the Junior Philatelic Society. At last year's Congress, owing to the limitation of the representation to societies in this country, Herr Passer, M. Coyette, then President of the leading French Society, and Mr. Fred. Hagen, of Sydney, New South Wales, were all present, but there was no opportunity for them to take part in the proceedings, whereas on some of the subjects discussed it would doubtless be of great assistance to know from them the opinions and procedure in their respective countries. It is to be hoped that in future Congresses there will be an open door policy as regards distinguished visitors from foreign and colonial societies.

Mr. Willard O. Wylie, the Managing Editor of the leading American stamp journal, *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, is a welcome visitor this month, but he did not reach England in time for the Congress. Another American philatelist who is coming to Europe later on, and who will greatly disappoint his many friends if he omits to visit London is Mr. J. Murray Bartels who is expected to attend the Vienna Exhibition in September.

Theatrical News!

The contributor of the column of theatrical notes entitled "Here, There and About" in the *Sunday Chronicle* has evidently not come under the influence of the active philatelic life of Manchester or he would never have written the following extraordinary combination of political or geographical allusions:—

"Gaby Deslys, the FRENCH actress, will appear on Monday in England for the first time since the deposition of KING MANUEL from the throne of SPAIN."

The Duty on Stamps in Holland.

Mr. J. C. Auf Der Heide, of Amsterdam, writes me under date June 3rd, "I read what *Mekeel's Weekly* said about 'Unnecessary Issues and Duties on Rare Stamps,' which article you published in your paper of 3rd of June. I do not want to say anything about the 3d. on all postage due stamps, but would only say, that not *all* the stamps came into *one* hand. Most dealers bought a good lot of them. I only want to make a few remarks on what is said in this article about the duty of 5 per cent. we have to pay in this country. I never heard of 'much evasion of the law through false declaration of value,' as every one prefers to pay 5 per cent instead of having much trouble and waiting for his parcel three to four months. It is the tax which is to be paid in this country on *gold* that must be stamped and hallmarked. To prevent sending unmarked gold, the authorities want a law which permits them to open suspected

letters. I do not think this is allowed by the International Postal Regulations of Bern, but surely they will find an opening to make lawful what is, in the opinion of the Bern Postal Regulations, unlawful. But . . . and this is the only thing which interests the dealers . . . if the new tariff law is accepted, which is still very doubtful, the duty on postage stamps is relieved totally. Hoping you will give a place in your paper to this commentary,

I am, dear Sir, Yours very truly,
J. C. AUF DER HEIDE.

No Coronation Commemoratives from Canada.

Mr. W. H. Peckitt tells me that he has been informed by the Superintendent of the Postage Stamp Branch of the Canadian Post Office Department that his Department is not aware of any new issue of stamps about to be issued by it in connection with the Coronation. It would appear therefore that the much talked of Coronation issue for Canada has been abandoned.

Exchange Packets for Rhodesia.

A novel interchange of packets has been arranged between the Junior Philatelic Society, of London, and the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia, inaugurating a scheme which may so far as the J.P.S. is concerned be extended to societies in other countries. Mr. D. S. Darkin, the Exchange Superintendent writes:—

"A packet from Rhodesia arrived by the mail, reaching here 20th ult. It is now in circulation among those members who contributed sheets to the Rhodesian Packet and those who expressed a desire to see it. It will *not* be sent to any member unless particularly requested.

"The next packet to Rhodesia will be dispatched by the mail leaving on Saturday, August 26th. Sheets must reach Superintendent by the 23rd. During August the address of the Superintendent will be "Ivywood," Weston Road, Gloucester."

A NEW PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The "Teignmouth and South Devon"

President, Dr. F. W. Morton Palmer; Vice-President, F. B. Kingsford, Esq.; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, F. A. Wright, Esq.; Committee, Rev. S. J. Thorpe, Mr. B. E. Jarman, Mr. T. E. Sclater. Official Organ, *The Postage Stamp*.

Rules.

1. The title of this society shall be the Teignmouth and South Devon Philatelic Society.
2. The objects of the Society shall be to promote: (a) the study of stamps; (b) the study and detection of forgeries, etc.; (c) the reading of papers and discussion thereon; (d) displays and exhibitions of stamps; (e) the exchange of stamps amongst its members.
3. (i.) The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Committee consisting of the President, Vice-President, Secretary and three others, all of whom shall be elected annually at the first General Meeting in May. (ii.) The decision of the Committee on all matters shall be final.
4. All persons interested in Philately shall be eligible to join the Society, but: (a) candidates must be *bona-fide* residents in South Devon and make application for membership to the Secretary; (b) the candidates must be approved by at least two thirds

of the Committee; (c) the Society shall not be liable for any acts of its members; (d) all members must conform to the rules of the Society.

5. The Committee shall have power to order the suspension or expulsion of any member provided a motion to that effect obtains a two-thirds majority.

6. The chair shall be taken at all meetings by the President or in his absence by the Vice-President or Senior Committee man present. The Chairman shall have a casting vote.

7. The Secretary-Treasurer shall give notice to the members of all meetings, keep the minutes, and conduct all correspondence; he shall receive, keep and disburse all monies and present at the First General Meeting in May a Balance Sheet which shall have previously been audited by a member of the Society who is not a member of the Committee.

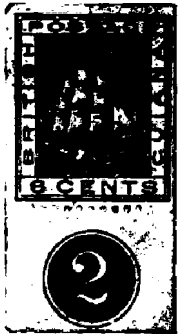
8. The Official Organ of the Society shall be *The Postage Stamp*.

9. No alterations to the rules shall be made except at a General Meeting and by a two-thirds majority of those present. Notice of any proposed alterations must have been given at a previous meeting.

10. The subscription of this Society shall be 2/6 per annum, becoming payable on the 1st of May.

THE EXHIBITION IN BRITISH GUIANA

Full particulars of the arrangement for the display in October



As indicated in these columns a few weeks ago the Organising Committee of the Exhibition to be held under the auspices of the British Guiana Philatelic Society has now issued its rules and regulations.

By way of introducing their prospectus our Demerara *confreres* tell us something of the Colony, and as there will be little or no time for intending exhibitors in this country to send to Georgetown for copies of the prospectus we reproduce the interesting document herewith.

Prelatory Note.

British Guiana is situated on the North-Eastern side of the South American Continent, its boundary on the West is Venezuela, and on the East, Dutch Guiana.

The estimated area of the colony is 5,777,520 acres, of which about 147,850 acres are under cultivation. The exports which amount to nearly £2,000,000 yearly are, in the order of their importance,—sugar and its by-products; gold; balata; rice; timber; and cattle. The minor exports include diamonds, coconuts, cocoa, coffee, limes, charcoal, etc.

The population by the Census taken on 2nd April, 1911, was 290,022, comprising Europeans, Chinese, Africans and East Indians.

The Chief Towns are, Georgetown on Demerara River, with a population of 57,096; and New Amsterdam on the Berbice River with 8,634.

The Colony is well supplied with steamship services, viz.: The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., from Southampton fortnightly, The Direct Line, The Liverpool Line, the Leyland and Harrison Line and the East Asiatic Line from the United Kingdom, the Armstrong Line, the Royal Dutch West Indian Line, and the Quebec Steamship Co., from New York, while the Pickford and Black Line supplies communication with Canada. In addition there are other lines that call periodically.

The British Guiana Philatelic Society was formed in June, 1903, with the objects of bringing collectors together and the undertaking of such matters as may promote Philately generally.

The Society, in December, 1906, launched forth by publishing its first Journal and has continued doing so twice yearly, in June and December. This was started with the idea of keeping those members residing in the Country and abroad in touch with the doings of the Society. It was not intended to be a substitute for any of the excellent general philatelic papers published in Great Britain.

The Society has already held two Exhibitions. The first, in 1904, on a small scale, the second, in 1907, which was the largest Exhibition of its kind held in the West Indies and attracted a considerable amount of attention; both these Exhibitions were of a local nature. On the present occasion the Organising

Committee have in view an Exhibition of a much wider scope; where it is hoped that Exhibits from the West Indies and Great Britain, etc., will be displayed.

The objects of the 1911 Exhibition are:—

1. To further the interest in Philately throughout the West Indies and British Guiana.

2. To show the scope and results of Philately, as shown by recent investigations.

3. To show Philately in all its branches, viz.: methods of printing and production of stamps, essays, colour trials, proofs, forgeries, literature, and all the accessories used in Philately.

PATRON—His Excellency Sir Frederic M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G. **ORGANISING COMMITTEE**—Ven. Archdeacon F. P. L. Josa, President of the Society; A. D. Ferguson, Esq., F.R.P.S., Hon. Secretary and Treasurer; T. A. Pope, Esq., B.A., Principal of Queen's College; J. K. D. Hill, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate; L. Vernon Vaughan, Esq., Government Official; Rev. G. V. Salmon, Hon. Assistant Secretary; Hon. Robert Duff, Immigration Agent General; W. A. Abraham, Esq., Merchant's Clerk; J. H. Field, Esq., Merchant's Clerk; G. Hughes, Esq., Merchant's Clerk; George Allan, Esq., Manager, Abary Rice Co.; W. B. Gray, Esq., Secretary, Demerara Electric Co. **JUDGES**—George Allan, Esq., Georgetown; T. A. Pope, Esq., B.A., Georgetown; J. K. D. Hill, Esq., S.M., Georgetown; A. D. Ferguson, Esq., F.R.P.S., Georgetown; W. A. Abraham, Esq., Georgetown; Ven. Archdeacon F. P. L. Josa, Georgetown; G. Hughes, Esq., Georgetown; L. V. Vaughan, Esq., Belfield; Rev. J. S. Hughes, Barbados; J. E. Mayers, Esq., Barbados; Hon. B. Howell Jones

Classes of Exhibits.

DIVISION I. Section (a) 1. British Guiana Specialized Collection; 2. British Guiana Ordinary Collection. (b) Collection of one West Indian Island; (c) Collection of Great Britain or one other British Colony; (d) Collection of one Foreign Country or Colony; (e) Twenty-five Rare Stamps; (f) Historical or unique stamps, not less than twenty-five, with descriptive notes thereon; (g) Collection of Entires of any Country.

DIVISION II. (a) General Collections; (b) General Collections, juniors under 18 years of age.

DIVISION III. (a) Exhibits of one Country or Colony by a dealer; (b) Exhibits of Albums, Literature, Philatelic Accessories, etc.

DIVISION IV. Exhibits not for competition.

DIVISION V. Objects of Interest connected with Philately, viz.:—Proofs, Essays, Colour Trials, Postmarks, Forgeries, etc., etc.

Rules.

1.—The exhibition will be held in Georgetown during the first week of October, 1911.

2.—The exhibition will comprise Postage Stamps, Entires, Albums and everything connected with, or likely to further the interest in, Philately.

3.—All persons who agree to these rules will be entitled to exhibit. The Committee reserving to itself the right to refuse any exhibit in the interests of the exhibition.

4.—No charge will be made for space in the exhibition within the discretion of the Committee.

5.—No limit is fixed for the number of Exhibits. With the exception of General Collections, all exhibits should be mounted on loose sheets of as uniform a size as possible, say, 11 × 9 inches.

6.—Silver and Bronze Medals and Diplomas will be awarded in Divisions I. and II. and Diplomas in Divisions III. and IV. in number according to the funds available.

7.—Exhibits must be delivered to the Committee on the morning of the opening day. Exhibits from abroad must arrive before 30th September, 1911, addressed to Mr. A. D. Ferguson, Georgetown, British Guiana, by whom they will be opened, in the presence of two members of the Committee. A full description of contents should accompany each parcel.

8.—Exhibits will be displayed under glass, and will always be under the supervision of at least three members of the Committee.

9.—The Organizing Committee will arrange the Exhibits personally.

10.—Members of the Jury may exhibit, but they will be debarred from judging in any section in which they may exhibit.

11.—All exhibits will be insured, if desired, from the receipt of exhibit until its despatch. The charge payable by the Exhibitor will be 2/6 per £100. Exhibitors out of the Colony may effect their own insurance from the despatch until the return thereof.

12.—No exhibit will be allowed where there is a notification of price or the words "for sale" shown;

but exhibitors may notify the Hon. Secretary in writing of their wish to sell single stamps or the collection.

13.—A stall will be provided, which dealers may make use of for the display of albums, Philatelic accessories, etc. The Committee will place someone in charge who will book orders for any of the goods shown.

14.—A commission of 5% will be charged on any stamps, albums, etc., exhibited, which may change hands after the exhibition closes, such commission going to the general exhibition expenses.

15.—Exhibitors are requested to forward to Mr. A. D. Ferguson as early as possible and at latest to arrive here by 1st September, 1911, a full description and value of their exhibits for publication.

16.—Stamps and printed books are exempt from Customs duty. Albums and Philatelic accessories are liable to a duty of 16½% *ad valorem*. This duty is recoverable if the goods are re-shipped from the colony.

17.—The Judges will take into consideration the following points: (1) Completeness. (2) Condition of the Specimens. (3) Arrangement. (4) Rarity.

18.—After the closing of the exhibition, all exhibits which are not taken away by the exhibitors personally, will be returned by registered post to the owners.

19.—A special postmark will be provided for use during the time the exhibition is open.

20.—The Committee reserve to themselves the right of decision in all cases not provided for in these Rules.

A Royal Mail Post Office

King George, the Philatelic King, has Office in Palace

(From the Canadian Philatelist)

THE postal department attached to the Royal Household is under the control of Mr. Hiley, who acted for several years as the Court postmaster in the late reign and was reappointed to the position by King George on His Majesty's accession. The headquarters of the Court Post Office are at Buckingham Palace, but a temporary office is established wherever the King may be staying under the direction of Mr. Hiley, who always travels with the Court.

The post office of Buckingham Palace consists of three large apartments; one is fitted up as a telegraphic gallery, another as a sorting room, and a third as a general office. There is also a telephone exchange attached to the post office, where three operators are employed.

The letters for the King and Queen and members of the Household are delivered to Buckingham Palace from the general post office six times a day, the first delivery being made at seven o'clock in the morning. The mail on its arrival at the post office, is at once sorted (there are four sorters on duty throughout the day) and made up into separate packets for the King, Queen, members of the Royal Family, resident officials in the Household, and the servants.

The whole mail is, by the way, carefully counted before it is sorted, and the number of letters received is entered in a book labelled "Mails In."

After the packets for delivery throughout the Palace have been made up the number of letters in each packet is counted and entered in a book labelled "Mails Out," and the number in both books, must of course, be the same.

As soon as the mails have been sorted they are given

to two of the Palace postmen, who deliver them to their respective departments. The letters for the King and Queen are delivered to the equerries' department and are placed in the secretaries' rooms by an equerry. The letters for members of the Household are delivered to their respective private rooms, and the letters for the male servants are delivered to the Steward's waiting room, where they are put into a large rack, from which they are taken by servants between 9.30 and 10.30 a.m., and 7.30 and 8.30 p.m. The letters for the female servants are delivered to the head housekeeper's room.

King's Letters Free.

There are six large mahogany pillar boxes throughout Buckingham Palace, where letters can be posted by members of the Household. These boxes are cleared every two hours and the contents made up into mail bags at the Palace post office. All the King's letters, whether on State or private business, are marked "Official paid," and need not be stamped, neither need any letter on State business written by a member of the Household, but all the private letters of members of the Household must be stamped in the usual manner.

Apart from the ordinary mail business the Court postmaster has a considerable quantity of despatches for special delivery to attend to, which are not passed through the hands of the general post office. Numbers of despatches to the chief government offices and to many private individuals are sent out from Buckingham Palace every day when the Court is in residence in London. These are delivered by one of the four special messengers attached to the Court post office.

The Work of the British Post Office

The Postmaster-General's Forecast of New Reforms

Continued from page 127.

The coming year will see the jubilee of the Post Office Savings Bank. Its 50th anniversary will fall in September. It has been, as we all know, an institution of immeasurable value, which now has charge of no less a sum than £145,000,000 of the savings of the people. I hope it will be possible to signalise the jubilee year in one very satisfactory manner, by seeing that we shall be able to witness the final deficit of the annual deficits on the Savings Bank Account, which have been decreasing year by year and have now been reduced to a very small proportion. By certain changes in the accounting and management which I have in view I hope that the deficit will be wiped out altogether within the next twelve months. On the day in September on which the jubilee falls I hope also to be able to introduce the home safes which I described to the Committee twelve months ago. The moneyboxes, which will be in the possession of the depositors, while the post office keeps the key, can be opened only on the visit of the Postal official, so that the depositor will be under no temptation to spend, but will be obliged to wait until the person goes by who can open the box before he is able to expend the money which he has succeeded in accumulating. These safes will be supplied for a registration fee of 1s. each and a deposit of 2s., but the deposit will be returnable when the safe is returned to the post office. The manufacture of them is now proceeding. A hundred thousand of them have been ordered, and I anticipate that they will be as successful as a means of feeding the Post Office Savings Bank as they have been found to be in regard to private savings banks in other countries.

What I have been saying to the Committee will lead them to see that this Department is by no means swathed in routine or lacking in enterprise, that there is no dead hand or official apathy to be witnessed in the Post Office, and that there is an active life pulsing through all the vast ramifications of our system. The Post Office may take pride, and does take pride, in continually increasing its utility to the nation which it serves.

The Post Office will be called upon during the coming year and succeeding years to take a great part in the scheme of National Insurance which has lately been laid before Parliament and the country by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It has been a great satisfaction to the staff of the Post Office as a whole, to its officers from the highest to the lowest, that they have been privileged to take a share in the old age pensions scheme which is now in such successful operation through the agency of this Department. I am quite certain that I am expressing the opinion of the whole Post Office staff when I say that they will be not only ready but proud, to take their share in the organisation, and working of this great scheme of social amelioration which is, we all recognise, a part of the world-wide movement of social reform which is the distinguishing and ennobling feature of our time.

Mr. Joynson Hicks :

In the midst of those wonders which the Postmaster-General has been putting forward, in a speech against which I am bound to say very little adverse criticism can possibly be directed, I regret I am compelled to put forward a point which the right hon. Gentleman mentioned in the earlier part of his remarks, and that is in reference to the sale of post-cards and letter-

cards at ½d. and 1d. respectively without charging for the paper or the card. I regret it all the more so because I know from the cheers with which his remarks were met that I am putting forward, from many points of view, an unpopular proposal. I agree that it has been detrimental to those of us who wanted to buy halfpenny post-cards to have to go into a post office and pay three farthings. I should not in the least object, and I do not think anybody in the stationery trade would in the least object, to the reform of the Postmaster-General if it were confined to the needs of the poor man who wanted to buy one, two, or three post-cards from time to time. I quite agree, when post-cards can be produced fifty-eight for 1d., that it is not right to charge a man a farthing for a post-card, but it is quite a different thing to have the Post Office again entering into competition with an established trade, and giving away wholesale post-cards and letter-cards without charging anything for them. I am not in the least degree interested in the stationery trade, and I have been merely asked to put the views of the stationery trade before the Committee. There are some 20,000 retail stationers in this country who have been in the habit of supplying millions of people with post-cards and letter-cards. This is a departure from the practice of the Post Office. The Post Office has hitherto, with the exception of the year 1872, when post-cards were first introduced, confined itself to the transmission of mails and the transmission of parcels, and has not provided free the post-cards or letter-cards in which those mails are to be sent.

Mr. Herbert Samuel : Foreign post-cards.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks : I agree that recently foreign post-cards have been provided free in order to make our arrangements run on parallel lines with foreign countries. I am bound to say I do not think that the provision of foreign post-cards is really an argument in favour of allowing the wholesale provision of free post-cards and letter-cards, not merely to the poor man who wants to send one or two or three, but also to the large wholesale firms. My point is that we are going, at the expense of the taxpayer or really the poor man, if you like, to provide large firms such as banks, insurance offices and all kinds of advertising firms with free stationery, free post-cards and free letter-cards. That is quite the contrary of the old Liberal doctrine of some thirty years ago, when Mr. Gladstone was Prime Minister. In 1872 it was decided that a charge should be made for the paper and the post-cards. That charge was made because they felt that it was not right to give to the people, and it was a Liberal Government then considered the question, something for nothing. The duty of the Post Office is to carry the card when it is there for ½d. or the letter-card at 1d., and deliver it to its destination. The Secretary to the Treasury in 1872 desired that the people in the stationery trade should take this question in hand, and in Hansard of 1872 the statement is given :—

"this will give opportunity to the stationers to devise a variety of cards differing both in quality and design for general use, and all classes will participate more or less in the accommodation."

In 1881 the point again came up when Mr. Fawcett, I think, was Postmaster-General. He directed a letter to be written declining to accede to the proposal made by the Postmaster-General to-day, on the ground that as a matter of justice and policy a

small charge must be made for the card itself. That was the action of a Liberal Postmaster-General. I am going to submit to the Committee it is not merely a matter of policy, but a matter of justice that you should charge people, I do not say a farthing, for that is obviously too much, but something for the card and the letter-card.

Mr. Herbert Samuel: How much less would you charge?

Mr. Joynson-Hicks: The right hon. Gentleman will remember that as to the poor man who goes in and gets one or two or three cards I said I would not haggle even about a question of principle. Let him have his card for the stamp value. My point is as to large firms who may want ten or twenty or one hundred thousand cards, and who are now going to have them for the stamp value, whereas hitherto they had been in the habit of going to their stationer or printer and ordering them to be printed. Banks, insurance companies, railway companies and all big employers of labour use very large numbers of post-cards, which they buy to-day from the stationers, and for which they pay the value. My objection to this proposal is that they will be able to go, at the expense of the general public, and buy those cards in any number they like and have them printed, merely paying the face cost of them. There has been a very large increase in the number of post-cards sent through the post during the last few years. I venture to suggest that these free post-cards of the right hon. Gentleman would enormously increase the number of cards, and more especially the number of what one may call official post-cards. In 1894, which I believe was a crucial date, for, as the Postmaster-General said, that was the date when adhesive stamps were first allowed to be put on post-cards for the convenience of the general public. The stationery trade were more or less told at the time that they could build up a trade. They have built up a trade to the advantage of the Postal Revenue. In 1894 there were 197,000,000 official post-cards supplied by the post office and passing through the post office, and only 37,000,000 private post-cards. Last year there were 753,000,000 private post-cards passing through the post office, and the number of official post-cards had diminished to 85,000,000. That shows that the stationery trade had not been backwards. They did meet the enormous public demand, and increased the number of private post-cards from 37,000,000 to 838,000,000.

I venture to submit to the Postmaster-General that it is inevitable, if you are going to give the public post-cards for nothing, that that vast trade which has sprung up of 838,000,000 post-cards made and sold by the stationers must enormously diminish. Your commercial firm is not likely to order its hundred thousand post-cards from the stationer when they can be got from the post office for nothing. I venture to suggest further, that there is nothing in the statement of the Postmaster-General that he was not going to include envelopes and newspaper wrappers. But why not? If I can go to a post office and buy a packet of 100 or 1,000 packets of post-cards or even more at their face value, the analogy is complete. If I can buy 100,000 letter-cards, why not stamped envelopes for nothing? The postage is exactly the same for a letter-card as it is for the envelope, being 1d. in each case, and I am to have a letter-card given to me for nothing, and I have to pay for the envelope. The same applies to the newspaper-wrapper, which, I should imagine, costs less than either the post-card

or the letter-card. The Postmaster-General assures us that we are still going to be asked to pay for the newspaper-wrapper, and I quite agree that we should, but I feel certain that pressure will quickly be put on the right hon. Gentleman, and that in another year or so we shall have people probably rising and saying, "You have given us free post-cards and letter-cards and surely you are not going to make us pay 1d. for twenty-five stamped envelopes? Surely you are not going to make us pay anything for the newspaper-wrapper?" It will be the rich consumer who is really getting the benefit, and not the poor man. The argument of the Postmaster-General in his speech and in his letter six months ago when he foreshadowed this reform was on behalf of the poor man, whom it was unfair and undesirable to charge for post-cards. But the same argument applies to the poor man who wants to send a newspaper, and I feel sure that, in the course of a year or two, having once given way on the matter of the post-card and the letter-card, the Post Office will have to give free the newspaper-wrapper and, sooner or later, the envelope. If the Postmaster-General will accept the suggestion which I have made to limit the free cards to small numbers, and not allow them to be bought in wholesale fashion, it would be much better.

It is true that the concession applies only to thin post-cards. But what rational difference is there between providing thin post-cards for nothing and providing cards a little thicker? The thin post-cards are the best adapted for using in typewriters, and when you can get them for nothing they will be the cards which the ordinary business firm will use for advertising purposes. The whole country will be flooded with thin post-cards, and, as a taxpayer, I object to advertising firms, instead of having printed stationery for which they have to pay, having their announcements printed on Government cards which they get for nothing. Although the cost—fifty-eight for 1d.—seems very small, I believe the Post Office will experience an appreciable loss. Thirty years ago the Postmaster-General estimated that there would be a saving to the Government of about £15,000 through charging for post-cards. Owing to the enormous increase in the number of post-cards used, I believe that, if my expectation is anything like fulfilled, the cost of this concession by the Government will work out at £30,000 or £40,000 a year. I see no reason why the Post Office should pay that sum, not for the benefit of the poor man, but in order to put it in the hands of well-to-do advertisers, while at the same time inflicting a serious hardship upon stationers, wholesale and retail, who, in accordance with the suggestion of the Postmaster-General in 1894, have built up their business and increased it by 300 per cent. I suggest that the Postmaster-General should reconsider his proposal somewhat on the lines I have suggested. I beg to move.

Question proposed, "That Item A (Salaries, Wages, and Allowances) be reduced by £100."

Mr. Wiles: Members in all parts of the House will join in congratulating the Postmaster-General on the splendid result of the year's working of his great undertaking. Everybody will be glad also to hear of the improvements which he has announced. I do not think that many Members will agree with the complaint of the hon. Member opposite in regard to the reduction in the price of post-cards. It seems to me that it is a reduction in the cost of carrying the post-cards. It is impossible to sell a post-card for less than a halfpenny, and so the Postmaster-General

is giving the card in as a reduction in the postage. I do not think that people in the stationery trade will lose much in the sale of post-cards. They will retain the trade for luxurious post-cards and picture post-cards, which I believe represent the bulk of the trade done by small stationers. The large stationers will not be effected to any extent, because they can tender for the supply of post-cards for the Government. On the whole, I do not think that any loss will accrue to the stationery trade; but I believe that more post-cards will be used, and that the concession will be a great boon to the business community and to poor people as well.

I am glad also that the Postmaster-General is selling stamps in rolls and reducing the price of foreign parcels. Those of us who send many foreign cables appreciate the action he has taken in reference to the cable companies. For some years there has been no competition between the various companies. They seem to have come to a common agreement about the charges to be made and the facilities to be given for cablegrams. I am glad the Postmaster-General has found a way of putting a little pressure upon them, in order to get a reduction in the charges which, generally speaking, have not been revised for some time. A remark was made in reference to the code books being very expensive. I have always found that it is the sender of the cablegram who has to pay for the code book; therefore, I think the cable companies will not suffer in any way, but the sender of the cablegram will get a great advantage. I must also congratulate the right hon. Gentleman on giving us facilities for buying stamps in books to the face value of 2s. I raised the question on the Estimates last year, and am rather disappointed that it has taken the Postmaster-General twelve months to give the public this boon. It having been ascertained that advertisements could easily be obtained to cover the cost of the books, we ought surely to have had them in use before now. I had hoped to have been able to suggest that, a trial having been made of the stamp books, the right hon. Gentleman should be prepared to issue other books, at 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s., because I believe he will find that selling stamps in this way is a very economical method of dealing with them. Not only will it be economical to the Post Office, as they will be able to take stock easily, and to count their stamps much more readily, but it will be very popular with the public when they get into the way of buying stamps in this manner. I hope that before the Estimates come up next year the Postmaster-General will have found that the 2s. books have succeeded, and that he is able to extend the system.

The certificates for letters posted will be a great advantage to people generally. There is, however, one point in reference to the old plan of marking registered letters by a blue line. In the City people such as housekeepers and others have been in the habit of putting registered letters in some particular place where they were under special care until wanted, and they were easily able to pick them out because of the blue line. Now, however, registered letters are often mixed up with other correspondence, and it is much more difficult, not only for the housekeepers and others, but for the Post Office to deal with them. I hope the right hon. Gentleman will be able to tell us what advantage he derives from substituting the small stamp in the corner for the blue line across the envelope as an indication that a letter is registered.

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of 7	15	0
PORTUGUESE INDIA OVERPRINTED		
REPUBLICA, 2r., 1d.; 6r., 2d.;		
1t., 3d.; or Set of three ...	0	5
SWEDEN, 5 ore	0	1
SOLOMON ISLANDS, 4d. red on		
orange	0	5
PAPUA, 4d. perf 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, small holes ...	0	8
PAPUA, 1d. pink	0	2
NEWFOUNDLAND, 1c. perf. 12 x 11,		
2d.; 5c. perf. 12 x 14	0	8
LEEWARD ISLANDS, 3d. brown on		
yellow	0	4
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, \$25 black		
& purple on blue	67	6
ITALY CINQUANTENARY, 2c., 5c., 10c.,		
15c., Set of four... ..	0	9

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POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 129

Dahomey.

Issue of 1906-7.

No description seems necessary of the Dahomey postage dues. They are in the French West Africa type and therefore similar to those previously described.

Reference List.

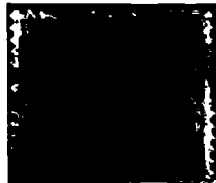
Wove paper. Perforated 13½ × 14.

	5 centimes, green and red on toned.
10	„ marone and blue.
15	„ blue and red on bluish.
20	„ black and red on yellow.
30	„ red and blue on cream.
50	„ violet and red.
60	„ black and red on buff.
	1 franc, black and red on flesh.

Ivory Coast.

Issue of 1906-7.

La Cote d'Ivoire also issued a postage due set in the usual French West Africa design. I must refer my readers to previous descriptions of similar stamps.



Reference List.

Wove paper. Perforated 13½ × 14.

	5 centimes, green and red on toned.
10	„ marone and blue.
15	„ blue and red on bluish.
20	„ black and red on yellow.
30	„ red and blue on cream.
50	„ violet and red.
60	„ black and red on buff.
	1 franc, black and red on flesh.

Liberia.

Issue of 1892.

On the issuance of the first Waterlow series of ordinary postage stamps on September 1st, 1892, all previous series were demonetized and rendered useless. The stock of 3 cents and 6 cents stamps were returned

to London to be made into postage due stamps. They were converted by means of an overprint consisting of a



fancy border containing the words "POSTAGE—DUE—3 (or 6) CENTS" in three lines, which was printed in black.

This overprint was produced by lithography: apparently four overprints were set up in type in a vertical line, and a transfer taken therefrom, as four types of each value are to be found. The same type was evidently used for both values, except for the alteration of the figure of value, as the types of the overprint in each value are similar. These types were placed vertically, thus each horizontal strip of stamps showed the same type of overprint.

The 3 cents stamp was in sheets of 80 stamps, in 4 panes of 20, in 4 rows of 5: the 6 cents in sheets of 40 stamps, in 2 panes of 20, in 4 rows of 5.

The right-hand bottom pane of the 3 cents showed the types rather muddled up, thus:—

1	3	2	1	1
2	4	2	3	4
3	1	2	3	4
4	1	2	3	4

As stated above the four types of the overprint in each value are similar: they are as follows:—

Type I. The right-hand vertical border ends below, and the left-hand border above, the horizontal borders. In the 3 cents the "3" is distant from the frame, but in the 6 cents the "6" is near the frame.

Type II. The right-hand vertical border ends above, and the left-hand border below, the horizontal borders. In both values the numerals are distant from the frame.

Type III. Both vertical borders end beyond the top horizontal border. In the 3 cents the "3" is distant from the frame. In the 6 cents the "6" is rather square, and is distant from the frame, while "CENTS" is very near it.

Type IV. Similar to Type I., but the top horizontal border ends in a small hook at the right.

The 3 cents was perforated 11, and the 6 cents perforated 12. Both were also issued imperforate.

Both values are known with inverted overprint, and the 3 cents with inverted overprint as well as imperforate.

References List.

*White wove paper. Perforated 11 or 12.
Black overprint.*

November, 1892. 3 cents, mauve.
Inverted overprint.
Imperforate.
Imperforate and inverted overprint.

6 cents, drab.
Inverted overprint.
Imperforate.

Issue of 1894.

A permanent and more comprehensive series appeared in 1894. The design reminds one of the Mexican stamps of 1886 to 1895. It shows the value in the centre in black on a network background



within a double-lined oval, which is inscribed in uncoloured capitals "POSTAGE DUE" at top, and "REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA" at bottom.

These stamps were engraved in *taille douce* and printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., of London, and were perforated 14 to 15. The paper was coloured differently for each denomination. The value was printed at a second operation, and as might be expected, the 20 cents is known with the value inverted.

Reference List.

Coloured wove paper. Perforated 14 to 15.

2 cents, orange and black on yellow.
4 " carmine and black on rose.
6 " brown and black on buff.
8 " blue and black on blue.
10 " green and black on mauve.
20 " violet and black on drab.
40 " brown and black on green.
Value inverted.

To be continued.

New Issues and Old.

Correspondents are desired to send early information of new issues and discoveries. All communications should be addressed direct to the Editor.

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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.

Brazil.—(Vol. VIII. p. 17).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., for the following extract from a Rio de Janeiro newspaper of May 9th, 1911, in reference to the current official stamps:—

It would seem that the attention of Government should be drawn to the fact that a large stamp dealer, carrying on business in London, in his new catalogue prices the official Brazilian stamps far below the face value. For instance the 10,000 reis stamp in mint condition can be bought there for 5/-, or the equivalent at present exchange of 4,000 reis. Not only this, but we hear of another instance in London of a purchaser being offered the full set from 10 reis to 10,000 reis, in mint condition for 5/- the lot.

It looks as though a lucrative business could be done by buying the stamps in England and having them sent out here. In the meantime it would be as well if Government were to make close inquiries as to how these stamps, in mint condition, got into the hands of the dealers. There must be a leakage somewhere and the sooner it is stopped the better for the Exchequer.

Brunei.—(Vol. VII. p. 204).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the 2 cents in the new colours, chocolate and black, although chronicled about two years ago, was only issued on the 5th April last.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple). Perforated 14.

April 5th, 1911. 2 cents chocolate and black

Cochin.—(Vol. VIII. p. 92).—Our Ipswich correspondents kindly send us a copy of a new 1 anna stamp in a similar design to those values already chronicled. They inform us that the sheets contain 50 stamps, in 5 rows of 10, and that there are no marginal inscriptions.

White wove paper, watermarked Umbrella. Perforated 13½, 14.

May, 1911. 1 anna brownish orange

Costa Rica.—(Vol. VIII. p. 8).—We have received another provisional from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. Apparently the stock of 1 centimo stamps has also run short, and the obsolete 1 centimo of 1907 has been overprinted "1911," with two stars before and after, in black, like the 2 centimos already chronicled.

Our readers may perhaps like to have details of the arrangement of the sheets of the 1907 issue. The sheets contain 100 stamps, in 10 rows of 10: in the centre of the bottom, top, and side margins is the printer's imprint in the colour of the frame; it reads "WATERLOW BROTHERS & LAYTON, LIND., BIRCHEN LANE, LONDRES, ENGLATERRA," in small double-lined capitals leaning to the left: above the sixth stamp in the top row is the consecutive control number in black.

White wove paper. Perforated 14. Black overprint.

May, 1911. 1 centimo chestnut-brown and indigo

Grenada.—(Vol. III. p. 56).—The 1/- in the Colonial Colour Scheme colours has only just appeared on multiple Crown and CA. paper. We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., for a copy.

Chalk-surfaced wove paper, watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple). Perforated 14.

May, 1911. 1/- black on green

Hyderabad.—(Vol. III. p. 227).—*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* chronicle two new values, 8 annas and 12 annas, in the current type inscribed "POSTAGE." These two stamps, together with the 4 annas issued in 1909, have been overprinted for official use, and the current ¼ anna and ½ anna have also appeared with the official overprint but the overprint is smaller.

White wove paper, watermarked Arabic characters. Perforated 12½.

8 annas purple
12 .. blue-green

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Ditto. Black overprint (large).

4 annas olive-green
8 .. purple
12 .. blue-green

Ditto. Black overprint (small).

¼ anna grey
½ .. green

Italy.—(Vol. VIII. p. 111).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds plate 9 (10 centesimi) to the list of plate numbers of the new commemorative stamps, and also informs us that the numbers printed are as follows:—

2 centesimi,	4,000,000.
5 ..	8,000,000.
10 ..	5,000,000.
15 ..	5,000,000.

Leeward Islands.—(Vol. VII. p. 112).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s *Monthly Novelty List* states that the recently issued 5/- red and green on yellow is already obsolete. Apparently it was only issued in the Virgin Islands.

Portugal.—(Vol. VII. p. 223).—*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* illustrates four prize designs for the new stamps for the Republic of Portugal and Colonies. The winning design is by Senor Constantino Fernandes and shows a striking three-quarter length figure of a reaper wearing the Phrygian cap of Republicanism (and doubtful liberty) and the Portuguese shield on the breast. The other designs, which are by Senores Costa Motta and Arthur de Mello, also treat of agricultural subjects, but Senor Motta's design strikes us as poor although awarded second prize.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s *Novelty List* states that the Portuguese currency is to be altered to "escudos" and "centimos."

Portuguese Congo.—(Vol. VIII. p. 18).—As anticipated on page 18, we have now received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the 2½ reis of Angola overprinted "CONGO" and a thick bar obliterating the original name in black, and "REPUBLICA" in red. Our Ipswich friends also send us the Angolan 200 reis overprinted as above with, in addition, the original value barred out and "25" overprinted in the bottom right-hand corner.

Wove paper. Perforated 11½. Red overprint "REPUBLICA," other overprints in black.

January, 1911. 2½ reis grey and black
25 reis on 200 reis purple and black on flesh.

Editor's Letter Box

Publishing Office:—1, ABBEY 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.

Stop Press News.

Death of Eminent French Philatelist.

The *Postage Stamp* learns with regret of the death of the leading Parisian dealer M. Jules Bernichon.

The Birmingham Congress.

PHILATELIC TERMS REPORT.

ON THE TRACK OF THE FORGER.

Birmingham, Friday night.

The Third British Philatelic Congress is now over, and it has, in several respects, been an advance on its two predecessors.

The general criticism of the Congress in the past has been that it is an excuse for a philatelist's frolic, and that the actual business transacted has hitherto been a negligible quantity.

It should, however, be understood, that a practical working Congress is not built up in a day, nor yet in a year or two. From the point of view of business transacted the Birmingham Congress shews an advance. Something has been done.

The report of the Committee on Philatelic Terms was presented in the form of a 15 page printed pamphlet. Although it bore the names of a distinguished Committee, it is very doubtful whether the report exactly represents the studied labours of all these gentlemen. The report was referred back to the Committee for further consideration at the first session on Wednesday.

At the same session Mr. Widdowson, of Leicester, read a paper on Direct Plate Printing in two colours, and this was followed by an auction, at which a total of just over £40 was realised for the benefit of the Congress funds.

At the second session (Thursday morning) Mr. C. J. Phillips read the report of the Forged Stamps Committee on behalf of Major E. B.

Evans, who was unable to attend through ill-health. Here some practical work had evidently been accomplished by the committee, and it was duly recognised by the meeting by the re-appointment of the committee with a view to establishing it on a permanent footing. The committee's work had chiefly consisted in getting into touch with foreign and colonial governments and providing them with information as to the nefarious traffic which is not only a danger to philatelists, but also to government revenues.

Mr. Phillips, who was down to open a discussion directed towards the "Linking-up of Philatelic Societies," did so in a negative fashion. He did not believe in it, and he declared he would vote against any motion which had for its purpose the linking-up of societies. A few of the delegates spoke in favour of establishing some union or federation, but this is one of the typical subjects discussed at previous congresses, and renewed at this, in which delegates spend much time beating the air. The subject should be dropped, or at any rate given a rest.

The debate on the Colour Question, on Thursday afternoon, was another *fiasco*, as, indeed, was only to be expected.

The sensation of the Congress was confidently expected by many of the delegates to come with the discussion on the resolution to make the Congress a triennial instead of an annual gathering. The motion was down in the name of Mr. M. P. Casile on behalf of the Royal Philatelic Society. The whole spirit of the Congress had been clearly opposed to the motion, and all were eager to see how the delegates from the Royal Philatelic Society would take what appeared to be certain defeat. The motion was, however, withdrawn, and withdrawn in a very graceful speech, by the delegate in whose name it stood upon the agenda paper.

The next business was the establishment of a Permanent Congress Committee and a Constitution. A few working rules had been drawn up and were presented by Mr. F. Reichenheim, but these were not

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30 Siam. 1900/1910 ... 27 0 —
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OSWALD MARSH,
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WM. HADLOW Great Britain.

All very fine.

1d. plate, 9 ... 2 9 1/- 1847, 5d ... 3 0
 1½d. plate 1 & 3 0 3 10d. do. on entire 12 6
 £1 King ... 15 0
 and many other fine medium copies at
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I am also a dealer in all other stamps of all
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Approval Selections sent to responsible persons
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Used Specimens at Bargain Prices.

Chili, 1911, Centenary, 5c. scarce ... 0 1
 " " " 10c. " ... 0 3
 " " " 15c. " ... 0 3
 " " " 20c. " ... 0 4
 " " " 30c. " ... 0 6
 United States, 1909, 50c. lilac ... 0 6
 Canada, 1908, 50c. violet ... 0 6
 Mexico, 1900, 45 black & lake (cat. 5/-) 2 0
 Bolivia, 1911, 20c. blue commem. ... 0 3
 " 1909, 20c. violet ... 0 2
 Switzerland, 1908, complete set 20c.
 to 3 franc 0 9
 Turkey, 2 piaster, 1901 or 1905, each... 0 2

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DEALERS supplied on advantageous terms.

W. H. Peckitt's 10% New Issue Service.

The following stamps are distributed in
 the June supply:—

Leeward Islands 3d., Gibraltar 8/-,
 Straits Settlement 25, Newfoundland
 compound perforations, Sierra Leone
 20/-, Grenada 1/-, St. Lucia 5/-, Papua
 varieties Solomon Islands 4d., South
 Australia 2½d., etc., etc.

Particulars of this service sent
 post free on application.

such as were practicable for discussion in a large meeting, and several were just read and passed before the delegates had any chance of discussing them. They were of much the same character as the two or three inadequate rules formed by a former Procedure Committee which had settled the whole of the work entrusted to it at one short sitting.

As at present constituted there is not the slightest definition of the duties of the Permanent Congress Committee, nor is it entirely conceivable that the Permanent Committee, not being tied to specific duties, may in the fulness of time come to loggerheads with successive Executive Committees.

The expenses of the Permanent Committee are to be paid by contributions from the participating societies in the following proportions:

Societies of up to 100 members 5/-
 Societies of over 100 and not exceeding 200 members 10/-
 Societies of over 200 members 15/-
 So far as the Congress is concerned 200 members is the very summit of the possibilities of a British Philatelic Society, though there are Societies which exceed that number, and one which has a membership of several times that total.

Before the Congress concluded the locale of next years gathering was fixed for Margate, under the auspices of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society of which Mr. A. Leon Adutt and Mr. D. B. Armstrong were the delegates. The year following (1913) the Congress will be in Edinburgh, an invitation from the Scottish Philatelic Society being submitted through its delegate Mr. A. W. McGregor.

Mr. R. Hollick, (Chairman) and Mr. G. Johnson, (Secretary) are to be congratulated on the completion of their labours; and they received the thanks of the delegates for their successful direction of the Third Congress.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

At the Banquet on Thursday night the following message was received from Sir Arthur Bigge:

"Am commanded by the King to thank the delegates of the Philatelic Societies of Great Britain for their loyal message. His Majesty hopes that every success may attend the Congress."

Get this Wonderful Packet on Approval To-day.

Just drop a postcard and I will send on approval per return post no less than 500 different stamps, every one clean, perfect, and guaranteed genuine. Look it through at your leisure and see if you can find 100 stamps you want, if so, remit 1/6 for them and return the rest. If not, return the 500 and the transaction is concluded. By this method you can increase your collection at the smallest possible cost in a satisfactory manner, and be free from that feeling of being under any obligation attached to "Free Gift" offers. You will also avoid duplicates. Think it over to-day. 500 Colonials on similar terms, any 100 6/9.

H. McCRAIGHT, 29, Keith Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.

Stamps purchased at reasonable prices.

WANTED.

: Stamps of the : United States of America.

Especially all dollar values.

Good price promptly paid by

J. T. ALLEN BOLTON,

10, Dunbeved Road, South, Thornton Heath.

Barbadoes, 1906, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 1/- superb 3 3
 Gambia, Mult, 3d, superb block of 4 ... 2 9
 Do., 2/- superb very rare ... 8 0
 Gibraltar, Single CA, 4/- mint ... 4 6
 Gold Coast, 1884, 2/- yellow-brown mint 5 0
 Mauritius, 1902, 1 rupee, superb ... 2 3
 Natal, King, Mult, 1/-, mint, very rare 8 6
 St. Helena, 1903, 1, 2, 8, 1½, 2/-, all superb 4 6
 Do., 1908, 2½, 4, 6, mint ... 15 0
 St. Vincent, Single CA, 1/-, mint ... 6 0
 Do., Single CA, 5/-, mint ... 5 6
 Sierra Leone, Single CA, 1½, (to) mt. 1c 10 0
 B.C.A., Single wmk., 2/6, mint ... 4 0
 Do., 10/-, superbused 17 0
 Caymen Is., 1907, 5/-, mint ... 16 0
 E.A. and Uganda, Ord., 1 & 2r, mint 5 9
 Do., Chalky, 1 & 2r, mint 4 6
 Do., Ord., 5r., superb ... 12 0
 Gambia, Single CA, 1/6, 2/6, & 3/- mt. 10 0

A. LINDSAY,

LINDFORD, PORTOBELLO.

Carefully note Name & Address. Estab. 1882.

GEO. C. GINN & Co.

The "City" Stamp Dealers & Experts,

88, BISHOPSGATE,
 LONDON, E.C.

Offer this week fine copies.

INDIA, King, 3 rupees, used postally
 (black cancellation) 2 6
 Jamaica, Mult. 6d. black cancellation 0 4
 Malta, 1/- black on green do. 1 0
 Bermuda, 1/- brown do. 0 8
 " 6d. perf. 14 x 12½ do. 0 8
 Newfoundland, 1910, "Guy" set, 1st
 print, all litho., 11 values, complete
 "mint" per set 8 6
 Do., 8 cent Litho "mint" ... each 1 0
 Do., 9 " " " 1 0
 Do., 10 " " " 1 0
 Do., 12 " " " 1 0
 Do., 15 " " " 2 3
 N.B.—These are a splendid investment.
 Cash with order. Satisfaction guaranteed.
 1911 Series Sheets now ready for Collectors
 King's Heads and New issues, used, in great
 variety and at Low Prices.

WANTED, Papua, overprinted and per-
 manent types, used and unused in
 singles, pairs or blocks, approval with lowest
 prices, cash by return for any purchased.
 Porter, 7, High Street, Bedford.

King's Head Stamps on coloured papers (see page 148)



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

No. 13. Vol. 8.
(Whole Number 195)

24 JUNE, 1911.

Price 1d.

STAMP EXHIBITION IN BIRMINGHAM

Interesting Show at the Third British Philatelic Congress

AN Exhibition of rare postage stamps was held from June 7th—9th, in the Grand Hotel, Birmingham, during the meetings of the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. The exhibits were supplied by just a few collectors, but they were of a very interesting character.

The Fourpence Stamps of Great Britain.

Lord Crawford, one of the patrons of the Congress, showed a portion of his collection of the stamps of Great Britain. The exhibit was confined to the fourpence denomination which first came into use in 1855, in which year the postage rate to France was reduced from tenpence to fourpence. This reduction created the first considerable demand for a fourpence stamp, and it is especially interesting to philatelists as it was the first postage denomination to be printed for our government by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., who have been associated with the production of our postage stamps continuously from then up to the commencement of the present year. This fourpence stamp commenced the era of typography in our stamp-printing, a process practical and cheap, which was to supersede in due season the fine old line-engraved and the embossed stamps.

The Government was afraid, and had been afraid almost from the start, of the clever folk who found ingenious ways of cleaning off the postmarks and other cancellations from stamps which had done their legitimate duty. So this first fourpence stamp was printed by typography so that the ink instead of thoroughly and permanently saturating the paper, lay on its surface. As a further precaution a small percentage of prussiate of potash was introduced into the pulp of which the paper was made. This was a device of Mr. Warren De La Rue to make readily detectable any application of chemicals to the face of the stamp for the purpose of removing the postmark.

This stamp and its successors, distinguished by philatelists by varying inks, and the quaint heraldic

garter watermarks "small garter" "medium garter" and "large garter," and finally the Large (1880) Crown watermark formed the basis of Lord Crawford's profuse display.

The collection contains specimens of this stamp, printed in carmine on thick hand-made "safety" paper (*i.e.*, with the prussiate of potash in it). This paper is always more or less blued by chemical action, though sometimes the discolouration is hardly perceptible, but as all the Small Garter paper was of this kind, we are disposed to consider copies in a rose-carmine tone printed on apparently white paper with this watermark, as having been exposed to some intentional or accidental chemical influence since they were issued. Such copies are scarcer, even in used condition, than those on the blued paper, which latter are priced, when unused at from £16 to £18 apiece.

The Medium Garter was adopted early in 1856 as the watermark, while the safety paper was still in use, and unused copies are very scarce (£25).

In November, 1856, the Fourpence appeared printed in a new ink of a dull rose colour, on ordinary white paper, still watermarked with the Medium Garter; but, as sometimes happens in similar cases, there was an overlapping in the shape of a small printing (2,000 sheets) in September, 1856, in the old colour (carmine—the new ink not being ready) but on the new paper. This stamp is of especial rarity, and few collectors have ever seen, or at any rate, recognised it. The carmine colour looks somewhat different from that familiar on the earlier stamps, but this is due to the ink penetrating the substance of the paper, and losing, in consequence, some of the intensity of the colour. Even the normal Medium Garter Fourpence in dull rose, and on the ordinary paper intended to be used only with that ink, is of considerable scarcity (£12).

With the adoption of the Large Garter early in 1857 the discolouration should have entirely ceased, as that paper never was of the "safety" kind, but

copies of the Fourpence are known on distinctly blue paper with this watermark. For a long time, this variety was supposed to be the outcome of misplaced ingenuity, though it was known that the paper-maker wrote on 9th February, 1859, to Mr. Ormond Hill: "I am making the V.R. paper [for fiscal stamps] which has the prussiate of potash in it. . . . As I am on this sort of paper, at the vat, I purpose making a little more of the [Large] Garter." It seems quite possible, therefore, that the blue Large Garter paper is a genuine, though scarce variety.

Four Hundred Sydney Views.

Of not less special interest was the exhibit of the "Sydney Views," the first postal adhesive stamps of New South Wales, shewn by Mr. Leslie L. R. Hausburg. These stamps are great favourites with the collector and are tolerably well-known to the general public. The outsider generally considers it a *sine qua non* of the stamp collector who is worth his salt to be the possessor of at least one "triangular Cape" stamp and perhaps a "Sydney View." Neither class of stamp, as a class, is extremely rare, yet so high is the demand for "Views" by the specialist, that a good many hundreds of them are absorbed in a mere dozen of collections.

Mr. Hausburg who has devoted special attention to these stamps has about four hundred of them, shewing the construction of the plates, the errors and the shade varieties. The design is quaint, and is taken from the reverse of the old seal of the Colony sent out in H.M.S. *Gorgon* in 1791. The "view" from which the popular designation "Sydney View" is derived represents convicts landing at Botany Bay received by Industry, who, surrounded by her attributes, a bale of merchandise, a beehive, a pickaxe and a shovel, is releasing the convicts' fetters and pointing to oxen ploughing, and a town rising on the summit of a hill with a fort for its protection. The masts of a ship are seen in the bay, and there is the motto from Virgil *Sic fortis Etruria crevit*. The view, according to Dr. Houston, the official historian of the New South Wales post office, very closely resembles an old view of Sydney taken from Bennelong's Point.

The stamps, which in addition to the now common designation of Sydney Views used from their design to be called "gold diggings" by the early collectors, are of three denominations, the original plate for each of which was by a different engraver. Each engraver also had, owing to the absence of other means of duplication, to repeat the design by hand-engraving twenty-five (in one case twenty-four) times on the plate and naturally each repetition differed in details. As the plates were hand-engraved they wore very soon and had to be re-engraved also by hand. In the process some of the stamps suffered from curious omissions. The seventh stamp on the plate of the one penny stamp is remarkable for the omission of the trees, the eighth stamp for the omission of the shading on the hill, and on the fifteenth stamp the clouds have been left out. On one (the thirteenth) of the twopence stamps the word "Crevit" is lacking from the motto, whilst the tenth stamp is without the pick and shovel. These varieties are more sought after than the normal ones, and are all shewn in this extensive collection.

There was a time (forty years ago) when Sydney Views could be obtained used at six shillings the dozen and unused at £1 apiece; to-day the cheapest varieties are £2 apiece used, while the omission varieties

cost £6 to £8 each used. Unused Sydney Views are becoming extremely scarce and not a single one of the varieties is priced unused in the latest standard catalogue.

Baron de Worms's Ceylon "Pence" Issues.

The collection of the "Pence issues" of Ceylon which has been formed by Baron Anthony de Worms is the collection *par excellence* of these rare stamps. The modest term "pence" applies to their original facial value, before the currency of Ceylon was changed to cents and rupees. The value of the stamps to the collector is in most cases to be reckoned in more pounds than they originally cost in pence. The stamps were at first imperforate, and the rarest of the set is the fourpence rose. Eighteen years or so ago one of the two unused copies in this collection was bought at auction for £130, a brilliant copy. Since then no unused copy has, I think, come up at auction. In addition to his two unused copies of this rarity, the Baron shows a pair used.

Amongst so many rare stamps it is difficult to particularise, but rare imperforate stamps in pairs are rarities more than doubly rare. The collection includes pairs of the sixpence on blued paper (used), the fivepence on white paper (unused), and two pairs of the one shilling and ninepence. Blocks, that is to say, numbers of stamps more than pairs, but still unsevered, are rarer still, but the Baron shews a block of twelve of the one penny, and a block of thirty-four of the twopence. The halfpenny typographed stamp of 1857-58 is well represented, a notable item being a block of ten. This had originally been a block of fourteen, but probably the vogue of the convenient block of four was responsible for the reduction of the larger block.

These were the chiefest of the gems of a small but select display, which was full of interest for the delegates to the Third British Philatelic Congress.

How to Collect New Issues.

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

It is too late now to secure the 1 piastre 30 paras Levant for less than sixpence. But you can be in time for the next scoop. Consult our advertisement pages. There are several excellent services for the supply of New Issues advertised from time to time. Make your choice and join—soon.

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, *v.z.*, 1½d.

THE STAMP HABIT

By Charles Hands in the "Daily Mail"

WHAT is the philosophy of this new craze for the adhesive stamp that has suddenly seized the nation?

It is impossible to pick up a newspaper without reading of some new stamp or some new pattern or design for a stamp, or some new machine for producing or applying stamps.

Stamps are multiplying at a tremendous rate. There are already as many varieties of postage stamps as there are makes of golf balls, and the Coronation is being seized upon by Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Postmaster-General, as an excuse for issuing a new set. There are the Savings Bank stamps which minister to the pleasures of the poor, and in his new Budget the Chancellor of the Exchequer has endeavoured to reconcile the rich to the taxation of capital by providing them with a new stamp to stick on their bonds. Mr. Lloyd George, alert to take advantage of the craze, artfully sweetens every new legislative proposal with a fresh opportunity to stick a stamp on something. He is constructing his new heaven and new earth on the firm, level foundation of the stickybacks. His scheme of compulsory insurance is to be popularised by stamps. The democracy, entitled though it is to get everything for nothing, will cheerfully sacrifice its insurance threepences to gratify its craving for stamps.

* * * * *

New discoveries and inventions, new movements and departures, crowd so closely upon one another in this new century of rapidity that some of them pass unnoticed. To my mind the aeroplane and the applications of the mysterious energy of Hertz's ethereal waves are not more wonderful than the Dickens' stamp movement. People are going about covering acres of the surface of England with Dickens' stamps for the sheer pleasure of licking them. This morning I saw one stuck on the new railway station at Victoria. I found one yesterday affixed to the telephone receiver in a public call office. The habit is spreading. There is a Festival of Empire stamp, and other stamps are in the air. The whole country is beginning to reek of mucilage.

The philosophy of this new craze is obscure and difficult. For a generation or more after Mr. Rowland Hill introduced the postage stamp we treated it with great respect, a mingling of the veneration due to a form of money, the deference attaching to a symbol of official authority, and the unquestioning worship we render to the accepted masterpieces in art. The Elgin marbles were not more highly thought of. We gravely collected stamps, our own at first and then foreign issues as the fashion spread abroad. The used stamp acquired a new interest. The unused stamp developed an etiquette of its own. No self-respecting person in the country would give or accept a postage stamp for nothing. There was something attaching to it more than its face value which prohibited its transfer except under formal conditions of payment.

* * * * *

But notwithstanding the feelings of economy

inspired by the value it represented, its use spread with an extraordinary rapidity far in excess of the ratio of increase either in population or in literacy. The work and revenue of the Post Office multiplied to an extent which suggested that people were writing enormous numbers of unnecessary letters for the pleasure of affixing the stamps. The receipt stamp was the first official recognition of the growth of a new habit, and was an unqualified success. It was marvellous how rare were attempts to evade the new impost notwithstanding the difficulty of enforcing it. It was a huge tax upon the trade and commerce of the nation, but men receiving sums of £2 and upwards affixed the printed penny tokens not grudgingly but cheerfully, as a little treat to top off the transaction—like the friendly glass that crowns a farmer's deal. It stimulated business instead of hindering it, and the strange thing was that the more receipt stamps were used the more letters were posted.

The appetite for stamp-sticking was growing by what it fed on. There followed any number of new stamps. The Post Office designers could hardly keep pace with the growing demand. Then private persons, recognising the signs of the times, turned the opportunity to profit, and all over the country the trading stamp ministered to the public taste. Now we have the remarkable present extension which is, I am sure, only the beginning of further development. There are other members of the Cabinet than Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Samuel to whom the stamp trick will be of service. If Mr. McKenna can think out a good stamp we can get Dreadnoughts in droves. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Burns must have suitable stamps. Public philanthropy must realise that if it expects the public to subscribe it must give the public in return a stamp to moisten and affix. An engagement stamp would be exceedingly popular if issued through the Registrar-General's department and might help Mr. Burns towards the reform of the census.

* * * * *

Private stamps are coming into use and will soon be general. I have just seen a communication from a large trading establishment bearing, both upon the envelope and the enclosure, the firm's own specially designed stamp. I hear of private individuals having their own engraved or photographed stamps bearing their armorial designs or portraits, their images and superscriptions, which they use as miniature book plates or to give a note of intimate personal association to their correspondence. That fashion, once it gets well started, will run through middle-class England as the bicycle did. It will give rise to a new industry, start a new collector hobby, and possibly provide a new and considerable source of national revenue.

A small Excise license charge for the right to use stamps would be productive, and a trifling tax on private stamps—say, ten shillings a thousand, or, better still, tenpence a hundred, like domestic bridge points—would finance social reform.

* * * * *

The stamp habit has reached a stage at which the question of the purity and flavour of the mucilage becomes of national importance. With such a confusing variety of stamps as we have now reached one flavour is not sufficient. There are many people of delicate palate to whom the Government gum has no fascination. There is an introspective sort of taste about it; it suggests the half-joyous, half-regretful feelings of an early morning after a late night. The pessimism of the modern office boy, so different from the lusty spirit of the London 'prentice of olden days, is to be traced without doubt to the dreary monotony of flavour of the mucilage with which his professional associations are so intimate. The stamps should be distinguishable by taste as well

as by colour. The penny ones might have, say, a peppermint flavour, while the twopenny ones might suggest the agreeable *gout* of a pineapple jujube. Eucalyptus or lemon flavour might be employed in other varieties, while for the halfpenny stamps something bracing, like, for example, hops would be best. It is certain that it is not the appeal to the palate of the regulation or ammunition Government gum that constitutes the stamp's attractiveness. And since we are all going to spend in future a considerable portion of our daily lives in affixing stamps in the spaces provided for the purpose, it is as well that we should make the proceeding as hygienic and as agreeable as possible.

British & Colonial Stamps on Coloured Papers

A Reference List with Dates of Issue

BY ERNEST HEGINBOTTOM, B.A., F.R.P.S. LOND.

(Continued from Vol. VI. p. 138)

OUR readers will remember the carefully compiled reference lists of the Queen's Head and the Arms types of British Colonial stamps on the coloured papers specially prepared for *The Postage Stamp* by Mr. Heginbottom. Division I., dealing with the Queen's Heads appeared in our issue for March 5th, 1910 (No. 127); Division II. the Arms designs, appeared in the issues for June 11th and 18th, 1910 (Nos. 141, 142). Mr. Heginbottom has now practically completed his useful work by a third division shewing the records of the stamps bearing the King Edward portrait. At a

later date—after the stamps of King George are in circulation—we are promised an instalment of *addenda et corrigenda*, when the whole will doubtless form a valuable record of the history of these issues.

The abbreviations used in the list are:—

C.A.S.—Watermarked Crown over CA.	single.
C.A.M.	multiple.
C.A.S.C.	single, chalk-surfaced paper
C.A.M.C.	multiple chalk-surfaced paper

LATE KING'S HEAD STAMPS ON COLOURED PAPERS.

Name.	Value.	Wmk.	Perf.	Colour of Stamp.	Colour of Paper.	Issued.
IN EUROPE—						
English	... 3d.	... Crown	... 14	... purple	... yellow	... 20/3/02
Gibraltar	... 1d.	... C.A.S.	... 14	... dull purple	... red	... May/03
	2½d.	... C.A.S.	... 14	... dull purple and black	... blue	... do.
	8/-	... C.A.S.	... 14	... dull purple and black	... blue	... do.
	20/-	... C.A.S.	... 14	... dull purple and black	... red	... do.
	1d.	... C.A.M.	... 14	... dull purple	... red	... 7/10/04
	1d.	... C.A.M.C.	... 14	... dull purple	... red	... Sept./05
	2½d.	... C.A.M.C.	... 14	... purple and black	... blue	... 4/5/07
	20/-	... C.A.M.C.	... 14	... deep purple and black	... red	... 15/3/08
	2/-	... C.A.M.C.	... 14	... purple and blue	... blue	... 24/4/10
	1/-	... C.A.M.C.	... 14	... black	... green	... 20/9/10
Malta	... 5/-	... C.A.M.	... 14	... red and green	... yellow	... Dec./10
	1/-	... C.A.M.	... 14	... black	... green	... 16/3/11
IN ASIA—						
Hong-Kong	... 12c.	... C.A.S.	... 14	... green and marone	... yellow	... 12/2/03
	\$10	... C.A.S.	... 14	... grey black and orange...	... blue	... June/03
	4c.	... C.A.S.	... 14	... purple	... red	... July/03
	10c.	... C.A.S.	... 14	... purple and ultramarine	... blue	... July/03
	4c.	... C.A.M.	... 14	... purple	... red	... 4/10/04
	10c.	... C.A.M.	... 14	... purple and ultramarine	... blue	... May/05
	\$10	... C.A.M.	... 14	... grey black and orange...	... blue	... May/05
	4c.	... C.A.M.C.	... 14	... purple	... red	... 6/11/06
	12c.	... C.A.M.C.	... 14	... green and marone	... yellow	... Dec./06
	\$10	... C.A.M.C.	... 14	... grey black and orange...	... blue	... Dec./07
	50c.	... C.A.M.C.	... 14	... black	... green	... To be issued
India	... 12an.	... star	... 14	... purple	... red	... Nov./03

Sta. Settlements	8c.	C.A.S.	14	purple	blue	15/4/02
	4c.	C.A.S.	14	purple	red	3/9/02
	10c.	C.A.S.	14	purple and black	yellow	3/9/02
	\$100	C.A.S.	14	purple and green	yellow	Dec./02
	4c. type 2	C.A.S.	14	purple	red	April/04
	8c. type 2	C.A.S.	14	purple	blue	July/04
	type 2—					
	4c.	C.A.M.	14	purple	red	May/05
	8c.	C.A.M.	14	purple	blue	Aug./05
	4c.	C.A.M.C.	14	purple	red	3/10/05
	10c.	C.A.M.C.	14	purple and black	yellow	10/11/05
	8c. type 2	C.A.M.C.	14	purple	blue	22/12/05
	10c.	C.A.M.	14	purple and black	yellow	Dec./06
	10c.	C.A.M.	14	purple	yellow	4/7/08
	\$2	C.A.M.C.	14	red and green	yellow	30/12/09
	\$5	C.A.M.C.	14	red and green	green	Feb./10
	50c.	C.A.M.C.	14	black	green	6/4/10
	\$1	C.A.M.C.	14	red and black	blue	18/11/10
	45c.	C.A.M.C.	14	black	green	18/11/10
	\$25	C.A.M.C.	14	purple and blue	blue	1/5/11
\$100	C.A.M.C.	14	red and black	blue	? to be issued	
IN AFRICA—						
Gambia	1/6	C.A.S.	14	green and carmine	yellow	May/05
	2/6	C.A.S.	14	purple and brown	yellow	May/05
	3/-	C.A.S.	14	black and red	yellow	May/05
	3d.	C.A.M.	14	purple	yellow	1/10/09
	4d.	C.A.M.	14	black and red	yellow	1/10/09
	1/-	C.A.M.	14	black	green	1/10/09
	2/-	C.A.M.	14	purple and blue	blue	1/10/09
Gold Coast	2/6	C.A.M.	14	black and red	blue	1/10/09
	£1	C.A.S.	14	purple and black	red	Aug./02
	3d.	C.A.M.C.	14	purple	yellow	16/4/09
	1/-	C.A.M.C.	14	black	green	2/5/09
	2/-	C.A.M.	14	purple and blue	blue	Sept./10
	2/6	C.A.M.C.	14	black and red	blue	
	5/-	C.A.M.C.	14	green and red	yellow	
10/-	C.A.M.C.	14	green and red	green	not issued	
Lagos	£1	C.A.M.C.	14	purple and black	red	
	1d.	C.A.S.	14	purple and black	red	22/1/04
	2½d.	C.A.S.	14	dull purple and blue	blue	22/1/04
	1d.	C.A.M.	14	purple and black	red	22/10/04
	1d.	C.A.M.C.	14	purple and black	red	21/9/05
Mauritius	2½d.	C.A.M.C.	14	dull purple and blue	blue	13/10/05
	25c.	C.A.M.C.	14	black and red	yellow	17/1/10
	1 rupee	C.A.M.C.	14	black	green	17/1/10
	2r.-50c.	C.A.M.C.	14	black and red	blue	31/1/10
	5r.	C.A.M.C.	14	green and red	yellow	13/1/10
Natal	10r.	C.A.M.C.	14	green and red	green	31/1/10
	2/-	C.A.M.	14	purple and blue	blue	3/12/08
	5/-	C.A.M.	14	green and red	yellow	3/12/08
	£1	C.A.M.	14	purple and black	red	4/12/08
	1/-	C.A.M.	14	black	green	2/4/09
Nyasaland	2/6	C.A.M.	14	black and red	blue	2/4/09
	10/-	C.A.M.	14	green and red	green	2/4/09
	3d.	C.A.M.C.	14	purple	yellow	July/08
	4d.	C.A.M.C.	14	black and red	yellow	July/08
	1/-	C.A.S.C.	14	black	green	July/08
St. Helena	2/6	C.A.M.C.	14	black and red	blue	July/08
	10/-	C.A.M.C.	14	green and red	green	July/08
	£1	C.A.M.C.	14	purple and black	red	July/08
	4d.	C.A.M.C.	14	black and red	yellow	20/5/08
	10/-	C.A.S.C.	14	green and red	green	20/5/08
S. Leone	£1	C.A.S.	14	purple	red	29/9/03
	£1	C.A.M.C.	14	purple	red	10/8/05
	1/-	C.A.M.C.	14	black	green	20/2/09
	2/-	C.A.M.C.	14	purple and blue	blue	21/2/09
	5/-	C.A.M.C.	14	green and red	yellow	April/09
	3d.	C.A.M.C.	14	purple	yellow	May/09
	4d.	C.A.M.C.	14	black and red	yellow	June/09
	£1	C.A.M.C.	14	purple and black	red	1911, to be issued

N. Nigeria	1/-	C.A.M.C.	14	black	green	10/11/10	
	2/6	C.A.M.C.	14	black and red	blue	15/3/11	
	10/-	C.A.M.C.	14	green and red	green	15/3/11	
S. Nigeria	10/-	C.A.S.	14	purple	yellow	March/03	
	10/-	C.A.M.C.	14	purple	yellow	Sept./08	
	3d.	C.A.M.C.	14	purple	yellow	July/09	
	1/-	C.A.M.C.	14	black and grey	green	July/09	
	4d.	C.A.M.C.	14	black and red	yellow	Sept./09	
	2/6	C.A.M.C.	14	black and red	blue	Sept./09	
	5/-	C.A.M.C.	14	green and red	yellow	Sept./09	
	10/-	C.A.M.C.	14	green and red	green	Sept./09	
	£1	C.A.M.C.	14	purple and black	red	Sept./09	
Transvaal	5/-	C.A.S.	14	black and purple	yellow	1/4/02	
	10/-	C.A.S.	14	black and purple	red	1/4/02	
	10/-	C.A.M.	14	black and purple	red	28/2/07	
	5/-	C.A.M.	14	black and purple	yellow	Dec./08	
IN AMERICA—							
B. Honduras	5c.	C.A.S.	14	grey black and blue	blue	10/10/02	
	2c.	C.A.S.	14	purple and black	red	Jan./03	
	2c.	C.A.M.	14	purple and black	red	Dec./04	
	5c.	C.A.M.C.	14	grey black and blue	blue	5/2/06	
	2c.	C.A.M.C.	14	purple and black	red	March/06	
IN AUSTRALIA—							
Fiji	1d.	C.A.S.	14	dull purple and black	red	1/2/03	
	2½d.	C.A.S.	14	dull purple and blue	blue	1/2/03	
	1d.	C.A.M.	14	purple and black	red	21/7/04	
	5/-	C.A.M.C.	14	green and red	yellow	15/6/10	
	20/-	C.A.M.C.	14	brown and black	red	15/6/10	
	1/-	C.A.M.C.	14	black	green	28/11/10	
IN THE WEST INDIES—							
Cayman Islands	3d.	C.A.M.C.	14	purple	yellow	30/3/08	
	1/-	C.A.S.C.	14	black	green	March/08	
	4d.	C.A.M.C.	14	black and red	yellow	22/4/08	
	5/-	C.A.M.C.	14	green and red	yellow	22/4/08	
	10/-	C.A.S.C.	14	green and red	green	April/08	
Dominica	1/-	C.A.M.C.	14	black	green	8/4/09	
	5/-	C.A.M.C.	14	green and red	yellow	not yet issued	
	Leewards	3d.	C.A.M.C.	14	purple	yellow	28/10/10
		5/-	C.A.M.C.	14	green and red	yellow	21/11/10
		1/-	C.A.M.C.	14	black	green	not yet issued
2/6	C.A.M.C.	14	black and red	blue	not yet issued		
Montserrat	5/-	C.A.M.C.	14	green and red	yellow	18/9/09	
	3d.	C.A.M.C.	14	purple	yellow	16/10/09	
St. Lucia	1/-	C.A.M.C.	14	black	green	16/10/09	
	5/-	C.A.M.C.	14	green and carmine	yellow	to be issued	
	2/-	C.A.M.C.	14	purple and bright blue	blue	22/3/09	
St. Vincent	5/-	C.A.M.C.	14	green and red	yellow	22/3/09	
	Turks Isle	3d.	C.A.M.	14	purple	yellow	3/9/09
		4d.	C.A.M.	14	red	yellow	3/9/09
		1/-	C.A.M.	14	black	green	3/9/09
	2/-	C.A.M.	14	red	blue	3/9/09	
Virgin Isles	3/-	C.A.M.	14	black	red	3/9/09	
	3d.	C.A.M.	14	purple	yellow	} not issued	
	1/-	C.A.M.	14	black	green		
	2/6	C.A.M.	14	black and red	blue		
	5/-	C.A.M.	14	green and red	yellow		

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY. BRIGHTON BRANCH.

The fifth annual general meeting was held on May 25th at the Express Creamery. Mr. W. Mead was in the chair. The secretary's report and balance-sheet showed the affairs of the Society to be in a very prosperous condition. The exchange packet had broken all records, and a special vote of thanks for his excellent management was passed to Mr. J. C. Dallimore, the superintendent. The election of officers, which was decided by ballot, resulted as follows:—Chairman, Mr. W. Mead; vice-chairman, the Rev. H. C. Bord, M.A.; hon. secretary, Mr. J. Ireland;

hon. assistant secretary, Mr. J. B. Boulton; exchange packet superintendent, Mr. J. C. Dallimore; committee, Messrs. Herbert Clark, W. C. Owen, G. H. Type; forger curators, Mr. B. Morley; librarian, Mr. D. C. Smith. A discussion on the agenda of the forthcoming Philatelic Congress, to be held at Birmingham in June, took place, and the delegates (Messrs. W. Mead and J. Ireland) were empowered to use their own discretion in voting, and their views were to be considered to be those of the branch and binding. Dr. Payne, of Leicester, through the

medium of Mr. Herbert Clark, sent his fine collection of Japanese forgeries for inspection. This is a subject to which Dr. Payne has given a deal of attention, as was evidenced by the care with which the distinguishing marks were described, and on the motion of Messrs. W. C. Owen and Herbert Clark, the secretary was instructed to convey the best thanks of the members for the display. A vote of sympathy with the relatives of the late Mr. J. M. Hickley was passed.

J. IRELAND, Hon. Sec.

Stamp Exhibition in Jamaica

Described by Mr. Astley Clerk in the "Gleaner."

MAY 18th, 19th and 20th, 1911, will be counted hereafter as red-letter days in the annals of Jamaica Philately, I might even go further and say in the annals of West Indian philately for it was on these dates that Jamaica had the honour of holding the First Philatelic Exhibition, not only within her own borders but in the West Indies. The Exhibition was promoted by the Kingston Philatological Society and held in the Cowen Music Rooms, 14, King Street,—the exhibits being valued at a trifle over £500. The daily attendance was fairly large, and certainly more than the promoters expected, especially on Saturday when there was a constant stream of visitors, boys, girls, men, women. Especially pleasing was the presence of parents who not only came themselves but brought their children and were keen questioners. As the exhibition was the first of its kind the Committee of Management thought it wise to obtain exhibits from among their membership only, but as its object was to encourage a real liking for the hobby among junior collectors and not only to stir up dry bones, prizes were offered as follows:—

CLASS I.—10/6: offered by Mrs. E. Few for the best general collection, to be sent in by boys and girls, from 15 to 18 years of age; clean specimens to be a consideration.

CLASS II.—10/6: offered by the K.P. Society for the best general collection, to be sent in by boys and girls up to 14 years of age; clean specimens to be a consideration.

CLASS III.—10/-: offered by Mr. Astley Clerk, to the collector who will write short papers on any three stamps in his collection, these papers to contain any knowledge obtained through the stamps. For every fact, one mark.

* * * * *

The show cases were kindly loaned to the K.P.S. by the Governors of the Jamaica Institute. The exhibits, all specialized collections, were as follows: The Cayman Islands, by Mrs. E. Few; Panama, by Thos. Sargood; Seychelles, by Chas. Scott; and Jamaica, by Astley Clerk.

CAYMAN ISLANDS—CASE I. EXHIBITED BY MRS. E. FEW.

Cayman Islands complete collection regular varieties as per Gibbons, except for the last surcharged 1d., on 4d., which was issued for fiscal purposes only and not allowed to be used for postage.

One of the most interesting stamps in this collection is the surcharge 2½d. on 4d., of which there were only 480 issued. Only six were sold to each applicant at the Post Office and even with this precaution all were sold out in two days.

The history of this stamp is an interesting one. The steam yacht *Zenaida* with Sir Frederick Johnson and the Countess of Wilton on board touched at Georgetown on February 12th, 1908 and offered before leaving to carry a mail to Cienfuegos, Cuba. The local authorities gladly availed themselves of the offer as no mail was due until the end of the month. But owing to a large number of letters being consigned as usual to the United States, a big quantity of 2½d. stamps were required. The Post Office stock was quite exhausted, a supply being expected by the vessel which would take off the next outward mail.

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TO DEALERS:—We are open to make immediate advances of capital for important transactions where cash is required. Selections of stamps invited.

NEW 1911 PRICE LIST

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Prices of nearly all Colonials from ½d. to £50 each.

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SPECIAL Coronation Offers

Superb postally used copies.

	s.	d.
India, King, 5 rupees, fine	1	8
Argentine, 1910, 5c., fine stamp, per 100 ...	1	0
Siam, 14s. on 12s. (bi-col.), small stamp ...	3	0
.. 3s. on 9s. green, large	1	0
.. 6s. on 5s. rose and carmine	1	0
.. Jubilee, 8 atts	3	6
Uruguay, 5c red and black 1911, Jubilee ...	0	4
Lagos, King, Single CA, 6d. at 2/6, 1/- at ...	4	6
Italy, 1901, 5 lire	0	8
Chili, 1892, 30c. carmine	0	8

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN MINT.

India on H.M.S., ½s. Postage and Revenue	0	1
New Hebrides, 1st issue ½d. to 1/-, complete	8	6
.. London Overprint, complete	10	0
Transvaal, King, 2/- brown and black	7	6
Chili, 1905, 12c....	1	0
Great Britain, 5/-, plate 1	24	0
Argentine, 1903, 12c. bistre, cat 5/-	1	0

The unused can be supplied in pairs or blocks at same rate (except the 5/- Great Britain).

JAMES H. RHODES, 45, LOMBARD STREET,
LONDON, E.C.
(Telephone No. 4241 City).

It being deemed advisable to keep intact the small stock of ½d. and 1d. then on hand, instructions were issued for a sufficient number of 4d. to be overprinted 2½d., in order to supply the public demand for this outgoing mail.

Perhaps the numbers of the different surcharges issued might interest collectors.

- 4,800 ½d. on 1d., issued August 30th, 1907.
- 2,160 1d. on 5/-, issued November 23rd, 1907.
- 1,800 ½d. on 5/-, issued November 28th, 1907.
- 480 2½d. on 4d., issued February 12th, 1908.
- 396 1d. on 4d., issued May 12th and 14th, 1908.

Of the ½d. stamps there have been three printings which can be distinguished by the shades.

- 1st Printing—red-brown.
- 2nd Printing—medium brown.
- 3rd Printing—deep black brown.

Mrs. Few has blocks of six of most of the Cayman stamps and a pane of the surcharge ½d. on 1d., also panes of the ½d. issue showing all the minor varieties. There was also a set of Jamaica officials, used in Grand Cayman before this dependency had their own stamps. Mrs. Few is a very keen collector and one of the very few student-philatelists to be found in Jamaica—her magnificent collection of Caymans was a decided attraction to the visitors.

PANAMA—CASE 2. EXHIBITED BY MR. THOS. SARGOOD.

Mr. Sargood's collection of Panamas cannot be seconded in Jamaica. It is not complete as per Gibbons but it contains more than three fourths of the stamps listed by the authority recognized by the English-speaking world, and a good many that are not mentioned there also. His early surcharges are almost complete.

SEYCHELLES—CASE 3. EXHIBITED BY MR. CHAS. SCOTT.

Seychelles is a part of the world known to few people who are not stamp collectors. The stamps are the hardest things to get hold of, and are seldom met with even on those dealers' sheets which reach our shores. I do not suppose half a dozen letters per annum reach our shores from Seychelles. Mr. Scott is therefore lucky in being able to gather such a fine collection as he showed. Among them I noticed Gibbons' numbers 1 to 8 (plate 1), numbers 9 to 14 (plate 2), as well as numbers 22 to 24G and No. 31. It was a pleasure to look at these beautifully coloured and attractive set of stamps, making in themselves a small colour dictionary (over 17 colours were represented), and one could not help but compare them with the miserable daubs which we in this Island have to be content to call Jamaica stamps.

JAMAICA—CASE 4. EXHIBITED BY THE SECRETARY K.P.S.

Our own stamps were shown by the Secretary of the K.P.S. and were without doubt a wonderful display, illustrating, as it did, not only the ordinary Gibbons' listed numbers but those rarities and oddities which give joy to the student collector. Commencing with the primitive methods adopted by our postal authorities—the pen and ink cancellation—the first known step in our postal history—when the sender would take his letter (there were no envelopes then in existence) to the Post Office where it was taxed, the amount paid and then written in pen and ink or pencil on the part bearing the address—the collection showed the

second step when handstamps, (a) "Postage Paid" and the rate in a circle (b) "Jamaica Paid," and "Kingston, Jamaica Paid," also in circles took the place of the pen and ink cancellations. The third stage in 1858 when the English stamps were authorized for use between Jamaica and England only, and the fourth stage, when, seven months later, these same stamps were legalized for inland as well as outward use after which came the pineapple series and so on right down to the present issue. Among the lot were found inverted watermarks, pineapple, Crown CC., and Crown CA.—the dollar shilling watermarked Crown CA. and multiple Crown CA., in blocks of four showing marginal numbers and thus determining the position of the stamp, Dr. Taylor, brother of the late Custos of St. Thomas, has this dollar shilling with the pineapple watermark, while Mr. Fred. J. Melville, Editor of The Postage Stamp, has it with Crown CC., and so we find this unexplained error travelling all the way from 1860 down to the current shilling! The Ser-et errors were shown also with marginal numbers and included large blocks of the very pale "light centre" halfpennies and 2½d., also the 5d., in both watermarks.

There were "specimen" stamps, (i.e., stamps sent by the Crown Agents to the Bureau of Stamps, Berne), of the Pineapple Series and of the 1903-4 set. A fine set of imperforates, in both mint and used condition, Gibbons' numbers 18, 20, 32, 35, 42, 102, 104 and 106. There were also dissected or "Cut" pennies to make halfpennies—the quartered 2d. (permitted but never authorised) to make ½d. The 1883 1d. blue was seen with a flaw at an angle of 60 degrees running from the P in postage down to the Queen's mouth. Colour trials were represented by Types 21 (in two colours) 15 and 4 in one colour each. In Proofs we had Type 14 (imperforate) and 5. The Llandoverly issues were there with some twelve errors of surface variety as well as various errors in watermarks. The 1889 issue were shown with many colour errors in the octagonals, most prominent of which were the blue blocks and the deep carmine among the pennies, also the intensely dark green among the twopennies.

There was a fine display of marginal numbers among the 1889, 1900 and 1901 issues, the only Jamaicas to carry a plurality of marginal numbers, and strange to say whenever the marginal numbers differ the shade of the stamp alters also.

Cardboard proofs were illustrated and showed types 23 in the 1/- and 5/- printed in (a) black and white (b) green.

COMPETITIONS—CASE 5.

This case was devoted to the albums sent in for competitions. As stated there were only six competitors, two in Class I., four in Class II., and to the regret of the Committee none in Class III. The prize winners were in Class I., S. R. Rowe, Linstead, and in Class II., Master R. C. Barton, Brentford Town. These albums ably represented a general collection as they, the prize winners especially, had something of everything and the stamps were with a few exceptions very clean, being nicely postmarked. Case 5 also contained a good many accessories necessary to the philatelist, such as stamp hinges; perforation gauges; duplicate books; watermark detectors; magnifying glasses; albums, blank and printed, loose leaf and bound; publications like the Gleaner's Philatelic Gleanings; Gibbons' Stamp Monthly; Postage Stamp; Philatelic Journal of Great Britain; Melville's Jamaica, etc.

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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.

Argentine Republic.—(Vol. VIII. p. 92).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a copy of the Sarmiento commemorative stamp which was issued on the 15th May last. It is bi-coloured and apparently lithographed at the Mint, at Buenos Ayres, and the paper is watermarked with the usual Argentine sun, each stamp shewing more than one owing to the size of the sheets not fitting the paper. Our correspondents kindly send us a copy of a letter dated the 16th May, 1911, from their correspondent at Buenos Ayres, which is well worth reproduction.

I regret extremely to have to inform you that I cannot send you the 5c. Sarmiento issued yesterday. I had ordered 2,000, being 1,000 for you and 1,000 for my own requirements, and when I went to the post office soon after opening time, I found the place besieged by a raging crowd of lunatics and the P.O. people were only selling the stamps at the rate of 5 to each applicant. I managed to get inside and my friend informed me he could not give me what I wanted so I got none at all. Outside the post office people were selling these stamps all day at prices ranging from 20c. to 40c. each. In the afternoon I bought 15 at this last figure after applying unsuccessfully at the various branch offices. I even saw in the post office boys get their supply of five copies, turn round and sell them to people who could not get near the counter at 10c. each and then apply for more. The crowd at last became so disorderly that the police were requisitioned to keep order, but every now and then organised rushes were made and perfect pandemonium prevailed from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m., when the word was given that the stock was exhausted. I understand that 400,000 was the total number printed. I enclose four of my fifteen as a present. Of course one never knows how these speculations may turn out, so I may still be able to come across a few to send you. A very large proportion of these stamps will never come into circulation as most of them were used on picture postcards, which many people had cancelled by a friendly postman as they were afraid to send them through the post in the ordinary way.

It is to be feared that performances like those related above and those which occurred at Munich, over the new Bavarian stamps, as told on page 104, are hardly likely to increase the prestige of philately, but are calculated to bring upon our hobby the ridicule that kills.

White wove paper. Watermarked Sun. Perforated 13, 13½.
May 15th 1911. 5 centavos brown and black.

Bavaria.—(Vol. VIII. p. 45).—We are also indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., for copies of the 5 pfennig and 10 pfennig stamps issued to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Regency. They are quite extraordinary productions being printed in three colours. The background is black, the ribbons binding the wreath yellow, and the rest of the design green in the case of the 5 pfennig and red in the case of the 10 pfennig. The green and red colouring is very peculiar, looking very much like the efforts of a kindergarten child in a child's painting book. The dates "1886" and "1911" are shewn on the wreath. The whole effect is that of a cheap oleograph.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½.
June 10th, 1911. 5 pfennig, green, yellow and black.
10 " red, yellow and black.

Belgian Congo.—(Vol. VII. p. 239).—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* adds the 50 centimes of the bilingual series to the values chronicled on the 18th March last,

overprinted "TAXES" in a frame in blue for use as a postage due stamp.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

White wove paper. Perforated 12½ to 15. Blue overprint.
April, 1911. 50 centimes, olive-green and black.

Guinea.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the 2½ reis, 5 reis and 10 reis of the 1898 issue of this Portuguese Colony overprinted "REPUBLICA" diagonally in red. The remainder of the series will no doubt follow in due course.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½. Red overprint.
May, 1911. 2½ reis, grey and black.
5 " orange-red and black.
10 " green and black.

Morocco (German P.O.).—(Vol. VIII. p. 130).—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* chronicles one more value with the "Marokko" overprint, namely the 35 centimos on 30 pfennig.

Wove paper. Watermark Lozenges Perforated 14. Black overprint.
May, 1911. 35 centimos on 30 pfennig, orange and black on yellow.

Mozambique Company.—(Vol. VIII. p. 106).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the full set of postage due stamps overprinted "REPUBLICA" in the Lisbon type in red, except the 200 reis on which it is in green.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 12. Red (green on 200 reis) overprint.
May, 1911. 5 reis, green and black.
10 " slate and black.
20 " pale brown and black.
30 " dull orange and black.
50 " grey-brown and black.
60 " pale red-brown and black.
100 " mauve and black.
130 " blue and black.
200 " carmine and black.
500 " deep lilac and black.

Nicaragua.—(Vol. VIII. p. 31).—More provisionals! *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* records various fiscal stamps overprinted "Correos—05 (or as the case may be) cts.—1911" in three lines in black. The numbers thus overprinted are given as follows:—

2 centavos on 5 pesos	...	30,000
5 " 10 pesos	...	20,000
10 " 25 centavos	...	100,000
35 " 1 peso	...	100,000

These provisionals were issued on the 28th April last. Various errors in the overprint have been noted.

White wove paper. Perforated 12. Black overprint.

April 28th, 1911. 2 centavos on 5 pesos blue and black.
5 centavos on 10 pesos, yellow and black.
" cts." for " cts."
No stop after " cts."
10 centavos on 25 centavos, mauve and black.
" cts." for " cts."
No stop after " cts."
35 centavos on 1 peso, yellow-brown and black.
" cts." for " cts."
No stop after " cts."
" Corre" for " Correos."

SILVER MEDAL LONDON EXHIBITION, 1897.

Established 1880.

Telephone No. 883 Gerrard.

Fred^k. R. Ginn

106, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

The old-established house that can and does sell fine stamps at bargain prices. Watch this column each week for extra special cheap lines. Note carefully the name and only address, and send want lists and obtain bottom prices before purchasing elsewhere. It will repay you. F. R. Ginn saves his customers pounds annually.

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And COLLECTORS of

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Superb Specialised Collections of all above Countries. Will be ready in a few days. All prices moderate. Will be sent on approval in order of application. All are rich in pairs and blocks in addition to fine ranges of shades in used and unused single copies.

Special Bargains.

Post Free. Cash with Order.

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Having bought the old correspondence of a Liverpool office which did the chief business with this colony from 1850 to 1875, I have secured a superb lot of genuine postally used stamps and offer the following bargains. Each specimen will be signed on back as a guarantee.

1864-65, 3d. blue, S.G.'s. No. 7 ... 2/- each
 " 9d. mauve, " 10 ... 2/6 "
 (Two distinct shades at 5/- the pair).

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4c. green, S.G.'s. No. 51, mint, 5d. each.

4c. yellow, " 52, " 4d. "

3c. on 4c. " 63, " 2d. "

Ditto, no bar " 65, " 1/- "

10c. on 4c. no bar " 66 " 4/- "

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

4c. on 1c., S.G.'s. No. 14, mint, 5d. each

4c. " 5c., " " 15, " 4d. "

4c. " 3c., " " 17, " 3d. "

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1c. " 4c., " " 78, mint, 4d. each

1c. " 5c., " " 79, " 4d. "

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Stamp Expert, Dealer and Publisher.

106, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Editor's Letter Box

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

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

Society News

JOHANNESBURG UNITED PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING, 9TH MAY.

The second Annual Meeting showed a gratifying attendance of members and visitors. Mr. S. M. Hamilton's election was confirmed, and three nominations for membership received and referred to committee. The announcement of the formation of a Capetown Philatelic Society (Hon. Sec. Box 744) was received with applause. The President, Mr. J. C. Hand, then read his Annual Report on the Society's work. This, with the financial statement, reveals a very satisfactory position of affairs as regards membership, attendance and philatelic work—not the least gratifying feature being the publication of the South African Philatelist under the Society's auspices and Mr. Henderson's editorship. The election of officers for the year 1911-12 resulted as follows:—Mr. G. J. Houbert, President; Mr. Hand, Vice-President; Mr. Henderson, Hon. Sec.; Mr. Conrad F. Jacobs, Hon. Treasurer; Mr. W. P. Cohen, Hon. Librarian and Exchange Superintendent. The following were also elected to serve on the Committee:—Messrs. A. J. Cohen, Ansell, Farrow, Hamilton and H. Meyer. In response to an invitation to members and visitors to show interesting portions of their collections, a very large number of exhibits, some of them really magnificent, was laid on the table by Messrs. A. J. Cohen, Ansell, Farrow, W. P. Cohen, Ackerville, Munro and C. R. Schule, (members), and by Messrs. J. A. Small bones, I. Glasser and J. A. Cowling-(visitors). To all of these, and especially to the visitors, thanks are due for their effort to save the annual meeting from being a mere formality.

The report of the President (Mr. J. C. Hand) on the year's work of the Society is appended:—

ANNUAL REPORT, 1910-11.

Johannesburg,
9th May, 1911.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in placing before you a statement of the Society's work and progress during the year closing 9th May, 1911.

The most notable event to record is the publication of the first Philatelic Journal produced and printed in South Africa, viz., the South African Philatelist, published under the auspices of this Society

and accepted as the official organ of the Societies of Rhodesia, Bloemfontein, East London and Cape Town. It first appeared in MS. form, and made its first appearance in printed form in November, 1910. The grateful thanks of members of this Society and subscribers are due to all who at the inception of the printed edition made donations so as to place the paper on a sound financial basis from the start. To the indefatigable energy of our Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. Henderson, the coming to life and continuance of this Journal are due, and I would here remind members of this Society and readers generally that the Editor regrets the meagre contributions from local subscribers during the period of its issue. The success of the journal largely depends on the publication of interesting matter, and this the Editor will be pleased to receive.

Attendance, interest and membership have shown solid and satisfactory results.

Dominica, 1877, 6d. green, superb mint	13	0
Trinidad, 1859, imperf. 4d., grey-lilac	superb	... .. 26 0
Cayman Is., Single CA., 1/-, mint	8	0
Do., 1907, 4d., mint, block of 4	35	0
Gold Coast, 1898, 10/-, mint	12	0
Ceylon, 1857, imperf., 6d. purple-brown	superb	... .. 9 0
Do., 2d., deep green, superb	3	9
N. Nigeria, Single CA., 2/6, choice used	copy	... .. 6 0
Seychelles, Single CA., 2r. 25c. choice	used copy	... .. 7 0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d. blue, fine copy,	grand margins all round	... .. 35 0
Newfoundland, 1876, roull., 1. 2, 3, 5c.,	all mint	... .. 12 0
Cyprus, Single CA., 4 piastres superb	6	0
Do., B. of E., 24d., very fine	11	0
Papua on B.N.G., type 2, 4d., superb blk.	16	0

A. LINDSAY, Liasford, Portobello, Midlothian.

RHODESIAN STAMPS. 12 varieties, 7d. 18 varieties, 1/9, 25 varieties, 4/- Post free. All postally used and good specimens. Stamps not accepted in payment. Davis & Co., Abercorn Street, Box 421, Bulawayo.

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.

12 PHILIPPINES etc. to all enclosing 1d. stamp. Timmins Bros., 9, Alfred Street, West Bromwich.

THE GISTAFILE

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STAMP COLLECTIONS.

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	2 Insertions.	4 Insertions.	13 Insertions.	20 Insertions.
	per insertion.	per insertion.	per insertion.	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	18 0	17 6
Eighth Pages	12 0	1 0 0	10	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	4 0

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We are always BUYERS of Important General or Specialized Collections, single rare stamps of any country, mixed lots, wholesale parcels, entire dealers' stocks, Government Reminders, also Proofs, Essays, etc.

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GROVE PARK, LEE, KENT.

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Best Reference required.

Bankers: London, County & Westminster Bank
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SALE!!!

I am offering sets at BARGAIN prices to clear. Note summer prices.

- 5 Crete, 1905, Revolution issue (cat. 1/6) 3 0
- 8 " PRINCE GEORGE (cat. 8/-) ... 2 9
- 7 " 1905-10 ... 0 6
- *16 Persia, 1908, 1ch. to 50 kran, (cat. £1/1/8) ... 3 9
- 11 Persia, 1902, 1ch. to 50 kran (cat. £1/3/6) 4 9
- *4 Nicaragua, 1869 (pictures) ... 0 9
- 9 Siam, 1906, 1 att to 1 tical ... 1 0
- 8 " 1909, surcharged ... 0 8
- 8 " 1910, 2 sat. to 28 sat. ... 1 0
- *5 Servia, 1904 (Death mask) cat 2/6 0 9
- *9 Salvador, 1890, 1c. to 1 peso ... 1 0

Hundreds of other sets equally cheap.

SEE MY APPROVAL SELECTIONS.
W. BERRY, 21, Rycroft Street, Parnoss Green, London, S.W.

The total attendance of members during a period of 21 meetings was 229, as compared with 227 at the 23 meetings of the preceding year, but greater interest is evidently being taken in the Society and in philately generally in Johannesburg, for I am pleased to record that, whereas only 19 visitors were present at the meetings during the 1909-10 session, in the past year the number reached 93. Fourteen new members—eight "Town" and six "Country"—have joined the Society during the year, and it is gratifying to note that the new blood is conspicuous not only for good attendance but for philatelic ardour.

Meetings have been as a rule well attended, especially in the second half year. Exhibitions of stamps have been given at every meeting, but the Committee feels that this part of our work is practically confined to about half a dozen members, and would impress upon members generally that the preparation of exhibits is in itself a lesson in philately, and that the half dozen may get tired of bearing the whole burden of a not unimportant part of our meetings.

The Society continues to take in a large number of Philatelic Journals, and the Honorary Librarian reports that these are well read and frequently borrowed for home reading.

Exchange packets have shown good returns. During the year packets were circulated valued at £179 2s. 10d., from which stamps were purchased to the amount of £45 4s. 2d. In this connection our Society, on the initiative of the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia, arranged with that Society a scheme, which promises to work well, for inter-Society exchange packets.

I have pleasure in acknowledging with thanks many donations of stamps, books and journals for the Society's collections and Library, and especially of "Sections" and "Binders" for the proper housing of the Society's collection.

Several papers have been read before the Society during the year, and thanks are due to writers—all busy men—who have willingly given their time and trouble to help to make our meetings philatelicly interesting.

The financial position of the Society is eminently satisfactory. Subscriptions have been paid with more punctuality than in the past, and commissions have been larger from exchange and sale of stamps. The work of the Hon. Treasurer has been most efficient, and the Balance Sheet laid before you shows a most gratifying result of the Society's progress.

The Society regrets the loss by death during the year of Messrs. D. Mackay and M. Neuburger, both of whom had done good service to the Society and to philately.

In conclusion I beg to offer my most sincere thanks to the Officers and Members of Committee who have so ably assisted in making the past year a record, and I am sure every member present will heartily endorse the special tribute we must pay to our Hon. Secretary for the arduous work which he has so efficiently and courteously carried out. Our thanks are also due to Mr. W. P. Cohen for many services cheerfully rendered.

Again I must thank all who by attendance and good fellowship have made our meetings socially and philatelicly successful.

Yours faithfully,
JNO. C. HAND, President.

GREAT BRITAIN

- 1848, 10d, Octagonal, no die, number, a mint pair ... £9
- 1840, 1d, intense black, mint ... 16/-
- 1887, 3d, on orange, mint ... 35/-
- 1886, Govt. Parcells, 11d, lilac, mint block of 4 ... 60/-
- 1901, I.R. Official, 1/- green & red, Q.H. mint ... 80/-
- 1858, 1d, plate 112, mint ... 4/-

Specimen Copy of my Weekly Circular containing latest offers and price list post free.

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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.

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- SUPERB USED.
- MALTA, 1911, 5d. green ... 0 6
- " " 1/- black on green ... 1 4
- " " 5/- red and green on yellow ... 6 6
- TURKS ISLANDS, 3d., Ship ... 0 9

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19, Borough High road, London Bridge, S.E.
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are our Speciality, and we always have in stock a large and varied selection of the Stamps, Envelopes, Post Cards, etc. both in unused and used condition.

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LINE ENGRAVED. Scarce and coloured postmarks, all the different Plate numbers, Varieties of Lettering, Inverted Wmks., Reconstructed plates, 1d. blacks, on the entire, &c., &c.

SURFACE PRINTED SERIES. All the different and rare plate numbers, varieties, etc.; also Postal-Fiscal, Telegraph, College and Railway stamps: Envelopes of all kinds and issues, entire or cut square, including Compounds; Post Cards, &c., &c.

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By J. S. Sankell
with 100 Stamps Worth 1/-

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are included in above, as all fine genuine specimens, and catalogued over £1:18:6, apart from Pocket Case, Perforation Gauge, and Monthly List, which are included Free. Only offered, as an advertisement, as we lose on every lot sold. Wm. Ward, 6 & 9, Booth St., Piccadilly, MANCHESTER. (Visitors to Manchester should inspect our shop windows, Brunswick Hotel corner of Piccadilly. Finest display of Stamps in England.)

Printed by Baldwins, Philatelic Printers Tunbridge Wells, and Published for the Proprietors by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., at Amen Corner, London, E.C.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS (see below)



Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE

No. 14. Vol. 8.
(Whole Number 196)

1 JULY, 1911.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Coronation Week in Town.



LONDON is the playing field of the world this week. Several days of carnival have preceded the historic ceremony of the crowning of the King. The streets for days have been filled with one surging mass of people intermingling freely and easily with a crawling traffic. The great state processions have only formed a part of the great pageantry that London has presented to its visitors. The pro-

cessions of another kind have been almost interminable—motley streams of traffic in which a magnificent automobile is wedged in between a sixpenny sightseeing char-a-banc, and the coster's moke-cart carrying the missis, the midgets and enough flags and banners to deck out a fleet of Dreadnoughts. Ricketty lorries and wagons have had temporary bulwarks erected and the best drawing room chairs of an East End mansion lashed to them to enable Bill and 'Arriet and all their friends to see the 'luminations in up-to-dick style, and Bill is a proud man when he manipulates the ribbons and displays the whole bloomin' famby through several miles of streets which are all decked out with triumphal arches for his coming.

The Symphony of Penny Trumpets.

Music is in the air by day, and I suppose we must regard it as music that is in the air by night. I wonder that no enterprising musician has yet given us a composition representing a London crowd on holiday. It would be effective, if truthful, and it could be truthfully effected by the assistance of a 75 per cent. contingent of performers upon those penny screechers that are "all the fun o' the fair." London has been out to make itself heard these days, and anyone who had an abode within the sphere of this week's activities must have thought that no longer was the famous warning "Wake-up, John

Bull" required in the metropolis. London has been wide-awake for a week, and if some Londoners have not blown their uvulas into their penny trumpets before the week is out it is verily not through any fault of theirs.

The New Stamps.

The new stamps were on sale for the first time to-day, Coronation day, and I got my first supply shortly after the midnight of June 21. The instructions issued by the authorities had been very precise as to the vending of the new stamps which was not to take place until to-day, and I believe that at the General Post Office "to-day" was not inaugurated until 8 a.m. Elsewhere, as I have said, to-day was properly started as soon as yesterday had departed, and so the earliest usage of the stamps was date-stamped 2 a.m.

The Portrait.

As to the stamps themselves, I can scarcely claim for our new productions the merit of successful artistry, and the portrait seems to be much blurred in the printing. There are but two denominations issued as yet, the half-penny and one penny stamps, which are of different designs. The portrait, which is by Mr. Bertram Mackennal, A.R.A., was doubtless a good likeness in the original drawing, and will be readily distinguished and familiarised in its use on the stamps. The portrait is *en profil* to left within an oval, the ground of which is of horizontal lines.

The Halfpenny Green.

In the halfpenny stamp printed in a somewhat deep green, the oval is fairly large and is surmounted by a large crown. The oval is framed with scrolls in the upper segment, and a dolphin figures at each side of the lower part. The figure "½" appears in each of the top angles, and a tablet extending across the bottom has the word "HALFPENNY" in small uncoloured capitals. The words "POSTAGE" and "REVENUE" figure in coloured capitals on the uncoloured scroll work at the sides of the oval.

The One Penny Red.

The penny red stamp has the same portrait but on a smaller oval ground, and within a broad garland of

laurel, and the crown (smaller than that of the half-penny stamp) above. A lion figures at the base, with a figure "1" resting upon his forepaw and another at his tail. The inscriptions "POSTAGE" and "REVENUE" are in coloured capitals on ribbons above the oval, and the words "ONE PENNY" in uncoloured capitals appear below.

Sheet Arrangement Unaltered.

The arrangement of the stamps in the sheet is just the same as heretofore. The little blocks of coloured lines appear between the panes, and the jubilee lines are broken into pieces of rule the width and length of the stamps. The control "A 11" is continued from the Harrison printings of the King Edward $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps.

The New Perforation.

The perforation has been slightly altered. The sheets I have seen have been perforated by a comb machine which gauges $14\frac{1}{2} \times 14$. The perforation at the vertical sides therefore is of the same gauge as before, and only the horizontal perforations have been altered, and that only in a small degree.

Post Cards at Face Value.

In addition to the two new adhesive stamps, the thin halfpenny post card was also on sale to-day. The design is quite distinctive from that of the halfpenny adhesive stamp. The portrait die seems to print much better on the post cards, and the oval is thrown up well by being upon an uncoloured enscrolled ground. The crown impinges through the top of the rectangle, and at each side of the design is a caduceus, the staff of which passes below the scroll and terminates in the lower spandrel. The lettering " $\frac{1}{2}$ HALFPENNY $\frac{1}{2}$ " is uncoloured, and the word "POSTAGE" is in coloured capitals, all the inscriptions being below the portrait. The arms device accompanying the inscription "POST CARD" is smaller than heretofore. These post cards are sold at their face value only, instead of at three-farthings

No Great Rush for Stamps on Coronation Day.

Probably owing to the excitement of the Coronation festivities and to the fact that nearly all the post-offices have been closed, the sales to-day of the new stamps will not have been heavy. Probably the largest mail despatched was that of the Junior Philatelic Society, which sent out several thousands of special souvenirs of to-day's historic ceremony all franked with the new stamps and sent to friends and correspondents in foreign countries and in the colonies, who will no doubt appreciate the receipt of copies of the new stamps posted on the day of issue.

Coronation Honour for a Philatelist.

My congratulations are tendered joyfully to Marcellus Purnell Castle, Esq., who figures with other representatives of the Royal societies in the Coronation Honours List. Mr. Castle, the maker of many collections of stamps, and long associated with the work of the Royal Philatelic Society, is made a member of the fourth class of the Royal Victorian Order.

The Philatelic Garden Party.

Mrs. Field has very kindly repeated her invitation to the Juniors to a Garden Party at her residence, The Nook, Fawley Road, West Hampstead, for Saturday, July 22nd. This will, I believe, be the fifth annual garden party which Mrs. Field has given to the J.P.S. and there is no more delightful event in the Society's calendar than this which has now come to be regarded as an annual event.

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, viz., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

GEORGE V. POSTAGE STAMPS

Reduction in Price of Stamped Stationery

WE have received the following from the Postmaster-General, says *The Times* of June 21:—

Halfpenny and penny adhesive postage stamps of new design, bearing the effigy of His Majesty King George, and registered letter envelopes and thin postcards bearing impressed stamps, with the same effigy, will be placed on sale on June 22, the day of His Majesty's Coronation, at all post-offices open on that day. At other post-offices they will first be sold on June 23, or at offices which are closed on that day also on June 24. New adhesive stamps of other denominations and other articles of stationery bearing impressed stamps of new design will be issued as soon as possible afterwards.

Adhesive postage stamps and stamped stationery of the present issue will also be on sale at post-offices until the remaining stocks are exhausted. All Edward VII. postage stamps and all stamps of previous issues which are at present available in payment of postage will still be available.

The following reductions in the prices of the principal articles of stamped stationery, which will apply to articles both of the present and the new issues, will take effect on Coronation Day:—

Postcards.—Thin postcards bearing $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each. (Stout postcards will continue to be sold at 6d. a packet of 11, or $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for a single card.)

Letter-cards bearing 1d. stamp, 1d. each.

Books of Stamps.—Books containing 18 1d. and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps of George V. design will be issued at an early date, price 2s. each. Pending their issue the present books, containing 18 1d. and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps of Edward VII. design, will, on and after June 22, be sold for 1s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. instead of 2s., as at present.

Embossed Envelopes.—Court size (bearing 1d. stamp), 1s. a packet of 11. Commercial size (bearing 1d. stamp), 2s. a packet of 23. Foolscap size (bearing $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp), 1s. a packet of 21. Commercial size (bearing $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp), 1s. a packet of 22.

Newspaper Wrappers (bearing $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp), 1s. a packet of 22; bearing 1d. stamp, 2s. a packet of 23.

All cards, envelopes, and wrappers are sold in any quantities less than a complete packet at proportionate prices. Full tables of these prices will appear in the Post Office Guide issued on July 1.

THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE

A Society which every Stamp Collector ought to join

Objects of the League.

THE Postage Stamp League has been started with two main objects. One is to extend the popularity of the stamp collecting hobby with the great general public, by instituting and encouraging lantern lectures, assisting the formation of new Philatelic Societies in districts where none already exists, 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.

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

Application Forms.

In order that the members may all be enabled to take a personal interest in the formation and growth of the League we have prepared some neat little booklets of application-forms for membership. The booklets are supplied with counterfoils so that each working member may keep a record of every new member introduced by him or by her to the League.

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

Exchange Clubs will be admitted as Societies without charge, but in the case of Exchange Clubs not attached to Societies it is required that each such Club admitted shall be vouched for by two or more members of the League.

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

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

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

Members' Advantages.

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

Members will be entitled to advertise their wants and offers without cost, but it is necessary to send three advertisement slips from the front page for each 12 words. This is necessary to keep the space occupied by these advertisements within reasonable limits. Such advertisements may not include offers of goods for sale, but may include stamps, accessories and *etceteras* wanted to buy, or exchange, or offered for exchange. Unused Penny stamps will be accepted in lieu of advertisement slips. Extra words 1d. (or one slip) for each additional four words.

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

How to Join the League.

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

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

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

THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE.

Application Form for Membership.

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

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

ADDRESS

DATE.....

(Please write clearly and give full address).

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

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

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

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 141

Cape Verd Islands.

Issue of 1904.

The usual set of postage due stamps was issued in this Portuguese Colony in January, 1904. They are similar to those of other Portuguese Colonies, except in the name "CABO VERDE."

They were printed by typography at the Mint in Lisbon, in sheets of 28 stamps, in 7 rows of 4, and were perforated 11½. The name and value were printed at a second operation in black.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½.

January, 1904.	5 reis, yellow-green and black.
10	" slate "
20	" brown "
30	" orange "
50	" deep brown "
60	" pale red-brown "
100	" mauve "
130	" blue "
200	" carmine "
500	" deep lilac "

Azores.

Issue of 1904.

Although the Azores had not issued any series of stamps for the whole group for some years, in January, 1904, a set of postage dues appeared, being the same as those which were issued in Portugal itself about the same time, but overprinted "ACORES" in small capitals in black.

A 20 reis denomination was added in February.

The details of manufacture, etc., are similar to those of their Portuguese contemporaries.

Reference List.

White wove paper, Perforated 11½. Black overprint

January, 1904.	5 reis, brown.
	10 " orange.
February, 1904.	20 " dull mauve.
January, 1904.	30 " green.
	40 " deep lilac.
	50 " carmine.
	100 " blue.

Issue of 1911.

Owing to the Revolution in Portugal in October, 1910, and to the overthrow of the Monarchy and the establishment of a Republic, the stamps of Portugal and her colonies were overprinted "REPUBLICA" diagonally, reading from the bottom left to the upper right corner. The postage due stamps of this colony were one of the first series to appear with this overprint, which was applied at the Mint, in Lisbon, and was struck in red, except in the case of the 50 reis denomination, on which it was printed in green.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½. 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.

Algeria.

Algeria has never issued any stamps of its own, but has always been contented to use the various French emissions. However, early in 1904, a provisional postage due stamp was chronicled in various philatelic journals. It turned out to be quite a fancy variety. The story goes that the post office at Beni-Ounif, in South Algeria, ran short of 30 centimes postage due stamps, and the postmaster had the ordinary 30 centimes "Semeuse" type with lined background, overprinted in black "REGION SAHARIENNE—SUD-ALGERIEN" at top, and "A PERCEVOIR" vertically on the right-hand side. This "rare provisional" was received very unsympathetically by the philatelic world, and does not figure in the catalogue.

Tunis.

Issues of 1888.

The early postage due stamps of the Regency of Tunis follow closely the ordinary stamps, being merely the ordinary postage stamps with a perforation of holes in the shape of a letter "T", standing of course for "taxe."



The first series of stamps are particularly identified by the narrow numerals of value, and the first perforation used was of small holes; soon after the holes were increased in size.

These stamps were typographed at the French Government Printing Works in Paris, and were perforated 14 × 13½. All may quite commonly be found with the perforated "T" in both sizes of holes, inverted.

Reference List.

Wove paper. Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. Perforated "T"
(small and large holes).

July, 1888.	1 centime, black on azure. Inverted T.
	2 centimes, purple-brown on buff. Inverted T.
	5 " green on pale green. Inverted T.
	15 " blue on pale blue. Inverted T.
	25 " black on rose. Inverted T.
	40 " red on yellow Inverted T.
	75 " rose on pale rose. Inverted T.
	5 francs, mauve on pale lilac. Inverted T.

In October, 1888, a fresh supply of stamps was issued, showing larger and thicker figures of value. These were all perforated "T" with large holes for use as postage due stamps. They were all common with the "T" inverted.

Reference List.

Wove paper. Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. Perforated "T"
(large holes).

October, 1888.	1 centime, black on blue. Inverted T.
	2 " brown on buff. Inverted T.
	5 " green on pale green. Inverted T.
	15 " blue on pale blue. Inverted T.
	25 " black on rose. Inverted T.
	40 " red on yellow. Inverted T.
	75 " rose on pale rose. Inverted T.
	1 franc, olive-green on toned. Inverted T.
	5 francs, mauve on pale lilac. Inverted T.

Issue of 1893.

During the year 1893, a new value was added to the series, 10 centimes; the 15 centimes appeared on *quadrille* paper, and the colour of the 75 centimes was changed. Only the 10 centimes is known with inverted "T."

Reference List.

Wove paper. Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. Perforated "T"
(large holes).

	10 centimes, black on lilac. Inverted T.
	15 " blue on <i>quadrille</i> .
	75 " brown on orange.

Issue of 1899.

The colour of the 5 centimes was changed to yellow-green, and a new value, 20 centimes, was added to the set of postage due stamps in 1899, though issued as an ordinary postage stamp some time previously. The latter is known with inverted "T".

Reference List.

Wove paper. Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. Perforated "T"
(large holes).

	5 centimes, yellow-green.
	20 " red on green. Inverted T.

Issue of 1901.

The colours of the 10 centimes and 25 centimes were changed to meet the requirements of the Universal Postal Union, and that of the 15 centimes for fear of being confused with the 25 centimes in its new colour. These must have been in use for a short time only, being soon superseded by a special series.

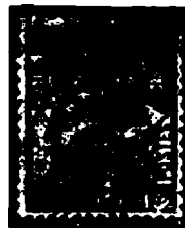
Reference List.

Wove paper. Perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. Perforated "T"
(large holes).

	10 centimes, carmine.
	15 " grey.
	25 " blue.

Issue of 1901-3.

During 1901 a permanent and distinctive series of postage due stamps was issued. The design is similar to that of the French postage dues. It differs in the tablets at the top, bottom, and sides being uncoloured instead of solid: the inscription at top



reads "CHIFFRE-TAXE," that at bottom "REGENCE DE TUNIS"; instead of the initials "R.F." in the top left and bottom right corners there is the star and crescent of Turkey, the only acknowledgment of that nation's right to the territory.

The 2 francs and 5 francs were not issued until September, 1903.

All these stamps were typographed at the French Government Printing Works at Paris, in sheets of 150, in 6 panes of 25, in 5 rows of 5, and were perforated $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

Reference List.

White (coloured for 2fr. and 5fr.) wove paper.
Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

	1 centime, black.
	2 centimes, orange.
	5 " blue.
	10 " brown.
	20 " blue-green.
	30 " carmine.
	50 " lake.

December, 1901.	1 franc, olive.
September, 1903.	2 francs, red on green.
	5 " black on yellow.

To be continued.

New Issues and Old.

Correspondents are desired to send early information of new issues and discoveries. All communications should be addressed direct to the Editor.

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, Suddborough 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.

China (German P.O.)—(Vol. VIII. p. 58).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the issue of the 2 cents on 5 pfennig on watermarked paper.

White wove paper watermarked Lozenges. Perforated 14. Black overprint.

May, 1911. 2 cents on 5 pfennig green.

Costa Rica.—(Vol. VIII. p. 142).—*Le Bulletin Philatélique* chronicles the 1 centimo of 1901 overprinted "1911" in black like the same value of 1907, which we chronicled a few weeks ago.

White wove paper. Perforated 14, 15. Black overprint.

May, 1911. 1 centimo green and black.

La Revue Philatélique Française informs us that 25,000 of the 1907 2 centimos were overprinted "1911" in red, and 375,000 in black.

Great Britain.—(Vol. VIII. p. 80).—By the time this number gets into the hands of subscribers at home, most of them will have seen and been able to judge the merits of the new George V. stamps. The following notice appeared in the *Post Office Circular* of the 13th June, 1911:

"The ½d. and 1d. adhesive postage stamps of new design bearing the effigy of His Majesty King George, and thin postcards bearing impressed stamps with the same effigy, will be issued to Post Offices in time to be first placed on sale on the 22nd June, the day of His Majesty's Coronation, at all Post Offices open on that day. At other offices they must not be sold until the 23rd June, or at those offices in or near London which are closed on that day also, not until the 24th June. New adhesive postage stamps of other denominations and other articles of stationery bearing impressed stamps of new design will be issued as soon as possible afterwards."

We did not think that the postal authorities would be able to issue the postcards by the 22nd, as on the 5th June last we had been informed on the best authority that Messrs. McCorquodale & Co. had not then received any of the George V. dies for stationery.

The McCorquodale prints of the Edwardian ½d. postcard, and, probably, wrappers are out, but in the case of the former the two printings are to all intents and purposes indistinguishable, while in the case of the latter the stamp itself will probably not show any difference, but there is a slight detail in the form of the wrapper which distinguishes the McCorquodale from the De La Rue prints. We are not permitted to say what it is, but our advice to those interested is, "Use your eyes."



Papua.—(Vol. VIII. p. 130).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has been shown the unicoloured 2d., and notes the earliest date as April 18th, 1911. Like the unicoloured ½d. and 1d., it is typographed on paper watermarked Crown over A (Adelaide type). The perforation gauges 12½.

White wove paper watermarked Crown over A (Adelaide type). Perforated 12½.

April 18th, 1911. 2d. light mauve.



Roumania.—(Vol. VII. p. 94).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us some new varieties, namely, the 1½ bani of the 1893 type, printed in yellow instead of black, and the line-engraved 40 bani of 1908 perforated 11½, which latter stamp has only been hitherto found perforated 13½, or 11½ × 13½.

White wove paper. Perforated 13½ × 11½.

May, 1911. 1½ bani yellow.

Ditto. Perforated 11½.

May, 1911. 40 bani green.

St. Helena.—(Vol. V. p. 69).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have been officially informed that the George V. issue of St. Helena stamps is on order and is expected to reach the Colony about June; also that these stamps will be taken into use two months after receipt, when the entire stock of the Edward VII. issues will be destroyed by fire.



Sierra Leone.—(Vol. VIII. p. 106).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have received the £1 stamp, printed in purple and black on red paper instead of purple on red paper. We mentioned this change of colour from a "specimen" copy on page 106.

Chalk-surfaced wove paper watermarked Crown and G.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.

April, 1911. £1 purple and black on red.



South Australia.—(Vol. VIII. p. 111).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 2½ on "Crown over A" paper (Adelaide type) and perforated 12½ (small holes).

*White wove paper watermarked Crown over A (Adelaide type). Perforated 12½ (small holes).
2s. 6d. bright violet.*



Switzerland.—(Vol. VIII. p. 70).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* informs us that the Boy Tell design has been again modified, the word "HELVETIA" being in *serif* capitals instead of block capitals; the new stamps, of which our contemporary chronicles the 2 centimes and 5 centimes, are printed from new electrotype plates, and also show the stamps placed *tête-bêche* in the sheets as before.

"Granite" paper watermarked Cross. Perforated 11½, 12.

June, 1911. 2 centimes yellow
5 " green

A GLOSSARY OF PHILATELIC TERMS

Compiled for submission to the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, 1911

By the following Committee: E. D. BACON, W. DORNING BECKTON, P. C. BISHOP, E. B. EVANS, L. W. FULCHER, F. J. MELVILLE, C. J. PHILLIPS

Acknowledgment of Receipt Stamp. A special stamp used for denoting the fee paid for the acknowledgment of the receipt of a letter.

Adhesive. A stamp intended to be attached to a letter or document by means of a "glutinous wash" on the back, as distinguished from one impressed upon the article itself.

Albino. An entirely colourless impression, usually of an embossed stamp.

Aniline Colour. This term should, strictly speaking, only be applied to colours of a particular chemical origin—those derived from coal tar; but it is commonly used (perhaps in some cases erroneously) to distinguish those brilliant tints that are especially soluble in water.

Antique. (See TYPE.)

Basted Mills Paper. (See PAPER.)

Batonne. (See PAPER.)

Bleute. (See PAPER.)

Blued. (See PAPER.)

Block. (See CLICHE.)

Block Letter. (See TYPE.)

Block of Stamps. Any number of unsevered stamps not in a strip.

Bogus. A term applied to fancy labels, of fraudulent intent, not used or designed for any postal or fiscal purpose.

Burele. A term applied to a kind of fine network pattern, composed either of coloured lines or dots.

Carriers' Stamps. Stamps used in the United States for denoting the letter-carriers' charge for the delivery of letters.

Chalk-surfaced Paper. (See PAPER.)

Chalky Paper. (See PAPER.)

Clean-cut Perf. (See PERFORATION.)

Cliche. A single stereotype or electrotype, from

which a stamp or illustration may be printed, or of which a number may be employed together for printing stamps in sheets.

Comb Machine. (See PERFORATION.)

Commemorative Stamps. Stamps, usually in circulation for a limited period, issued to celebrate some event.

Control Letters. (See MARGINAL INSCRIPTIONS.)

Copper-plate. (See PRINTING.)

Cowan Paper. (See PAPER.)

Departmental Stamps. (See OFFICIAL STAMPS.)

Design. The general features of the drawing that composes the stamp—thus two or more stamps may be of the same design, but may differ in details. (See also *Die and Type*.)

Die. 1. The original engraved piece of metal or other material from which reproductions are taken to form the plate or stone from which stamps are printed.

2. As used in the expressions "Die I." "Die II." etc., to mean varieties of the same design produced by slight alterations.

Double Impression. Two impressions of the same stamp on the same side of the paper.

Double Strike. A double impression of the whole or some portion of the die on the plate.

Electrotype. (See PRINTING.)

Embossed. (See PRINTING.)

Enamel-surface Paper. (See PAPER.)

Engraved. (See PRINTING.)

Engraving. (See PRINTING.)

Entire. A term used to mean a complete envelope, post card, etc. (For "Used on entire" see "Used.")

Error. A stamp printed in the wrong colour, or on the wrong paper, or having something abnormal

about it, but which has not prevented its being issued by a post office.

Essay. A design proposed but not adopted, or not without some alteration. (See also *Proof*.)

Express Letter Stamp. Special stamps for denoting an extra charge for delivery of letters, etc., by Express Messenger.

Facsimile. An imitation; usually applied to imitations which are sold as such.

Fake. A genuine stamp that has been tampered with in some way, by altering its value, colour, perforation, etc., for a fraudulent purpose.

Figures. There being some doubt as to the correct terms to be applied to various parts of figures, especially the figures "3" and "5," we made inquiries and have obtained the following information from our printers, Messrs. W. Brendon and Son, Limited:—

"Taking the figure '5' as an example, the punch-cutters would refer to the figure as follows: The horizontal line at the top is generally referred to as the *cross stroke*. The vertical line as the *heavy down stroke*. The curve of the '5' as the *bowl*. The termination of the curve is called the *dot*; in the case of a '3' it would be called the *lower dot* and the top one the *upper dot*. The inside of the bowl is the *counter*. The outside of the figure is the *bevel*. The space between the cross stroke and the bowl would be termed the *neck*."

Fiscal Postals. Stamps that were originally issued as fiscals and afterwards permitted, provisionally or permanently, to be employed as postage stamps.

Fiscal Stamps. Those employed for collecting taxes or fees, as distinguished from those which, like Postage Stamps, Telegraph Stamps, etc., denote payment for the transmission of a letter, packet, or message.

Flap Ornament. The device upon the upper flap of an envelope, usually an embossed design of some kind. (See also *Rosace* and *Tresse*.)

Forgery. A fraudulent imitation of a stamp.

Fugitive Colours. Those that are liable to fade, wash out, or change.

Glace Paper. (See PAPER.)

Gothic. (See TYPE.)

Granite. (See PAPER.)

Grille or *Grid.* A pattern of small square dots, usually arranged in a square or rectangle, but in some instances covering the whole stamp, embossed upon some of the issues of the United States, etc.

Guide Lines. } Fine lines or dots marked upon
Guide Dots. } a plate as a guide by the
engraver or workman when
transferring impressions.

Guillotine Machine. (See PERFORATION.)

Hair Lines. The name given to the fine lines which cross the extreme outer corners of certain types of some of the stamps of Great Britain, and which in these cases serve to distinguish the impressions from certain plates of those stamps. The term is also used by some writers to denote accidental lines sometimes found upon stamps; due to a hair, or something of that kind, in the ink or adhering to the plate.

Handmade. (See PAPER.)

Handstamped. } Struck from a single die attached
Handstruck. } to a handle, as in the case of
postmarks.

Harrow Perforation. (See PERFORATION.)

Imperforate. (See PERFORATED.)

Imprint. An inscription giving the name of the producers of the stamps, found in the margins of

the sheets.

Italic. (See TYPE.)

Journal Tax Stamps. Stamps indicating a tax upon Newspapers, and, in some cases (such as those of France, 1868), a postal charge also.

Jubilee Issue. A term frequently applied to the series of stamps of Great Britain issued in 1887.

Jubilee Line. The coloured line which surrounds the sheets, or panes, of the current stamps of Great Britain, and many of the British Colonies, is known by this name, sheets showing it having been first issued in 1887, the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria's reign.

Knife. Meaning the shape of an envelope—the shape, that is, of the paper before it is folded. It is the technical term for the cutters of the machine by which the envelope blanks are cut out, and is used in Philately principally to denote the varieties of shape of the United States envelopes, where the same size shows several varieties in the cutting of the flaps.

Laid. (See PAPER.)

Line Engraving. (See PRINTING.)

Lithography. (See PRINTING.)

Locals. Stamps whose franking validity is limited to a town, district, or route in any country or between particular seaports.

Marginal Inscriptions, etc. Inscriptions, letters, and figures in the borders of sheets of stamps, denoting their use and value, names of printers, numbers of plates, dates of manufacture, etc.

Matrix. A term properly applied to the secondary or intermediate die, used in producing duplicate copies of a single die. The original die is also sometimes termed the matrix.

Millimetre (mm.). The thousandth part of a metre, French measure. A metre = 39.37 inches. Roughly speaking, an inch equals about 25 mm., or, more accurately, a foot equals very nearly 305 mm.

Mint. A term which should be used to denote an unused stamp in perfect condition from a philatelic standpoint.

Mixed Perf. (See PERFORATION.)

Multiple Watermark. (See WATERMARK.)

Native Paper. (See PAPER.)

Newspaper Stamps. Stamps employed exclusively for the prepayment of postage on Newspapers. Also applied to the stamps impressed upon Newspapers in Great Britain, originally denoting a tax, but afterwards denoting postage.

Obliteration. Any mark applied to a stamp to prevent its re-use. (See also *Postmark*.)

Obsolete. Strictly speaking, no longer available for use, but sometimes also applied to stamps no longer issued by the Post Office.

Official Imitations. Imitations made under official authority.

Official Stamps. Stamps specially intended for denoting postage on letters, etc., from Government Offices.

Old English. (See TYPE.)

Original Die. A die from which matrix impressions or transfers are taken for the purpose of producing plates, stones, or working dies from which stamps are printed.

Original Gum. The gum originally applied to a stamp, at the time of its manufacture, to be used in affixing it to a letter.

Overprint. Something printed upon a stamp after the stamp was completed; now used by philate-

lists to denote some inscription that alters the usage of the stamp, but not its value. (See *Surcharge*.)

Oxidated.

Oxidised. } (See *Sulphuretted*.)

Pair. It is suggested that this word should be used alone to mean a *horizontal pair*, and that when a *vertical pair* is meant it should be so described.

PAPER. The following varieties are commonly referred to in books upon stamps:—

Basted Mills. The paper on which some of the stamps of New Zealand were printed, made by the Basted Paper Company: a thin, hard paper, closely wove, watermarked with double-lined "N.Z." and Star.

Batonne. Watermarked with straight, parallel lines a certain distance apart, intended as a guide for writing. The spaces between them may either be plain, when the paper is termed *wove batonne*; or filled with less distinct parallel lines, when it is termed *laid batonne*.

The term *batonne* in French works also means *ruled paper*.

Bleute—Blued. Paper that has been (unintentionally) turned a bluish colour, by something used in its manufacture, or in the ink with which the stamp is printed.

Chalk-surfaced.

Chalky. } (See *Coated*.)

Chinese. "A fine soft paper, giving fine impressions from engravings" (*Twentieth Century Dictionary*), used for proof impressions, more commonly known as *India paper*.

Coated. This appears to be the correct term to be applied to all the papers with a *chalky* or *enamelled* surface, employed to render it impossible to clean off a cancellation without destroying the impression of the stamp.

Couche. (See *Surface-coloured*.)

Cowan. A paper supplied by Messrs. Cowan and Sons, Ltd., for postage stamps of New Zealand; thin wove, without watermark (in which case it is not easily distinguishable from other plain papers), and watermarked with single-lined "N.Z." and Star.

Dickinson or Silk Thread. A special paper, with silk threads in it, known as "Dickinson" paper from the name of its inventor, used for the Mulready envelopes and letter sheets, for the embossed envelopes and letter sheets which succeeded them, for the octagonal tenpence and shilling stamps of Great Britain, and also for the early issues of Bavaria, Schleswig-Holstein, Switzerland, and Wurtemberg, the first envelopes of Prussia, etc. Its peculiarity consists in its having a continuous thread of silk in its substance, the thread being embedded in the silk pulp during the manufacture of the paper.

Enamelled.

Glaze. } (See *Coated*.)

Gold-beater's Skin. A transparent tough paper, erroneously called by this name, on which the 10 and 30 agr. of Prussia, 1866, were printed on the reverse side.

Granite. A paper with coloured fibres in it (similar to those in the writing papers known as *silurian*, which are in addition tinted grey or reddish).

Handmade. Made by hand, and thus in separate sheets, instead of continuous rolls as made by machinery.

India. (See *Chinese*.)

(Continued on page 166.)

What Subscribers to my 10% New Issue Service say.

"I wish to again express my appreciation of the centering and condition of the stamps you sent me. (— — U.S.A.)"

"Our year just closed with April shows a receipt of 190 stamps through the New Issue Service, at a total cost of £33 5s 4d.—or about \$6.75 per month in American money. If we had only been fortunate enough to have started earlier in the year we might have got the Levant stamps and been away ahead of the game, but possibly there will prove to be others; at any rate we are well pleased with our investment. (— — U.S.A.)"

"I should like to express my appreciation of the May New Issues; I am particularly pleased with them, and can congratulate you on being able to send such a complete lot, especially the New Hebrides."

"I am more than satisfied with your regular despatches of splendid stamps."

"J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser reception de votre envoi de mai et je vous en remercie bien vivement. J'apprécie à leur réelle valeur:—(1) la série provisoire des Nouvelles Hebrides:—(2) celle des Bureaux Anglais en Chine C.E.F."

"Votre dernier envoi me fait un très grand plaisir, je vous en suis très reconnaissant. (— — Lyon.)"

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"Peckitt, London."

Japanese. (See *Chinese*.) Also the peculiar, native-made paper used for the earlier issues of Japan.

Laid. Watermarked with a series of parallel lines, close together.

Manila. A strong, light paper, of coarse texture, used for envelopes and wrappers; it is found in various colours, and the term should not be employed to indicate paper of any particular tint. It is commonly found smooth on one side and rough on the other.

Native. A peculiar yellowish or greyish paper having almost the appearance of parchment. The early issues of Kashmir and the great majority of the stamps of Nepal are printed on this paper.

Pelure. A very thin, semi-transparent paper, usually greyish in colour, about the thickness of tissue paper, but much harder and tougher.

Quadrille. Watermarked with cross lines, forming small squares or oblongs. In French also means *ruled* with such lines.

Ribbed. With close, parallel lines, somewhat similar to those in *laid* paper, but on the surface of the paper, instead of in its substance.

Safety. A special paper, used originally for various British Revenue stamps, which were to be obliterated with writing ink, the nature of the paper being such that any attempt at removing the obliterating ink would probably also remove the impression of the stamp or change the colour of the paper.

Silk Thread. (See *Dickinson*.)

Silk paper. A term applied in the United States to a paper with coloured (silk?) fibres in it, used for the bank notes and for some of the revenue stamps of that country.

Surface-coloured. Paper coloured on the surface only.

Waterlow. A term applied principally to a thick, soft paper, watermarked with double-lined "N.Z." and Star, supplied by Messrs. Waterlow and Son for some of the New Zealand stamps.

Wove. Paper of a plain, even texture, such as is usually employed for books and newspapers.

Paraphe. A flourish of a signature, or a contraction of a signature; the overprints on the stamps of Cuba used in Porto Rico in 1873 to 1876 are thus designated.

Patte. French for the *flap* of an envelope. The upper or loose flap is the one most generally alluded to. The word is also sometimes used (incorrectly) to mean the ornament upon the flap.

PERFORATED. Used in a general sense to signify stamps provided with any means by which they can be separated without the use of a knife or scissors. Usually abbreviated to *Perf.* From this we have—

Imperforate (Imperf.)

Unperforated (Unperf.)

Not perforated. The word "imperforated," though found in some dictionaries, would appear to be incorrect, as there is no verb "to imperforate."

PERFORATION. Used in a general sense, as above; but more generally to imply—

Machine Perforation, in which rows of holes are punched between the stamps, little round pieces of paper being cut out. The gauge of the perforation is denoted by the number of holes in a space of 20 millimetres (perf. 14, etc.). Under this we have:—

Clean-cut perforation, where the holes are cut out clean, without the bits of paper adhering.

Comb perforation, produced by a machine which has the pins so arranged as to perforate three sides

of each stamp in a row at the same time.

Compound perforation, where the gauge is not the same on all the four sides of the stamp. In such cases it is suggested that the following rule should be universally adopted: The horizontal perforation to be given first, and then the vertical; thus perf. 14 × 12½ should mean perf. 14 horizontally and 12½ vertically. If the perforation should be more complex still, that at the top be given first, that at right second, that at bottom third, that at left last.

Guillotine or Single-line, a machine with only one line of pins, producing only one row of holes at a time. We would recommend the disuse of the term "Guillotine," as misleading, since the pins in both "Single-line" and "Comb" machines work up and down like the blade of a guillotine.

Harrow, a machine with several rows of pins, crossing one another, and perforating a whole sheet or large block of stamps at once.

Irregular perforation, in which the gauge varies in different parts of the same line of holes.

Mixed perforation, an arbitrary term applied to cases where sheets have been badly perforated, a row of holes running through a row of stamps, and a strip of paper has been pasted over the holes at the back and the row re-perforated correctly.

Rough perforation, where the holes are not cut out clean, but the bits of paper adhere; the contrary to "clean-cut."

Other natures of perforation are those in which holes are pricked, or cuts made, in the paper without any portion of it being removed. Stamps thus treated are termed in French "*perce*," followed by words denoting the appearance of the edges of the stamps when separated; when joined, the edges, in most of the cases, fit into one another. For some of these we have no English equivalents:—

Perce en arc, where the cuts are curved, and the edges show little hollows or scallops. It is a very fine kind of this that is sometimes termed *Serrated perforation.*

Perce en lignes. (See *Rouletted*.)

Perce en pointes. (See *Zig-zag perf.*)

Perce en points. (See *Pin-perf.*)

Perce en scie, where the edges are like the edge of a saw.

Pin-perforation, where holes are pricked in the paper without any of it being cut out.

Rouletted, where straight cuts are made.

Rouletted in Colour. In this case notched rules are set between the clichés forming the plate from which the stamps are printed, and these rules being inked with the plate cut little slits the edges of which are coloured.

Oblique roulette, where the cuts are set slanting, parallel to one another.

Serpentine perforation, where wavy lines (broken in places) are cut between the stamps.

Serrated perforation, a very small kind of roulette, or curved perforation. (See *Perce en arc*.)

Zig-zag perforation, where the cuts are such as to produce sharp points along the edges of the stamps; these may either be of saw-tooth shape, as under *Perce en scie*, or straight.

Philately. Stamp Collecting, or the Study of Stamps.

Philatelic, the adjective of "Philately."

Philatelist, a follower of Philately.

To be continued.

What do you think of the New Stamps ?

An invitation to Readers of "The Postage Stamp" to express their opinions.

Already it is clear that opinions will differ widely as to the merits, artistic and technical, of the new postage stamps just issued bearing the profile portrait of His Majesty King George.

Several philatelists have already expressed opinions of disapprobation of both the art and the printing, but another writes, "I like the designs, especially the penny one, but they are spoilt by the printing."

Another writes that the designs owe something to "Salome" influence.

It is perhaps scarcely reasonable to blame the printing, as one of the first requirements in postage stamp production is a design and a die suited to the class of printing which is to be used in the manufacture of the entire issue. If the design and the die be not perfectly suited to typographical printing in the present case there is no cause for criticising the printing.

Our own view, so far as we have been able to study the new stamps is that the design for the halfpenny postcard is the only one really suited to typographical printing. In making it so suitable to this purpose there has been a necessary loss of inventive art in the frame, which is very plain, and somewhat resembling the poor German locals of Bochum.

Of the two adhesive stamps issued up to the time of going to press the penny one has the more effective design, but both designs are more suited, we imagine, to reproduction in *taille douce*.

By the time this issue of *The Postage Stamp* is in the hands of its readers most of them will have had the opportunity of seeing the new stamps for themselves, and we shall be glad to hear what they think of them. All readers who care to do so are invited to send us their views, and we will print as many of them as possible.

Address—THE EDITOR,
The Postage Stamp,
14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton,
London, S.W.

Editor's Letter Box

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

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

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

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

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

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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, 106, Strand, London, W.C.
- Lewis May & Co., 15, King William Street, Strand, W.C.
- W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C.
- James Rhodes, 45, Lombard Street, E.C.

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 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 eyes 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.

Society News

ISLE OF THANET PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The final meeting of the season was held at Queen's Mansions, Cliftonville, on May 9th, at 8.30 p.m. The President was in the chair, and there was an excellent attendance of members and visitors, which was fully justified by the highly interesting nature of the evening's programme furnished by Messrs. H. H. Harland and A. Ashby.

After the formal business of the meeting had been briefly disposed of, Mr. Adutt introduced the visitors who had travelled down from London specially to give their displays on that occasion.

The time at the disposal of the meeting was unfortunately all too short to do justice to the magnificent philatelic fare provided and to have even hurriedly inspected the large collections in one evening would have been a matter of practical impossibility.

Accordingly the visitors limited their displays to portions of their collections only. Mr. Harland first passed round

Revised Scale for Advertisements in The Postage Stamp.

	1 Insertion.			5 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	7	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	0	0	17	6	
Eighth Pages	12	0		1	0		10			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	
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.

GREAT BRITAIN

1848, 1ed, Octagonal, no die, number, a
mini pair £9
 1840, 1d, intense black, *mini* 16/-
 1887, 3d, on orange, *mini* 35/-
 1886, Govt. Parcels, 1½d, lilac, *mini* block
 of 4 60/-
 1901, I.R. Official, 1/- green & red, Q.H.
mini 80/-
 1858, 1d, plate 112, *mini* 4/-

Specimen Copy of my Weekly
 Circular containing latest offers
 and price list post free.

OSWALD MARSH,
 Dept. 18, NORWOOD,
 Established 1904. LONDON, S.E.

WM. HADLOW
 GROVE PARK, LEE, KENT.
 Selection of Stamps,
 50% discount off current catalogue.

**Foreign Agent
 Wanted.**
 Best Reference required.

Bankers : London, County & Westminster Bank
 TELEPHONE : 91, LEE GREEN.

SALE!!!

I am offering sets at BARGAIN prices to
 clear. Note summer prices.

5 Crete, 1905, Revolution issue (cat. 14/6) 3 0
 8 " PRINCE GEORGE (cat. 8/-) ... 2 9
 7 " 1905-10 0 6
 *18 Persia, 1908, 1ch. to 50 kran,
 (cat. £1/1/8) 3 9
 11 Persia, 1902, 1ch. to 50 kran (cat. £1/3/6) 4 9
 *4 Nicaragua, 1869 (pictures) ... 0 9
 9 Slam, 1906, 1 att to 1 tical ... 1 9
 8 " 1909, surcharged 0 8
 6 " 1910, 2 sat. to 28 sat. ... 1 0
 *5 Servia, 1904 (Death mask), cat 2/6 0 9
 *9 Salvador, 1890, 1c. to 1 peso ... 1 0
 * means *mint*.

Hundreds of other sets equally cheap.
 SEE MY APPROVAL SELECTIONS.
W. BERRY, 21, Rycroft Street, Parsons
 Green, London, S.W.

**W. H. Peckitt's 10% New
 Issue Service.**

The following stamps are distributed in
 the June supply:—

Leeward Islands 3d., Gibraltar 8/-,
 Straits Settlement \$25, Newfoundland
 compound perforations, Sierra Leone
 20/-, Grenada 1/-, St. Lucia 5/-, Papua
 varieties Solomon Islands 4d., South
 Australia 2½d., etc., etc.

Particulars of this service sent
 post free on application.

some of the most interesting items from
 his highly specialised collection of St.
 Helena including some of his own dis-
 coveries in the little known plate varieties
 which were illustrated by diagrams and
 proved of great interest.

A complete sheet of the ½d. stamp was
 laid on the table on which Mr. Harland
 pointed out the portions occupied by the
 varieties all of which he remarked were
 constant.

A somewhat hasty perusal of a portion
 of the collection itself then followed after
 which there was an interval for refresh-
 ments.

An attempt was then made to rush
 through Mr. Ashby's famous Papua col-
 lection, but this proved quite hopeless and
 only about half of the 200 odd sheets were
 passed round.

Commencing with several sheets of
 Queensland stamps used in British New
 Guinea; including the scarce "N.G."
 cancellation, those were followed by
 complete mint sheets of 30 of all issues
 except the 2/6 of the first series repre-
 sented by an unique block of five.

In eulogistic terms Mr. Adutt proposed
 a hearty vote of thanks to the two gentle-
 men for their kindness in attending to
 show their collections before the Society.
 The motion was seconded by Mr. D. B.
 Armstrong, and carried with acclamation.

The meeting terminated about 11.15 p.m.
 A meeting of the Committee will be
 held shortly to discuss the arrangements for
 next season and the Hon. Secretary invites
 offers of papers and displays for the
 programme.

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Special Exchange Packets are now being
 regularly made up from sheets supplied
 by members for including in the Rhodesian
 packet. This packet made up in London
 is circulated in Rhodesia only, and a
 special packet is also made up in Rhodesia
 for circulation in the British Isles. This
 is the result of an arrangement between
 the Junior Philatelic Society and the
 Philatelic Society of Rhodesia.

Mrs. D. Field has invited members to a
 Garden Party to be held at the Nook,
 Fawley Road, West Hampstead, on
 Saturday, July 22nd. Members desiring
 to attend should inform the Hon. Secretary
 of their desire.

The Exhibition to be held by this
 Society next year (1912) is already in
 progress of preparation. A member of
 the Society has led the way by guaranteeing
 £50 towards the expenses, which expenses
 will be met by donations from members
 of the Society and by the letting of space
 to dealers and to exhibitors.

In view of the forthcoming Exhibition
 an influx of members is anticipated for
 next season greatly in excess of the total
 of 140 new members for the season just
 terminated. The Council has accordingly
 closed the membership roll for 1910-1911
 and has opened the new membership
 roll as from June 1st, 1911. Members
 joining now are therefore given the
 benefits of membership for fifteen months
 instead of the usual twelve. It is hoped
 that intending new members will avail
 themselves of this extra privilege which
 will relieve the heavy work of the Secre-
 taries in September and October when the
 large number of renewals has to be dealt
 with.

Ralph Wedmore, Hon. Secretary, 54,
 Park Road, West Dulwich.

League Advertisement Slip.
 1 July, 1911.
 Cut this out.

WANTED. : Stamps of the : United States of America.

Especially all dollar values.
 Good price promptly paid by
J. T. ALLEN BOLTON,
 10, Dunbeved Road, South, Thornton Heath.

USED KINGS.	ALL SUPERB.
Gambia, Single CA., 1/6, 2/6, 3/-	... 12 6
Do., 1d. on 3/-	... 6 6
Do., 1904-6, 7½d. and 10d.	... 6 6
Do., 1909, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7½, 10, 1/-	13 6
Do., 2/-	... 3 6
St. Helena, 1903, 1, 2, 8, 1/-, 2/-	... 5 0
Do., 1908, 4d.	... 5 0
Turks Is., 1900, 1, 2, 2½, 4, 1/-	... 4 0
Do., 1900, 3/-	... 6 0
Ceylon, Single CA., 1'50	... 12 0
Do., Single CA., 2'25	... 15 0
Do., on Service, 25c.	... 9 0
Sierra Leone, Single CA., ½d.-1/-, (10)	13 6
Do., 1907-10, 2/-	... 4 0
Gibraltar, M.O., 2/-	... 5 6
Do., Chalky, 2/-	... 4 6
Do., 1907-10, 2/-	... 4 6
Montserrat, 1903-8, 5/-	... 12 0
Do., Single CA., 2/-	... 4 0
Do., Do., 2/6	... 5 0
B. Solomon Is., 1907, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 6, 1/-	20 0

A. LINDSAY, Lindford, Portobello.

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

DAVID E. ELLIS,
 34, NORTHCROFT RD.,
 WEST EALING, LONDON, W,
 CAYMAN ISLANDS.

	s. d.
1900, Queens, ½d. and 1d., set of 2	0 4
1902, Kings, single, ½d. to 1/- set of 5	14 6
1906-8, " mult., ½d. to 1/-	8 6
1907, March-April, 4d. brown and blue	5 0
" " " 6d. olive and rose	4 6
" Sept., ½d. on 1d. carmine	5 0
1907-9, ½d., 1d., 2½d., 3d., 6d. & 1/- mult.	2 9
" 4d. black and red on yellow	8 6
" 1/- black on green, mult.	1 2
" 1/- " " " single	4 0

FOR SALE!

Breaking a very fine collection of British Colo-
 nials (African, West Indies & North Ameri-
 can), the prices of which will enable you to
 fill many blank spaces, also proving to you
 how extremely moderate my charges are.
 Selections and Price List sent with pleasure.

**B. LEVATINO, Mayfield Avenue,
 Chiswick, London, W.**

TO Beginners. British Colonials and For-
 eign Stamps, unused and used, 1d. each.
 Packets King's Heads 25 for 9d. References.
 —K. Foster, 25, Grenville Place, Brighton.

**PUNCIATION AS A MEANS OF EXPRESS-
 ION: 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.

CRITICISMS OF THE NEW STAMPS (see below)



Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE

An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors

No. 15. Vol. 8.
(Whole Number 197)

8 JULY, 1911.

Price 1d.

THE NEW BRITISH STAMPS

Adverse Criticisms by Artists and others. Questions to be asked in Parliament.

A CHORUS of disapproval has already been accorded to the new postage stamps of Great Britain from many parts of the country. *The Times* has opined that the design of the penny stamp is "weak and indistinct." The portrait is "poor and unflattering." "It is somewhat strange" adds the *Thunderer*, "that the country which produced the first and admittedly the most artistic postage-stamp ever issued should have since proved itself incapable of putting forward a design of merit."

Sir Alfred East, President of the Royal Society of British Artists is no less emphatic in his criticism of the artistic and technical merits of the new stamps. "The design is extremely poor" he says. The colour he considers "mean."

Sir John Purcell, one time Controller of Stamps at Somerset House, confesses to "very considerable disappointment," and holds that the design "is extremely poor, and in it there is no improvement whatsoever upon the old issue."

The Globe considers the design anything but successful and the portrait "as unlike His Majesty as anything we have ever seen"

Similar views are being expressed in newspapers, both editorially and through the correspondence columns, and up to the present all we have seen are unfavourable. The one point which strikes us emphatically in this spontaneous outburst is that it is a wonderful manifestation of the intimate association of the postage stamp with our modern civilisation. The postage stamp is no mean factor in our daily lives, and it is worth considering whether it cannot be made an artistic emblem as well as a useful commodity.

Some of the views expressed in the various newspaper criticisms are highly interesting, and in anticipation of receiving our readers' opinions (which we invited last week and which invitation we now repeat) we are giving some excerpts from criticisms already to hand, and from those which are appearing from day to day in the general press.

Improvements Outlined.

The great error into which stamp-designers fall is to overload the picture with details which distract the eye from the main features of the design. In the case of a

stamp bearing a portrait or an emblematical figure all ornamentation should be of a nature to display the central idea to advantage.

We need only point to the current issue of France as compared to the original "Sower" type with the setting sun on a background of horizontal lines, as an instance of the improvement which is made by simplicity.

On the new penny stamp there is a multiplicity of white lines; even the inscription at the foot is placed in what at first sight appears to be a parenthesis. Then again the body of the lion is insufficiently shaded, so that it becomes unduly prominent.

Adopting the main idea of the design, Mr. Ralph Wedmore, Hon. Gen. Secretary of the J.P.S., has painted out all superfluities, brought the lion into harmony with the wreath, and his "essay," reproduced side by side with the design accepted by the Government, shows what many of our readers may be disposed to consider to have been the simple dignified design which the artist originally had in mind, but which he was unfortunately led into spoiling. We hope to reproduce Mr. Wedmore's sample in our issue next week.

A Former Controller of Stamps.

Sir J. S. Purcell, formerly at Somerset House, writes to *The Times*—

"Sir,—As one who, in the position of Controller of Stamps, was for close upon 20 years intimately associated with the production of the postage stamps of the United Kingdom, and who, in view of the loud bell rung by the Postmaster-General and others, looked forward to seeing on Coronation Day stamps infinitely superior to those heretofore issued. I confess to very considerable disappointment.

I hold that (1) the design of the new stamps is extremely poor, and in it there is no improvement whatsoever upon the old issue; (2) that the dies produced by the Royal Mint lack the sharpness of those made by Messrs. De la Rue; and (3) that in the engraving, the printing, and the workmanship generally there is no comparison in the matter of superiority between the stamps manufactured by that firm and those now issued to the public

"I am told that, by the change of contractors, a saving of some £10,000 a year was effected by His Majesty's Government. Surely it was unwise to haggle over such

a comparatively small sum unless, indeed, there was a certainty of producing something more worthy of the nation and less like the issue of some small South American State."

"A Disappointing Design."

The Times also has a good deal to say editorially about the stamps. In the issue of June 23rd it says—

"It is to be feared that the new postage stamps which made their *début* yesterday morning will meet with but small favour among stamp collectors and artists who are anxious to obtain a stamp design that shall be in every way worthy of the nation. Although the difficulties of combining art and utility in the limited area that the postage stamp affords must be recognised, it can scarcely be said that Mr. Bertram MacKenna has excelled himself in the new stamps, and it is doubtful whether they are any material improvement upon Herr Fuchs's much-criticised portrait of the late King.

"In the case of the 1d. stamp the design is overcrowded with detail and the general appearance is weak and indistinct. The diminutive portrait of the King is poor and unflattering, and lacks the fine execution which the public has been led to expect. The ½d. stamp is slightly more successful, and it would, perhaps, have been better had the same frame design been adopted for both denominations. The engraving of the penny stamp is unsatisfactory, and the printing compares unfavourably with the workmanship of Messrs. De la Rue & Co.

"Altogether the stamps are disappointing after the laudatory remarks which Mr. Samuel has at various times let fall concerning them. It is somewhat strange that the country which produced the first and admittedly the most artistic postage stamp ever issued should have since proved itself incapable of putting forward a design of merit.

"Only the halfpenny and penny values can so far be obtained, and they are printed by the typographical process as formerly, in sheets of 240 impressions ranged in 20 rows of 12, grouped in two panes one above the other, divided by a decorative margin. The watermark of the Imperial Crown remains unchanged, but the perforation has been altered, now gauging 14 by 14½ instead of the plain 14 previously employed. The marginal control number is A11 as on the current printings of the King Edward stamps, characterising the work of Messrs. Harrison & Sons, the new Government contractors. The dies were engraved at the Royal Mint.

"It is understood that, except in London and other large centres, the new stamps were only to remain on sale yesterday and to-day. Instructions have been issued to the postal officials that the stamps are to be withheld from sale until the existing stocks in the old King Edward type have been used up. Many of the smaller post-offices are not receiving supplies of the new issue this week at all.

"So great was the demand for the new postage stamps, yesterday, that at the Telegraph Office at St Martin's le Grand, which alone was open until 5 o'clock, the available stock was sold out, and additional attendants had to be called in to serve purchasers."

"A Sad Falling Off."

The Globe is not less emphatic in its criticisms. On June 26 the following notes appeared in its columns—

"It must be confessed that the design of the new postage stamps is anything but successful. In both the penny and halfpenny stamps the King's head is too small; indeed it gives the impression of being insignificant. The ornamental work around the head, too, is unsatisfactory and crowded. The dolphin—we believe it is a dolphin—on the halfpenny stamp is indistinct; the lion on the penny stamp does not stand out well.

"Perhaps the design would look better if the stamps were better printed; but in the printing there is a sad falling off from the clearness of the King Edward design. If it is too late to alter the design, the printing at least ought to be improved at once; and it might even now be possible to adopt something better for the higher value stamps, while a few modifications in those already issued would materially improve them. More simplicity and less ornamentation is wanted; but we have left the worst fault to the last. So far as the bad printing allows the King's head to be seen, the representation of His Majesty's features is as unlike His Majesty as anything we have ever seen."

13,000,000 New Stamps sent out.

Lloyds Weekly News of June 25 states that—

"The new halfpenny and penny stamps were distributed among the London post offices on Wednesday. Distribution among Scotch and Irish post offices took place on Saturday, and in the provinces on Monday and Tuesday.

"Thirteen millions of the new stamps, packed in mail-bags, were sent out by the Inland Revenue from Somerset House."

A "Malignant Portrait."

Writing to *The Morning Leader*, a reader who styles himself "Magenta" says—

"A sight of the new stamps is calculated to chasten those who grumbled at the coins. Beside the stamps the coins appear quite beautiful. For whereas the effigy on the coins is a libel on the King's features, the execution of the portrait on the stamps can only be described as malignant. The portrait is, moreover, surrounded by an appropriately poor design. There is no country mentioned on the stamps, so the United Kingdom is still, apparently, a nameless collection of islands.

"The old Edwardian stamps departed amid a chorus of disapproval; after a glimpse of the Georgian stamps we yearn for the return of the old ones."

How to get a Better Stamp.

In two letters to *The Pall Mall Gazette* (June 26), correspondents suggest, one that the stamps should be called in and the other that a competition among artists should be held. Mr. J. W. Tickel writes—

"The fact that the portrait of the King on the new stamps is scarcely one by which he could be recognised is quite sufficient reason why the stamps should be called in.

"As the stamps and postcards bear their value in words, why is it necessary to state their value also in figures?"

Mr. B. R. Thornton says—

"The new postage and revenue stamp is not only "poor in design and indifferently engraved," but the King's effigy is not large enough. It should fill out the wreath and be a profile, and if competition were invited by the Postmaster-General, we should certainly get a better designed stamp, because

In framing artists, Art has thus decreed

To make some good, but others to exceed.

"The new stamp also looks like a foreign one, and the design is not bold enough for an English stamp."

The Dundee Evening Telegraph (June 22), says—

"The portrait of the King cannot be described as a striking or pleasing likeness, and the general appearance of the new stamps does not mark improvement. A new feature is the introduction of a massive lion of the Trafalgar Square variety. The lion appears to be well nourished and in the pink of condition, presumably, symbolising the healthy and prosperous condition of Great Britain.

"The new thin postcard which can be bought at face value is a good business-like card, and will no doubt become popular. In due time our enterprising manufacturers of picture postcards will be in a position to take advantage of the free cards issued by the G.P.O. for the production of stamped picture postcards to be sold at one penny. The postcard is more distinctively British than the postage stamps which bear the recognised British insignia."

A Famous Artist's Criticism.

The Evening News (June 26), interviewed Sir Alfred East, and thus reports upon his opinion—

"I feel very strongly on the subject," said Sir Alfred. "A postage stamp is so universal in its circulation that it is a matter of regret that our new issue should indicate so unworthily the artistic tendencies of the nation."

"The design is extremely poor. The halfpenny stamp is, perhaps, slightly better in this respect than the penny, but in the case of the former there is a lack of any feature which readily indicates to the hurried or short-sighted man which is the 'top' or the 'bottom.'

"The lion at the base of the penny stamp does save it to some extent from this criticism, but beauty of design is sadly absent. The ideal postage stamp should give the values clearly, should immediately show which is 'the right side up,' and at least be free from the condemnation of being mean in colour."

"In the last respect the French issues are much superior to ours. Economical reasons are no doubt responsible for the lack of rich colouring in our stamps, but there are

times when such considerations may be purchased too dearly."

Sir John Purcell's complaint that the dies produced by the Royal Mint lack the necessary sharpness, and that the engraving, printing, and workmanship generally are bad, is supported by the opinions of technical experts consulted to-day by *The Evening News*.

Parliament and the New Stamps.

The same journal in its issue for the 27th makes the announcement of two questions to be asked in Parliament on the subject at an early date.

"Mr. Evelyn Cecil, M.P. for Aston Manor, has given notice to ask the Postmaster-General whether, in view of the dissatisfaction at the new postage stamps, both owing to the complete want of resemblance of the portrait of His Majesty and the clumsiness of the printing, especially on the penny stamp, he will consider whether a fresh issue should be designed with a new portrait of His Majesty, and whether the proposed issue of higher denominations with the existing design should be cancelled."

"As the reason given by the Government for taking the contract from Messrs. De la Rue was that it would save £10,000 a year, Mr. Touche, M.P., will ask the Secretary to the Treasury whether he will state approximately the figure of the yearly saving effected upon the manufacture of adhesive postage stamps as between the tender of Messrs. De la Rue and that of Messrs. Harrison; and whether the stamps issued to the public on Coronation Day meet all the requirements of the new contract."

A GLOSSARY OF PHILATELIC TERMS

Compiled for submission to the Third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, 1911

By the following Committee: E. D. BACON, W. DORNING BECKTON, P. C. BISHOP, E. B. EVANS,

L. W. FULCHER, F. J. MELVILLE, C. J. PHILLIPS

Concluded from page 166.

Plate. 1. The actual plate, of whatever material or construction, from which stamps are printed.

2. In such expressions as "Plate I," "Plate II," etc., where stamps of the same nature have been printed from two or more plates, showing slight differences of detail or arrangement; used to mean (sheets of) stamps printed from those plates.

Plate Numbers. The numbers attached to some of the plates from which stamps are printed; usually to be found in the margins of the sheets, and also shown on the stamps themselves in the case of the stamps of Great Britain from 1858 to 1880.

Plating. (See *Reconstruction*.)

Postage Due Stamps. Adhesive stamps, affixed by the postal officials, to denote the sum to be collected on delivery of unpaid or -insufficiently prepaid letters.

Postal Fiscals. (See *Fiscal Postals*.)

Postmark. Any mark struck upon letters, etc., passing through the post. A special postmark employed for defacing stamps is more properly termed an *obliterating mark*.

Precancelled. Stamps issued by the Post Office already obliterated, as a convenience to business firms despatching postal matter in bulk.

Premieres Gravures. A term applied to the first printing of the stamps of the United States 1861

issue, before certain alterations were made in the dies and colours.

PRINTING. Various processes have been employed in the printing of stamps:—

Copper-plate. Printing from *Line-engraved* plates, or plates engraved in *taille douce* as it is termed in French, or in *intaglio* (Italian), where the lines that are to appear in colour in the print are cut into the plate; the ink is rubbed into these lines, the surface of the plate is carefully cleaned, and the paper, which is wetted before being used, is subjected to great pressure in the printing, and thus takes up the ink from the lines in the plate. The effect produced is that the lines of ink can frequently be seen to be in relief on the surface of the stamp.

Electrotype. Electrotyping and stereotyping are processes for the reproduction and multiplication of dies, for the purpose of producing plates for the printing of stamps. The reproductions thus made are known as *Electrotypes* (Electros) or *Stereotypes* (Stereos).

Embossed. Struck in relief, with or without colour.

<i>Engraving.</i>	}	1. As a general term, meaning the method by which the die, or in some cases the plate from which the stamps were printed, was produced.
<i>Engraved.</i>		

2. When stamps are described as *engraved*, it usually implies that they are printed by the *copper-plate* process.

Lithography. Printing from stone.

Stereotype. (See under *Electrotype*.)

Surface-printing or *Typography*. Printing from plates in which the lines that are to appear in colour in the print are left in relief, the parts between them being cut away, thus resembling the printer's *type* from which books, etc., are printed (hence the terms *Typography* and *Typographed*).

Printings. The separate editions of the same stamp, printed at different periods.

Proof. An impression taken from a die or plate in a different colour, or upon a different paper, or differing in some recognizable particular from any impressions that were issued as stamps.

Provisionals. Stamps temporarily put in circulation, usually when the supply of a certain value has been exhausted.

Reconstruction. More commonly termed *Plating*, which means the reconstruction of sheets or blocks of those stamps which vary in some degree throughout the sheet or block.

Recut, Redrawn, Re-engraved, Retouched. Expressions used to denote minor alterations made in the design of a stamp.

Recutting, Re-engraving, and Retouching practically mean the same thing, and should be used to imply repairs or renewing of the original dies, or of the actual plates from which the stamps are printed.

Reimpressions. (See *Reprints*.)

Reissue. The issuing again of stamps that had gone out of use; the term is usually applied to fresh printings of such stamps, which can be distinguished in some way from those of the original issue; that is to say, a *reimpression* intended for regular issue and use.

Remainders. Stocks left on hand when the stamps have gone out of use.

Reprints. Impressions from the original plates, blocks, or stones, from which stamps were printed, taken after the issue of the stamps to the Post Office had ceased; impressions, that is, printed not for use as stamps, but as specimens or curiosities, for sale to collectors or otherwise.

Reset. Implies the rearrangement of the separate clichés of which a plate is made up.

Retouched. (See *Recut, etc.*)

Roman. (See *TYPE*.)

Rosace. Usually applied in Philately to an ornament embossed on the flap of an envelope, where the pattern is formed of interlaced circles, the *lines* of which are sunk and the intervening portions are in relief.

Rouletted. (See *PERFORATION*.)

Rough Perforation. (See *PERFORATION*.)

Safety Paper. (See *PAPER*.)

Script Type. (See *TYPE*.)

Serif.

Sans-serif. } (See *TYPE*.)

Serpentine perforation or *roulette*. (See *PERFORATION*.)

Service Stamps = *Official Stamps*.

Se tenant. Joined together (French). Used sometimes in the case of a pair of stamps of different values, or one of which bears an overprint while the other does not.

Single CA. (See *Watermark*.)

Single-lined machine. (See *PERFORATION*.)

Surcharge. Used by philatelists in the sense of *Overprint* (q.v.), but usually as meaning an overprint

which confirms or alters the *value* or designation of value of the stamp. It is recommended that the use of the word *Surcharge* should be strictly confined to this meaning.

Surcharge Postage Stamps = *Postage Due Stamps*.

Surface-printing. (See *PRINTING*.)

Syllabic Characters. Small characters, upon the stamps of Japan of 1875, indicating separate plates or separate printings of a certain number of sheets, and corresponding to a great extent with the *Plate numbers* upon the stamps of Great Britain.

Speculative Issue. An issue of stamps unnecessary for postal requirements, and therefore made principally with a view to sales to collectors; or one made under such circumstances as to give a manifest opening for speculation.

Strip. A row of three or more stamps joined together. It is suggested that this word used alone should imply a *horizontal* row, and that when the strip is a *vertical* row it should be so described.

Sulphuretted. Changed in colour by the action of fumes of sulphur; not infrequently seen in the case of stamps printed in *vermilion* or some other colour containing any form of mercury. These stamps are liable to turn *brown* or *black*, and such specimens used to be erroneously termed *oxidized*.

Taille douce. (See *PRINTING*.)

Tete-beche. A term applied in French to stamps printed upside down in reference to one another. Where a pair of stamps, only, is in question, such a term as this (for which we have no English equivalent) is necessary. Where one or more stamps are *upside down* in a sheet or block they should be so described; it is not correct to say that there are so many *tetes-beches* in the sheet or block.

Tresse. A circular or oval ornament on the flap of an envelope, with a pattern of lines in relief. (See also *Rosace*.)

TYPE. 1. Used generally to mean the *design* of a stamp, but it may also have a more special sense. Thus, if we say that two stamps are of the *same* type we should mean that the design of both is identically the same, and that they differ only in colour, paper, or perforation, or that the value only is changed, and the rest of the design remains unaltered. Where slight changes have been made we may say that the stamps are of *similar* type, or of the *same design* but *different type*, the design having been redrawn or re-engraved; and we may term these varieties *Type 1*, *Type 2*, etc., of the design.

2. *Printer's Type*. This exists in many different kinds, examples of some of which are given below. These are all to be found in a great many different sizes, and the majority of them in two different forms, upright and sloping. In ordinary type the upright are termed *Roman*, and the sloping *Italic*; the *Roman* are made in three natures:—

LARGE CAPITALS (the large letters).

SMALL CAPITALS (smaller letters of similar shape).

lower case (the ordinary small letters).

The *Italics* are made in two natures—*LARGE CAPITALS* and *lower case*.

The little strokes across the top and bottom of the letter "I," etc., and at the ends of the limbs of the letter "E," and others, are termed *Serifs*; varieties of type that are not provided with these strokes are known, generally, as *Sans-serif*, but different shapes are given different names; this kind of type is also sometimes termed *block type*.

Type-set. Made up from movable types. Applied principally to designs formed of printer's type and

plain or ornamental borders, such as are found in most printing offices, but applicable also to any design made up of separate parts, instead of being all in one piece.

Typography. (See PRINTING.)

Unpaid Letter Stamps = *Postage Due Stamps.*

Unperforated. (See PERFORATED.)

Unused. A stamp that has not been used for postal or fiscal purposes; also employed in the sense of *unobliterated.*

Used. A stamp that has been employed for the purpose for which it was created.

Used on Entire. An incorrect term for a used adhesive stamp on the original letter, cover, or card.

Verge. French for *laid.* (See PAPER.)

Watermark. A device or pattern in the substance of paper, produced during the process of manufacture; in connection with stamps, usually a small device, so repeated in sheets of paper that one copy of it

may appear in each stamp when printed. In some cases, however, the watermarks have been arranged close together in the paper, so that it may be equally suitable for stamps of various sizes; the paper is then described by philatelists as having a *multiple* watermark. The best known instance of this is the paper used for British Colonial stamps, watermarked with a Crown and the letters "CA", which were at first arranged so that the one Crown and "CA" appeared in each stamp (commonly called "Single CA." paper), and afterwards had the watermarks set close together.

Impressed Watermarks. Devices, having a somewhat similar appearance to watermarks, and serving the same purpose, produced in the paper after manufacture by impressing them with a die or roller.

Watermark Bits. The designs in metal attached to the dandy-roll or frame for producing watermarks in the paper.

Wove. (See PAPER.)

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.

Costa Rica.—(Vol. VIII. p. 162).—They are evidently running very short of stamps in Costa Rica. The latest provisional is the 5 centimos of 1907 overprinted "Habilitado—1911" in two lines in greenish blue. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., have kindly sent us a copy.

White wove paper. Perforated 14. Greenish blue overprint.

May, 1911. 5 centimos orange-buff and indigo.

Great Britain.—(Vol. VIII. p. 162).—The new ½d. and 1d. stamps with portrait of King George V. duly made their appearance on Coronation Day, June 22nd, and no doubt all our readers have already made themselves familiar with their designs. We do not consider ourselves sufficiently competent to criticise the new designs, but feel bound to say that their appearance is distinctly marred by the printing. The sheets, as before, contain 240 stamps in 2 panes of 120 in 10 rows of 12 (the panes are separated by a row of lined blocks); the control "A 11" appears under the second stamp in the bottom row in the case of the ½d., and under the eleventh stamp in the bottom row in the case of the 1d. The paper is the same as has been employed for many years, namely, that showing the watermark known as "Crown of 1880." The perforation has, as was predicted, been changed, viz., from 14 to 14½ × 14. The colours, it will be noticed, differ considerably from those of their Edwardian predecessors.

White wove paper watermarked Crown of 1880. Perforated 14½ × 14.

June 22nd, 1911. ½d. green.
1d. carmine.

Iceland.—(Vol. VIII. p. 58).—On page 58 we announced a forthcoming issue to commemorate the 100th birthday of Jón Sigurdsson, and we have received the 4 aurar from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., from whom we understand that there is to be only this one value. The design is embossed in white on a dark blue background and shews a profile to left of Sigurdsson within a circle with his name below. "ISLAND" appears at the bottom, "4" is the left top corner, and "A" in the right top corner. They are printed in sheets of 100 in 10 rows of 10, on paper watermarked "KÖL. POST—FRMK" in double-lined capitals, and a crown appears in watermark

in each top corner of the sheet and a posthorn in each lower corner.

White wove paper watermarked Crown. Perforated 12½, 13.

June 17th, 1911. 4 aurar deep blue.

Macao.—(Vol. VIII. p. 130).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 2 avos of 1903 with portrait of King Carlos overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red. The only other value as yet recorded is the ½ avo.

It should be noted that all the current Portuguese colonials printed at Lisbon are perforated 11½ × 12, not 11½ as stated in the catalogues.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 12. Red overprint.

May, 1911. 2 avos grey-green and black,

Newfoundland.—(Vol. VIII. p. 81).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the discovery of the lithographed 2 cents perforated 12 × 11½.

White wove paper. Perforated 12 × 11½.

2 cents rose.

St. Lucia.—(Vol. VIII. p. 106).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., inform us that they have received the King Edward 5/- in the new colours, mentioned by us from "specimen" copies on the 27th May last.

Chalk-surfaced wove paper watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple). Perforated 14.

May, 1911. 5/- green and red on yellow.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands.—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. for information of the issue of the current set overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red, except the 25 reis, which is overprinted in green.

Wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 12. Red (green on 25r.) overprint.

May, 1911.

2½ reis grey and black	100 reis blue and black on blue
5 " orange-red and black	115 " orange-brown and black
10 " green "	on pink
15 " dull green "	130 " brown and black on straw
20 " deep lilac "	200 " purple " on flesh
25 " carmine "	400 " dull blue " on cream
50 " brown "	500 " black on azure
75 " dull purple "	700 " mauve & black on yellow

Sweden.—(Vol. VIII. p. 106).—The *Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung* chronicles four more values of official stamps in the new Arms design.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

White wove paper. Perforated 13.

June, 1911. 2 5/8 orange.
20 " blue.
25 " orange.
50 " grey.

Switzerland—(Vol. VIII. p. 163).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* informs us that new values of 10 francs and 20 francs are to be issued, as well as the 5 francs which we have already mentioned. Their object is primarily for use in connection with the posting of correspondence in bulk.

Timor—(Vol. VIII. p. 82).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us copies of the 1/2 avo, 1 avo, and 2 avos of the current issue overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red.

White wove paper. Perforated 11 1/2 x 12.

May, 1911. 3/4 avo grey and black.
1 " pale red "
2 avos green "



United States—(Vol. VIII. p. 130).—The *Philatelic Gazette* reports the issue of the 5 cents and 10 cents postage-due stamps on the new paper watermarked single-lined U.S.P.S.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

White wove paper watermarked U.S.P.S. (single-lined). Perforated 12.

May, 1911. 5 cents lake.
10 " "

Uruguay—(Vol. VIII. p. 81).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us copies of two commemorative provisionals which were issued on the 17th May last. The 7 centesimos of 1901 has been overprinted "ARTIGAS—2 (or 5)—CENTESIMOS—1811—1911" in four lines, in red in the case of the 2 centesimos, and in deep blue in the case of the 5 centesimos overprint. The following extract from a letter from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.'s Buenos Aires correspondent gives their history:—

"On the 17th instant the Uruguayan postal authorities quite unexpectedly issued a commemorative set of 2c. and 5c. stamps to celebrate the centenary of the battle of Las Piedras won by General Artigas, the portrait of whom appears on the current set of stamps. 50,000 of the 2c. and 100,000 of the 5c. were printed, and the Director-General gave orders that only four of each value were to be sold to each applicant, but on this occasion the postal officials seem to have surpassed themselves, because they declared only a few hours after the stamps were put on sale that the 2c. value was exhausted, which, of course, is perfectly ridiculous, as I am told by several correspondents that it is universally believed that the officials themselves had cornered this value as a speculation."

White wove paper. Perforated 14 to 16. Red (for 2c.), blue (for 5c.) overprint.

May 17th, 1911. 2 centesimos on 7 centesimos orange-brown,
5 " " on 7 " "

Mr. Henniker Heaton & the Imperial Conference

Mark Twain on "Short Postage"

(From "The Observer," 25 June, 1911)

THE question of cheaper cable rates within the Empire was made the subject of a special appeal by Mr. Henniker Heaton to the Imperial Conference, the members of which determined "that in the event of considerable reductions in Transatlantic cable rates not being effected in the near future, it is desirable that the laying of a State owned cable between England and Canada be considered by a subsidiary conference."

The resolution has carried the matter a step nearer solution, but not swiftly enough to satisfy the ambition of Mr. Henniker Heaton. In the course of an interview, Britain's great postal reformer said: "We have carried penny postage to the whole of the English-speaking world, and it is ridiculous that the present cable rates should make closer communication well nigh impossible. The cheapening of them is of supreme importance.

"Destroy the existing prohibitory rates and we shall go far towards unifying the British races by cementing our sympathies. The electric telegraph, annihilating time and space, has enabled us to crowd the operations of a year into the space of a few hours.

"Wears not deriving the full benefit of this circumstance, because the cables of the world are in the hands of monopolists or cable rings. It is said that nine or ten of the cables are kept idle by the rings in the interest of high charges.

"I can send a message from London via St. Petersburg to Vladivostock, a distance of between eight and nine thousand miles, for 5 1/2d. a word, whereas we have to pay

2s. a word to India—half the distance. In Australia the charge for a telegraph message from Broome, Western Australia, to Cape York, Queensland, over seven thousand miles, is at the rate of sixteen words for a shilling. If the British Empire decided on the laying down of State-owned cables, I believe they could be constructed at half the cost of the existing lines.

"The people of England now pay four or five millions sterling annually for cable communication, yet the charges are so high that only one in a hundred is a social or family message.

"To my mind, no better way of celebrating the Coronation of His Majesty the King could be found than by proclaiming universal penny postage. The total number of letters annually leaving England is 140 millions, of which 70 millions bear penny stamps only; and the annual increase of letters in England is 100 millions. Why we hesitate a moment about establishing universal penny postage, so far as England is concerned, I cannot understand. I am amused and annoyed that the postage of a letter from New Zealand to Italy is one penny, and from England to Italy twopence half-penny; to America for a penny and to France twopence half-penny. We already enjoy universal half-penny postage for all printed matter up to 2 ounces in weight, and if we adopted universal penny postage to-morrow not a single additional ship, train, horse, cart or man would be required by the British Post Office.

"Figures show the immense possibilities of increased trade if cheaper postage prevailed. The number of letters dealt with by the British Post Office last year was

3,000,000,000, and the total sent abroad was only 140,000,000.

"During the twenty-five years I have been agitating for postal reform wonderful progress has been made. I have been made the recipient of many sincere congratulations and the thanks of thousands of Englishmen in our overseas Dominions. Colonial Premiers and Mr. Theodore Roosevelt are amongst those who signalled the introduction of penny postage abroad by sending me letters the moment the system came into operation. Amongst my treasures is the following, hitherto unpublished, letter from Mark Twain:—

' Stormfield, Redding,

' Connecticut, Jan. 28, 1909.

' Dear Henniker Heaton,—I do hope you will succeed in your heart's desire, in your cheap cablegram campaign, and I feel sure you will. Indeed, your cheap postage victory, achieved in spite of a quarter of a century of determined opposition, is good and rational prophecy that you will. Wireless, not being as yet imprisoned in a wall of private cash and high-placed and formidable influence, will come to your aid and make your new campaign briefer and easier than the other one was.

' Now, then, after uttering my serious word, am I privileged to be frivolous for a moment? When you shall have achieved cheap telegraphy, are you going to employ it for just your own selfish profit and other people's pecuniary damage, the way you are doing with your cheap postage? You get letter postage reduced to two cents an ounce, then you mail me a four-ounce letter with a two cent stamp on it, and I have to pay the rest of the freight at this end of the line. I return your envelope for inspection. Look at it. Stamped in one place is a vast "T" and under it the figures "40," and under those figures appears an "L," a sinister and suspicious and mysterious L. In another place, stamped within a circle, in offensively large capitals, you find the words, "Due 8 cents." Finally, in the midst of a desert space up nor-eastward from that circle you will find a figure "3" of quite unnecessarily aggressive and insolent magnitude—and done with a blue pencil, so as to be as conspicuous as possible. I inquired about these strange signs and symbols of the postman. He said they were P.O. Department signals for his instruction.

"Instruction for what?"

"To hog extra postage."

"Is it so? Explain. Tell me about the large "T" and the "40."

"It's short for take 40—or, as we say, hog 40."

"Go on, please, while I think up some words to swear with."

"Due 8 means hog 8 more."

"Continue."

"The blue-pencil 3 was an afterthought—there aren't any stamps for afterthoughts. The sums vary, according to inspiration, and they whirl in the one that suggests itself at the last moment. Sometimes they go several times higher than this one. This one only means hog three cents more. And so if you've got 51 cents about you, or can borrow it —"

"Tell me; who gets this corruption?"

"Half of it goes to the man in England, who ships the letter on short postage, and the other half goes to the P.O.D. to protect cheap postage from inaugurating a deficit."

"!"

"I can't blame you: I would say it myself, in your place, if these ladies were not present. But you see I'm only obeying orders. I can't help it myself."

"Oh, I know it; I'm not blaming you. Finally, what does that stand for?"

"Get the money, or give him L. It's English, you know."

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1 real on half 2r.	0 3
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SOLOMON ISLANDS , 4d. red on orange	0 8
PAPUA , 4d. perf. 12½, (Large Papua)	0 8
1d. pink	0 2
2d. violet	0 3
NEWFOUNDLAND , 1c. perf. 12 × 11, 2d.; 5c. perf. 12 × 14,	0 6
LEEWARD Is. , 3d. brown on yellow	0 4
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS , \$25 black & purple on blue	67 6
ITALY CINQUANTENARY , 2c., 5c., 10c., 15c., Set of four	0 9
NEW HEBRIDES ON FIJI , 1911, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 6, 1/-, set of 7	15 0
MALTA , 4½d. orange	0 6
N. NIGERIA , 10/- green and red	11 6
S. AUSTRALIA , 9d., S. A. & Crown, perf. 12½ small holes	1 1

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	each
Austria, 1910, 1h. to 1kr., fine set	5 6
Austrian Levant, 1908, 5pi. 6d., 10pi. 9d., 20pi. ...	1 6
Bavaria, 1911, 3, 5, 10, 20phg., set	0 1½
" " 30, 40, or 50phg., each	0 2
" " 80phg. or 1 mark	0 6
" " 2m. 1/6, 3m. 2/6, 5m.	4 0
Chile, 1911, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15c., set	0 8
" " 12c., 20c., or 25c.	0 4
Great Britain, King, fine, 7d. pair 8d., block... ..	1 4
" " " 7d., 4d., each, dozen	3 6
" " " 2/6	0 5
Hongkong, King, Multiple, 3 dollars	6 0
Mexico, 1899, 50c. or 1 peso... ..	0 3
" " 5 pesos	1 9
Switzerland, 1909, 12c. ½ each, dozen 2d. per 100 ...	1 4

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN MINT.

Hayti, 1902, Provisional Govt. S.G. Nos. 72/4/5/6/8/9, 80/81/4/5, set	4 6
Leeward Islands, King, Mult., obsolete, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1/-, set	5 6
Siam, 1908, 1 on 24a., or 2 on 24a., each	0 1
Turks Islands, Ship, Multiple C.A., ¼d., 1d., 3d., set 0 9	

The unused can be supplied in pairs and blocks at same rates.

I want to buy Great Britain, King, 7d. to £1. 1d. Blacks, 2d. Blues, Collections and Mixed lots.

JAMES H. RHODES, 45, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"Take it and go. It's the last cent I've got in the world."

'After seeing the Oxford pageant file by the grand stand, picture after picture, splendour after splendour, three thousand five hundred strong, the most moving and beautiful and impressive and historically-instructive show conceivable, you must not think I would miss the London pageant of next year, with its shining host of 15,000 historical Englishmen and women dug from the musty books of all the vanished ages and marching in the light of the sun—all alive and looking just as they were used to look! Mr. Lascelles spent yesterday here on the farm, and told me all about it. I shall be in the middle of my 75th year then, and interested in pageants for personal and prospective reasons.

'I beg you to give my best thanks to the Bath Club for the offer of its hospitalities, but I shall not be able to take advantage of it, because I am to be a guest in a private house during my stay in London.

Sincerely yours,

S. L. CLEMENTS.' "

"On the outside of the envelope covering this letter was the following memo. by Mark Twain:—I.O.U. (H.H.) 1 dollar 50 cents, amount saved in postage to Great Britain and Ireland during the past six months.—S. L. C."

"My friend Sir Joseph Ward, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, who has made penny postage universal from his country to all parts of the earth, declared to the Imperial Conference that he endorses every word I have written in favour of the policy of cheap Imperial cables. He further states that 50 per cent. reduction in cable messages that are not coded, which is suggested, will not satisfy the people."

Postage Due Stamps of the World

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 161

America.

Canada.

Issue of 1906.

Canada copied her neighbour, the United States of America, in issuing a set of three postage due stamps on July 1st, 1906, of the values, 1 cent, 2 cents, and 5 cents.

In the Postmaster-General's Report dated June 30th, 1906, the following reference to these stamps was made:—

"A system of accounting for short paid postage collected by Postmasters, by means of special stamps known as 'Postage due' stamps has been adopted by the Department. These stamps are to be affixed to short paid mail matter and cancelled by Postmasters when such matter is delivered to the addressee, and are not to be used for any other purpose. They cannot be used for the payment of ordinary postage, nor are they to be sold to the public.

"The denominations of these stamps are 1, 2, and 5 cents."

These stamps were issued to postmasters on June 1st, 1906, but they were not to be brought into use until July 1st, 1906. I take the following circular from Mr. C. A. Howes's *magnum opus* on the stamps of Canada:—

" POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA,
" OTTAWA, 1st June, 1906.

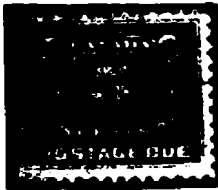
" Circular to Postmasters of Accounting Offices.

" Commencing on the 1st July, 1906, the present system of collecting unpaid postage will be discontinued and thereafter the following arrangements will supersede the regulations now in force:—

" (1). The Department will issue a special stamp which will be known as the 'POSTAGE DUE' stamp and on delivery of any article of mail matter on which unpaid or additional postage is to be collected the Postmaster will affix and cancel as ordinary stamps are cancelled, postage due stamps to the amount of extra postage charged on such article.

" (2). The short paid postage must be collected from the addressee before postage due stamps are affixed; otherwise the Postmaster is liable to lose the amount of such postage.

" (3). Postmasters will obtain postage due stamps on requisition to the Department but the initial supply will be furnished without requisition, so that the new system may go into operation on the date above mentioned. When a new form is ordered 'postage due' stamps will be included in the printed list, but it is proposed to use the stock on hand at present which would otherwise have to be destroyed. The denominations of the new stamps will be 1, 2, and 5 cents."



The design shewed a large uncoloured figure of value on an horizontally lined octagon within a fancy frame: above the octagon in white capitals appeared "CANADA", below "CENT" or "CENTS": at the foot of the design in uncoloured block capitals was "POSTAGE DUE": the background was formed of fine engine-turning. The design was oblong.

These stamps were engraved in *taille douce* and printed by the American Bank Note Company at their branch works at Ottawa, in sheets of 100 in 10 rows of 10, and were perforated 12. In the centre of the top margin appeared the imprint "OTTAWA—NO.—1" or "2". The 1 cent was printed from plate 1., the 2 cents from plates 1 and 2, and the 5 cents from plate 1.

Mr. C. A. Howes gives the following numbers as having been printed:—

	1906	1907	1908
1 cent ...	500,000	700,000	—
2 cents ...	1,100,000	500,000	900,000
5 cents ...	200,000	200,000	200,000
	1909	1910	
	300,000	600,000	
	900,000	1,300,000	
	200,000	400,000	

Totals—1 cent, 2,100,000; 2 cents, 4,700,000; 5 cents, 1,200,000.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

July 1st, 1906.	1 cent, violet.
	2 cents, violet.
	5 cents, violet.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Issue of 1892.

Like many of the French colonies this island possession employed the general French Colonial postage due stamps till 1892, when, in accordance with the

TIBET.

Stamps from the Forbidden Land!
1911—Just issued—a very limited provisional issue.

*3 pics. 1, 2, 2½, 3 & 4s. ... 3 6
*3 pics—12 annas, mint set of 9 ... 6 6
Order early as my small supply must soon be exhausted.

SPECIAL OFFERS AND BARGAINS.

*BELGIUM, Charity, set of 4 overprinted "1911" ... 0 7
" " " do. set used on original envelopes ... 0 11
" " " set of 4 overprinted "Charleroi 1911" ... 0 7
" Parcel Post, 1894, the scarce 15c. slate ... 0 11
A nice variety of the 1st issues used on original covers is in stock.
FRANCE, 1861, La Susse perf. I have the 40c. and 80c. used on original covers, in stock, particularly interesting thus. Ask to see them.
" 1870-71, Bordeaux, used on original covers. 20c. blue, Type II. ... 0 6
" 20c. " " III. ... 0 3
" 40c. orange ... 1 6

GREAT BRITAIN, 1d. with special pmk. of 3rd Phil. Congress and Exhibition at Birmingham ... 0 6
" King George 4d. and 1d., pmkd. Coronation Day of issue, used on original ... 0 6

*GREECE, 1911, 2l.—1dr., mint set of ten ... 3 14

*ICELAND, 1911, 4 aur blue with embossed portrait of Jon. Sigurdsson, just issued ... 0 1

*ITALY, 1911, handsome large pictorial set of 4 ... 0 7

*MALTA, 1911, 4½d. orange ... 0 5½

*PERSIA, 1909, 1, 3, 6, 10 and 13ch., genuinely used ... 0 6

TRENGGANU, 1-20c., set of 7 used on original envelope ... 2 3
** unused. Postage extra on orders under 5/-*

New Leaflet with particulars of "The Philatelic Journal of India," and of all Handbooks of the Phil. Soc. of India sent gratis on request.

W. T. WILSON, 18, Livingstone Road, Handsworth, BIRMINGHAM, England.

SPECIALITE—Stamps used on original envelopes.

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EDITED BY FRED. J. MELVILLE.

I. JAMAICA AND CAYMAN ISLANDS. By Edward J. Nankivell. Price 4d., post free 4½d.

The following are 6d. each, post free, 7d.

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III. NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE. By Edward J. Nankivell.

IV. DOMINICA. By B. H. Pools,

V. ABYSSINIA. By Fred. J. Melville.

VI. NEW HEBRIDES. By Single CA.

VII. HOW TO START A PHILATELIC SOCIETY. By Fred. J. Melville.

VIII. THE ROMANCE OF POSTAGE STAMPS. By Fred. J. Melville.

IX. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. By R. E. R. Dalwigk.

X. THE WORLD'S STAMP ERRORS. By Miss Fittle. 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.

ADDRESS:

W. H. PECKITT, 47, STRAND, LONDON, W.O.

recommendations from Paris they were appropriated to this particular possession by means of an overprint. The overprint consisted of the words "ST. PIERRE-M'ON," and was placed diagonally, reading from the bottom left to the top right corner. It was applied in red to the centime values, and in black to the franc denominations. All may be found with or without the hyphen.

The use of these stamps was discontinued, and presumably unoverprinted ones were reverted to.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Imperforate.

Red (for centime values), black (for francs) overprint.

5 centimes, black.	
10 "	"
15 "	"
20 "	"
30 "	"
40 "	"
60 "	"
1 franc, red-brown.	
2 francs	"

United States of America.

Issue of 1879.

Postage due stamps were first introduced in the United States in 1879. They were authorised by sections 26 and 27 of an Act of Congress, approved March 3rd, 1879, which provided as follows:—

"Sec. 26. All mail matter of the first-class, upon which one full rate of postage has been prepaid, shall be forwarded to its destination, charged with the unpaid rate, to be collected on delivery; but postmasters, before delivering the same, or any article of mail matter upon which prepayment in full has not been made, shall affix, or cause to be affixed, and canceled, as ordinary stamps are cancelled, one or more stamps, equivalent in value to the amount of postage due on such article of mail matter, which stamps shall be of such special design and denomination as the Postmaster-General may prescribe, and which shall in no case be sold by any postmaster nor received by him in prepayment of postage. That, in lieu of the commission now allowed to postmasters at offices of the fourth class upon the amount of unpaid letter postage collected, such postmasters shall receive a commission upon the amount of such special stamps so canceled, the same as now allowed upon postage stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards, and newspaper and periodical stamps canceled as postages on matter actually mailed at their offices: Provided, the Postmaster-General may, in his discretion, prescribe instead such regulations therefor at the offices where free delivery is established as, in his judgment, the good of the service may require.

"Sec. 27. Any postmaster or other person engaged in the postal service who shall collect, and fail to account for the postage due upon any article of mail matter which he may deliver, without having previously affixed and canceled such special stamps, as hereinbefore provided, or who shall fail to affix such stamps, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of fifty dollars."

The following official circular was issued announcing the issue:—

"SPECIAL STAMPS FOR POSTAGE DUE.

"Post Office Department,

"Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General,

"Division of Postage Stamps, Stamped Envelopes, and Postal Cards."

"Washington, D.C., May 5th, 1879.

"By Sections 26 and 27 of the Act of Congress making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, and for other purposes, approved March 3rd, 1879, it is made the duty of postmasters to affix to all mail matter that has arrived at its destination without full payment of postage, and before delivery of the same, an amount of stamps equal to the postage due—the stamps to be of such special design as the Postmaster-General may direct.

"To avoid any confusion in the accounts of postmasters with the Auditor, and on account of the length of time necessary to prepare for the change contemplated by the above section in the mode of collecting and accounting for short paid postage, it has been decided to have the same go into practical operation on the 1st July next. The Department, however, will begin issuing, some time during the present month, in anticipation of the wants of postmasters special stamps for the collection of postage due, of the denominations of 1, 2, 3, and 5 cents."

"The colour of all is the same—a reddish brown.

"These stamps are intended exclusively for the collection of postage due on matter arriving at destination through the mails, and are to be used in combination wherever required to cover unusual amounts of postage. They are to be canceled in the customary way, after being attached to mail matter, and are never to be sold or received by postmasters for prepayment of postage.

"Postmasters must distinctly understand that these stamps are not to be used until the 1st of July, 1879.

"A supply of them will be sent at first to all post offices, in advance of requisitions from postmasters, and charged to their account; but afterwards they must be ordered on blank forms (No. 3285) to be furnished by the First Assistant Postmaster-General. With the first supply of stamps, however, blank requisitions for future use will be inclosed.

"The stamps will be accounted for to the Auditor the same as other stamps, and will enter into the monthly report of stamps, etc., received, sold, and on hand, required by the Regulations to be made by postmasters at Presidential offices to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

"On the next page of this circular will be found the sections of the new Postal Law and Regulations relating to the above described stamps, which are published in advance for the information and guidance of postmasters. The distinguishing numbers of the sections cannot now be given; but the instructions are here printed in the same order in which they will appear in the forthcoming volume of the new Postal Regulations.

"A. D. HAZEN,

"Third Assistant Postmaster-General."

The 1 cent, 2 cents, 3 cents, and 5 cents were issued to postmasters on May 9th, 1879, but as stated in the above circular, did not come into use until July 1st, 1879. The higher values, 10 cents, 30 cents, and 50 cents were issued on September 19th, 1879, and presumably came into use at once.



The design, which is essentially suited for postage due stamps, was officially described as follows:—

"These stamps are alike, except as to the denominations, which are expressed by Arabic numerals, in the middle, upon an elliptic ground of delicate lathe work. Upon the upper line of this ground are the words 'POSTAGE DUE,' in white capitals; on the lower border is the denomination, in letters of the same kind. On the left and right side, respectively, and separating these inscriptions, are the letters 'U' and 'S' upon white shields. There is a complex angular ornamentation of light line work surrounding this, and the whole rests upon a darker coloured bevelled tablet, of which but little can be seen, though it covers the entire stamp, which is a parallelogram 14 by 25-32 of an inch in dimensions. The color of all the stamps is a dull red or reddish brown."

These stamps vary in a most extraordinary manner in colour, running from yellow-brown, brown, and red-brown, to claret, but it is better to class all as one issue. The later printings from 1890 to 1893 were all in claret, varying from dull to very bright.

To be continued.

SILVER MEDAL LONDON EXHIBITION, 1897.
Established 1880.
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Fred^k. R. Ginn

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Selections of Stamps of any country or colony sent on approval at liberal discounts. Magnificent stock to select from. No rubbish, and every stamp guaranteed genuine in every way.

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And COLLECTORS of

PERU. COLUMBIA REPUBLIC AND STATES. BUENOS AYRES. MEXICO. BRAZIL. AFGHANISTAN.

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Superb Specialised Collections of all above Countries. Will be ready in a few days. All prices moderate. Will be sent on approval in order of application. All are rich in pairs and blocks in addition to fine ranges of shades in used and unused single copies.

Special Bargains.

Post Free. Cash with Order.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Postally used.

Having bought the old correspondence of a Liverpool office which did the chief business with this colony from 1850 to 1875, I have secured a superb lot of genuine postally used stamps and offer the following bargains. Each specimen will be signed on back as a guarantee.

1864-65, 3d. blue, S.G.'s. No. 7 ... 2/- each
" 9d. mauve, " 10 ... 2/6 "

(Two distinct shades at 5/- the pair).

1872, 3s. rose, S.G.'s. No. 18 ... 2/6 each

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
JOHORE.

4c. green, S.G.'s. No. 51, mint, 5d. each.
4c. yellow, " " 52, " 4d. "
3c. on 4c. " " 63, " 2d. "
Ditto, no bar " 65, " 1/- "
10c. on 4c. no bar " 66 " 4/- "

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

4c. on 1c., S.G.'s. No. 14, mint, 5d. each
4c. " 5c., " " 15, " 4d. "
4c. " 3c., " " 17, " 3d. "

PERAK.

1c. " 4c., " " 78, mint, 4d. each
1c. " 5c., " " 79, " 4d. "

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Every Stamp guaranteed genuine and in perfect condition.

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THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS

No one has a good word for them Further Newspaper Criticisms

In All Respects Inferior.

King George, as an expert philatelist, says the *South Wales Daily News* (June 28), must be much disappointed by the new stamps which are now being sold over the counters at the post offices. Those responsible for the design cannot be congratulated on the result. It is in all respects inferior to the stamp of King Edward, which in turn was not so good as the old red Victorian in use from 1864 to 1880. The latter was probably the best stamp we have ever known in this country. The new one is too crowded with detail to be effective. To make room for the lion the figure of the King's head has had to be crowded into less space, and the crown, which stood out so distinctly on the old stamps, is merely an indistinguishable blur on the new ones. Nor are the leaves in which the portrait is framed an improvement. From an artistic point of view they are too small; in fact, everything on the face of the stamp is too much in miniature. There ought to be at least one bold outstanding feature, and unfortunately there is none. It is a singular fact that although the interest in stamps and stamp-collecting never was so keen and widespread, modern specimens are decidedly inferior to those in vogue a few years ago. Every change in this respect seems to be for the worse. We trust that the King and the Postmaster-General will find an early opportunity of consulting one another with a view to improving the design of the new issue. Notice has been given of a question in Parliament on the subject, asking the Postmaster-General whether he will consider a fresh issue based on a new design. Economy is, no doubt, a good thing, but we do not think the fact that the Government is saving £10,000 a year on the contract for the new type of stamp will help many people to tolerate the unsatisfactory result.

The Falsest Economy.

Nobody, so far as we have observed, says the *Daily News* (June 28), has arisen in opposition to Sir John Purcell, who on Monday came out with a denunciation of the new postage stamps. To-day in our columns Mr Henniker Heaton adds his voice to the chorus of complaint that followed the appearance of Sir John's letter. Sir John is no

irresponsible critic; for twenty years he was Controller of Stamps. Mr Henniker Heaton's record is known to all. Sir John Purcell falls upon the new designs hip and thigh. He declares that the dies produced by the Royal Mint lack the sharpness of those produced by Messrs. De La Rue, who held the contract until lately. He falls foul of the engraving, the printing, and the workmanship generally. He suggests that the £10,000 saved by the change of contractors was, upon artistic grounds, the falsest economy. We cannot imagine anyone with an eye for appearances supporting the new penny and halfpenny stamps against their critics. They look undeniably "cheap" and smudgy even to an indiscriminating eye. Mr Henniker Heaton makes a very just comment, too, on the failure to remedy the old fault of our stamps, the absence of our country's name from the design. The more universally in use a thing is the more is artistic failure to be deprecated. The new stamps give a perceptible set-back to the movement toward better things in this regard; they pour a flood of little ugliness into the life of the people. The Post Office, it is to be hoped, will allow the issue as short a life as may be. It has no friends.

Poorly Designed and Poorly Executed.

The *Manchester Guardian* of June 29 makes the following comments in a leading article:—A considerable amount of correspondence in the London press and some questions in the House of Commons yesterday have served to give expression to the public disappointment and dissatisfaction at the new postage stamps. There is a good deal of reason in the attacks upon them. They are poorly designed and poorly executed, and fail both in their endeavour to give a good likeness of the King and to attain an artistic effect. It is odd and a little disconcerting that we, the pioneer nation in the use of postage stamps, should be so backward as we are in the quality of our issues. There is hardly one little South American Republic which does not put us to shame in the merit of its designs and the success of its printing. The new contractors who have taken over the engraving seem rather worse than the old. It is almost a pity that the Postmaster-General, who has admitted his disappointment at the inferiority of the stamps, does not try the experiment of a fresh issue. The reason of their failure is not far to seek; but it does not lie, as some have imagined, in the deterioration of English engraving. No doubt photographic processes have thinned considerably the

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Best Reference required.

Bankers: London, County & Westminster Bank
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DON'T FAIL!

to read this, you may find a "want"

- Bulton Bezit, 1908, 25 cents ... 0 3
- Cuba, 1910, Heads, 1, 2 & 5c., the 3 for ... 0 2
- Costa Rica, 1903, 25 cents ... 0 3
- Norway, 1907, 1 krone ... 0 4
- " " 14 " ... 1 6
- " " 2 " ... 1 0
- " " 1910, 2 " (Re-engraved) ... 0 9
- Siam, 1900, 1, 2, 4, or 8 att. each ... 0 1
- " " 10, 24, or 64 att. each ... 0 4
- " " 12 att. ... 0 2
- " " 1908, 1 tical, (large), violet & grn. ... 1 0
- " " 1909, 3s. on 3 att., green, or 6s. on 5 att. each ... 1 0
- " " 14s. on 12 att. (large), v. rare ... 6 0
- " " 14s. on 14 att. (small) ... 1 9

Write for Selections, stating countries required.

W. BERRY,
21, R.croft Street, Parsons Green, London, S.W.

THE CISTAFILE
SUPERSEDES ALBUMS for STAMP COLLECTIONS
Lawn & Barlow

ranks of English Engravers; still engraving is by no means a lost art—Bank of England Notes, and, even more strikingly, those of the Scotch and Irish banks, are evidence of that. The failure of our stamp printing lies simply in an inability on the part of the designers to understand the limitations which considerations of size place upon their work. You cannot cover a space considerably less than one square inch with a design embodying a portrait and lettering and dolphins and lions all crowded in together. The end as an artistic design must be subordinated to the means, and that is the reason why the earliest stamps of all—the famous "black pennies," with their large head of Queen Victoria finely engraved, and their resolute avoidance of superfluous lettering and decoration—are incomparably the finest stamps we have ever produced. We admit the necessity of changing black to red, but why do we continue to use a watery rose colour when the French stamps of corresponding value are printed in an infinitely more pleasant brick red?

GEO. C. GINN & Co.

The "City" Stamp Dealers & Experts,
66, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.,

New series of books of King's heads, in used condition now ready—especially suitable for those who are starting or completing their King Edward issues. Prices low and cash discounts to liberal buyers. Approval with pleasure.

- This Week we can offer*
- | | | |
|---|------|-----|
| India, King's, 3 rupee, used postally, black cancellation and very fine ... | each | 2 6 |
| Mauritius, 1910, King's 25c. " ... | 0 5 | |
| " " " 50c. " ... | 1 0 | |
| " " " 1 rupee " ... | 2 0 | |
| Natal, King's, 5d., mult., (mint 10d.), very fine ... | 0 6 | |
- Cash with order. Satisfaction guaranteed. During summer we can offer some unusual bargains in early issues of all countries. Large buyers can have exceptionally good terms. Carefully note Name & Address as above. Established 1882.

League Advertisement Slip
8 July, 1911.
Cut this out.

GREAT BRITAIN

- 1848, 10d, Octagonal, no die, number, a mint pair £9
- 1840, 1d, intense black, mint 16/-
- 1887, 3d, on orange, mint 35/-
- 1886, Govt. Parcels, 1½d, lilac, mint block of 4 60/-
- 1901, I.R. Official, 1/- green & red, Q.H. mint 80/-
- 1858, 1d, plate 112, mint 4/-

Specimen Copy of my Weekly Circular containing latest offers and price list post free.

OSWALD MARSH,
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SPECIAL OFFERS. KING'S HEADS SUPERB USED.

- MALTA, 1911, 5d. green 0 6
- " " 1/- black on green 1 4
- " " 5/- red and green on yellow 6 6
- TURKS ISLANDS, 3d., Ship 0 9

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Telephone 13882 Central. Established 1879.

COLLECTION, 3,700, including 6 Δ Cape, catalogued £80. Price £9. — Yarde, "Clovelly," RISC. Mon.

RHODESIAN STAMPS. 12 varieties, 7d. 18 varieties, 1/9, 25 varieties, 4/- Post free. All postay used and good specimens. Stamps not accepted in payment. Davis & Co., Abercorn Street, Box 421, Bulawayo.

PUNCTUATION AS A MEANS OF EXPRESSION: Its Theory and Practice. (Pitman). A complete Manual, by A. E. LOVELL, M.A., Director of Education for the City and County Borough of Chester. An interesting and helpful manual of the subject, that will greatly impress the intelligent student and be much appreciated by all who value clearness and thoroughness in writing. Price 1s. 6d.

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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 0		17 6
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Small Prepaid Advertisements. Twelve words for one shilling, and one penny for every additional word; four insertions at the price of three.

MORE CRITICISMS OF THE NEW STAMPS (see page 183)



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Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE

No. 16. Vol. 8.
(Whole Number 196)

15 JULY, 1911.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Late Mr. C. H. Nunn.



MR. C. Whitfield King sends me a cutting from the *East Anglian Daily Times*, from which I learn with regret of the death of one of the early stamp dealers, Mr. C. H. Nunn. I well remember some of my earliest transactions with that gentleman, and his persistent efforts to build up a library of useful inexpensive handbooks. Those handbooks published

at sixpence or a shilling are little appreciated in these days and were perhaps too often the product of unstudied effort to be permanently valuable, but Mr. Nunn was the publisher, and never, I believe, the author of any of them. His periodical the *Stamp Collectors' Journal* had a long and useful career, but in its latter days it was merely a medium for advertising.

A Few Reminiscences.

Mr. Whitfield King in sending me the cutting writes in a pleasantly reminiscent mood. He says: "I do not know if you will remember him but he was one of the early stamp dealers, and on referring to my books I find I did business with him in the early 'seventies, when I sold him a good many stamps at trade prices, some of which are enough to make one's mouth water. Mr. Nunn for many years published the *Stamp Collectors' Journal*, but his stamp trade was mainly of the schoolboy kind, cheap packets, etc."

Some Transactions in the 'Seventies.

"Whilst looking through my books," adds my correspondent, "for records of early transactions

with Mr. Nunn, I came across the following invoice for *unused* Ceylon pence issue:—Four dozen each 1d., 1868; 3d., 1869; 2d., green, imperforate; 2d., yellow, perforated; 4d., rose; 5d., green; 6d., 8d., 9d., and 10d., two dozen of 1/-, and one dozen of 2/-, the lot for 25% face value (watermarks not stated). I should like to buy them back at the price!

"I also found an invoice of 1,000 used well assorted Heligoland at 10/- per 100, these were all postally used and would consist of both issues."

The Royal Society's Report.

In accordance with the custom observed by *The Postage Stamp* since its commencement we once again take the liberty of reproducing the interesting report of the Hon. Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society, Mr. J. A. Tilleard. The report is taken from *The London Philatelist*, the official organ of the Society.

The Society's Prosperity.

It is good to note from the accounts for the year that the prosperity of the Royal Society is in no way diminished, there being a balance of £1,446 10s. 8d. surplus of assets over liabilities. The Library and other of the Society's properties, including the stock of publications, are valued at £920 5s. 0d..

Membership.

The membership of the Royal is increasing somewhat slowly, and at the present rate of increase it will be some time before the statutory limit of 350 Fellows is attained. Sixteen new Fellows have been elected, and fifteen have been lost through death, resignation and other causes. There are now 284 Fellows and Three Associates on the register. Mr. Tilleard has once again to call attention to the slackness of members in turning up at the meetings, the average attendance during the Society's year just concluded being only eighteen.

A Real Cause for Anxiety.

The poor attendances at the meetings are causing some anxiety, and Mr. Tilleard states that the Council would gladly welcome suggestions from Fellows for infusing a greater interest in the meetings on the part of the general body of members. No doubt the Council has given its serious consideration to several matters of policy or perhaps tradition, which may be in some measure responsible for the slackness of interest, and without undue emphasis I would submit that a more open policy with the Fourth Estate of this realm would speedily improve the general interest of members in the proceedings of their own society. And it would incur no diminution in status or dignity to admit the support of the press as represented by the great organs of public opinion and instruction which have shewn themselves ready and willing to promote the *best interests* of Philately.

Stamps for the Scilly Isles.

A good deal of animated controversy has been aroused by the statement of the Postmaster-General that our stamps do not bear the name of this country because there is no room for the full nomenclature. He could squeeze in Great Britain and Ireland, but (as our spirited contemporary *John Bull* puts it) does not want to provoke a riot in the Scilly Islands or the Isle of Man by leaving them out. It does not seem to have occurred to him or to anybody that a similar difficulty has been overcome in the case of coins, which is some cases, alas! are even smaller than postage stamps. But after all, perhaps the best answer is the arrogant one that people who use our stamps may be expected to take the trouble to find out for themselves what country they belong to.

King George Stamps for St. Helena.

The announcement has appeared in several newspapers that the island of St. Helena is likely to be amongst the first of the British possessions to issue postage stamps bearing the effigy of King George V. The stamps in the new design are already on order and are expected to reach the island during the present month. They will not, however, be placed on sale until August, when the remainders of the Edwardian series will be burnt.

More U.S. Centenary Stamps.

According to the London *Times* the United States Post Office Department proposes to make a special issue of postage stamps on the occasion of the centennial celebrations at Astoria, Oregon, in August and September. The stamps will be of appropriate designs, and will be used concurrently with the regular postage stamps. Astoria was founded as a trading post in 1811 by John Jacob Astor.

Stamps from the Antarctic.

Examples of a special postage stamp, issued by the Scott Expedition to the Antarctic, have just reached this country, and are being eagerly sought by collectors, says the *Times*. The stamp comprises the contemporary one penny stamp of New Zealand overprinted "Victoria Land" vertically in two rows of small black capitals, and is employed exclusively upon the correspondence of members of the expedition, which has established its base in South Victoria Land. It has been issued by authority of the Postmaster-General of New Zealand, and is

cancelled with a special postmark inscribed "British Antarctic Expedition" and the date. Communication between the headquarters in South Victoria Land and New Zealand is maintained by Captain Scott's vessel the *Terra Nova*, which carries the mails franked with these stamps. It will be remembered that at the time of the Shackleton Expedition a postage stamp inscribed "King Edward VII. Land" was issued for its use, Lieutenant Shackleton being appointed Postmaster of the Antarctic.

A British Governor's Collection.

The same journal is my authority for stating that a collection of British Colonial stamps formed by Sir F. M. Hodgson, the Governor of British Guiana, was exhibited at a recent meeting of the British Guiana Philatelic Society, of which he is a patron. The collection contained many rare and interesting British West Indian stamps, including British Guiana 1853, four cents blue, unused; 1875, 12 cents surcharged "Official," unused; Nevis, 1867, 1s. yellow green lithographed, unused; and two unused copies of the Provisional Penny on half of 6d. surcharged in pen and ink in November, 1880.

The Post Office and the Coronation Ceremony.

The Coronation holidays were a busy time at the General Post Office. Arrangements were made to allow as large a proportion of the staff as possible to be away, but those on duty were numerous and very busy, and many more post offices were kept open than is usual on Bank Holidays. The fact that the new George V. penny and halfpenny stamps were issued to the public on the 22nd inst. led in many cases to considerable work for the officials. At the Central Telegraph Office a large staff was kept very busy, particularly in despatching the enormous quantity of Press messages describing the festivities and the ceremonial in the Abbey. Elaborate arrangements were made for the work. In the north triforium at the Abbey were places for over 100 English journalists, while in the south triforium seats were allocated 50 foreign and Colonial representatives. In each of these places a temporary wooden office was constructed, with a full staff. The messages on being handed in were shot down through an open window by means of a pneumatic tube to another temporary office on the ground outside. In the north triforium the tube was supplemented by a pulley and bucket. The messages were taken by messenger boys to the House of Commons, whence they were rapidly sent through a tube to the Central Telegraph Office. Thence by the same method some were transferred to Fleet Street or Ludgate Circus, being delivered from these branch offices by hand, while provincial messages and those for abroad were wired straight from St. Martin's le Grand. Throughout the period of pressure the arrangements worked without a hitch.—*Morning Post*, June 27th.

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, *viz.*, 1½d.



The New 4d. Stamp.



Suggested "improvement" of the 4d. design.



The New 1d. Stamp.

THE NEW BRITISH STAMPS

Still being subjected to Universal Criticism

THERE has apparently been a general desire on the part of all associated with the new postage stamps to shift any responsibility that might attach to them for the general poverty of the productions sent forth as the new postage stamps of this realm. It is clear that the portrait was adapted from a photograph and not from a picture by Mr. Bertram Mackennal, who is now stated to be responsible only for the frame in which the King's head is inserted. Which of the several frames he designed we are not told but we can scarcely imagine that the penny and the halfpenny designs emanated from the same artist.

The printers, Messrs. Harrison and Sons, would appear to have informed the representative of a London newspaper that the plates were only delivered to them a few days before the issue, and the printing had consequently to be done at great pressure.

The Postmaster-General himself confesses to disappointment at the result of his efforts to provide the nation with artistic postage stamps, and agreed that there was room for improvement in the printing of the penny stamps. Perhaps he has not yet given a close scrutiny to the halfpenny ones!

We quote some of the most interesting items in the general newspaper discussion on the new stamps:—

Were the New Stamps Rushed?

A good deal of the dissatisfaction which exists concerning the new stamps could be removed in a very simple way.

Part of it concerns the manner in which the design has been reproduced on the stamp.

It is well known that when the Government let the contract for the manufacture of stamps to Messrs. Harrison and Sons instead of to Messrs. De La Rue and Co., who had had it for many years, they decided to make the dies and the plates themselves.

Now, making a die for a postage stamp is a very delicate operation. The Mint, to whom was given the task, are not used to that kind of work, for it is totally different from cutting out the dies for coins.

There is, however, no reason why it should not be improved upon and it is understood that the question of making a new die and plates is under consideration. The cost would be comparatively trivial.

It is well known that the Mint found the task of carrying out this new work a good deal more difficult than they thought, and at the last moment they were

considerably rushed to get the dies and plates ready in time for the stamps to be manufactured.

Some blame for the looks of the new issue has been put on the shoulders of Messrs. Harrison, the new contractors, but this seems hardly warranted.

The plates, Mr. Harrison said to one of our representatives, should have been in his firm's hands on January 1st, but they did not, in fact, arrive until a few days before the issue.

And then in order to supply the whole kingdom work was done at great pressure. All the staff worked overtime.

His firm had nothing to do with the design. All they had to do was to print from plates supplied by the Mint.

He would like to know in what respect the "workmanship" mentioned by Sir John Purcell did not compare with that on other stamps.

As a matter of fact, his firm, the present contractors, had printed all the King Edward stamps since last June and even skilled collectors could not tell the difference.

His firm, Mr. Harrison concluded, had nothing to do with the colour of the stamps, which had also been attacked. This was purely a matter of taste. The authorities of the Post Office and Inland Revenue in consultation had chosen the colours, and they had got what they wanted.—From *The Evening Times*, June 28th.

The Questions in Parliament.

Mr. Touche (U.) asked the Secretary to the Treasury to state approximately the yearly saving effected upon the manufacture of adhesive postage stamps as between the tender of Messrs. De la Rue and that of Messrs. Harrison; and whether the stamps issued to the public on Coronation Day met all the requirements of the new contract.

Mr. Hobhouse: I do not feel at liberty to divulge the figures of the individual tenders received. As regards the second part of the question, the reply is in the affirmative, regard being had to the initial difficulties.

Mr. E. Cecil (U.) asked whether, in view of the dissatisfaction at the new postage stamps, both owing to the complete want of resemblance of the portrait of his Majesty, and the clumsiness of the printing, especially on the penny stamp, he would consider whether a fresh issue should be designed with a new portrait of his Majesty, and whether the proposed

issue of higher denominations with the existing portrait should be cancelled.

Mr. Bennett-Goldney (U.) asked whether, in view of the poverty of the design and the mediocrity of the engraving of the new postage stamps, he would take early steps, either by competition or otherwise, to obtain another design; if so, whether he would make it a condition of acceptance of any design that the portrait of the King shall be an actual miniature likeness of his Majesty; whether he would cause the new designs so obtained to be submitted to a small committee of competent persons before the actual expense of engraving was incurred; and whether, at the same time, he would arrange for the stamps to be printed on less tearable paper.

Mr. H. Samuel: The portrait of his Majesty was engraved from a special photograph. The process was entrusted to the Royal Mint. I am disappointed that the result should not have been more successful. (Cheers). I agree that there is room for improvement in the printing of the penny stamps, an improvement which I hope will be secured with more experience on the part of the contractors, who have undertaken this work for the first time, and who have been working under great pressure. I am in communication with them on the subject. The paper used is the same in the new as in the old stamps. The denominations which have not yet been placed on sale are in an advanced stage of preparation, and I am not prepared to take the course suggested by Mr. Bennett-Goldney.

Mr. A. Lee (U.): Did not the right hon. gentleman pass proofs of these stamps before they were finally approved; and have the terms of the contract, as shown by the inefficient results, been carried out?

Mr. H. Samuel: Yes, proofs were submitted and were regarded as satisfactory. The Secretary to the Treasury has just said that it is considered that the terms of the contract have been fulfilled in view of the initial difficulties.

Mr. Bennett-Goldney: As the design of the postage stamp is virtually as important as that of the coinage, has the right hon. gentleman seen any design submitted to the Imperial Conference in connection with the proposal for a uniform or co-operative design of one at least of the stamps for the whole British Empire?

Mr. H. Samuel: I hardly think that question arises out of the questions on the paper. As a matter of fact, the suggestion has been made that there should be uniform stamps throughout the Empire, but it has not been received with favour in several of the quarters most concerned.

Mr. E. Cecil: Has the right hon. gentleman received any communication such as this, which has reached me from an unknown correspondent: "Stick to your guns. The stamps are an atrocity." (Laughter).—From *The Daily Telegraph Reports* (June 29th, 1911).

THE STAMPS.

THERE'S that upon the face of them
Which mars the subtle grace of them,
To some the word appears absurd,
To others some the figure;
Artistic pens reiterate
A longing to obliterate
The new design in every line,
With academic rigour.

But passing as you can over
This travesty of Hanover,
Remember, friend, this destined end
For Norman, Celt, and Saxon;
Review the knowledge breezily
That you could "lick" them easily,
For, howso'er the faces fare,
"They've all got sticky backs" on.
A.W. in *The Daily Chronicle* (June 29th).

RYMES OF THE TIMES.

THE NEW STAMP.

WHO is this whose face I see
On this garish penny stamp?
Is it someone known to me?
Much I wonder as I damp
The adhesive that I better
May affix it to my letter.

Is it Mr. Samuel,
P.M.G., who saves the cash?
As I do not know him well
I declare it would be rash
To proclaim this blurry gent meant
For his counterfeit presentment.

Is it Asquith, Haldane, Grey,
Or, more probably, John Burns?
Really now I couldn't say,
I decide on all by turns,
But as each one is selected
He is just as soon rejected.

What! You say it is the King?
Do not talk such stuff, I beg.
No, I tell you, no such thing.
Don't you try to pull my leg,
For I saw King George quite lately
And he can't have changed so greatly!
C.E.B. in *The Evening News* (28th June, 1911).

THE NEW STAMPS.

OUR critics in opposite camps
Have broken away from their fetters;
They are giving their views on the stamps
Which in future we'll stick on our letters.
Some say in the latest design
The artist has come a bad cropper;
But others declare it is fine,
Quite seemly, quite fit, and quite proper.

It may be the stamps are all right,
Or it may be they're scarce of the smartest;—
But don't look for leading or light
From me, for I'm naught of an artist.
I'm the worst man that ever you met
To show you the way through this thicket;
Still, whatever the stamp that you get,
'Twill be always quite easy to "lick it."

—F.S.C. in *The Sunday Times* (2nd July, 1911).

New Issues and Old.

Correspondents are desired to send early information on new issues and discoveries. All communications should be addressed direct to the Editor.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY

THE HON. SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE SEASON 1910-11

By J. A. TILLEARD IN "*The London Philatelist*."

THE season that is now coming to an end is one that will ever be memorable in the history of the Society, in that it will always be associated with the coronation of His Majesty the King, to which event the whole nation is looking forward with feelings of joy and gratitude. It would seem fitting therefore that, before proceeding to deal with the events of the year, I should record the loyal and dutiful attachment of the Fellows and members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, to the throne and person of His Majesty, the Patron of the Society; their heartfelt congratulations upon his approaching coronation; and their earnest prayer that His Majesty may long be spared to rule over his loyal and devoted subjects.

New Members.

In the course of the season 1910-11 sixteen new Fellows have been elected, viz.: Messrs. E. Alexander, J. Anderson, J. H. Barron, O. Beeby, B. Goodfellow, H. S. Hodson, J. M. Holt, H. M. Key-Aberg, E. W. Mann, D. Pick, H. J. Reckitt, E. Renier, H. Schacke, J. Skinner, J. J. Terry, and W. St. A. Warde-Aldam. Mr. L. E. Hall, formerly an Associate, on attaining his majority, availed himself of his right under the rules of acquiring full membership, while Mr. L. H. Kjellstedt, whose resignation at the end of 1909 was a subject of much regret, has been re-elected a Fellow of the Society, and will again act as our American representative, in which capacity he formerly rendered much valuable assistance to the Society.

The losses through death, resignation, and other causes are fifteen in number. The resignations of Colonel T. C. P. Calley and Messrs. J. T. Chamberlain, M. S. Cooke, C. E. Fox, W. H. A. Gaddum, F. Gerhartz, W. McHutchin, R. M. R. Milne, and J. G. Rutherford were accepted with regret. Messrs. F. W. Edwards and W. M. H. Artman withdrew under the provisions of Article XVIII., while the names of two other members have been removed under the rules, and one Associate who had attained the age of twenty-one years did not claim the privilege of becoming a full member.

The late Judge Philbrick.

Although we have only lost one member through death, the gap so caused in our numbers is one that cannot well be filled. His Honour Judge Philbrick was known and honoured in the philatelic world as one of the first collectors to make Philately the serious and scientific study that it has now become. He was one, and if I am not mistaken the last survivor, of the small body of original founders of the Society. As the first Vice-President from 1869 to 1878 and afterwards as President until 1892, Judge Philbrick devoted much energy, and gave freely of his rare talents for the good of the Society, and such success as it has attained is largely due to the work done by him in establishing the Society upon a sound basis. His interest in our work was maintained to the end, and one of his latest acts was to propose a candidate for election to membership in the present season.

It was with the deepest regret that the news of his death was received by his fellow members, and more especially by those who could claim the privilege of his personal friendship. His memory will not readily fade away, and on our roll of honour the name of Judge Philbrick will ever be prominent amongst those who have rendered yeoman service to the Society and to the cause of Philately.

As the result of the gains and losses of the season the numbers on the register are now 284 Fellows and three Associates, showing a nett gain of two during the year.

Papers and Displays.

Including the Annual General Meeting this evening, sixteen meetings have been held during the season, and papers accompanied by displays have been read on nine occasions, comprising: "Notes on the Discovery of the 'Cheverton' Essay for the first 1d. Postage Stamp," by the President; papers on the 1853 Issues of "British Guiana," and on the stamps of "Bahamas and St. Vincent," by the Vice-President; the stamps of "Trinidad," by Mr. E. D. Bacon; the "Cayman Islands" stamps, by Mr. L. Adutt; the "Pictorial" Issues of "New Zealand," by Mr. A. H. Stamford; the stamps of "Roumania," by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton; the stamps of "Uruguay," by Mr. C. L. Pack; the early issues of "Mexico," by Mr. S. Chapman; and the stamps of "Colombia," by Mr. T. W. Hall.

The collection of "Nevis" belonging to His Majesty the King, and graciously lent by our Royal Patron for the occasion, was shown at one of the meetings. Other displays unconnected with papers, but accompanied in most instances by interesting verbal information and explanations, were given:—By the President, who showed his well-known collection of the stamps of the U.S.A.; by Dr. James, a portion of his "Australian" stamps; by Mr. Pack, "New Zealand"; and by Mr. R. B. Yardley, who lent his collection of "Trinidad" to illustrate Mr. Bacon's paper, and on another occasion displayed the stamps of "Madeira" and "Azores"; while one evening was devoted to the examination of the collection of reprints of the stamps of "Portugal and Colonies," belonging to the Society.

The special thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Pack, who resides in America, for his public-spirited act in sending, on two occasions, portions of his valuable collection from so great a distance for the edification of his fellow members.

The Falling Off in Attendances.

Notwithstanding the fact that the papers and displays have been of the highest order of merit, and could not be excelled, even if they could be equalled, elsewhere, I regret to have to report that the average attendance of members at the meetings has only numbered eighteen, a falling off even from the small average of the previous year. It is not the first time that I have had to call attention to the apparent lack of interest of members in the meetings, and the

discouraging effect that the small attendance cannot fail to have upon those who are kind enough to provide material for our entertainment. The subject is one that causes some anxiety, and the Council would gladly welcome suggestions from Fellows for infusing a greater interest in the meetings on the part of the general body of members. The matter has been the subject of comment by our Vice-President in *The London Philatelist* and it is hoped that a substantial improvement will be manifested when the meetings are resumed in the autumn.

In other respects continued progress is noticeable in the affairs of the Society. The accounts, which will shortly be submitted to the meeting, will show that the finances are in a very satisfactory position, and since the date to which the accounts are made up it has been found possible to add to the capital investments of the Society.

Considerable additions have been made to the Society's collection of stamps, and also to the library during the past year. I had hoped to have been able to report to-day a further presentation of what will prove, when received, to be one of the most interesting items of the Society's possessions, but the arrangements not having been completed the announcement will have to be deferred to another occasion.

Forgeries.

Amongst the various matters engaging the attention of the Council, not the least important has been the question of the increase in forgeries that has been a feature of the past year. A number of dangerous forgeries of British Colonial stamps, consisting in many cases of close imitations, printed upon the original watermarked paper from which the imprint of stamps of lesser value had been discharged, having been reported to the Council, representations were made to the Crown Agents for the Colonies with a view to diplomatic or other steps being taken with the object of suppressing the manufacture in the foreign countries where the forgeries are produced. The Crown Agents are not unmindful of the danger of such productions not only to philatelists, but in some cases even to the revenues of the colonies, but it is understood that considerable difficulty exists in obtaining the assistance of judicial or departmental authorities in some foreign countries to put an end to the frauds. It is to be hoped that some means may be devised for attaining this very desirable object.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Limited having communicated to the Council information throwing considerable doubt upon the authenticity of some of the Niger Coast provisional stamps, the Expert Committee have been asked to investigate the question, and their report will be looked forward to with interest by those interested in the issues in question.

The Society has appointed as its delegates at the forthcoming Congress to be held next week at Birmingham, Messrs. M. P. Castle (Vice-President), A. de Worms, R. B. Yardley, and L. L. R. Hausburg. It has been considered desirable, in the best interests of the Congress, that in the future the meetings should be held at longer intervals, and our delegates have been asked to move a resolution for a triennial Congress. They have, however, the fullest discretion in the matter, which is one that in the opinion of many serious philatelists raises questions of vital importance for the future utility and success of the movement. The Birmingham Society, under whose auspices the Congress is to be held, has provided an attractive

programme, and it has the best wishes of our Society for the success of its undertaking.

The Publication Committee, by whom the task of revising, amplifying, and editing the Australian work of Mr. A. F. Bassett Hull has been undertaken, having completed the most difficult and troublesome section relating to the issues of New South Wales prior to 1871, the first part of the new work devoted to the Stamps of this State has now been published. The very laborious character of the work undertaken by the Committee will be at once apparent from an inspection of the portion now published, and our most cordial thanks are due to Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, and R. B. Yardley, the members constituting the Committee, for the very arduous and invaluable services rendered by them to the Society.

At the Annual General Meeting last year Lord Crawford, on the nomination of the King, was unanimously elected President of the Society. Under the Articles of Association the President holds office permanently, but we are called upon this evening to elect the other officers and members of Council. No resignations having taken place and no nominations having been made, the names of the retiring officers and Council, who are deemed under the regulations to offer themselves for re-election, will be submitted to the meeting for confirmation as the Council for the year 1911-12 should it be the desire of the Fellows that they should continue to act.

Auditors have also to be elected for the ensuing year, and Messrs. A. W. Chambers and J. G. Langton, who have so kindly given their services in the past, are again willing to act as the Honorary Auditors of the Society.

The Eventful Year.

The year that has passed since my last report has been more than usually fruitful of events and matters of importance to philatelists, and I trust that I shall not be imposing too much upon your patience by a passing reference to a few of the more prominent events which I venture to think appeal to all of us, although not immediately connected with the concerns of the Society.

Not the least remarkable feature of the year is the extraordinary increase of public interest in Philately and the doings of its votaries, as evidenced by the attitude of the Press towards our hobby. Not only are the columns of the great daily papers open to the reception and publication of information as to new issues of postage stamps, descriptions of stamp exhibitions, and other items of philatelic news, but at least two well-known papers have for some time past devoted space to weekly articles on philatelic subjects.

The circular issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in regard to irregularities in the issue of colonial stamps, and more especially in reference to "surcharges," was hailed with satisfaction by all members of the philatelic community as a public recognition of the impropriety of the practices of some responsible officials, and as showing the determination of those in authority to endeavour to put an end to abuses which this Society has so long condemned.

Finds and Discoveries.

Amongst the most interesting of the various finds and discoveries of stamps reported during the past season, I would call attention to the remainders of

the old Hanoverian stamps unearthed and sold so many years after their use was discontinued; to the publication of the discovery—known only to a very limited circle—of the existence of the 2d. "Diadem" stamp of New South Wales printed from lithographic transfers from the engraved plates; and to the acquisition by our friend Mr. Hausburg of a second copy of the perforated issue of the same stamp on paper watermarked with the double-lined figure "one." In view of the somewhat persistent rumours of copies of the 2d. (Great Britain) stamp prepared at the end of the last reign but withdrawn from issue, being offered for sale on the Continent and said to have been obtained from sets forwarded to Berne for distribution under the Convention, it may be interesting to record that these stamps were never sent abroad, and that some eight or nine only have ever been disposed of by the responsible authorities, who have definite information as to where all the copies are to be found.

I have already referred to the publication of the first portion of the work on the stamps of New South Wales, and amongst other publications of the year may be specially mentioned the beautiful series of illustrations of the plates of "Japanese" stamps produced by our fellow member Mr. Peplow; the important history of the "Canadian" stamps, by Mr. Clifton A. Howes, also a Fellow of the Society; "A Study of the Stamps of Uruguay," by Mr. H. Griebert; and last, but by no means least, the Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of our President, the Earl of Crawford, K.T.

A perusal of this stupendous work is a perfect revelation to most of us, who have never dreamed of the enormous extent of the literature devoted to Philately. The work will be of the greatest service and assistance to the librarians of all philatelic societies, and our sincerest thanks are due to our President for the publication, and to that past master in the craft of Philately, our friend and fellow member Mr. E. D. Bacon, whose valuable services have been engaged in the compilation of the catalogue.

The decision of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Limited to revive their Monthly Journal has given the greatest satisfaction to those who realized the great loss that was sustained by the philatelic world when the publication was suspended. Under the able editorship of Major E. B. Evans, F.R.P.S.L., I venture to predict for it as great a philatelic success in the future as it had in the past.

Exhibitions.

Several exhibitions of stamps have been held since my last report, and others are announced for the present year. That held in the beautiful city of Berne was a very great success and was largely attended by English collectors, while the Buenos Aires Exhibition, even from the meagre reports available to European philatelists, was evidently a most interesting and successful affair. It is satisfactory to record that at both of these some of the chief awards were secured by members of this Society. The show inaugurated by the South Essex Society, one of the youngest of philatelic societies, was largely attended and attracted considerable public interest. We are now looking forward to the important Exhibition to be held in Vienna, in which our fellow member, Mr. Passer, is taking such an active part, and at the great International Exhibition now being held at Turin a section has been devoted to Philately. There is also to be an Exhibition in connection with the

Congress at Birmingham to which I have already called attention, while in more distant parts of the Empire the British Guiana Society and the Sydney Philatelic Club—the latter as part of the events of the first meeting of the Philatelic Congress of Australasia—are both organizing philatelic exhibitions. To one and all of the Societies interested the London Society offers its best wishes for the success of their several undertakings.

The Durbar Commemoratives.

There appear to be signs that the issue of special and commemorative stamps is somewhat on the increase, and, from a purely philatelic point of view, it is a matter of congratulation that the proposals for a special issue of Indian stamps in commemoration of the forthcoming coronation Durbar have not received the approval that was requisite before they could be carried into effect.

Portugal.

The fact that much of the modern history of nations is reflected in their stamps is exemplified by the current postal issues of Portugal and her colonies, from which future generations of philatelists will learn the lesson, or be reminded, of the change that has so recently been brought about in the constitutional government of that country.

Penny Postage.

A further advance has been made in the realization of Universal Imperial Penny Postage. With the reduction to 1d. of the rate of postage in Australia on letters for the United Kingdom and all other parts of the British Empire, which came into effect on the 1st May of this year, penny postage is now established throughout the Empire with the exception of a few unimportant places in the Pacific.

The anomaly of the rate of postage to countries on the Continent being more than double the amount charged for the carriage of letters through those countries to distant parts of the British Empire still exists, but, on the authority of a distinguished French politician, it is anticipated that penny postage between this country and France is likely to be established within a year.

The retirement from political life of Mr. Henniker Heaton, whose parliamentary career has been specially marked by his persistent efforts in the cause of postal reform, is an event that appeals to all who follow the pursuit of Philately, in which Mr. Henniker Heaton has shown considerable interest. Philatelists will cordially endorse the tribute recently paid to him by the Postmaster-General as "a watchful, industrious, and public-spirited critic of postal administration," and will echo the wish that Mr. Henniker Heaton may soon recover from the ill-health which has unhappily followed him in his retirement.

The Change of Stamp Printers.

It is of more than passing interest to philatelists to note the change made, as from the beginning of the present year, in the manufacture of the postage stamps of the United Kingdom. For upwards of fifty-five years Messrs. De La Rue and Co. have been responsible for the stamps produced by the process of surface printing, and the manufacture of the whole of the stamps has been in their hands for upwards of thirty years. I venture to think that all will agree with me in the opinion that in every respect the work of Messrs. De La Rue and Co., has been as good as

could possibly be produced by the process employed.

In connection with this subject I regret to record the recent death of Sir Thomas Andros De La Rue, Bart., to whom this Society and myself personally are indebted for much information, courteously afforded on several occasions, in regard to various stamps manufactured by his firm.

The contract for the stamps has passed into the hands of Messrs. Harrison and Sons, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. values prepared by them are now in circulation. Other denominations of their manufacture will doubtless be forthcoming, as some will probably be required before the new stamps of all values can be issued.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps have been very faithfully reproduced, and as there are only minute differences in the printing, inevitable on a change of manufacturer but practically only observable by an expert, it would be difficult by the impressions alone to distinguish the stamps from those of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. The perforations have been most carefully copied in the machines employed by the new printers, but the gum used by them is now pure gum-arabic in the place of the gum used in recent years by the last contractors.

King George V. on Postage Stamps.

The first stamps to bear the portrait of the King as the Sovereign have already made their appearance in the commemorative issue of the Union of South Africa and in the series issued for Rhodesia. But the event to which we are all looking forward with the greatest interest is the forthcoming issue of the new stamps of the Mother-Country, and an announcement has recently been made by the Postmaster-General, in introducing to the House of Commons his interesting Post Office Budget, to the effect that on and from the coronation day it will be possible to obtain "most of the denominations of the new issues of stamps bearing the effigy of King George." It is known that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. values are to be on sale throughout the country on the day of the coronation, but I do not anticipate that any other adhesives will be ready for some little time.

The New British Stamps.

Beyond the statement made in Parliament very little authentic information has yet transpired in regard to the new stamps, but it is understood that the designs will all be entirely different from any of those hitherto employed for any of our postal issues. A complete change being contemplated, it would seem to be a pity that an invitation to two or three artists only to submit their ideas was preferred to an open competition which, one would have thought, would have been more likely to produce the most satisfactory results.

The preliminary arrangements in this respect have, for the first time I believe in the history of our stamps, been undertaken by the Postmaster-General, and, for the first time also, the preparation of the dies and plates has been placed in the hands of the officials at the Mint. The burden of the greater portion of the actual work in the production of the stamps of course falls upon the Inland Revenue authorities, who have a very long experience of the practical work, but the dual control now inaugurated can hardly fail to have increased the numerous difficulties encountered in connection with the introduction of an entirely new issue.

It is understood that the 6d. stamp and all values above 1s. will, in future, be printed at Somerset House,

a prelude possibly to the whole of the work in connection with the postal issues being undertaken by the Government.

Designers of the New Stamps.

It has been announced that the designs are the work of the Australian artist, Mr. Bertram Mackennal, A.R.A., to whom the modelling of the new coinage was entrusted, and of Mr. Eve, an artist well known for his skill in designing book plates, the name of the latter having, it is believed, been suggested by the King, as an addition to the two artists first invited by the Postmaster-General to submit suggestions.

Although the chosen designs have, of course, been submitted to and accepted by the King, the part taken by His Majesty in the production of the stamps, beyond the making of practical suggestions for modification of details and improvements in the sketches submitted, has been confined to the choice of the portrait to be used for the stamp. A perfect resemblance was secured by the use of a photograph specially selected by His Majesty, who preferred that the stamps should present a real likeness rather than an idealized impression conveyed by a picture painted by an artist.

Having been privileged to see the photograph reduced to the requisite size, I can confidently say that nothing more natural and lifelike could have been chosen. It is to be hoped that the likeness will be faithfully reproduced, in spite of the difficulties attendant on the mode in which the stamps of this country are printed. There can be no doubt that the process of surface printing does not lend itself to the production of a pleasing portrait in the small size required for stamps, and cannot give the same artistic effect as can be secured by recess-printing. Strong representations were made to induce the authorities to adopt the latter process for the new stamps, and I believe that the fullest consideration has been given to the subject.

It has, however, been decided that the difficulties to be overcome, and the extra cost of production that the change would entail, precluded the possibility of any alteration at the present time. I have reason, on very eminent practical authority, for thinking that some of the difficulties suggested are more imaginary than real, and that others, in these days of mechanical perfection, would not be hard to overcome, whilst the extra expense involved is not believed to be so great that it could not reasonably be provided for out of the large trading profit of £4,000,000 admittedly made upon the yearly operations of the Post Office.

High Values to be Line Engraved.

I am nevertheless pleased to say that one ray of hope exists, for those who attach importance to the stamps of this country being the best that can reasonably be provided, in the fact that for the four high values, for which one design will be used, recess-printing from steel plates will be employed. As there can be no doubt that, if the work be properly done, the artistic effect of these stamps will be immeasurably superior to that of the surface printed values, it may be that, after all, means may be found later on for effecting the desired improvement for the whole issue.

As announced by the Postmaster-General, it is intended to effect an improvement in the perforation, which, I am informed, will now gauge 15 × 14,

according to the measurements employed by philatelists.

For the rest we must be content to await the actual issue of the stamps, some of which we shall see before the present month expires; but I may add the expression of a hope that it will be possible to obtain permission to submit to the Society, at one of the meetings during the next season, a complete survey of the history of the production of the new issues, in the form of a collection similar to that which we were privileged to see in connection with the first issue of the new stamps in the last reign.

Royal Philatelic Society, London

Summary of Accounts for Year ending 31st December, 1910.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance 31st December, 1909...						
Current Account	86	10	1			
Deposit Account	129	10	11			
				216	1	0
1910.						
Subscriptions	334	18	0			
Entrance Fees	19	19	0			
Commuted Subscriptions	12	12	0			
Sale of Works, etc.	51	9	4			
Dividends and Interest on Deposit Account	17	16	0			
	£652	15	4			

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rent and Office Expenses	174	5	4			
Contribution to London Philatelist	70	0	0			
Printing, Postage, etc.	44	15	7			
Sundry Payments	34	11	9			
				323	12	8
1910.						
Deposit Account	135	15	11			
Current Account	193	6	9			
	£652	15	4			

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Exhibition Trust Account	270	18	10
Subscriptions paid in advance for 1911	3	3	0
Balance, being Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	1446	10	8
	£1720	12	6

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Cash at Bank	193	6	9
Do. Deposit Account	135	15	11
Consols, £229 11s. 1d. at cost	200	6	0
Cape of Good Hope, £280 11s. 9d. at cost	270	18	10
Library, Furniture, Pictures, and Stock of Society's Works	920	5	0
	£1720	12	6

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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.

Angola.—(Vol. VIII. p. 106).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the postage-due stamps of Angola have now been received, with the overprint "REPUBLICA" in red, except the 200 reis, which is overprinted in green.

POSTAGE-DUE STAMPS.

White wove paper. Perforated $1\frac{1}{2} \times 12$. Red (green on 200 reis) overprint.

June, 1911.	5 reis yellow-green and black.
10 "	slate "
20 "	brown "
30 "	orange "
50 "	deep brown "
60 "	pale red-brown "
100 "	mauve "
130 "	blue "
200 "	carmine "
500 "	deep lilac "

Austria.—(Vol. VI. p. 259).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* records the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 12 heller postage-due stamps perforated by a sewing-machine, and suggests that this was done by postal officials to save themselves the trouble of using scissors on the imperforate sheets. Owing to pressure of work at the State Printing Works, the postage-due stamps in the heller currency were at first issued imperforate in 1900.

Belgium.—(Vol. VIII. p. 110).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 1910 Charity stamps overprinted "Charleroi 1911" in black.

White wove paper. Perforated 14. Black overprint.

	1. <i>Mentald Type.</i>
June, 1911.	1 centime grey
	2 centimes marone
	5 " pale blue-green
	10 " carmine
	2. <i>La Maire Type.</i>
June, 1911.	1 centime olive-green
	2 centimes marone
	5 " blue-green
	10 " carmine

The *Etoile Belge* states that the new Belgian stamps with the portrait of King Albert will be ready in October next.

Bhopal.—(Vol. V. p. 2).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* gives the following information from a "reliable source" with regard to three official stamps which were mentioned on page 2 of our fourth volume:—

"They are undoubtedly in use for official correspondence within the State, and should have been issued on July 1st, 1908, when the ordinary stamps ceased to be employed, but we fancy that they did not appear until later. They are of the design shown in the accompanying illustration, but lettered 'H. H. BEGUM'S SERVICE' at left, and overprinted 'SERVICE' in black."

In the "Gossip of the Week" in our issue for the 3rd April, 1909, it is mentioned that Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. had submitted copies of these stamps, which on page 2 of Vol. V. were stated to be in used condition, though they have not yet been granted catalogue rank.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

White wove paper. Perforated 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Black overprint.

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	yellow-green
1 "	carmine-red
2 annas	ultramarine

Brazil.—(Vol. VIII. p. 142).—M. Pierre Mahé, in his article on "The Stamps of Brazil" in *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal*, records an unchronicled error of colour, namely, the 100 reis (Emperor's Head) of 1883 in orange instead of olive-green.

White wove paper. Perforated 15. Error of Colour.
1883. 100 reis orange.

Great Britain.—(Vol. VIII. p. 173).—It appears that for two days the new $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. stamps were printed at Somerset House before the plates were handed over to Messrs. Harrison and Sons. *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* states that the Somerset House sheets bear the control "A. 11," while the Harrison sheets have it without the period, thus, "A 11." The former should be a variety worth looking for, and it would be interesting to know whether the stamps themselves of the two printings can be distinguished. The 1d. is already showing varieties of shade; we have seen copies in a scarlet tint very similar to the Edwardian 1d.

Stationery.—The list of Edwardian numbered dies used by Messrs. McCorquodale and Co. for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. post-office envelopes is growing. Apparently we were wrong in recording the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. die 76; it should have been die 75, but all the die numbers of the McCorquodale prints are very indistinct. The list to date is as follows:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d., dies 70 and 75.
1d., dies 80, 83, 84, and 85.

Those in italics we have already chronicled. Die 83 may be unfaillingly recognised by a white scratch on the ground opposite the second N of "PENNY." This scratch is sometimes rudimentary.

We are informed that Messrs. McCorquodale and Co. have printed the King Edward 1d. letter-cards on white card instead of blue as heretofore. These we have not yet seen, but we should advise stationery collectors to secure copies, as they will doubtless have a short life and become scarce. We suppose that the Georgian letter-cards will be on white card when they appear.

We have not yet formally chronicled the new $\frac{1}{2}$ d. post-card, though a full description appeared in this journal a fortnight ago.

POSTCARD.

June 22nd, 1911. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green

The new Registration Envelope has also appeared in the usual sizes, the earliest recorded date being the 24th June. The design of the stamp is very similar to its predecessor; the value is still expressed as "REGISTRATION TWO PENCE—POSTAGE ONE PENNY," but the figure 3 appears on a white circle at the bottom. The portrait is rather like that on the new coins, but is a much better likeness; there is apparently no die number on the base of the bust. A small letter w appears in white on the solid ground below the bust; it stands for Wolverton, where Messrs. McCorquodale's works are situated.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE.

June 24th, 1911. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. brown

Since writing the above, we learn that the new 1d. letter-card has been issued and that the stamp is impressed on thin white card.

LETTER-CARD.

July, 1911. 1d. carmine.

Greece.—(Vol. VIII. p. 106).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has been shown the 25 lepta of the new issue with the zig-zag roulette in black.

White wove paper. Perforated 13½ in black.
May, 1911. 25 lepta blue

Newfoundland.—(Vol. VIII. p. 154).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* publishes the following Official Notice as to an impending new issue of stamps:—

"GENERAL POST OFFICE.

"NEW ISSUE CORONATION POSTAGE STAMPS.

"Commencing Monday, the 19th inst., a New Issue of Postage Stamps, issued to commemorate the Coronation of King George V., will be on sale to the public. The issue will comprise 11 denominations as follows:—

1 cent, design	Queen Mary
2 "	King George
3 "	Prince of Wales
4 "	Prince Albert
5 "	Princess Mary
6 "	Prince Henry
8 "	Prince George
9 "	Prince John
10 "	Queen Alexandra
12 "	Duke of Connaught
15 "	Arms of Newfoundland
	"H. J. H. WOODS, Postmaster-General."

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have kindly sent us the full set of the new Coronation issue announced by the above notice. They are printed from line-engraved plates in sheets of 10 in 10 rows of 10 on unwatermarked paper, and there is no inscription of any kind on the margins. Our Ipswich friends state that they do not know by whom they were engraved or printed, but we should think that Messrs. De La Rue and Co. are responsible for them, because His Majesty's portrait on the 2 cents value is exactly the same as that on the Union of South Africa 2½d., and also because the perforation gauges 14. Our correspondents say they were issued on June 24th, but the official notice says the 19th.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.

June 24th, 1911.	1 cent	green
	2 cents	carmine
	3 "	red-brown
	4 "	mauve
	5 "	bright blue
	6 "	grey-black
	8 "	deep greenish-blue
	9 "	deep blue
	10 "	olive-green
	12 "	black-purple
	15 "	lake

Nicaragua.—(Vol. VIII. p. 154).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* chronicles the current 2 pesos overprinted in black "Vale 10 cts." in the thin type already recorded.

White wove paper. Perforated 12. Black overprint.
May, 1911. 10 centavos on 2 pesos rose-carmine

Portugal.—(Vol. VIII. p. 142).—The same contemporary states that the Lisbon Geographical Society's private stamp has been issued redrawn without the crown, but in the same colours as before.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 12.
June, 1911. No value, red, black, and blue

Salvador.—(Vol. VII. p. 144).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield, King and Co. for copies of three new

stamps commemorating the Centenary of the insurrection which led to the establishment of the Republic. They are line-engraved and bi-coloured, appear to owe their engraving to Mr. Thomas Macdonald of London, and were no doubt printed by Senor Carlos Parraga of San Salvador. The sheets contain twenty stamps but show no marginal inscription. The design of all three values is the same except for the portrait within the central five-pointed star which is the chief feature of the stamps. Four other and smaller stars appear, one in each corner, the lower ones containing the figures of value, the upper ones "1811" at left "1911" at right. The inscription "CENTENARIO DE LA INSURRECCION" appears at the top, and "CORREOS DE EL SALVADOR—AMERICA CENTRAL" on the circular band surrounding the large central star. We do not know whom the portraits on the 5 centavos and 6 centavos represent, nor the identity of the statue shown on the 12 centavos.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½.

June, 1911.	5 centavos,	deep blue and sepia.
	6 "	orange "
	12 "	mauve "

Tibet (Chinese P.O.)—As long ago as October 9th, 1909, it was stated in this journal that the Chinese Government were on the eve of establishing a postal service in Tibet, and maintaining post-houses on certain roads having a centre in Lhasa. We are now indebted to Mr. W. T. Wilson for copies of the current Chinese stamps overprinted in black with new values in Indian currency in three languages, Chinese, English and Tibetan, in three lines. The post offices, which China has opened in the Forbidden Land and which are using these stamps, are at Lhasa, Yatung, Gyantse, Phari Jong and Shigatse; agencies of the Indian Post Office are already established at Yatung and Gyantse. After stating that the offices at Phari Jong and Shigatse are additional to those originally contemplated, Mr. Wilson kindly informs us that the *raison d'être* of these provisionals is as follows:—The Imperial Chinese Post Office is negotiating an arrangement with the Indian P.O. for an exchange of mails from Tibet to China and other countries. At present pending the agreement, the Chinese P.O. is charged full rates for all articles handed over to the Indian Authorities at Gyantse and Yatung, and the stamps are to recoup the Chinese P.O.: they have to be affixed by the sender in Tibet, in addition to the inland postage. So soon as the agreement is completed the stamps will become obsolete. An additional 1½ anna is charged on registered articles if an acknowledgment is required.

White wove paper. Perforated 14 to 16. Black overprint.

3 pies	on 1 cent,	brownish orange.
½ anna	on 2 cents,	deep green.
1 anna	on 4 cents,	scarlet.
2 annas	on 7 cents,	crimson-lake.
2½ "	10 "	sky-blue.
3 "	16 "	olive-green.
4 "	20 "	marone.
6 "	30 "	vermillion.
12 "	50 "	green.
1 rupee	on 1 dollar,	red and flesh.
2 rupees	on 2 dollars,	claret and yellow.

Victoria.—(Vol. VII. p. 112).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* reports the discovery of the 1873 9d. watermarked "10" and perforated 12 instead of 13. The "V and Crown" 9d. was only heretofore known perforated 12.

Wave paper watermarked "10." Perforated 12.
9d. red-brown on rose.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1840, 1d. black, <i>mint</i> , superb ...	20	0
1841, 2d. blue, <i>mint</i> , superb ...	15	0
1854, 1d. red, S.C. 14, die 2, <i>mint</i> , block of 4 ...	80	0
1855, 4d. rose, large garter, <i>mint</i> ...	21	0
.. 6d. lilac, without letters, <i>mint</i> ...	16	0
1858, 1d., plate 193, <i>mint</i> block of 6 ...	3	0
1872, 6d. deep chestnut, plate 11, <i>mint</i> ...	17	6
.. 6d. chestnut, plate 11, <i>mint</i> ...	14	6
.. 6d. pale buff, plate 12, <i>mint</i> , ...	32	6
1867, 5/- pale rose, plate 2, <i>mint</i> ...	40	0
1873, 6d. grey, plate 12, <i>mint</i> ...	8	0

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Do., 1908, sur. "Buiten Bezit," 1g. ...	1	6
Hungary, 1904, 1 and 2 krona, the pair ...	0	3
Do., 1905, 1 and 2 krona ...	0	4
Do., 1908, 1 and 2 krona ...	0	4
Russia, 1910, no wmk., 50 kop. ...	0	2
Do., 70 kop. ...	0	2
Do., 1 rouble... ...	0	4
Gibraltar, 1910, 1/- black and green ...	0	9
Do., 2/- purp. on blue ...	2	0

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Society News

**THE CINQUE PORTS
PHILATELIC SOCIETY.**

The Kent County Council having refused the Society the regular use of a room at the Folkestone Technical Institute, the two meetings of May 16th and June 13th were held at the Harvey Grammar School, Folkestone, by kind permission of the Headmaster, the Rev. Davison, and these proved highly successful. At the former meeting the Hon. Secretary was able to announce that the Right Hon. the Earl of Guildford had written to say he would have pleasure in becoming Patron of the Society, and wished it every possible success. Captain Clarke was then asked to fill the post of President, which he consented to do, and in reply, said he would always have the welfare of the Society at heart, and would help it on by every means in his power. The evening was made interesting by a Colour Competition, in which most of the members took part. The colours chosen being "Myrtle Green," "Rosine," "Chestnut," "Bistre," "Violet" and "Kony-Manva." Six stamps in these colours had to be chosen without reference to either the Colour Dictionary, or Stanley Gibbons' Catalogues. Captain Clarke came out first, with only one stamp wrong. There was a good attendance of members at both meetings, and amongst those who joined were Mrs. Agnew, Mr. Finez, Miss Penn, Gaskell, Mr. Atkinson, Miss Chandler, Mr. Lydall, and Mr. Moule (Folkestone); Mr. Cundall and Mr. Stockwell (Dover); Mr. S. P. Paine (Deal); and Mr. H. M. Lee (Hythe). At the meeting on June 13th a Competitive Display was held during the first part of the evening, the latter part being devoted to exchange of stamps. The display was of six favourite stamps for colour, design and general beauty. Great Britain and Colonies only.

Mr. Spowart took 1st, with the following Gambia, 1/-, S.G. 35; Falkland Islands, S.G. 28 and 29; Canada Jubilee, S.G. 101; St. Vincent, S.G. 54; Iger NCoast, S.G. 72.

Mr. Stockwell, 2nd:—Great Britain, 1d. and 2d., no lines; Niger Coast, S.G. 41 and 48; Falkland Islands, S.G. 28 and 29.

Captain Clarke, 3rd:—Falkland Islands, B.G. 28 and 29; St. Vincent, S.G. 42 and 54; St. Lucia, S.G. 16; Malta, S.G. 24.

Hon. Sec., Miss W. Brandreth Gibbs "Keppel," Folkestone, W.

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Bosnia, 1906, Pict., 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 35 and 40 hellers ...	1	0
Dutch Indies on Holland, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 and 50c. ...	0	10
Prussian, Official, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40 and 50pf. ...	0	2
Hong Kong, K.H., 1, 2, 4, 4, 10, 10... ..	0	3
Austria, 1908, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 20, 25, 30 and 50 hellers ...	0	3½
.. 50, 60 hellers & 1 & 2 kronas ...	0	4½
.. 5 kronas ...	1	3
China, 1903, Foochow provisional, 1c. on half of 2cts. red, on piece ...	12	6
.. 1902-7, 2 dots. claret & yellow ...	1	3

WILLIAM STAMP COMPANY

120, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.	
Newfoundland, 1898, 1c. ...	Per 100. 1 3
.. 2c. or 3c. ...	1 9
.. 1908, 2c. map ...	2 6
Johore, 1904, 1c. or 3c. ...	2 9
St. Settlements, 1903, 1c. ...	0 10
.. 1908, 3c. scarlet ...	1 0

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SIAM, 1910, complete set, mint, 1/6, 3 sets, 4/-—Siveti, "Fairholme," Fitzroy Avenue, Kingsgate.

1840 Twopenny blue. Collection of 100, take £20 approval against satisfactory references.—G. Sewell, Moorlands, Salisbury.

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Just drop a postcard and I will send on approval per return post no less than 500 different stamps, every one clean, perfect, and guaranteed genuine. Look it through at your leisure and see if you can find 100 stamps you want, if so, remit 1/6 for them and return the rest. If not, return the 500 and the transaction is concluded. By this method you can increase your collection at the smallest possible cost in a satisfactory manner, and be free from that feeling of being under any obligation attached to "Free Gift" offers. You will also avoid duplicates. Think it over to-day. 500 Colonials on similar terms, any 100 6/9.

H. McCRAIGHT, 29, Keith Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.
Stamps purchased at reasonable prices.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S NEW STAMP-PORTRAITS (see below)



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

No. 17. Vol. 8
(Whole Number 199)

22 JULY, 1911.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

Newfoundland's New Stamps

A Finely-engraved and Handsome New Series of Royal Portraits

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

THERE is something of the "commemorative" about Newfoundland's new stamps but I cannot find it in me to complain of their issuance. As the oldest British colony it behoves Newfoundland to lead the way in patriotic and Imperial matters and no more loyal series of postage stamps could be devised than that which Newfoundland gave us on the 19th ult.

The Royal Children's Series.

The introduction of portraits of the younger members of the Royal Family is sure to stimulate the popular vogue of postage stamp collecting; the appearance of the Royal children in the great State procession to Westminster Abbey in June evoked the greatest enthusiasm on the part of the assembled crowds, and not less welcome to the vast body of collectors is their appearance on the stamps of Newfoundland.

The Superiority of Line Engraving.

The new stamps are all of different design. Each has a different portrait set in a distinctive frame. The process of manufacture is good steel plate engraving in recess, and one has only to put the 2 cents stamp alongside our own home product the new penny stamp of Great Britain to see at once how vastly superior is this method of printing to the cheese paring economical typographical process. Both stamps bear the portrait of King George, but whereas that of Newfoundland is a recognisable likeness, that of our own stamps is a poor sort of caricature.

A Surprise Set for Collectors.

The new stamps of our oldest colony came as almost a complete surprise to collectors. The issue was heralded in an official notice which I reproduce:—

"GENERAL POST OFFICE.

"NEW ISSUE CORONATION POSTAGE STAMPS.

"Commencing Monday, the 19th inst., a New Issue of Postage Stamps, issued to commemorate the Coronation of King George V.,

will be on sale to the public. The issue will comprise 11 denominations as follows:—

- 1 cent, design Queen Mary
- 2 King George
- 3 Prince of Wales
- 4 Prince Albert
- 5 Princess Mary
- 6 Prince Henry
- 8 Prince George
- 9 Prince John
- 10 Queen Alexandra
- 12 Duke of Connaught
- 15 Arms of Newfoundland

"H. J. H. WOODS,
"Postmaster-General."

Her Majesty the Queen.



The 1 cent stamp, has a full-face portrait of Queen Mary, within an oval band inscribed in uncoloured capitals ONE CENT (above) and NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAGE (below); shields in the upper spandrels each bear a coloured numeral "1", and the lower spandrels are filled in with foliate and scroll ornamentation. The stamp is printed in green. Victoria Mary,

the daughter of the Duke of Teck, was married to the present King on July 6th, 1893.

His Majesty King George V.



The 2 cents stamp, which is the one which will circulate in the greatest numbers, representing the equivalent of our penny stamp, very properly shews the portrait of King George V., a full-face portrait, and shewing the upper part of the ermine cape, as on the stamp issued on November 4th last year to commemorate the Union of South Africa. The portrait is within

an oval band of colour broken into at the top by the crown and laurel sprays. The words NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAGE appear on the lower part of the band in uncoloured capitals and the uncoloured numeral "2" is on a shield in each lower angle. The stamp is in carmine.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.



On the 3 cents stamp is portrayed the King's eldest son, the Heir-Apparent, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay. Born on June 23rd, 1894, the young Prince is now at the age of seventeen one of the most interesting and important figures in European affairs. His portrait has already been depicted on the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent of the 1897-1901

set, shewing him as a child. The new portrait is full-face shewing him wearing his midshipman's cap. The portrait is within a beaded oval band in a pleasing ornate frame, inscribed "3" above, THREE CENTS below, and NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAGE—PRINCE OF WALES, across the lower part of the stamp. The colour is red-brown.

H.R.H. Prince Albert.



The 4 cents shews the King's second son, Prince Albert Frederick, born on December 14th, 1895. The portrait is in an oval with scrolls at the sides, a waved band above bearing the words POSTAGE FOUR CENTS in uncoloured letters, whilst below is PRINCE ALBERT—NEWFOUNDLAND. The figure "4" appears in each upper angle. The colour is mauve.

H.R.H. Princess Mary.



The 5 cents stamp shows a full-face portrait of the King's third child, Princess Victoria Alexandra, popularly known as Princess Mary, which title appears on the stamp in uncoloured letters above the portrait, in addition to the usual inscription of NEWFOUNDLAND and the denomination. Princess Mary was born on April 25th, 1897. The colour is bright blue.

Prince Henry of Wales.



uncoloured letters. This stamp is in black.

Prince George of Wales.



The 8 cents value depicts the fifth child, Prince George Edward, born December 20th, 1902. The portrait is on a circular ground, inscribed PRINCE GEORGE, surrounded by an oval band inscribed NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAGE. Across the lower part is the value in words and the figure "8." The colour is greenish-blue.



Little Prince John.

The youngest of the King's children, Prince John Charles, born July 12th, 1905, is depicted on the 9 cents stamp, the portrait being in an oval frame surrounded by laurel. The colour is blue.

Other Portraits.

An elegant portrait of Queen Alexandra, the King's mother, appears on the 10 cents stamp, printed in olive green, and H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, uncle to the King, and the future Governor-General of Canada, figures on the 12 cents purple. The highest denomination in the set is the 15 cents lake on which is represented the device from the Seal of the Colony in which fishermen are shewn bringing gifts to Britannia, with as a motto *Hæc libi dona fero* ("These gifts I bring thee.")



The Seal of Britain's Oldest Colony.

I am indebted to Mr. A. C. Roessler, of Newark, New Jersey, for my first set of these interesting stamps. They are all handsome productions in taillouze engraving, with well-chosen colours. The paper is unwatermarked white wove, and the perforation is 14. There is no imprint or marginal inscription on the sheets which consist of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten. Not one of the portrait stamps is larger than our own penny stamp, yet each is a distinct success. Newfoundland has shewn us excellent taste in the matter of stamp engraving, and I trust that now the Colony has so fine a set it will be content to guard them, and not be deluded into departing from them in favour of new and less attractive designs.

THE STAMPS OF CORDOBA

BY HUGO GRIEBERT

(Copied by special permission from "Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers")

WHEN in the year 1858 the Argentine Confederation issued their first postage stamps, the Government of the Province of Cordoba found it necessary to produce a special stamp for the purpose of franking their correspondence.

Although more than thirty years ago M. Moens published some of the very interesting decrees, which I subjoin later on, his description of these stamps of Cordoba leaves much to be desired.

Some little time ago having come into possession of a complete original sheet of 30 of the 5 Centavos stamps, I set myself the task of describing minutely all the various types and I hope by means of this article to be able to fill an important gap in Philately, for although at the present time all the early issues of South American stamps are being studied with the greatest zeal by hundreds of Philatelists, it is a noticeable fact that so far the stamps of Cordoba have received little or no attention.

The Authorisation of the Issue.

On the 27th September, 1858, the following Decree was published in Cordoba:—

- ART. 1. A General Post Office has been opened for the despatch of correspondence in the Province and its surroundings, where a service for Foreign and Inland post does not yet exist.
- ART. 2. The Post Office will undertake the care of Inland and Foreign public and Government correspondence on the basis of a fixed tariff.
- ART. 3. The Judges of the larger towns in the Departments in question will through the medium of their Postmaster propose the places in which the new Post Offices are to be erected, and also name the persons elected for the Service. The public correspondence despatched by these Offices is subject to the tariff already fixed.
- ART. 9. Five Centavos or $\frac{1}{4}$ Real must be paid on all letters not exceeding the weight of one ounce; letters above this weight to pay double fee, etc.
- ART. 11. The fee to be paid by means of a stamp, which will bear the amount of the postage, and must be affixed to the envelope, otherwise the letter will not be despatched.
- ART. 12. The stamp will be cancelled by the officiating postmaster either with ink or with a stamp: **FRANCO**.

(Signed) FRAGUEYRO,
Luis Caieres.

The other articles of this decree contain further official directions of no special interest to Philately.

A further authorisation was published in 1858 in which the above-named decree was made law.

The Issue of the Stamps.

The first stamps of Cordoba appeared on October 28th.

5 Centavos, blue.
10 Centavos, black.

The firm of Larsch, Buenos Aires, produced these by lithography.

A die without the inscription "Cordoba" and "5 Cen." was used for the production, and this was repeated thirty times by transferring to the lithographic stone. The "CORDOBA" and "5 CEN" were drawn separately on the stone, and by this means there arose thirty different types which I have fully described later on.

The Sheet Arrangement.

The sheet contained therefore 30 stamps, consisting of three horizontal rows of 10 stamps each. The horizontal length of each 10 stamps is $16\frac{1}{2}$ centimetres, the vertical length of each 3 stamps is 7 centimetres. The distance between the stamps is only $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 mm. next to one another, and only $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. below one another.

The stamps show very fine separating lines, which, however, are scarcely visible on some of them. The stamps were printed on paper with wide horizontal lines (usually called laid paper) and each original sheet shows also about seven vertical lines at a distance of about 26 mm. The outer margins of the sheet are about 5 mm. wide at the top and at the bottom, while on the left and the right they show margins up to 28 mm.

Sheets have been found in which the left or right margin has no lines, and so the first or last vertical row of stamps appears sometimes to be printed on ordinary unlined or wove paper. This was a mere accident, and whole sheets on wove paper have never been found nor were they ever issued.

There are manifold shades of the 5 Centavos ranging from pale blue to deep blue, and we also find the 10 Centavos stamp in black and dark brownish-black. A 15 Centavos sometimes mentioned has never existed nor have the values of 20, 50 Centavos and 1 Peso which are now and again found ever been issued. These are worthless forgeries produced by engraving and are met with in old collections; they were frequently offered for sale in the sixties.

The 30 Varieties of the 5 Centavos.

I now come to the description of the thirty varieties of the Original Sheet of the 5 Centavos stamp and venture to think that henceforth any collector will be able to recognise the type in his collection according to my detailed description. It may be of special use to those who are trying to plate the original sheets, the more so as within the last few years a quantity of clever forgeries, whose distinctive features I shall also describe, have appeared on the market.

The thirty varieties of the 5 Centavos Stamp:—

- 1st STAMP.** Thin oval line between outer line and balls, shows a break at the right of the first ball upwards. A stroke connects the ornaments of dashes and thin inner line encircling the arms, between 5 and C.
- 2nd STAMP.** The outer line above the left upper ball and beside the C of "Cordoba" shows a dash of colour, below the sixth ball downwards on the left is a white spot, a spot above D and below O.
- 3rd STAMP.** The foot of E is very thin.

- 4TH STAMP. The line, which on the lower left connects the end of the ball ornament with the oval line, cuts through to the outer line and there is a spot of colour about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. before the head of figure 5.
- 5TH STAMP. Before the third ball upwards on the right side is a white spot.
- 6TH STAMP. The outer line between O and R shows a clear break.
- 7TH STAMP. The thin oval line below the first stroke of N has a spot of colour.
- 8TH STAMP. At the break of the thin oval line before 5 an upward thin dash and a spot similar to the one in type 4.
- 9TH STAMP. The right foot of R is damaged. A short line just before the foot of 5.
- 10TH STAMP. A small break in the thin oval line above the first o. Four little spots of colour after the head of 5.
- 11TH STAMP. A dash under the left foot of 5. A point to the left of C of "Cordoba" and at the upper horizontal stroke of E.
- 12TH STAMP. A spot in the stonework of the turret, at about the same height as the fourth ball ornament upward on the left.
- 13TH STAMP. A large break in the thin oval line below C and E.
- 14TH STAMP. The thin oval line below 5 entirely missing. A spot between the two downward strokes of R.
- 15TH STAMP. Below the right and left hand sides of 5 strokes of colour. Spot as in type 4 and a spot between B and A.
- 16TH STAMP. A white spot before the first upper ball on the right.
- 17TH STAMP. Full stop after C E N.
- 18TH STAMP. A spot of colour in the white space between the lower right ball and the thin oval line.
- 19TH STAMP. A spot in the upper half of R.
- 20TH STAMP. The first O in C O R D O B A almost missing.
- 21ST STAMP. The top of the second O badly damaged.
- 22ND STAMP. A thick white line above the right upper ball ornament, cutting through the thin and outer oval lines.
- 23RD STAMP. A break in the outer line above the C of Cordoba and a white spot above the lower ball ornament on the right.
- 24TH STAMP. A white spot in the ball of 5, below this a thin dash and break of thin oval line, a larger break after 5. The middle stroke of E sloping downwards.
- 25TH STAMP. Both the thin oval and outer lines broken after 5.
- 26TH STAMP. A large white spot before the three lower balls at the right, evidently a defect on the lithographic stone.
- 27TH STAMP. The thin oval line above D broken.
- 28TH STAMP. A large white space (defective stone) below C of "Cordoba." The head of 5 missing.
- 29TH STAMP. Two small spots before and a small dash below 5, two spots after 5 and a small spot after N.
- 30TH STAMP. The thin oval line between C and O broken, the ball of 5 has a projecting line, below the right of 5 is a dash, a similar dash also on the left under 5.

These are the special features of each individual type, and in order to avoid any error I have had one stamp

considerably enlarged and have specially marked the points of difference in each type. This illustration is shown on the opposite page.

I am, unfortunately, not able to describe the 10 Centavos stamp according to types, as pairs are very scarce and blocks as far as I know do not exist. I should like to add, however, that all the 10 Centavos stamps show a dot after CEN.

Only very few of these stamps can have been used in the postal service, as copies which bear a postmark are great rarities, and only very few including such on original letters, are to be found in the collections of a few of the great South American collectors. Now and then we come across a pen-cancelled copy, but this cancellation is only of value if the stamp is still on the original letter.

Descriptions of the Forgeries.

I now come to the description of the forgeries, which appeared on the market a few years ago, being offered from South America either as Originals or as reprints from the Original stone. I should like to mention here, however, that reprints of the stamps of Cordoba were never made, and that they are nothing better than forgeries can be seen from my description of these productions: I consider them very dangerous not only for the uninitiated but also for the connoisseur, and I hope that the distinguishing features which I have mentioned will be sufficient to extirpate these dangerous counterfeits from the philatelic market.

Features of the Forgeries of the 5 Centavos stamp:—

1. The paper is thicker and the lines of the laid paper closer.
2. The space between each stamp is $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 mm.
3. All stamps are lithographically produced from one type only.
4. All show a full stop after C E N.
5. About the middle of the right foot of R, a dash.
6. A dash on the right upper half of D.
7. A dash on the left upper half of O.

Each of the distinctive marks mentioned here is to be found on all these forgeries.

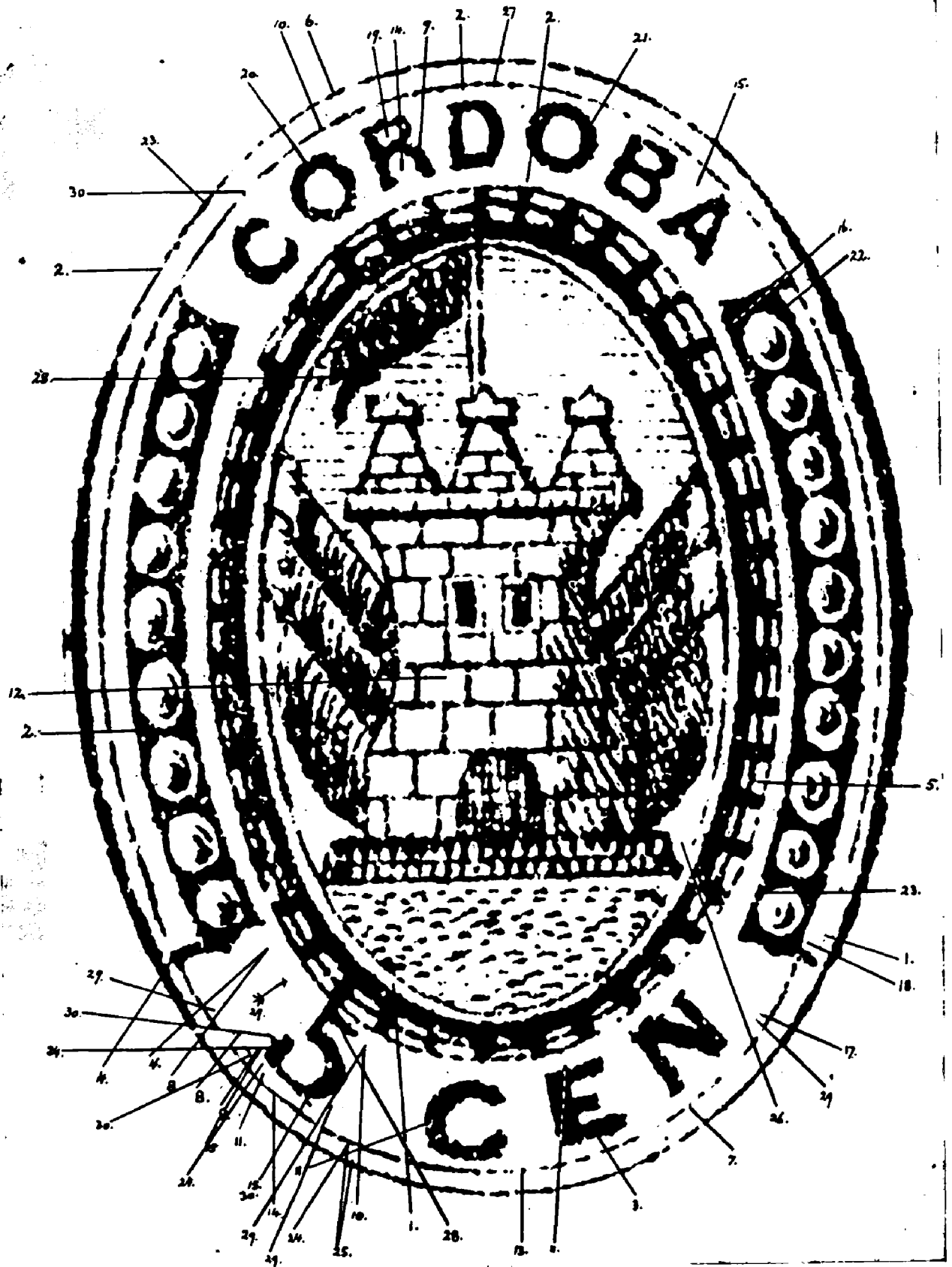
There exist also forgeries of the 10 Centavos and 15 Centavos from the same factory, which I shall describe specially on another occasion.

The Catalogue Prices.

In conclusion I should like to draw attention to the cheap catalogue prices:—7s. 6d. to 10s. per stamp for the 5 Centavos, and £5 for the 10 Centavos; these prices, however, are not in accordance with the real rarity of the stamps. I hardly think that any dealer could offer for instance a dozen of the 10 Centavos stamps within a certain time at £5 per stamp. I should not be at all surprised to see this stamp marked at three times the price very soon, and I doubt whether even then more copies will come to light than are to be found to-day. Just now when the interest in rare old South American stamps is to the fore, the prices for almost all the early issues have increased, and certainly the few stamps of Cordoba still in the market will prove no exception.

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.



KEY TO THE THIRTY VARIETIES OF THE 5 CENTAVOS STAMP OF CORDOBA.

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. VIII. p. 154).—We now illustrate the recently issued stamps commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Regency.

Brazil.—(Vol. VIII. p. 190).—We extract the following interesting letter written by Mr. C. J. Phillips to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* with reference to the low prices at which unused Brazilian official stamps are obtainable, a subject to which we referred some few weeks ago:—

"When I was in Buenos Aires and in Montevideo, I found large quantities of unused Officials, in mint condition, offered at all sorts of low prices, varying, if I remember rightly, from 2d. to 4d. per milreis. I made enquiries about this, and found that they were generally sent down, especially in Buenos Aires, from Brazilian officials in the southern part of Brazil. I understand that large quantities of stamps were distributed to these officials for them to use on official correspondence, but apparently no system was kept of debiting departments or officials with the stamps, and they seem to have been looked upon as franks or as waste paper. When I got up to Rio de Janeiro, where I stayed some weeks, I found, even there, that the Officials were being sold at similarly low rates, face value being entirely ignored. During an interview that I had with the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, I mentioned these facts to him, and told him how they were coming out, and especially how they were being sold in the Argentine, and explained that I had seen them in large bulk, and bought a good many. He shrugged his shoulders and seemed to think nothing about the matter, and evidently looked upon these stamps as waste paper. Under the circumstances I could not do anything more. I bought a fair quantity, and I fixed the low price at which they are in Stanley Gibbons' catalogue, basing it on the average cost price that I had bought at."

Cape Verd Islands.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the current issue overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red, except the 25 reis which is overprinted in green.

Wave paper. Perforated $1\frac{1}{2} \times 12$. Red (green on 25 reis) overprint.

June, 1911.	2½ reis grey	and black.
5	orange-red	"
10	green	"
15	dull green	"
20	deep lilac	"
25	carmine	"
50	brown	"
75	dull purple	"
100	blue	on blue.
115	orange-brown	on pink.
130	brown	on straw.
200	purple	on flesh.
400	dull blue	on straw.
500	black on azure.	
700	mauve and black	on yellow.

Chili.—(Vol. VII. p. 86).—We are indebted to Mr. A. H. Davis for the following letter which explains itself:—

"According to a Decree recently published in Chile, the Centenary series will only be available until the 18th September next, on which date all remaining stocks are to be returned to the Treasury and a commission, composed of the President of the Tribunal of Accounts, the Director of the Treasury, the Director-General of the Accountancy, and the Director-General of Posts, is to meet once a fortnight to supervise the incineration of all Chilian stamps which have been demonetised by official Decree. The commission is to terminate its labours before the 31st December, 1911. On the 1st September the new series with portraits of the Chilian Presidents is to be available, and from the 19th of the same month this set will circulate exclusively throughout the Republic."

Great Britain.—(Vol. VIII. p. 190).—*Stationery.*—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has been shown the King Edward ½d. die 76, but it is not clear whether this die was on post office envelopes or was struck at Somerset House on private stationery.

The King Edward 1d. letter-card has now appeared on white card, as we foretold last week. The printers have not yet received the dies of the new ½d. or 1d. envelope stamps, the new 1d. post-card, nor the new ½d. or 1d. wrappers; so these are articles not yet in hand.

Hong Kong.—(Vol. VIII. p. 92).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us copies of the 20 cents, 30 cents and 50 cents in new colours, "specimen" copies of which we mentioned some weeks ago.

Chalk-surfaced wove paper watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple). Perforated 14.

June, 1911.	20 cents, olive-green and purple.
30	orange and purple.
50	black on green.



Iceland.—(Vol. VIII. p. 173).—We illustrate the Sigurdsson centenary 4 aurar, which we chronicled a fortnight ago.

Portuguese India.—(Vol. VIII. p. 106).—The stock of the 1 real overprinted "REPUBLICA" has been completely exhausted, and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* informs us that a provisional has been made by perforating the 2 reis diagonally from bottom left to top right, and overprinting in black each stamp with "1 real" in the upper left and lower right corners and with two bars cancelling the original value. Earliest recorded date is the 3rd June: it is said that this "split" provisional is not sold to the public.

White wove paper. Perforated $1\frac{1}{2} \times 12$. Perforated in half diagonally. Overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red, and new value on each half in black.

June, 1911. 1 real on half of 2 reis orange and black.

Roumania.—(Vol. VIII. p. 162).—According to *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* a new set of postage due

stamps was issued on the 7th May last, in an entirely new design. The value appears in two lines within a double-lined upright oval: a straight tablet at top is inscribed "ROMANIA" in uncoloured capitals, and a similar tablet at bottom "TAXA DE PLATA."

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

Wave paper. Perforated 11½.

May 7th, 1911. 2 bani, dark green on light green.

5	"	"	"
10	"	"	"
15	"	"	"
20	"	"	"
30	"	"	"
50	"	"	"
60	"	"	"
2 lei	"	"	"



Sudan.—(Vol. VII. p. 252).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the recently issued 10 piastres on the Star and Crescent paper with the "Army Service" overprint.

OFFICIAL STAMP.

White wove paper watermarked Star and Crescent (multiple). Perforated 14. Black overprint.

June, 1911. 10 piastres mauve and black.



Sweden.—(Vol. VIII. p. 173).—The new 5 öre has now appeared on unwatermarked paper after a brief existence on paper watermarked Crown. Although the stamps are unwatermarked, the top and bottom margins of the sheets are watermarked "POSTVERKET KUNGL" in double-lined capitals repeated twice. We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for a copy.

White wove paper. Perforated 13.

July, 1911. 5 öre green.



Switzerland.—(Vol. VIII. p. 174).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* publishes an official notice, dated the 26th June, 1911, announcing the issue of a 30-centimes postage due stamp on the 1st July.

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NEW ISSUES AT 10% OVER FACE. PARTICULARS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE NEW BRITISH STAMPS

What our Readers think of them



IN response to our invitation of a fortnight ago a number of readers have favoured us with their views on the merits or otherwise (mostly, if not unanimously, otherwise) of the new postage stamps. We print a selection of the letters received.

To the Editor of The Postage Stamp.

Dear Sir,—Has anyone a good word to say about the new postage stamps? I doubt it. All the people I have met say only one thing, "Aren't the new stamps awful?" There must be something wrong if this is the opinion of the man in the street and it is a disgrace that Great Britain, the first country in the world, and who had the honour to introduce the first postage stamp to the world 70 years ago, should have come down to issuing a wretched, cheaply printed label, which hasn't even the pluck (or gum) to stick on the letter on which it is placed.

The most important factor in our postage stamp surely should be the portrait of our Ruler, King George, yet that on the new stamps is blotchy, ugly and in no sense a likeness worthy of the King.

Our colonies have a far better idea of stamp designing than we have, as note the 1903-8 issue of Canada, and there surely ought to be an artist in Great Britain or the colonies who can produce a design which would compare favourably with other countries.

The lion on the 1d. denomination is the only pleasing feature of an otherwise very ugly stamp and the printing is much below the standard of Messrs. De La Rue & Co. The new printers seem to take no care to see that the perforations are properly centred and in most other respects the work appears to be slipshoddy and obviously done on the cheap.

Who is responsible for all this I don't know, but it seems a pity that a philatelist like King George should have permitted a stamp to be issued which is obviously vastly inferior to any that we have previously been accustomed to.

In conclusion, let us only hope that there is some truth in the rumours which have been appearing in the papers, that these new labels are to be withdrawn and replaced by some that at least will not have the universal disapproval of all classes.

Yours faithfully,

FRANK C. GRAHAM.

The Editor of The Postage Stamp.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your invitation to your readers to send their opinions upon the new postage stamps, I think I cannot do better than send you the

enclosed cutting from to-day's *Daily Mirror*, which I think puts the matter very fairly, and the technical views are no doubt correct. Reproduction in *The Postage Stamp* I think would please your readers. I do not know the writer.

"THE NEW STAMPS."

"I am glad to notice from the correspondence in your columns, that there is a widespread dissatisfaction with the new penny stamp.

"When, in December last, it was announced that we were to have a change in the contractors for the production of our postage stamps, those amongst us who think that Great Britain should have a penny stamp more worthy of the national greatness were hopeful that at last an improvement was to be made.

"When the printers, then unknown as stamp producers, and the terms of the new contract became known, hopes gave place to doubts, somewhat allayed by the statements of Mr. Samuel in Parliament, that a 'better stamp was to be provided.'

"The appearance some months later of the King Edward halfpenny and penny values, with smudged, muddy printing, inferior gum and bad centering again prepared us for the worst, but I do not think that the most pessimistic were prepared for the cheap, badly-printed labels that appeared on June 22.

"While much criticism seems to be levelled at the design, it must be remembered that this was chosen by King George: himself, whose philatelic knowledge is universally admitted, and I would venture the opinion that if the same design were properly printed, as are the stamps of Canada, United States, Sweden or Bermuda, they would be received with acclamation.

"The present cheap job printing employed quite loses all the beauty and half-tone in the design, especially in His Majesty's portrait, and is analogous to printing with a fine grain photo block in an evening paper.

"If the Postmaster is overburdened with profits from the sale of stamped stationery, a small part of it would not be misplaced in being spent on getting an engraved penny postage stamp instead of cutting its production to the level of '1,000 memos or cards for 1s. 6d.'

"SCOTSMAN."

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

WEFF.

The Editor of The Postage Stamp.

Dear Mr. Editor,—In answer to your invitation to your readers for their expressions as to the new postage stamps. If I were to try to express myself in one word it would be "Rotten."

The design is all right (apart from the King's head) and the deeper shades of green and red are a pleasing contrast to the washy blue or green of the last issue. The likeness is not a pleasing one for the reason we have not been used to seeing pictures of the King from this particular point of view. I mean looking to the left.

One feels inclined to question the taste of whoever saw the finished article and gave his sanction to it as being worthy to follow the 1d. black and 1d. red, or as being worthy of the first country to issue stamps.

Yours very truly,

J. W. HEATH.

The Editor of The Postage Stamp.

Dear Sir,—I must say that I was thoroughly disappointed when I saw the new stamps. After the dreadful ½d. and 1d. stamps which have been in use since 1880, we might have expected a stamp this time at least like the "King Edward" type of Transvaal or better still—the Canadian.

Why is it we cannot produce something a little artistic as other nations can? Surely if Denmark, Spain, Sweden and Italy (not to mention the beautiful productions of Central and South American Republics) can produce decent postage stamps, we ought to be able to do so. I cannot believe that because we

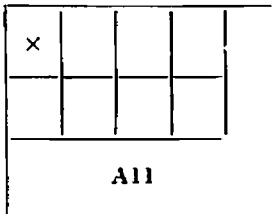
have to furnish a great number on short notice they need be cheap and nasty.

Well, Sir, I hope that the nation is thoroughly aroused and has had enough of these "poor freak stamps" which are coarsely and badly executed. Oh! for the good old ld. stamps of 1840—1879.

Yours faithfully,
"BLACK PENNY."

Is It Permanent?

Mr. C. L. Faunthorpe, of Blackburn, writes: "Yesterday I bought some new ld. stamps with control All. I find what looks very like a flaw in the plate which makes POSTAGE read almost PUSTAGE. The position is thus:—



The perforation is badly centred being right up against the border line on the left. I should be interested to hear of any others who may have seen this same flaw—if it is one."

Items in Brief

There is a general dissatisfaction with the new stamps but the Post Office is taking steps to cancel the whole issue—one stamp at a time, provided it be affixed in the usual manner.—*London Opinion*, July 8th.

Though Samuel may be a clever young man
And as moral as even a Radical can,
It is clear, if he isn't a regular scamp,
At least he's a man of a very bad stamp!

The World, July 4th.

Apropos of the new stamps, hasn't the Post Office created a bad impression?—*John Bull*, July 8th.

Barring those at the foot of the Nelson candlestick in Trafalgar Square, there never was such a lion as that on the stamp. The artist must have gone to a pet spaniel for its body, and to a spring chicken for its soul.—*John Bull*, July 8th.

The real importance of the stamp (in the opinion of *The Daily Chronicle*, July 8th) is its gum on the back. Will it stick with a lick? I certainly don't care a halfpenny what my penny stamp looks like so long as it costs only a penny.

"As the new stamp is considered so ugly," writes "Philatelist," "why not put it inside the envelope where it will not be seen, instead of in the present prominent position on the outside."—*The Globe*, July 10th.

Who indeed, as we said last week, would expect a Postmaster-General to be an authority on stamps?—*Saturday Review*, July 8th.

Looking at it [the penny stamp] through a powerful magnifying glass, we do perceive something in the nature of a picture.—*Saturday Review*, July 8th.

We may admit a certain quality of draughtsmanship in the penny stamp, but the halfpenny touches the lowest ebb of ineptitude in design.—*The Builder*, July 7th.

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LONDON, W.C.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 178

United States of America (continued).

They were printed by the American Bank Note Company, of New York, from plates engraved in *taille douce*.

The sheets contained 200 stamps, in 2 panes of 100, in 10 rows of 10, the panes being separated before issue. The imprint, consisting of the words 'AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY' in coloured capitals, without any frame, appeared at the top and bottom of each pane, together with "No." and the plate number. The plate numbers were:—

1 cent	...	No. 313, 314
2 cents	...	No. 315, 464
3 cents	...	No. 316, 317
5 cents	...	No. 318
10 cents	...	No. 331
30 cents	...	No. 332
50 cents	...	No. 333

The perforation gauged 12. The 10 cents is known imperforate in yellow-brown.

The following were the numbers issued of each value:—

1 cent	...	79,841,594
2 cents	...	61,996,639
3 cents	...	32,563,630
5 cents	...	9,949,055
10 cents	...	16,774,490
30 cents	...	235,130
50 cents	...	135,226

Owing to a temporary shortage of ordinary 1 cent adhesives at the post office at Bergen Point, N.J., a few 1 cent postage due stamps were used on February 14th & 16th, 1885, to prepay ordinary correspondence.

In 1888, the whole set of these stamps was overprinted "SPECIMEN" in block capitals in red, for distribution, with other stamps then current, in the Universal Postal Union.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

July 1st, 1879.	1 cent, red-brown (shades).
	2 cents, " "
	3 " " "
	5 " " "
Sept. 19th, 1879.	10 " " "
	30 cents, red-brown (shades).
	50 " " "

Special Printing (1879).

A special printing of the postage due stamps was put on sale to the public with the sets of reprints, reissues, and special printings, at the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General at Washington, and remained on sale until July 15th, 1884.

They may be distinguished from the ordinary printings by their being printed in dark red-brown and being without gum.

The remainders were destroyed on July 23rd, 1884. The numbers sold of each value were as follows:—

1 cent	...	4,420
2 cents	...	1,361
3	"	436
5	"	249
10	"	174
30	"	179
50	"	179

Issue of 1894-5.

The contract with the American Bank Note Company expired on July 1st, 1894, and as the result of advertisements for tenders for the contract for the next four years, it was awarded to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. All the stock of postage due stamps printed by the old contractors was transferred to Washington, and issued to postmasters until exhausted, by which time the new plates made by the new contractors were ready.

The Report of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General for 1894 mentions the new stamps as follows:—

"CHANGE OF POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

"It was also decided, upon the suggestion of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, to make a change in the designs of the postage due stamps—the change consisting of a reduction in the size of the stamps and some immaterial changes in the general design. The denominations of the stamps are those of the old series, and the color was intended to be the same, but owing to some difference in the character of the engraved plates, the former color has not been exactly preserved. The new color is somewhat deeper than the old, and some of the earlier issues of the stamps have even been printed a bright red."

The first stamp of the new series to appear was the 1 cent, which was issued on August 14th, 1894, being followed by the 2 cents and 10 cents later in the same year, the other values not being issued till April 27th, 1895.



The design was officially described as follows:—

"The shape of the whole engraving is oblong, the size being seven-eighths by very nearly three-fourths of an inch. In the centre is the indication of denomination—large white Arabic numerals being used—surrounded by fine lathework, forming an equilateral device with thin white edges, rounded corners, and curving sides—the four corners of the outline pointing to the top and bottom and two sides of the stamp. Above this is a semi-circular panel bearing in white capitals the words POSTAGE DUE, with a small cross at each end, and above this still, in the two upper corners, are the letters 'U' and 'S' over which, and descending some distance on the two sides, is a line of ribbed ruling. At the bottom of the stamp, in a curved panel, are the words of the denomination in white capitals, above which, coming from each of the lower corners, is a large original scroll ornament somewhat resembling a cornucopia."

To be continued.

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" 9d. mauve, " 10 ... 2/6 "
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4c. green, S.G.'s. No. 51, mint, 5d. each.
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Ditto, no bar " 65, " 1/- "
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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.

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.

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David E. Ellis, 323, Euston Road, London, N.W.
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Lewis May & Co., 15, King William Street, Strand, W.C.
W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C.
James Rhodes, 45, Lombard Street, E.C.

LOST STAMPS.

A LEEDS PHILATELIST'S CLAIM

BRADFORD MERCHANT SUED.

JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANT.

In the Bradford County Court this morning before His Honour Judge Graham, K.C., an action was brought by Wm. Kershaw Skipwith, 27, Ash Grove, Headingley, Leeds, against Hugo Cohen, of Messrs. Charles Semon and Co., Bolton Road, Bradford, to recover damages for the loss of some

valuable stamps. Mr. C. Frank, solicitor, Leeds, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Richard Watson (instructed by Mr. S. Neumann, Bradford) represented the defendant.

From the opening statement made by Mr. Frank, it appeared that the plaintiff, who is a philatelist well known in Leeds, had been made aware through a friend that Mr. Cohen, the defendant, would like to see some German States stamps which he had in his possession, and in reply to a request to send them to Mr. Cohen on approval the plaintiff sent them by registered letter.

The stamps were enclosed in a book bound in green cloth, measuring 8½ in. by 6½ in., and contained 64 stamps of the value of £40 7s. 7d. That letter was delivered to an office boy under 16 years of age, and from that time they had not been seen. The plaintiff wrote the defendant in regard to them, making a claim for the return of the stamps, and the only reply received from Mr. Cohen was that the stamps had either been lost or stolen, and denying liability.

The claim was made against the defendant as a partner in Charles Semon and Co., but the defendant denied that he was personally liable if the stamps were sent to the firm's address. Mr. Frank contended that as the goods were sent on approval to the defendant's order, and by registered letter, the defendant was placed in the position of a bailee and was responsible for the return of the goods or their value. His position was more responsible than that of an ordinary bailee, inasmuch as the stamps were sent to him for his benefit as well as the plaintiff's benefit. There ought to have been a more adequate method of dealing with registered letters. It was not like going and throwing down a circular on a counter, and when a man sent a registered letter there was greater obligation on the recipient. In every well-conducted office there was some better method for dealing with registered letters than leaving them to the office boy.

The plaintiff then gave evidence bearing out his solicitor's opening statement, and as to the sending of the stamps by registered letter. He stated that he got to know that Mr. Cohen wanted to see the stamps through Mr. J. H. Schwab, who lived in Bradford, and who was a member of the same philatelist society as the plaintiff.

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Dutch Indies, 1906, 1 gulden lilac ...	0 5
Do., 1908, sur. "Java," 1g. ...	0 10
Do., 1908, sur. "Buiten Bezit," 1g. ...	1 6
Hungary, 1904, 1 and 2 krone, the pair ...	0 3
Do., 1905, 1 and 2 krone " ...	0 4
Do., 1908, 1 and 2 krone " ...	0 4
Russia, 1910, no wmk., 50 kop. ...	0 2
Do., 70 kop. ...	0 2
Do., 1 rouble... ...	0 4
Gibraltar, 1910, 1/- black and green ...	0 9
Do., 2/- purp. on blue ...	2 0

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DEALERS! Write for Wholesale quotations, I am clearing a large stock at bargain prices.

Albert Louis Standeven (16), clerk in the employment of Messrs. Charles Semon and Co., said he remembered taking in a registered parcel on the 18th March last, and put it aside amongst others which had later to be distributed amongst the various departments. He never saw the registered parcel again.

Witness created some amusement by stating that the police were informed of the loss about a fortnight afterwards.

For the defence Mr. Watson contended that his friend, Mr. Frank, had failed to prove any liability on the part of Mr. Cohen. There was no evidence the defendant had ever requested or authorised Mr. Schwab to ask anybody to send these stamps to him. There might have been a request that Mr. Cohen would like to see some German Colonial stamps, but not the other book of stamps, and even in that case the plaintiff had not made out his case. Assuming that Mr. Schwab had been expressly authorised to get Mr. Skipwith to send these stamps all the liability on Mr. Cohen was that he should take reasonable care of the parcel, and it had been dealt with in the ordinary way as all such registered parcels coming there was dealt with. The receiver of a parcel sent on approval by registered letter was not responsible if it was stolen or destroyed by fire, and all he was responsible for was that reasonable care had been taken of it, as had been the case in regard to this parcel.

His Honour gave judgment for the defendant, holding that negligence had not been shown, and also allowed costs, but remarked that in this case the defendant might possibly consider he should not enforce his costs. It was hard on the plaintiff, and he had lost his stamps.—From *The Bradford Daily Telegraph*, June 30th, 1911.

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1872, 6d. deep chestnut, plate 11, <i>mint</i> ...	17 6
6d. chestnut, plate 11, <i>mint</i> ...	14 6
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Columns ...	1	12 0	1	10 0	1	7 6	1	5 0
Half Columns ...		17 0		16 0		14 0		12 6
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Inches ...		4 6		4 3		4 0		3 6

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Founded by
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Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE

No. 18. Vol. 8.
(Whole Number 200)

29 JULY, 1911.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Judges in the Australian Stamp Contest.



THE contest amongst artists for prizes offered in connection with the forthcoming issue of stamps for the Australian Commonwealth has proved a very popular move on the part of the Postal Authorities. About four hundred designs were sent in, and a Committee of three judges has been appointed, including Mr. Bernard Hall, director of the National Gallery, Mr. J. Cook, stamp printer to

the Commonwealth, and Mr. A. W. A. Whelan, a well-known Australian philatelist. The combination of artist, printer and philatelist in selecting the designs for the new stamps will be watched with much interest, though as the Commonwealth is going to adhere to the surface printing method of production, the result cannot equal those much abused but often very handsome stamps of the South and Central American republics.

Chinese Currency and Stamps.

In connection with the various reforms which for some time have been proceeding in the Chinese Administration for the centralisation of all authority in the Government in Peking, it is the intention, I hear from an authoritative source, (says a writer in the *Birmingham Post*, 12.7.11) to make arrangements for the coinage of a fresh currency and the issue of new stamps of various denominations more in accordance with the growing needs of commercial correspondence. Several suggestions are understood to have been made under these heads by the British advisers to the Imperial Government, and it seems probable, although no decision is likely to be arrived at just yet, that the minting of the currency, if not also the printing of the stamps, will be placed with British firms.

Obsolete Cretan Stamps for Sale.

A correspondent sends me the *Board of Trade Journal* for 15.6.11 containing the following notice: "H.M. Consul-General at Canea (Mr. A. C. Wratistaw, C.B., C.M.G.) reports that the commission for the sale of obsolete Cretan postage stamps, purposes, after having obtained the consent of the local authorities, to sell 2,669,757 obsolete Cretan postage and tax stamps, of a total face value of 1,352,120 frs (about 54,085l.), of issues from 1898 to 1909. Offers will be received by the 'Direction Supérieure des Finances,' Canea, up to 28th August."

"Particulars of the stamps offered (in French) may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C."

Stamp Journals and Stamp Frauds.

Mr. W. Ward, of Manchester, writes in *The Hobbyist* (Canada) a strenuous tirade against various kinds of stamp humbugs, and incidentally airs his views, long since aired verbally in the home country, about philatelic editors. He thinks the British philatelic editors don't hit hard enough. They are "meek and mild creatures, with one exception"—the italics are ours—"who don't like to cause any ill-feeling (!), and when they have to say anything strong they make a gentle insinuating little jab and immediately cover it by all the nice sweet and pretty compliments they can think of." Mr. Ward is no respecter of persons, and perhaps thinks our English libel laws were only made to be set at defiance; but at present they are laws, and act for both good and evil, and the rogues usually get better value out of these statutes than do honest folk. But not all honest folk care to risk dire penalties and to expose others to them by taking up cases which are brought to their notice without first obtaining complete and absolutely reliable evidence as to the truth of the allegations; and this is often a procedure involving a great expenditure, not merely of time and energy, but of money—an expenditure which may prove abortive!

But the exposure of frauds in newspapers, whilst it may be within the sphere of a journal's usefulness to its readers, must be considered and dealt with on a strictly

legal basis, and it is only on such a basis that newspapers can or dare take up and expose frauds brought to their notice. They dare not publish scathing and damaging articles, full of W. W.'s fiery and no doubt righteous wrath, except with the fullest knowledge of the circumstances and the clearest legal evidence of wrong-doing, and even then they cannot do so without some risk that "the law" may not consider their comments are stronger than the facts of the case warrant. Certainly they cannot "expose" people on the strength of the unconsidered and hasty complaint of an often irresponsible individual.

The King Albert Stamps of Belgium.

The *Globe* (17.7.11) adds some details to our advance knowledge of the forthcoming Belgian stamps. Our evening contemporary says that the hope may be expressed, without any suggestion of Pecksniffianism, that they will be better than our Coronation issue. The stamps will appear in October, and are being produced at Malines. Conformably to the requirements of the Postal Union of Berne, which demands uniform colours from all countries in the Union for stamps of the denomination of 5, 10 and 25 centimes or their equivalents, these stamps will be respectively in green, red, and blue. The 100 centime stamp will be salmon-coloured. It will not bear the King's head, but on a kind of quadrille ground will appear a large figure 1 (franc). The 2 centimes stamp bears the heraldic lion, with the denomination in the bottom corner. The colour will be brown. The stamps from 10 centimes to 5 francs will carry the royal effigy. The 20 centimes will be olive, the 35 brown, 40 green, and 50 grey. The 1 franc will be in orange, that of 2 francs in violet, and the 5 francs amaranth. The stamps of 40 centimes, withdrawn some years ago, and the 5 francs, re-introduced, are now issued for use on telegrams, which can be deposited in the tramway boxes in suburban districts and small towns.

Rebels Loot the Mails.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a not very cheerful note on the delights of new issue importing. "Two registered letters which we sent to Honduras in December and January last," they write "containing remittances to the amount of £14 have fallen into the hands of the rebels and been appropriated. Other letters which we sent to our correspondent have shared a similar fate, so that it is not likely that we shall get any more stamps from Honduras for another two months at least, as we have to send out fresh remittances."

One of my numerous correspondents in Sweden, Mr. Robert Martin, wrote me some interesting notes the other day. He says: "Regarding the MOCAMBIQUE CO. stamps overprinted 'Republica,' a friend in sending me a set writes as follows: 'The stock of the Co. has been very restricted on the lower values, viz: 2½, 5 and 15 reis, only 12,000, 11,000 and 19,000 respectively were issued, and the two smaller values have been long since exhausted at the post offices.' This, of course, refers to the stamps overprinted locally, on which the word 'Republica' reads from left to right downwards while the Lisbon overprint reads upwards.

"I am now waiting to see what kind of a job the folks at home have made with the King George stamp.

"The new 5 öre stamp of Sweden looks better in green than the 10 öre in red."

I am afraid, Mr. Martin, we haven't succeeded nearly so well as the Swedish nation in securing respectable looking postage stamps for the home country. But we are to be allowed the expense of *taille-douce* engraving on our 2/6, 5/-, 10/- and £1 stamps and perhaps they will be a little better at the price!

A Visitor from the States.

America is again to be represented at the International Stamp Exhibition in Europe this year in Vienna. Mr. J. Murray Bartels formerly of Washington and Boston, now of New York, is coming over for the Vienna Exhibition, and will, I gather, bring some important exhibits along with him, including collections of his own and the albums of his friends and clients. Mr. Bartels is one of the chief of the U.S. dealers who combine business ability with a very deep capacity for scientific research, and his collaborated studies with his friend and colleague, Mr. V. M. Berthold on the United States Envelopes are as admirable works as have ever had their origin in our scientific hobby. Mr. Bartels is well known on this side, though his visits are like those of the angels; he may be sure of a cordial welcome.

A New Price List.

Mr. D. E. Ellis of 34, Northcroft Road, West Ealing, sends me his latest Price List, a handy 40 page booklet with lists of single stamps, sets, packets and accessories for sale. A copy of the price list will be sent to any reader of the *Postage Stamp* who writes to Mr. Ellis for one.

Great Britain: Record Price.

Messrs. Harmer, Rooke & Co. write me to the effect that at one of their recent sales they obtained a price which establishes a record for the £5 orange Great Britain stamp, two pairs of these were bought for a continental buyer at £7 10s. each pair, the catalogue value being £5 only.

Humour and the Stamp.

It is complained that the new stamps will not stick. A Lancashire correspondent says, "Eh, they will, by gum!"—*London Opinion*, 15.7.11.

A Frenchman has just been tried in Paris for stealing £1,200 worth of stamps. If he'd stolen the whole of that new issue of ours no jury would have convicted him.—*London Opinion*, 15.7.11.

OUR UGLY STAMPS

BULGARIA FIRST, GREAT BRITAIN NOWHERE.

runs a heading in *The Observer*. This insinuation that our country does not excel in ugly stamps strikes us as being somewhat unpatriotic, and even unjustifiable.—*Punch*, 12.7.11.

Meanwhile the popular discontent increases. The latest grievance is to the effect that the POSTMASTER-GENERAL is now giving us fewer words for our money. It has been discovered that on the new halfpenny stamp the word "halfpenny" appears as one word, and not, as before, as two.—*Punch*.

The complaint that the stamps are insufficiently gummed on the back frankly pleases us, for we hope this means that the POSTMASTER-GENERAL will not stick to them.—*Punch*.

It transpires that Mr. MACKENNA is only responsible for the frames. It seems incredible that anyone should have thought the engraved photographs worth framing.—*Punch*.

CAPE COLONY SIMPLIFIED

BY J. IRELAND

WITH the exception of the Triangular set—and there are quite sufficient varieties of these—Cape Colony always appears to me a hopeless muddle in the catalogue. I don't mind admitting that before I took up Simplified Collecting I never attempted to complete my sets. The stamps looked altogether uninteresting and the sets too broken to awaken any enthusiasm as far as I was concerned. It is, however, the watermarks and shades that are chiefly responsible for the unattractive appearance of the list in the catalogue. Eliminate these and the list becomes so reduced that one can afford to take only picked—or, better still, unused—copies and thus get together a really nice little collection, as there are no high values above five shillings.



First Issue, 1853. Triangular. Engraved by Perkins, Bacon & Co.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1. 1d. red ...	20	0	12	0
2. 4d. blue ...	20	0	3	0
3. 6d. lilac (1858) ...	30	0	20	0
4. 1s. green (1858) ...	90	0	20	0



Second Issue, 1861. White lines added. Stereotyped by Saul Solomon & Co. ("Woodblocks").

5. 1d. red ...	£50	...	£6
6. 4d. blue ...	—	...	60 0

Good forgeries of these two stamps exist which would easily deceive anyone not acquainted with the stamps.



Third Issue, 1864. Rectangular. Hope Seated. Engraved by De La Rue & Co. With outer line.

7. 1d. red ...	10	0	3	6
8. 4d. blue (1865) ...	17	6	0	6
9. 6d. lilac (1865) ...	2	6	0	2
10. 1s. green ...	20	0	0	3

No. 7 is a very uncommon stamp, and in my opinion is worth full catalogue.



Third Issue, 1871. As before, but without the outer frame.

11. ½d. slate (1882) ...	0	4	...	0	1
12. ½d. green (1896) ...	0	1	...	0	1
13. 1d. rose ...	0	9	...	0	1
14. 2d. brown (1899) ...	0	9	...	0	2
15. 2½d. olive (1892) ...	4	0	...	0	2
16. 2½d. blue (1896) ...	0	6	...	0	2
17. 3d. lilac (1880) ...	1	0	...	0	6
18. 4d. blue (1877) ...	3	0	...	0	2
19. 4d. olive (1898) ...	1	6	...	0	6
20. 1s. green (1894) ...	10	0	...	0	6
21. 1s. yellow (1896) ...	2	6	...	0	6
22. 5s. orange ...	12	0	...	2	0



1880. Printed in new colour and surcharged.

23. 3d. on 4d. rose ..	10	0	...	2	6
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Fourth Issue, 1893. Hope standing.

24. ½d. green (1898) ...	0	1	...	0	1
25. 1d. rose ...	0	2	...	0	1
26. 3d. lilac (1902) ...	2	0	...	0	6



Fifth Issue, 1900. Table Bay.

27. 1d. rose ...	0	2	...	0	1
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Sixth Issue, 1902. King Edward.

28.	½d green	...	0	1	...	0	1
29.	1d. rose	...	0	2	...	0	1
30.	2d. brown	...	0	3	...	0	2
31.	2½d. blue	...	0	4	...	0	4
32.	3d. magenta	...	0	5	...	0	2
33.	4d. olive	...	0	6	...	0	2

34.	6d. lilac	...	0	8	...	0	2
35.	1s. ochre	...	1	4	...	0	3
36.	5s. orange	...	6	6	...	1	6

Cape Colony is a good example of how unused stamps appreciate in value over the used specimens, the reason being that used copies are common, and collectors fill up their blaks with those, but later on, when they wish to replace the used with unused, they find they have to pay considerably more for the latter. I strongly recommend any reader of these lines to complete his sets unused at the earliest opportunity, not forgetting the current set, as this will shortly be superseded by the South African Union stamps.

[For a more extended account of the Cape Colony stamps see "Cape of Good Hope," by the late Edward J. Nankivell, in the *Postage Stamp Handbooks*. Price 6d., post free 7d., from W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, W.C.]

THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO.

Sequel to the Loss of the Government Stamp Contract

YESTERDAY, before Mr. Justice Eve, in the Chancery Division, in the matter of Thomas De La Rue and Co., Ltd., Mr. Lawrence, K.C., said this was a petition for reduction of the capital of the company, which had become advisable by reason of the withdrawal of the Government contract for printing postage stamps. That contract was a remunerative one. The capital of the company was divided into "A" and "B" Preference Shares and Ordinary Shares. It was desired out of the large reserve fund the company had invested, to a great extent in outside securities, to pay off the whole of the "A" Preference shareholders, and also to pay off all the "B" Preference shareholders, except one, the estate of Sir Thomas De La Rue, who held 14,000 of the value of £140,000. It was suggested that Debentures should be created and given to the "B" shareholders, other than Sir Thomas, and all the "B" shareholders but one agreed to the terms proposed—namely, interest at 4½ instead of 5 per cent. The dissentient, Sir Ernest Schiff, appeared, by Mr. Sheldon, to object to the scheme.

His Lordship asked what was the idea of one shareholder retaining these 14,000 shares.

Mr. Lawrence said the idea was that all the outside shareholders should be put in a safer position now that the company was passing through an anxious time, and that Sir Thomas being one of the family, his holding should share in whatever risk might accrue. Sir Ernest should consider whether the company might always be able to pay 5 per cent. on his shares. Sir Ernest said he was willing to be paid off in cash at par, but the company could not consent to do that. If they did that the other "B" Preference shareholders might demand the same thing. If Sir Ernest succeeded in his opposition it would wreck the scheme. Counsel read a number of authorities in support of his petition, and said the question was whether his Lordship saw anything inequitable in the proposed reduction. It was a matter for the domestic tribunal of the shareholders to determine, always providing that there was no injustice to be done to the person who objected. In this case, he said, there was nothing in the proposed scheme of reduction which was inequitable to anyone.

In answer to his Lordship, Mr. Lawrence said the 10,000 shares which were not represented were held in comparatively small holdings, except as to 2,000 shares.

Mr. Tomlin, (with Mr. Lawrence) said the main point to be taken into consideration was whether the scheme was one which was commercially fair to all concerned. His Lordship could not ignore the fact that all the

shareholders but one had accepted the proposal as a good bargain, and not from any ulterior motive. As to the legality of the proposal, he suggested there was no question at all. He submitted the scheme was clearly within the section, and was fair to all concerned.

Mr. Sheldon, for the dissentient, Sir Ernest Schiff, said what the section of the Act authorised was to "pay off" any paid capital. Anything else than a payment in cash was not payment off at all. He was the only shareholder that opposed, but he said that whether it was one or the whole of the "B" shareholders that opposed the question of equity or unfairness was the same. The injustice was the same, even though the injustice was only expressed by one.

His Lordship suggested that the fact that no other of the shareholders was opposed was a pretty fair indication that they thought the arrangement was equitable.

Mr. Sheldon said the inequality was that the shareholders were made to take Four and a Half per Cent. Debentures, as against a 5 per cent security, and he said that was inequitable, having regard to the construction of the Act which governed it.

Mr. Justice Eve, in giving judgment, said the only question he had to decide was whether the scheme proposed came within section 46 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, as if it did not it was a scheme which the Court had no jurisdiction to sanction. Guided by authority, he was bound to hold that it was none the less a scheme for the reduction of the share capital of the company, because it involved the raising by other means the money which was required for bringing about the reduction. He held, therefore, that it came within the section, and was one with which the Court had jurisdiction to deal. The other point raised against the scheme was that it was inequitable and unfair, and on that point he could not see that the position of the dissentient shareholder was different to that of the other shareholders who had accepted it. He therefore sanctioned the petition on the terms that the Debenture stock which was to be issued to the "B" shareholder should be made repayable at the expiration of 40 years from the date of issue, and not to be what was called Perpetual Debenture stock. It was also to be a term of the arrangement that the costs of Sir Ernest Schiff should be provided for, as he did not want shareholders to be discouraged from coming to the Court and giving it the fullest information when such applications were made.

The petition was accordingly sanctioned on the terms named.—*The Financial Times*, 19.7.11.

Some Notes on the First Issue Gilbert and Ellice, and Second Issue New Hebrides Stamps

THERE has been a sudden and extraordinary demand for these stamps, due to the fact that only small supplies were sent to both places, and that they were in every sense only "provisionals." This has been substantiated, as so-called "permanent" stamps have since been despatched, and at least those of "Gilbert and Ellice" are now in use at Ocean Island.

From what we can gather, the supply of the first issue Gilbert and Ellice amounted to a gross value of £600 or £700.

Shortly after the post-office was opened at Ocean Island the postmaster was inundated with orders for stamps, one order being for £500 worth, and another for £200 worth, which, of themselves, would have absorbed his entire supply, not to speak of numerous smaller orders; so he decided (and very wisely too) to retain as far as possible all his stock for regular postal purposes, until such time as he received a supply of the permanent stamps. The result of which is that the "provisionals" have, so far as is generally known, only filtered through to stamp dealers and collectors in very small quantities.

Assuming, for the sake of argument, that £700 worth were sent out, and that the supply consisted of £100 worth of each value (there are 7 denominations), this would make:—

48,000 ½d.	9,600 2½d.
24,000 1d.	4,800 5d.
12,000 2d.	4,000 6d.
	2,000 1s.

Even supposing that all these stamps reached the philatelic "market," it will be seen readily that the supply would be amazingly inadequate to "go round."

It may almost be taken for granted that the bulk of these stamps will eventually get into the hands of dealers and collectors, but even so, this issue is likely to be in demand at a very considerable premium.

After the institution of Earl Crewe's famous circular one cannot help wondering how it has happened that the spirit of that circular if not the letter has been broken so soon. It seems incredible that such a small supply should have been sent out, for it must have been known that stamp collectors would be anxious to have specimens of the "first issue."

A glance at the figures already given show that only 17 sheets (120 stamps) of the 1s., 34 sheets of the 6d., 40 sheets of the 5d., 80 sheets of the 2½d., 100 sheets of the 2d., 200 sheets of the 1d., and 400 sheets of the ½d., were presumably printed. It is reasonable to imagine that any sane person would only order such a small quantity (especially of the higher values) to be prepared, yet the facts remain, and they certainly call for a rigid investigation. Are these stamps being distributed on a fair basis, or is it a case of "kissing goes by favour." If the latter, those who are parties to such behaviour should be brought to "book."

Then again, the so-called permanent "Screw Pine" series has hardly reached Ocean Island until we hear on good authority that it is likely to be super-eded in the very near future by another series bearing a portrait of His Majesty King George V. We scarcely know what to make of it all. There is apparently, to use a vulgarism,

some "hanky-panky" business going on, and we should like to get at the bottom of it.

Some sets of the ½d., 1d., 2d., and 2½d. values have been sold locally at 10/- the four, and we have heard of one complete set changing hands at £2. These may be good investments or they may not, time will tell. The whole affair seems to be a straight-out gamble, and we cannot advise our readers as to whether they ought to buy at such tall prices or not, they must use their own discretion.

The case of the second issue New Hebrides is somewhat different. We have lying before us a full-plate photograph of a design for a permanent series, drawn by Mr. J. Giraud, of Vila, which is identical, except in a few minor details, with the permanent series which has just been issued in British and French currency, and which was imperfectly described in last month's number. This proves conclusively that the recommendation of the British and French Resident Commissioners made in October, 1909, was acted upon (see *Australian Stamp Journal*, page 33, January 10th, 1911).

It is well-known that during October and November last year no New Hebrides or Fiji stamps were obtainable, the supply having run out. The second issue was put on sale about the middle of December, and it was evidently the opinion of the Home authorities that the permanent series would be along in good time. At first there seems to have been no difficulty in getting supplies of the second provisionals, but in all probability the postmaster at Vila also realized that if he did not take care he would be again left without any stamps. Most likely he will get rid of the provisionals as quickly as possible after he has received ample supplies of the permanent series, but at present he is husbanding his stock.

Several of our English contemporaries state that the new series has been despatched. Until, therefore, we are in possession of further information we shall refrain from saying any more on this subject, except that there is a suspicion that in New Hebrides also it seems to be another case of "Kissing goes by favour."—*The Australian Stamp Journal*.

How to Collect New Issues.

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

It is too late now to secure the 1 piastre 30 paras Levant for less than sixpence. But you can be in time for the next scoop. Consult our advertisement pages. There are several excellent services for the supply of New Issues advertised from time to time. Make your choice and join—soon.

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, Brizton, 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.

Ceylon.—(Vol. VIII. p. 110).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly sent us the 3 cents in a modified design, the value "3c." appearing in colour on an uncoloured ground instead of in outline figure and letter on a lined ground. We mentioned the impending issue of this new stamp from a "specimen" copy on the 1st April last. The new stamp is printed in sheets of 120 in 2 panes of 60, as usual, and the margins show the plate-number 2. The paper is unsurfaced.

White wove paper watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple).
Perforated 14.

June, 1911. 3 cents, green.

Costa Rica.—(Vol. VIII. p. 179).—Ewen's *Weekly Stamp News* informs us that the stereo for the overprint "Habilitado—1911" applied to the 1907 5 centimos prints 50 overprints in 5 rows of 10, thus necessitating a sheet going twice under the machine to receive this overprint. The 5th stamp in the 5th and 10th rows of each sheet shows an error "Habilitada" for "Habilitado" another variety also occurs twice on each sheet with a letter i instead of a figure 1 in "1911," thus "1911."



Gold Coast.—(Vol. VII. p. 81).—"Specimen" copies of the 2/6 in the new Colonial Colour Scheme colours, black and red on blue, have been distributed.

Great Britain.—(Vol. VIII. p. 198).—Harrison prints of the King Edward 2½d. stamps have appeared differing from the De La Rue prints by exhibiting the usual roughness of printing and bad centring on the Harrison prints of the ½d. and 1d. There is no doubt of their origin, although they of course bear no control on the margin of the sheet. Philatelists should look out for other values printed by Messrs. Harrison.

STATIONERY.—Die 16 of the 6d. envelope stamp is now reported, making the list of dies of that value to date to include 1 to 18 and 16. The 6d. is, of course, only struck at Somerset House on private stationery and telegram forms.

Grenada.—(Vol. VIII. p. 142).—The *West-End Philatelist* chronicles a hitherto unrecorded variety of the December, 1890, provisional 1d. on 2/-, a full sheet of 60 having been found with inverted overprint.

White wove paper watermarked Small Star. Perforated 14 (small holes). Black overprint. Error. Inverted overprint.

December, 1890. 1d. on 2/-, orange and green.

Jamaica.—(Vol. VII. p. 252).—"Specimen" copies of a new 6d. in the Arms type have been distributed. The colours are purple and lilac.



Leeward Islands.—(Vol. VIII. p. 142).—"Specimen" copies of the 2d., 6d., 1/-, and 2/6 in the new Colonial Colour Scheme colours have been distributed.

Levant (Italian P.O.).—(Vol. VIII. p. 8).—*Le Bulletin Mensuel* reports the 1 piastra on 25 centesimi with the Constantinople overprint double.

Mozambique Company.—(Vol. VIII. p. 154).—Ewen's *Weekly Stamp News* states that the postage-due stamps have not been locally overprinted "REPUBLICA"; so will readers kindly delete our first chronicle on page 106. Only the ordinary postage stamps exist with the Beira overprint, which, by the way, reads from top left to bottom right, not from bottom left to top right as does the Lisbon overprint.

Russia.—(Vol. VII. p. 15).—Ewen's *Weekly Stamp News* describes and illustrates a curious label, which is said to be in the nature of a postage-due stamp. We take the following excerpt from our contemporary:—

The *St. Peterburger Philatelisten-Verein* (5/10.5.11) send us some new stamps somewhat resembling the bill stamps, but exactly how they are used we fail to see.

"For use of the postman"

(V poitau potchialiona).

15 kop., black and brown.

They were issued on 1/14.6.10 and the *Philatelisten Zeitung* (7.10.119) states that this was due to a law dated 7.6.09 respecting the conveyance through the post of registered correspondence between judicial authorities and suitors.

We gather that correspondence from officials of the law courts is to be sent out franked with one of these stamps and that it is to be treated as a "postage due" stamp. But why are the proceeds "for the use of the postman"? Yet this seems to be correct, as it is added that only in the event of the registered letter being handed to the addressee at a post office the fee falls to the Government Exchequer.



South Australia.—(Vol. VIII. p. 163).—Ewen's *Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 9d. watermarked "Crown over SA." instead of "Crown over A," and opines that the stock of old paper is being used up. Our contemporary does not say so, but we assume that it is perforated 12½ (small holes); otherwise it is not a new variety.

White wove paper watermarked Crown over SA.
Perforated 12½ (small holes).

June, 1911. 9d. lake.



Switzerland.—(Vol. VIII. p. 199).—We are indebted to Mr. W. T. Wilson for a copy of the new 30 centimes postage-due stamp, the approaching issue of which we announced last week.

POSTAGE-DUE STAMP.

"Granite" paper watermarked *Federal Cross*. Perforated 11½, 12.
July 1st, 1911 30 centimes grey-green and red.



Tibet (Chinese P.O.).—(Vol. VIII. p. 191).—We illustrate one of the overprinted Chinese stamps chronicled a fortnight ago.

Turkey.—(Vol. VIII. p. 93).—We were premature in announcing that the special issue to celebrate the Sultan's Albanian trip was not to be made. We take the following extract from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.'s Monthly Novelty List :—

"Another notice, bearing the same date (June 24th, 1911), announced the issue of a commemorative series to be surcharged in Turkish 'Souvenir of Imperial Journey' and the date '1329' of the Mohammedan era. Not content with this, the stamps are to be further surcharged with the names of the towns visited by the Sultan, Salonica, Monastir, Uskub and Prichtina, a separate set for each. It is said that only 500 complete sets will be issued, they will be on sale, in sets only, at the General Post Office, Constantinople, and may be had either unused or obliterated. As they do not appear to be intended for postal use, they may be regarded merely as souvenirs of the Royal journey, and may as well be left to the loyal Turks. Needless to say, we shall not deal in this rubbish, nor include them in our catalogue or albums.

United States.—(Vol. VIII. p. 174).—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that a new issue is imminent in the States, with larger numerals: that the colours will be changed, and that there will be a new value, 12 cents, with head of Lincoln. This new issue has been on the cards for some time. It is also proposed to make a special issue of postage stamps on the occasion of the centennial celebrations at Astoria, Oregon, in August and September.

The Postage Stamps of Hamburg.

Commencing with the 201st number of *The Postage Stamp* next week we shall publish an important and fully illustrated serial article on these stamps with a complete guide to the reprints and forgeries.

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POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 202

United States of America (continued).

The colour of these stamps also varies considerably, from vermilion in the early printings to bright claret and lake.

They were printed in *taille douce* by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in sheets of 200 stamps, in 2 panes of 100, in 10 rows of 10, divided into post office sheets of 100 before issue, and were perforated 12. The paper first employed was a white unwatermarked wove, but from August, 1895, they began to appear on a wove paper watermarked "U S P S" like the other contemporary adhesives.

The imprint appeared at the top and bottom of each pane, and consisted of the words "Bureau, Engraving and Printing," at first on a panel alone, later on a panel embellished with ornaments at either end.

The 1 cent is known imperforate horizontally on unwatermarked paper, and imperforate on watermarked.

The 2 cents is known bisected and used as a 1 cent. These "split" provisionals emanate from North Branch, N.J. (June, 1895), and from Warwick, R.I. (August—September, 1897).

In 1898 125 of each value were overprinted "UNIVERSAL—POSTAL—CONGRESS" in three lines in blue for presentation to the delegates attending that congress.

In 1899 750 copies of each value, except the 1 cent, were overprinted "SPECIMEN" in small Gothic type in black or magenta, and in 1900 100 of each value (including the 1 cent) were similarly treated.

Reference List.

White wove paper. At first unwatermarked. From 1895 watermarked "USPS." Perforated 12.

August 14th, 1894.	1 cent, claret.
	Imperforate. Imperforate horizontally.
July 20th, 1894.	2 cents, claret.
April 27th, 1895.	3 cents, claret.
	Half used as 1 cent.
	5 " "
Sept. 24th, 1894.	10 " "
April 27th, 1895.	30 " "
	50 " "

At various times and places owing to a temporary shortage of postage due stamps, provisionals have been made and used. In some cases ordinary postage stamps (in one case a 3 cents Post Office Department official stamp) have been employed to denote postage due.

The following is a reference list and short description of the more definite provisional postage-due stamps.

Reference List.

1890 issue, 1 cent overprinted in magenta "DUE" in a circle above the figure "1." Used at Winside, Nebraska.

July-August, 1895. 1 cent, blue.

1894 issue, 1 cent and 2 cents overprinted "DUE 1" and "DUE 2" by a handstamp or manuscript. Used at Detroit, Michigan.

July 21st to 27th, 1895. 1 cent, blue.
2 cents, carmine (Type I).

2 cents postage due stamp of 1894-5 bisected vertically and overprinted "Due 1 cent" vertically on each half in black. Used at Jefferson, Iowa. Only about 20 were used.

October, 1895. 1 cent on half of 2 cents, lake.

1894 issue, 1 cent. and 2 cents overprinted "Due 1 ct." and "Due 2 cts." in purple. Used at Jersey City, N.J.

November, 1897. 1 cent, blue.
2 cents, carmine (Type III).

Mexico.

Issue of 1908-9.

Mexico has only recently joined the list of countries issuing postage due stamps. In March, 1908 four values were issued, and in May, 1909, a 1 centavo denomination was added.

The design shewed the value in the centre within an oval: a curved uncoloured tablet above the oval bore the word "COMPLEMENTARIO," above which on a straight uncoloured tablet was "TIMBRE": the bottom corner angles were enclosed by the words "CORREOS" at left, and "MEXICO" at right, in uncoloured outlined capitals: the rest of the design consisted of fine geometric lathe-work.

These stamps, which have a very handsome appearance, were all printed in blue. They were printed in *taille douce* by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., of London, and were perforated 14. The paper was watermarked with the words "SERVICIO POSTAL DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS" placed diagonally in parallel lines across the sheet.

Reference List.

White wove paper, watermarked as above. Perforated 14.

May, 1909.	1 centavo, blue.
March, 1908.	2 centavos "
	4 " "
	5 " "
	10 " "

Cuba.

Issue of 1899.

On January 1st, 1899, the United States of America took over the administration of the island of Cuba in accordance with the conditions of the peace with Spain. United States stamps were overprinted "CUBA" and the value in Spanish currency for use in the new possession. Four values of postage due stamps were thus treated. The overprint was in black on all values.



These stamps were printed in *taille douce*, and overprinted, by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the United States Treasury Department in sheets of 200 stamps, in 2 panes of 100, in 10 rows of 10; the panes were separated before issue, thus forming "post office" sheets. The imprint, "Bureau, Engraving and Printing" on a coloured ornamental panel, was placed at the top and bottom of each pane, together with the plate number. The perforation gauged 12. The paper was watermarked with the letters "USPS," of which one letter fell on each stamp.

The use of postage due stamps has not been continued; apparently they were only in use for a few months. The numbers issued were 1 cent, 100,000; 2 cents, 200,000; 5 cents, 70,000; and 10 cents, 60,000.

Reference List.

White wove paper, watermarked "USPS." Perforated 12.
Black overprint.

January, 1899.	1 cent, lake.
	2 " "
	5 " "
	10 " "

Hayti.

Issue of 1898.

The postage due stamps of the negro republic of Hayti have always appeared as an accompaniment to a series of ordinary postage stamps printed by the American Bank Note Company. The first issue appeared with the 1898 issue of postage stamps bearing the portrait of General Tiresias Augustin Simon Sam or the Haytian Arms.

The design is the same for all values, and consists of a large bold figure of value in the centre on a finely engraved network background; below this on a curved tablet the words "CENTIMES A—PERCEVOIR" in two lines in white lettering; above the numeral on a straight coloured tablet "CHIFFRE," and at the bottom of the stamp on a similar tablet "TAXE"; on coloured tablets at each side, on the left reading upwards, and on the right reading downwards, the word "POSTES" and in each of the four corners in white in a coloured square the letters "R.H." Below each stamp appears the name of the printers in small capitals "AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO., N.Y." The design measures 22 × 28½ mm.

These stamps were printed in *taille douce* by the American Bank Note Company of New York in sheets of 100, in 10 rows of 10, and were perforated 12. In the middle of the margin at the top, bottom, and sides of the sheet appeared the printers' imprint, "American Bank Note Co., New York," in white on a coloured tablet with beaded edge, the tablet measuring 34 mm. in length and 3 mm. in width.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

May, 1898.	2 centimes, greenish black.
	5 " orange brown.
	10 " orange.
	50 " slate.

Issue of 1902.

In 1902 one of the periodical revolutions broke out, which are, I believe, equivalent to our General Elections! President Sam's Government was defeated, and a provisional government set up with General Nord Alexis as President. This event was signalled by overprinting all the stamps, ordinary and postage due: this overprint consisted of an oblong frame with rounded corners, measuring about 20½ × 17 mm., inside which were the words in three lines "MAI—GT. PRE—1902." I have found on the ordinary postage stamps five types of this overprint of which four are probably of a fraudulent character, but so far I have only succeeded in finding one on the postage dues. This overprint was struck by means of a hand-stamp in black, except in the case of a number of the 2 centimes value, which were overprinted in red, no doubt because it was feared that the black overprint would not show up on a black stamp.

These overprinted stamps were withdrawn from use on December 21st, 1902, and the unoverprinted ones were again issued.

The numbers thus overprinted were as follows:— 2 centimes, (in red) 4,825, (in black), 6,600, (total 11,425); 5 centimes, 5,000; 10 centimes, 4,700; and 50 centimes, 1,750.

The 2 centimes with black overprint is known with inverted overprint and double overprint.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

(a) Red overprint.

2 centimes, greenish black.

(b) Black overprint.

May, 1902.	2 centimes, greenish black.	Inverted over print.
		Double overprint.
	5 " "	orange brown.
	10 " "	orange.
	50 " "	slate.

Issue of 1906.

A very handsome pictorial series of ordinary postage stamps appeared in August, 1906, and at the same time the usual four denominations of postage due stamps were issued.

The design was oblong, and shewed a figure of value in white on a solid horizontal oval, superimposed on fine geometric lathe-work; above in white on a coloured scroll appeared the words "REPUBLIQUE D'HAITI"; below the numeral there was inscribed in four lines, the first three curved, in white letters "CENTIMES A—PERCEVOIR—CHIFFRE—TAXE"; the word "POSTES" on each side of the stamp, and "R.H." in shaded lettering on solid square tablets in the bottom corners. The design measured 28 × 22 mm., and the name of the printers appeared beneath each stamp, as in the case of the 1898 issue.

These stamps were printed in *taille douce* by the American Bank Note Company, of New York, in sheets of 100, in 10 rows of 10, and were perforated 12.

With regard to the marginal inscription, it is a curious fact that, although I have made enquiries at all the principal dealers for entire sheets or blocks of these stamps and of their contemporary ordinary postage stamps, I have only been able to obtain sheets and blocks with the margins torn off, except in the case of the 1 centime of 1906 for internal postage; I cannot therefore say what marginal inscriptions the sheets of these stamps bore. Information on the point would be gladly welcomed.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

August, 1906.	2 centimes, vermilion.
	5 " blue.
	10 " violet.
	50 " olive.

Dominican Republic.

Issue of 1909.

The Dominican Republic issued a set of four postage due stamps in 1901 to accompany a new series of ordinary postage stamps.

The design of the former was of the simplest description: the figure of value appeared shaded in the centre within a pearled horizontal oval on an ornamental background; a rectangular frame containing a species of Greek border surrounded the stamp, and colourless circular tablets at each corner contained the letter "T" within a circle of dots.

These stamps were typographed by the German Imperial Printing Office at Berlin in sheets of 100, in 10 rows of 10, and were perforated 14.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.

	2 centavos, sepia.
	4 " "
	5 " "
	10 " "

Issue of 1909.

In 1907 the ordinary postage stamps were issued on a paper watermarked crosses and circles. The postage due stamps appeared on this paper gradually as stocks of the unwatermarked stamps became exhausted.

A new value, 6 centavos, was the first to appear on watermarked paper in March, 1909, the 2 centavos and 10 centavos following later about September, 1909, the 4 centavos about December.

Reference List.

White wove paper, watermarked Crosses and Circles. Perforated 14.

September, 1909.	2 centavos, sepia.
December, 1909.	4 " "
March, 1909.	6 " "
September, 1909.	10 " "

Porto Rico.

Issue of 1899.

Porto Rico was surrendered to the United States by Spain after her disastrous war, and certain denominations of United States stamps were overprinted

"PORTO RICO" diagonally, reading from the bottom left to the top right corner, in black. The 1 cent, 2 cents, and 10 cents postage due stamps were thus treated. They were in use for quite a short time, ordinary unoverprinted United States stamps of all kinds being now used in the island.

For description of the sheets of these stamps and manufacture, I must refer my readers to the contemporary Cuban and United States postage dues, as repetition is quite unnecessary.

The numbers of these stamps issued were:—

	During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899.	During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1900.	Total.
1 cent ...	25,000	50,000	75,000
2 cents ...	25,000	50,000	75,000
10 " ...	5,000	5,000	10,000
	<u>55,000</u>	<u>105,000</u>	<u>160,000</u>

Reference List.

White wove paper, watermarked "USPS." Perforated 12.

Black overprint.

1 cent, lake.
2 cents, "
10 " "

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 League

THE membership of the League is daily increasing, and there is ample evidence of its widespread and growing popularity: stamp collectors, and their friends whose collecting instincts do not *as yet* tend definitely towards stamps, are cordially invited to join. The expense and trouble of becoming a member of the League, involve the filling up of an application form and the payment of sixpence—nothing more.

The Registrar of the League wishes to band all the readers of *The Postage Stamp* together, for purposes of exchange and mutual assistance; and to extend the popularity of stamp collecting with the general public, by means of lantern lectures and the issuing broadcast of bright and informative pamphlets.

Application Forms, with full particulars of membership benefits, may be had from The Registrar, *Postage Stamp League*, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Editor's Letter Box

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

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

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

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

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

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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-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.

H.M.T. (Cheltenham). Your suggestion has, as you have noted, been adopted.

W.F. (London). Thanks for several communications. You will have noted that recent important speeches in Parliament on stamp questions have been given at length; it would not therefore have been useful to publish the cuttings of the same speeches which you kindly sent. Your question as to why the names "Orange Free State" (sic) and "Transvaal" appeared on the Union of South Africa is, so far as we are concerned, unknown. We don't imagine there was a reason unless that Transvaal was used instead of South African Republic on account of the exigencies of space. Presumably the

idea of the union of Boer and Briton was better exemplified in the old titles of the states before they came within the British Empire.

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.

"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, 106, Strand, London, W.C.
Lewis May & Co., 15, King William Street, Strand, W.C.
W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C.
James Rhodes, 46, Lombard Street, E.C.

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS.

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

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

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

COLLECTORS' WANTS & EXCHANGES

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

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

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

OUR BINDING COVERS.

In navy blue buckram, gilt lettered side and back, for binding any volume of "THE POSTAGE STAMP" price 1s. 6d., from Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, 14, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

Society News

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

MRS. FIELD'S GARDEN PARTY.

It was a proper Field day for the Juniors on Saturday, July 22nd. It was the 6th of the series of annual visits of the members of the Junior Philatelic Society to the residence of Mr and Mrs. Field at Hampstead. The garden party was never more of a garden party than on this occasion, the day being the hottest of the long spell of scorching days which at the moment of writing still shows no sign of terminating.

Over seventy members and friends turned up in response to Mrs. Field's invitation, and shortly after three o'clock the guests commenced a clock-golf tournament which had been arranged for the occasion. Nearly forty gentlemen took part and Mr. P. L. Pemberton made the best score, going over the course of 12 holes in 26 strokes, thus winning the gentlemen's prize, a mint block of four New Zealand stamps, overprinted KING EDWARD VII. LAND, for use during Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition to the Antarctic, a prize appropriate to the sweltering heat.

The ladies' tournament followed and was won by Mrs. Wedmore, the wife of the Hon. General Secretary, who did the round in 29 strokes. The prize was a handsome white kid bag.

There was a great variety of entertainment. In the billiard room those whom the heat had not temporarily robbed of their interest in stamps, had an opportunity of studying the fine collection of unused Colonial stamps belonging to Mrs. Field, and a further great treat was provided in the exhibition of Mr. S. Joder's splendid specialised collection of the stamps of Great Britain.

In the drawing-room there was much music, and music of a very high order, chiefly provided by Miss Limba B'Mata, Miss Thayer and Madame Martinetti; and out on the lawn Mr Douglas Beaufort did some of his wonderful card tricks.

A vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Field, proposed by the President and seconded by Mr. James Feeuey, was accorded musical honours, and Mr. Field expressed, on behalf of Mrs. Field and himself, their pleasure in again welcoming so many members of the J.P.S. to their garden party.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1840, 1d. black, *mint*, superb ... 20 0
 1841, 2d. blue, *mint*, superb ... 15 0
 1854, 1d. red, S.C. 14, die 2, *mint*, block of 4 ... 80 0
 1855, 4d. rose, large garter, *mint* ... 21 0
 " 6d. lilac, without letters, *mint* ... 16 0
 1858, 1d., plate 193, *mint* block of 6 ... 3 0
 1872, 6d. deep chestnut, plate 11, *mint* ... 17 6
 " 6d. chestnut, plate 11, *mint* ... 14 6
 " 6d. pale buff, plate 12, *mint*, ... 32 6
 1867, 5/- pale rose, plate 2, *mint* ... 40 0
 1873, 6d. grey, plate 12, *mint* ... 8 0
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carefully selected, used specimens.
 Bavaria, 1901, 3 mark (cat. 1/6) ... 0 9
 Dutch Indies, 1906, 1 gulden lilac ... 0 5
 Do., 1906, sur. "Java," 1g. ... 0 10
 Do., 1908, sur. "Buiten Bezit," 1g. ... 1 6
 Hungary, 1904, 1 and 2 krone, the pair ... 0 3
 Do., 1905, 1 and 2 krone " ... 0 4
 Do., 1908, 1 and 2 krone " ... 0 4
 Russia, 1910, no wmk., 50 kop. ... 0 2
 Do., 70 kop. ... 0 2
 Do., 1 rouble ... 0 4
 Gibraltar, 1910, 1/- black and green ... 0 9
 Do., 2/- purp. on blue ... 2 0
 Write for my Approval Selections, they are composed of Brilliant Specimens.

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47, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Our 201st Number Next Week

Next week *The Postage Stamp* embarks upon the third century of weekly numbers, and the occasion will be marked by the commencement of a fully illustrated article on the postage stamps of Hamburg, from the pen of that able French philatelist, M. Georges Brunel, whose studies of these stamps very clearly elucidate the details of the various issues, the means of recognising the reprints, and, most important of all, the detection of the numerous forgeries. M. Brunel's work has been rendered into English by Mr. L. W. Crouch.

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

	s.	d.
Yearly ...	6	6
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TO SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD.,
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I enclose herewith postal order for being months' subscription (post free) to THE POSTAGE STAMP. Please send a copy weekly beginning with the issue dated to:—

League Advertisement Slip.
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 Cut this out.

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BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
 China, 1903, Foochow provisional, 1c. on half of 2c. red, on piece, cat. 40/- ... 12 6
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 Latest 40 page Price List, Post free.

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 Breaking several very fine collections of British Colonials, African, West Indies and N. American (early issues of all Colonies in finest condition), the prices of which will enable you to fill many blank spaces, also proving to you how extremely moderate my charges are. Selections sent with pleasure.
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SPECIAL SUMMER OFFER. 500 different British Colonials, (no squares, fiscals, etc.), 15/1, Bargain. William Lewthwaite, Printer, Egramont, Cumberland.

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PUNCTUATION AS A MEANS OF EXPRESSION: Its Theory and Practice. (Pitman). A complete Manual, by A. E. LOVELL, M.A., Director of Education for the City and County Borough of Chester. An interesting and helpful manual of the subject, that will greatly impress the intelligent student and be much appreciated by all who value clearness and thoroughness in writing. Price 1s. 6d.

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	1 Insertion.		6 Insertions per insertion.		13 Insertions per insertion.		20 Insertions per insertion.	
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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 0	1	17 0
Eighth Pages ...	12	6	1	0	10		9	0
Columns ...	1	12 0	1	10 0	1	7 6	1	5 0
Half Columns ...	17	0	10	0	14	0	12	0
Quarter Columns ...	9	0	8	0	7	0	0	0
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.

THE STAMPS OF HAMBURG (see page 219)



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

Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE

No. 19. Vol. 8.
(Whole Number 201)

5 AUGUST, 1911.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

200, Not Out!



THIS week *The Postage Stamp* enters upon its third century of weekly numbers, the "whole number" of the present issue being 201. So it is just a couple of hundred weeks since I Cornelius Wrinkle, made my bow to the readers of these pages, and promised them a weekly infliction of my idiosyncrasies. On this occasion, and as the oldest contributor to *The Post-*

age Stamp I may be pardoned for indulging in a few reflections on the career of the journal.

Looking Back.

Glancing back at the ambitious programme set forth in our initial number by the founder and late editor, Mr. Edward J. Nankivell, I think it is not too boastful a statement when I say that we have done all that it was then promised we should do, and perhaps we have done more. Most of the features promised at the outset have been duly carried out, some ultimately giving way to other features as required by the exigencies of popular interest. But in the main the original plan of the founder of the journal has been carried out, though alas! its originator was not spared to carry us beyond the seventy-eighth number.

Here's to the Next Century!

During the progress of the three volumes edited by my late friend the *Postage Stamp* made itself a welcome weekly visitor in the homes of many hundreds of collectors, and I am glad to know that these have continued to support us under the present regime, and indeed that many new readers have been brought

into the fold with the increasing prosperity of the paper. To all these old and new readers I and my colleagues tender our best thanks for their loyal support and trust that we may in due course record many successive centuries of weekly numbers of *The Postage Stamp*.

Our New Serial Article.

In the present number is commenced M. Georges Brunel's capital article on "The Postage Stamps of Hamburg" which will be illustrated in a very full and lucid manner. M. Brunel is the editor of our French namesake and contemporary *Le Timbre Poste* and he is well-known as a writer of useful philatelic monographs in the French language. His study of the Hamburg stamps is one of his best efforts and as the stamps have had very little attention of late in the English philatelic literature, the article should prove of great assistance to those who have been puzzled over the secret marks, the reprints and the forgeries of these interesting early German stamps.

Historic Stamps of Hamburg.

The stamps of Hamburg share with most of the issues of the German States and Cities, and with the Italian States, the fascination which attaches to issues which have been eclipsed by great events of history. As the stamps of the Italian States are for us perpetual memorials of the achievements of Cavour, Garibaldi, and Victor Emanuel in Italy in the middle of last century so the supersession of the stamps of the German States marks the successful ambitions of Bismarck and King William of Prussia, resulting first in the formation of the North German Confederation in 1867, whereupon, on January 1st, 1868, the stamps of Hamburg were superseded by those of the Confederation, and ultimately the establishment of the German Empire.

The Problems of Hamburg.

Unfortunately for their general appeal to the average collector the stamps of Hamburg have pre-

sented some difficulties on account of the numerous remainders, the successive reprintings, and the oft-times dangerous forgeries. With M. Brunel's guide these difficulties should now be made plain for the readers of *The Postage Stamp* and the excellent diagrams which have been prepared by the author will greatly assist readers to the fuller knowledge of these stamps.

Have you seen the Shah?

It is not many weeks since we chronicled the new Persian stamps with the portrait of the little Shah, Sultan Ahmed; and now his "fond" parent Mohammed Ali is endeavouring to recapture his throne from his son. The boy Shah is just over thirteen and has been Shah of Persia for two years, his father abdicating on July 16th, 1909. It remains to be seen whether Mohammed Ali will regain his hold in Persia, at present his chances seem small. The young Shah's government apparently had enough of the father during his short reign from 1907 to 1909. Sultan Ahmed is the fourth of the Kajar dynasty to appear on postage stamps; the four rulers depicted on the Persian stamps being Nasr-ed-Din, who ruled from 1846-96; Muzaffer ed Din, 1896-1907; Mohammed Ali, 1907 to 1909; Sultan Ahmed 1909 to — ?

Political Possibilities and Philately.

Other centres of political excitement may be worth watching from the philatelic point of view. Things are getting peculiarly entangled in Morocco and they involve the interests of several of the Powers. Hayti is too old a hand at revolting to arouse much comment in its latest flare-up, but as General Antoine Simon has now had a jolly good innings—longer than most of the Haytian Presidents get—it must soon be time for a change. In the matter of postal issues Hayti has been abnormally quiet of late. As to other possibilities looming on the political horizon, I am as yet unable to state whether a new series of postage stamps is in preparation for Ireland.

Stamp Selling at the French Colonial Office.

Mr. A. C. Roessler writes me from Newark, New Jersey: "In reference to letter from the Crown Agents for the Colonies in which collectors are advised that stamps for the French Hebrides may be obtained in Paris, I would state that the Chief Clerk in the French Colonial Office at 36, Rue Vaneau, Paris, informs me that stamps are delivered only upon personal application, none being sent by mail. This information may save your readers' time, postage and M.O. fees."

No Duty on Stamps now in Jamaica.

I understand from a correspondent that the Law has been assented to in Jamaica that used postage stamps for examination and selection by collectors are admitted into that island free of import duty.

Stamps for Converting the Heathen.

It is a long time now since I last heard of the propaganda of the Belgian stamp charities, but this week by way of the *Indian Daily News* I learn of their latest pamphlet. The Indian journal quotes the following item from it:—

"At the Catholic Seminary of Liege (Belgium) has been undertaken for several years a work which,

though humble in its means, aims at realising a very noble purpose, viz., the conversion of Central Africa to our Catholic Faith and, by our divine Worship, the civilisation of the poor negroes who still are plunged in the darkness of paganism; we mean the Work of Old Postage Stamps. This Work gathers up all the Old Postage Stamps which generous benefactors forward in order to obtain funds for the foundation of catholic villages on the dark continent. A hard labour, exclaims a dear reader—we will answer by showing the results of the Work."

The Results.

"Twenty-four villages, it would appear, and a sum of £7,500 have been collected in twenty years from the old postage stamps that have been sent by sympathisers to Liege. It seems a little mysterious. Let us suppose that the organisation had been able to sell the old stamps at four a penny—which is an extravagant price even at retail to the schoolboy collector. To amass £7,500 by this means it would need to have received seven million, two hundred thousand stamps in twenty years in a continuous stream of over one thousand a day! The Seminary could have surely collected more money in the period by considerably less laborious methods!"

Apologists at the Post Office.

A critic of the new postage stamps says that even the Post Office servants appear to apologise for it when handing it over the counter.—*The Evening News*, June 27th.

No Improvement: Hope abandoned.

In spite of the universal execration and contempt aroused by the new stamp, the Postmaster-General clings to the design, and thinks he may make his atrocity pass by slightly improving the villainous head that misrepresents the King. It will not do. Even if a properly engraved portrait were substituted for the smudgy "process" block of the present penny stamp, the decayed dachshund that masquerades as a lion would be enough to condemn it.

One thing the new stamp certainly will commemorate—the race of the Minister who authorised it. Future philatelists may doubt whether the stamp could have been issued on behalf of a great and wealthy nation, and still more whether the head on it represented George V.; but they will recognise the unfailing signs of bad work scamped for cheapness.

FORGING AHEAD.

Great P. M. G., the head you forge
In future years will damn you well;
Men may not know it means King George,
They'll know it's done by Samuel!

—*The World*, July 25th.

Use for an Old Value.

"Milliner" writing in *M.A.P.* of the 29th July, says:—I want to growl at the Post Office authorities. "Why have we not a 4½d. stamp?" I am a milliner, and daily send several boxes through the post weighing just over one pound. I find I am continually worried by a combination of stamps to make up the required 4½d.

This is not only a loss to the revenue in the cost of stamps, but a loss of time to the public in sticking them on. The issuing of 4½d. stamps would, I am sure, greatly benefit the public.

THE STAMPS OF HAMBURG

BY GEORGES BRUNEL*

Introduction

THE HANSA.

DURING the long night of the Middle Ages, humanity, except some very rare exceptions, stagnated in its barbarity and ignorance; all civilisation, that is to say all progress, seemed to have been checked, and it seemed at one time, about the year 1,000, that all who bore the name of Man were going to sink into the most utter brutishness. No ideas, no initiative, no desire to discern was tolerated; every thought-out deed was considered to be hostile to the chief dogmas of the Church, which rode rough-shod, all-powerful, feared, rich and unopposed, over all the grievances of mankind. Except the monks, truly all peoples had become the *vulgum pecus* [the common herd] of the Latins.

Can the historian in his researches not find some tiny gleams in this gloomy and terrible chaos? No, and the best proof is the one I am going to give when I tell of the foundation of the Hanseatic towns, which took place towards the end of this period, which has a part in the universal history of peoples.

Some few travellers, from the end of the 12th century, had gone to the fabled countries of the East; they had returned astonished at the riches and useful articles, capable of being exported, which they had seen. The traders of the towns on the Mediterranean greatly desired to enter into relations with the peoples who produced such beautiful things; they foresaw goodly profits in them. Now, only three routes led to China and India, by the Caspian Sea, by Syria and Persia, by the Red Sea and the Indies; but these routes were difficult and numberless obstacles awaited the caravans of Europeans. It was easier, when Arab speculators came to the shores of the Mediterranean to exchange or sell as their products and often penetrated as far as Central Europe. At this time, towns like Marseilles, Arles, Narbonne, Nice, Genoa, Pisa, Florence, Venice and Barcelona, little by little grew enormously in consequence of the trade which always increased in importance, the caravans coming from the East becoming more numerous, since the disposal of their products was assured in advance. It was not only necessary to attract the products of India and China, they must afterwards be carried in order to bring them into the towns of Northern Europe; Beaucaire, Lyons and Troyes in France, Constance, Basle and Strasbourg on the banks of the Rhine, Augsburg in Bavaria, Ratisbon and Vienna on the Danube, served as halting places and intermediate stations.

But what a number of difficulties had to be overcome before the convoys of merchandise could arrive at their destination! On all the routes *burgs* arose occupied by the soldiers of the feudal counts (*burg-grades*), who watched the land and sea routes and dashed upon the unfortunate merchants in order to ransom them, despoil them, and often to take their lives. All these *burgs* were nothing more than dens of brigands, let us say of plunderers, lest we should offend some people's susceptibilities.

The maritime routes, in the Baltic and the North Sea, were no better; they were infested with Danish and Norwegian pirates (*nord mann*, whence Normans, men of the North), regular savages, drunk with carnage and orgies and having hardly any more instinct than the brute beast.

This is related in order to explain the origin of that political and commercial league which, under the name of the Hansa, was from the 12th to the 14th centuries a great business confederacy.

It was at this time that some large German towns, which enjoyed the good fortune and the supreme advantage of not being under the yoke of an overlord and of acknowledging the Emperor of Germany only, made themselves into "free towns." They developed rapidly, thanks to the Charters of liberty granted to them, especially by Henry the Fowler (Henry I., who reigned from 913 to 936).

Instead of being rivals, like the Italian cities, they decided to unite in order to strengthen themselves against their enemies within and without, who hindered their trade.

It was Hamburg and Lübeck who in 1241 formed the nucleus of the confederation which was to become so powerful in such a little while. Soon there joined the Hansa (from the old Teutonic word *hansen* = to enter into partnership) Bremen, Bergedorf, Cologne, Dantzic, and Stettin in Germany; Antwerp, Ostend, Dordrecht, Amsterdam and Dunkirk in Flanders, Riga, and Novgorod in Russia, then London, so that from this last town to Novgorod all these cities were mistresses of the sea. All the ships bore but one pennant, from their counting houses but one flag flew in the wind, both those of the Hansa!

Some towns on the ocean and on the Mediterranean joined the confederacy: Rouen, Saint-Malo, Nantes, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Lisbon, Cadiz, Barcelona, Marseilles, Livourne, Naples, Messina, in all eighty towns. Thenceforth the Hansa was strongly organised; in it was centred the whole trade of Europe!

It was divided into four sections: Cologne, Brunswick, Dantzic, and Lübeck, this last town being at the head of the Union; each city had an annual assembly; the aldermen were chosen from among the members of the confederation, only the recorders must be citizens of Lübeck.

Mistress of the largest counting-houses, having a considerable fleet and immense riches, constantly fed by the contributions of allied towns, enjoying a special privileged legislation, trusting in the regular assemblies of representatives of the towns of the Union, which were held every three years sometimes at Cologne or Hamburg, but more often at Lübeck, the Teutonic Hansa, to call it by its own name, was a Power among the European Powers, dealing as an equal with princes and dukes, continually obtaining numerous fresh privileges for its counting-houses and for its members.† And this lasted until the discovery of America.

† There was also in France, in the Middle Ages, a Parisian Hansa, organised by the maritime traders. A charter of Louis VI. (dated in 1121) is known, which granted privileges to this Hansa.

Besides the financial contributions, the Hanseatic towns furnished a military contingent. All the trade, the fisheries, mines, and industry, was in the hands of its adherents. The maritime law prepared by the statutes of Hamburg in 1276 and of Lübeck in 1299 was only completely published and put in force in 1514, just at the time when the route to the Indies by the Cape had been discovered and when the first caravels were going to trade with the new Indies (America).

One owes to the Hansa among the laws of economics, the first maritime assurance companies and the acknowledgment of the rights of neutrals in their dealings with belligerent Powers.

From the end of the 16th century, the germs of decadence made their appearance; it was not the fault of the very strong organisation of the league, but of the discoveries of navigators, which then rang throughout the world; through Spain, France, Holland and England, directing their merchant marine towards the New World, and then through the break-down of the feudal system, the States of Europe at this period were changed into great States and were much strengthened; France, Spain, and England also wished to reserve to their subjects the advantages resulting from the commercial and industrial activity; all these causes were the reason of the diminution of the importance of the Hansa. Already during the reign of Edward VI. (1552) England began a separate movement and closed her ports to the Hanseatic towns by means of protective duties; then in 1574 the Netherlands and Flanders followed this movement; the result was a long and sanguinary struggle.

The Treaty of Westphalia in 1648 (which put an end to the horrible Thirty Years' War) ensured the political, economic, and religious independence of the free towns.

In the 17th century the decadence increased, at first through the troubles which stirred the German States. Also in 1600 there were only forty towns in the league; in 1689 there only remained Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, Frankfort, Nuremberg, and Augsburg. Finally in 1723 these last ramparts of the Hansa found themselves compelled to open their ports to the trade of the world.

The towns which still held to their old agreement had yet to undergo a number of vicissitudes. In 1803, under the Consulate, they experienced the hardness of those heroic times; Bonaparte at first charged them with indemnifying the princes of the left bank of the Rhine, with an enormous money contribution. In 1806 a fatal dismemberment took place; after the Peace of Augsburg and the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine, Frankfort, Nuremberg and Augsburg ceased to be free towns and also to form part of the Hansa. In 1810 Napoleon made Lübeck, Bremen and Hamburg mere sub-prefectures. This did not last long, as one knows. After the fall of the French Empire, all the work of the conqueror broke down, and the towns became free again and continued their union.

It was only on 4th May, 1871, on the proclamation of the German Empire, that Hamburg, Bremen and Lübeck finally maintained their status of free towns, which was so precious to them.

HAMBURG.

On the site occupied to-day by this immense city there was, before the time of Charlemagne, only a poor fishing village, whose houses were strung out

along the banks of the Elbe and Alster; then some merchants came and mingled with the humble population, and brought a little prosperity: thus was the birth of this town brought about. In order to protect the inhabitants against the depredations of the Danes and Normans, the great Emperor, whom we have just mentioned, erected a fortified castle in 808. This castle (*burg*) took the name of a neighbouring forest (the forest of Hamme), whence the name of Hammeburg, then by corruption Hamburg.

Although placed under the domination of the Dukes of Holstein the town was already practically independent in 1190. Its prosperity increased under these exceptional conditions; from the 12th century it was renowned for its commerce and quite disposed to organise the Teutonic Hansa, and it was one of the first to enter into that formidable league. It was only, in reality, a free town in 1618. In spite of the vicissitudes of the Hansa and the decadence of the latter, through its situation, through the gigantic works undertaken in order to render the navigation of the Elbe easy for ships of heavy tonnage, through the making of the branches of the river and the stream into canals in the town, through its incessant trading, Hamburg continued to prosper.

Under the rule of Napoleon I. it experienced some bad times. Being occupied in 1801 by the Danes, in 1806 and 1807 by the French, an enormous financial contribution was levied upon it by Davoust, and the treasure of its banks was confiscated.* Marshal Davoust and Vandamme shut themselves up within its walls and underwent a memorable siege against the Russians, which only came to an end with the fall of Napoleon. Davoust only agreed to surrender on the formal order of Louis XVIII. on the 8th June, 1815.

In 1842 half of the town was destroyed by a fire. This was a blessing as well as a great misfortune, for there were some very old quarters, wooden houses, and hovels, which became the prey of the flames. The fire purified all this area, where hygiene was unknown, and gave an opportunity for the construction instead of stone buildings and houses which have entirely changed the appearance of the town.†

In 1861 the State of Hamburg conferred on itself a constitution which was confirmed by Imperial decree on the 13th October, 1879. There are two Chambers, a senate composed of eighteen members who assumed the executive power through the medium of two burgomasters, and a Chamber of Burghers composed of one hundred and ninety-two members; it is this chamber which nominates the senators. The State of Hamburg nominates three deputies to the Reichstag.

In conclusion, Hamburg is the capital of the State of the same name, the area of this free State is 410 square kilometres and numbers about 650,000 inhabitants, of whom 580,000 belong to the town itself, including the suburbs of Altona, Saint-Pauli, and Saint-Georges.

Although brief, these details seem to us to be useful before embarking upon the study of the stamps of this town, which is so celebrated in the history of the world of Commerce.

To be continued.

* Davoust had imposed upon the town a contribution of 48 million marks. This sum not having been paid, he seized the treasure of the bank, which only amounted to 7 millions.

† 4,300 houses, including the Town Hall, were the prey of the flames, and 20,000 inhabitants became homeless. It was one of the greatest catastrophes due to fire known, except perhaps the burning of Moscow, of which the cause is well known.

The First Philatelic Congress of Australasia, Sydney, 1911

TO be held under the auspices of the Sydney Philatelic Club.

The Opening Ceremony will take place at the King's Hall, Phillip Street, Sydney.

The rooms at which subsequent meetings are to be held will be announced later.

Subjects to be discussed by Congress will be announced in a subsequent circular, when the names of Delegates will also be published.

All meetings will be open to the public. Only delegates will be allowed to take part in the proceedings, but the Congress may invite any gentleman not a delegate—to address any meeting.

The Executive Committee will be pleased to have any suggestion which has for its object the success of the undertaking. They wish to make these functions worthy of the Philatelic Societies throughout Australia and New Zealand.

This circular is a preliminary one issued with the idea of giving as much information as is available to date.

Further and fuller information will be given in a circular to be issued later.

The following constitute the Executive Committee: Mr. A. H. Pettifer, President; Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Arnold Crane, W. J. McNeill, A. Forster, W. E. Johnson, and C. F. Williams, Grand Honorary Secretary.

Several Sub-Committees have been appointed and the Executive Committee have made arrangements which it is hoped will assure success.

Programme.

Opening Ceremony, Thursday afternoon, October 12th; Second Sitting of Congress, Thursday evening, October 12th; Third Sitting of Congress, Friday afternoon, October 13th; Theatre Party, Friday evening, October 13th; Picnic, Saturday, October 14th; Fourth Sitting of Congress, Monday afternoon, October 16th; Fifth Sitting of Congress, Monday evening, October 16th; Banquet to Visiting Delegates, by Sydney Philatelic Club, Tuesday evening, October 17th; Final Session of Congress, Wednesday afternoon, October 18th; Lantern Lecture in King's Hall, Wednesday evening, October 18th; Visit to Government Institution, Thursday afternoon, October 19th.

Exhibition of Stamps.

Under the auspices of the First Australasian Philatelic Congress, to be held at the King's Hall, Phillip Street, Sydney, 20th and 21st October, 1911.

The following Competitive Classes have been provisionally decided upon:—

1. Best Australian Collection.
2. Best Specialised Collection of any Australian State or New Zealand.
3. Best General Collection.
4. Best Collection of Stamps of the British Empire.
5. Best Collection of Foreign Stamps.
6. Best Collection of Southern Pacific (exclusive of New Zealand).
7. Best Collection of the Stamps of New South Wales.
8. Best Collection of the Stamps of Victoria.
9. Best Collection of the Stamps of Queensland.

10. Best Collection of the Stamps of South Australia.

11. Best Collection of the Stamps of Tasmania.

12. Best Collection of the Stamps of West Australia.

13. Best Collection of the Stamps of New Zealand.

14. Best Collection of the Stamps of Papua.

15. Best Collection of any class shown at the Exhibition.

16. Most neatly mounted Collection shown at the Exhibition.

17. Best Display of Philatelic Publications, Requisites, etc.

Those who cannot attend the Exhibition may send their collections to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. C. F. Williams, Box 1751 G.P.O., Sydney, to any member of the Sydney Club Committee, or to any of the Sydney dealers who are members of the S.P.C.

Arrangements have been made with the Sydney Safe Deposit where collections will be lodged when not on exhibition.

During the Exhibition a special Sub-Committee will attend to the safety of stamps shown, which will be under glass and not handled by visitors.

Several Gold and Silver Medals have already been offered, and the Executive Committee will gladly and thankfully accept gifts of medals up to October 1st, 1911. The donor of any medal will receive due acknowledgement of same in the official catalogue to be issued.

The Committee reserve to themselves the right of allocating any medal which may be donated. The names of donors will be mentioned under each section.

Gold and Silver Medals and Certificates will be given in the various classes.

The appointment of Judges in the various sections will be announced later.

The Exhibition will be free to the public.

Admission will be by ticket which may be obtained from the Hon. Sec., S.P.C., Box 1751 G.P.O., Sydney, from the Hon. Sec. of any of the Societies represented at the Congress, or from any of the Sydney stamp dealers.

Any stamp collector may exhibit.

The following is a list of donations and subscriptions to the Guarantee Fund to date:—

DONATIONS RECEIVED.—New Zealand Philatelic Society, £5/5/0; Mr. J. J. Witney, £2/-/-; Mr. J. Dixon, £1/5/-; Mr. W. Orchard, £1/1/-; Mr. Jackson, 17/6; Mr. A. S. A. Whelen, 10/6; Mr. J. H. Welfare, 10/-; Mr. F. C. Krichauff, 10/-; Mr. H. W. Johnston, 9/-; Mr. J. Boulden, 5/-; Capt. Butcher, £1/1/-; Total, £13/14/-.

GUARANTEE FUND.—Mr. H. L. White, £20/-/-; Mr. A. H. Ogilvie, £10/10/-; Mr. C. A. McDonald, £5/5/-; Mr. O. Blau, £5/5/-; Mr. A. McKnight, £5/5/-; Messrs. F. Hagen, Ltd., £5/5/-; Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., £5/5/-; Mr. T. H. Nicolle, £5/5/-; Mr. V. Vernon, £5; Mr. A. H. Pettifer, £3/3/-; Mr. L. D. Marshall, £3/3/-; Mr. W. E. Johnson, £2/2/-; Mr. R. Gibbons, £2/2/-; Mr. F. J. N. Ridley, £2/2/-; Mr. C. F. Williams, £2/2/-; Mr. A. Forster, £2; Mr. W. A. Hull, £1/1/-; Mr. W. J. MacNeill, £1/1/-;

Mr. Arnold Crane, £1/1/-; Mr. T. B. Fulton, £1/1/-; Mr. A. S. Curnow, £1/1/-; Mr. Courtenay Smith, £1/1/-; Mr. C. W. L. Ballhausen, £1/1/-; Mr. Emil Hansel, £1/1/-; Mr. C. A. Gilles, £1/1/-; Mr. M. R. Casper, £1/1/-; Mr. R. H. C. Blackie, £1; Mr. D. H. Hill, £1/1/-; Mr. A. J. Dunstan, £1/1/-; Mr. W. Brettschneider, £1/1/-; Capt. Bayer, £1/1/-; Mr. A. F. B. Hun, £1/1/-; Mr. W. H. Cadogan, £1/1/-; Mr. F. J. Bongard, £1/1/-; Mr. E. Henry, 10/6; Mr. J. P. Drinan, 10/6; Mr. S. O. Smith, 10/-; Mr. A. Wilmott, 10/-; Total, £104/12/-; Donations, £13/14/-; Grand Total, £118/6/-.

The Committee will be pleased to accept further donations and subscriptions to the Guarantee Fund.

Early applications for advertising space in the Official Catalogue of the Exhibition are invited, the terms for which are £1 per full page, 12/6 per half page, and 7/6 per quarter page. Special positions will be charged 50% more than the advertised rates. No advertisements will be allowed on the outside front cover.

Please address all communications to Mr. C. F. Williams, Grand Honorary Secretary, Box 1751 G.P.O., Sydney.

TURKS ISLANDS SIMPLIFIED

BY J. IRELAND

A COUNTRY where the printings from the Perkins Bacon plates are still cheap and some at least to be obtained without much difficulty is Turks Islands. The list is rather alarming in the catalogue it is true but investigation will show that this is largely composed of varieties of surcharge. Ignoring these as being additions or obliterations to the design and the shades, watermarks and perforations as indications of fresh printings or editions only, there had, up to 1902 (when the title was changed to Turks and Caicos Islands) been but fourteen stamps issued.

The particulars of these are as follows:—

First Issue. 1867.

Engraved by Perkins Bacon & Co.

		Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1	1d. rose (shades) ...	0	6	1	0
2	6d. black ...	20	0	25	0
3	6d. brown (1887) ...	1	6	2	6
4	1/- blue ...	30	0	25	0
5	1/- lilac (1873) ...	£25		£18	
6	1/- green (1881) ...	45	0	30	0
7	1/- brown (1887) ...	2	6	2	6

VARIETIES—

(a) *Printed by Perkins Bacon & Co.*

1867, no wmk., perf. 11-13, 1d., 6d., 1/-, blue.

1873, wmk. Star, perf. 11-13 × 14-16, 1d., 1/-, lilac.

(b) *Printed by De La Rue & Co.*

1881, Crown CC., perf. 14, 1d., 6d., black, 1/- green.

1882, Crown CA., perf. 14, 1d.

1887, Crown CA., perf. 12, 1d.

1887, Crown CA., perf. 14, 1d., 6d., brown, 1/- brown.

NOTE.—The 1/- lilac surcharged "1/4" is priced at 15/- unused (S.G. No. 17) and as the space would probably remain blank as far as the stamp without the surcharge is concerned it is a good plan to take the cheapest variety. (A stamp is a stamp, whether overprinted or not).

New values. Surface-printed.

Engraved by De La Rue & Co.

		Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
8	1/4d. green (Jan. 1882) ...	0	4	1	0
9	2 1/4d. brown (Jan., 1882) ...	3	0	4	0
10	2 1/4d. blue ...	1	0	1	0

		s. d.	s. d.
11	4d. blue (Sept. 1881) ...	15	0
12	4d. grey (1884) ...	3	0
13	4d. lilac and blue (1895 ?)...	1	6

New Type. 1894.

14	5d. green and rose ...	2	0
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VARIETIES—

1881, Crown CC., perf. 14, 4d. blue.

1882, Crown CA., perf. 14, all but 4d. blue.

Of the above the easiest to obtain are Nos. 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14. As this is more than half the number required to be complete it will be seen that there is no need to neglect this country on the score of its being too difficult. The stamps I have mentioned have been obsolete about ten years so there must soon be a rise in price and I should advise securing them at once.

The remaining five may be described as some of the "Classic Old Issues" and are very desirable stamps.

When the above nine stamps have been obtained the set of stamps inscribed Turks and Caicos Islands should be secured. As an exhaustive article recently appeared in *The Postage Stamp* on this series the details of the issue will be fresh in the minds of readers. The prices given in this article are taken from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' current priced catalogue.

How to Collect New Issues.

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

It is too late now to secure the 1 piastre 30 paras Levant for less than sixpence. But you can be in time for the next scoop. Consult our advertisement pages. There are several excellent services for the supply of New Issues advertised from time to time. Make your choice and join—soon.

Stamp Collecting in New Zealand

BY WILFRID E. JOHNSON

(In "The Australian Stamp Journal")

HAVING recently decided to take a short trip through New Zealand with the object of viewing the wonderful Rotorua hot lake district, and other marvellous scenery for which the Southern Dominion is justly famous, I left Sydney on the 11th March in the R.M.S. "Moldavia," and arrived in Auckland a few days later.

Your Editor was good enough to entrust me with letters of introduction to some of the leading collectors in the Dominion, and these I very gladly availed myself of, with the result that I was welcomed with true "philatelic kindness," and the enjoyment of my trip was considerably enhanced, whilst I have gleaned a certain amount of that knowledge which is an essential part of the equipment of the successful philatelist.

My first call in Christchurch was on Mr. W. F. Russell, whose daughter has a very nice collection, particularly strong in recent issues unused. Miss Russell is a general collector, but I was more interested in the British Colonials.

In the New South Wales portion I found a nice lot of Sydney views, including two 2d. unused, and a superb copy of the 3d. myrtle green unused. Most of the 3d. views that one sees nowadays are of such a sickly colour that it was a treat to me to see a specimen in such a full shade. I also noticed a 6d. Laureate unused, and a 5d. green imperf. Miss Russell has subscribed to new issues (including the higher values, but omitting minor varieties) for some years past. Her collection of these is practically complete, and, from an artistic point of view, certainly looks very pretty; whilst from a philatelic point of view it is highly interesting. The album concludes with several pages of New Zealand "Pictorials," which show a profusion of shades so great that one is forced to the conclusion that almost every printing of these charming stamps was done with a different ink.

Mr. Russell was good enough to mention the name of a brother philatelist (Mr. F. C. Bishop) to me, and I spent an enjoyable morning, which went all too quickly, looking through his treasures. He is strong in early New Zealand, and possesses many freaks of perforation. Amongst such I noticed the 2s. English Print, imperf. between; the 1d. Brown Full-face (S.G. No. 149), imperf. all round; another copy imperf. on three sides; the 5d. Olive Black (S.G. No. 149), imperf. on three sides; and the 1d. Universal Waterlow (S.G. No. 232), vertically imperf. Mr. Bishop has several pages of "Full-face Queens," including many pairs, strips, and blocks, and among other things I noticed the 1d. red no watermark (S.G. No. 6), with a watermark presumably the trade mark of the paper manufacturer; the 2d. Blue Rouletted (S.G. No. 24a); and 2d. Blue Pin-perf. (S.G. No. 17); and most of the Duty-stamps, both imperf. and perf., several of the former being unused.

In the other States Mr. Bishop has the 1d. Tasmania on pelure paper (S.G. No. 14); the 1d. rose and 1d.

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orange imperf.; 1d. Queensland red, imperf. (mentioned by S.G. after No. 169); and the 2d. Emu New South Wales, imperf., used.

Time precluded the possibility of my seeing the major portion of the collection, but I understand that it is very complete, and I look forward with pleasurable anticipation to my next visit to Christchurch, when I hope to have another look at it, and also meet the other philatelists resident there.

In Wellington I called on Mr. Phipson, the genial Hon. Secretary of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand; Mr. A. T. Bate, who, I am sure, needs no introduction to your readers; and Mr. A. J. Bennett, a member of the Committee of the Society. Unfortunately, my itinerary only permitted of a stay of a day and a half in the capital city, but I had some very interesting chats with the gentlemen named. Mr. Phipson brought his specialised collection of New Zealand into town to give me an opportunity of seeing it on the morning of my departure, but, much to my regret, other duties took up the whole of my time, and I had to leave without so much as a glance at the many good things that he has.

Mr. Bate, whom I have always heard of as the authority on the stamps of New Zealand, gave me some interesting information about New Zealand perfs. and papers since the "Pictorial" series. He informed me that he only collects unused New Zealand, and I believe that he has a most complete collection of the recent issues. As to that there is, so I believe, a possibility of Sydney-siders seeing the gems for themselves before many months have passed. Mr. Bate showed me the 1d. New Zealand overprinted "Victoria Land," which he had received from a member of Captain Scott's Expedition by the "Terra Nova," which arrived at Lyttleton a day or two previously.

Mr. Bennett was originally a dealer as well as a collector, and I was told that he had one of the finest collections in New Zealand. I was unable to give him previous notice of my visit, and when I called, found he was not at home; so this constitutes another pleasure deferred till my next visit.

In Auckland, the city with another "beautiful harbour," my stay was longer, and I had a "right royal feast" in the philatelic sense. The first collection I saw was that of Captain Greenhough, and undoubtedly he has a lot of fine stamps, his energies in this direction being spread over the whole world. In common with, I suppose, the majority of collectors, Mr. Greenhough takes most interest in the stamps of the country in which he lives. He has a complete pane of the ½d. Pictorial, green, with compound perfs. (S.G. No. 260), which is somewhat of a curiosity by reason of the fact that one of the original stamps appears to have been damaged in some way, and was therefore cut out and a single stamp of a darker shade gummed in with strips of paper, which were then perforated. I also noticed most of the other varieties of the ½d. Pictorial and 1d. Universal, and numbers of the scarce Duty stamps, including the 1s and others imperf. unused, with gum. In Cook Islands there was the one half-penny surcharged on 1d. Blue (S.G. No. 24), with the surcharge misplaced so as to read "Half Penny One," and the 1d. Brown (S.G. No. 26) with three Crowns, or perhaps to be more correct, I should say with one crown in the centre of the stamp, and one half crown on either side. In Tonga, Mr. Greenhough has the 1d. with five stars, and whole sheets of later issues, including the 1d. overprinted T.L. 1st June, 1899, which shows the two

stamps with the year 1889 in error, and the stamps overprinted surcharge with the errors "surcharge," and with the stop after "postage." In Aitutaki there is the 6d. (S.G. No. 5) with the overprint "One Pence" spelt "Cne Pence," although this doubtless occurs through a break in type; also the 1s. (S.G. No. 7) without stop after Tiringi (not catalogued). Niue was fairly complete, and included the ½d. with inverted surcharge (S.G. No. 7) and the "Thief Shilling" (S.G. No. 27). This latter arose through a printer's error, by which the surcharge reading "Taha e Sileni" was set up as "Taha e Sileni." The first word of which in the native dialect signifies "Thief." I was informed that only sheet so overprinted was ever issued, but possibly some of your readers have more definite information on the subject.

Mr. Greenhough has somewhat of a curiosity in Tahiti, which he told me arose in this way. The 40c. French Colonies was at one time overprinted "Tahiti 10 Centimes." In printing, one sheet must have become misplaced for the surcharge came on to the row of blank labels forming the margin. A gentleman noticing this, purchased the strip over the counter for 10 centimes each, and sought to use them on letters addressed to himself. The postmaster was ill at the time and his assistant refused to allow the letters through the post, but the argument was settled by reference to the sick postmaster, who agreed that as the "stamps" had been sold and the cash accepted, the post office must pass them for franking postage. It therefore comes about that the variety Tahiti 10c. on plain paper is available for the benign notice of the cataloguer.

Mr. Sachs, who some years ago lived in Sydney, although a general collector, feels specially attracted by New Zealand and the Pacific Islands, in which he has some very nice stamps. Tahiti is complete, including the 10c. inverted on 40c., which he has both used and unused, and the French Colonies Postage Due stamps, with "Papeete" post mark on each. In Cook Islands a rarity exists in the ½d. on 1d. blue with the surcharge double (S.G. No. 25a), this being the only copy of same that I saw in New Zealand. In Niue there was the ½d. and 2½d. without the fraction bar, probably due to defective printing. New Zealand was represented by a nice lot of early and recent issues. One stamp not often seen was a postally used fiscal on piece of original, the 3d. transfer duty 1889, printed from what appeared to be the "unappropriated dies" of Great Britain. The 1d. Pictorial English print was there in a block of six imperf. vertically, and the ½d. (S.G. No. 322) showing the error "Half Pfnny," the lower stem of the "E" being absent. This, I understand, was corrected shortly after the first printing. Looking at Mr. Sachs' collection one could not but be struck with the neatness of the mounting, and thereby learn how much a loose-leaf album and an artistic touch can do towards interesting those outside philately in the most fascinating of sciences.

Mr. Sachs was good enough to introduce me to Mrs. Kenderdine, a most enthusiastic collector, who has specialised to a large extent in the stamps of New Zealand. It was quite an eye-opener to me to see the marvellous number of varieties and vagaries that New Zealand has given to the philatelic world in recent years. Here were sheets, panes, blocks and strips of the ½d., 1d., and other values, in the various papers, in many shades, and with all sorts of perfs., single, compound, mixed, freaks, etc. I

started to take a note of the rarest but gave it up in despair. I do, however, remember the 1882 2d. bright purple (S.G. No. 155), with the vertical perforation going right through the middle of the stamp, leaving the proper place imperf., and showing, when a stamp is detached, two halves of a design on either side of a white space. Also the 1d. Universal, with three rows of perfs. all round, so that each corner stamp had eight perfs., and others where the perforation had been made diagonally across the stamps, presumably owing to the corner of the sheet being turned back. I understand that in New South Wales, the State Printing Office destroys all sheets of stamps which are spoiled in any way, but I heard that in New Zealand the rule was that all sheets printed must be issued, so that if anything goes wrong in the perforating it has either to be adjusted as well as possible, or issued as it is. There are numbers of stamps imperforate vertically or horizontally, and others with double perfs., the collection of the latter freaks seeming to be indulged in more freely over the water than in New South Wales. Mrs. Kenderdine has a very nice collection of early New Zealand, most of the specimens being in fine condition, and in New South Wales I noticed, amongst many good stamps, one of the rare 2d. Diadem, with strong retouch.

Tonga, which most collectors will agree is a very fascinating country, was almost complete, the only notable absentee being that "rara avis" the 7½d., with the centre inverted. An uncatalogued variety of the 1d. Royal Wedding (S.G. No. 100) is in the collection, namely with a double overprint, whilst all the varieties of "Star" overprint are also there, namely, with two, three, four and five stars. Cook Island is very complete, and contains the 1½d. mauve (S.G. No. 11) on vertically laid paper. This stamp has, so I understand, been submitted to one of the leading dealers, and pronounced genuine. There are numerous proofs of Cook Island stamps in blocks, also a block of twelve proofs of the Tongan blue, seven of the stamps showing the overprint G. F. B. in different types and settings. In Niue there were several of the first 1d., also inverted surcharges, no stops, and a "Thief Shilling." Aitutaki, the 1s. without stop, and of each of the Islands attached to New Zealand there were blocks illustrating the varying shades in the overprint. There were a nice lot of New Zealand Officials, including used copies of the 5s. and £1, whilst I also saw the 6d. "Pictorial" doubly printed, mentioned by S.G. after No. 230b. The second print is very plain, and is some three eighths of an inch lower than the original print. Mrs. Kenderdine's block is from the two lower rows with the margin, which latter plainly shows the second print.

The collection is also good in British Colonials, amongst which I noticed a nice-looking page of Cape of Good Hope triangulars, including a fine block of four 1d. brick-red (S.G. No. 3). Relentless time would not, however, permit of a further look at the treasures, but on my next visit to the city I shall hope to renew my acquaintance with them.

To be continued.

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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.

Argentine Republic.—(Vol. VIII. p. 154)—We learn from the *Madrid Filatelico* that the American Bank Note Co. have contracted to supply 110,000,000 of the 5 centavos and 10,000,000 of the 12 centavos of the new issue. As we have mentioned before, the other values are to be manufactured at the Mint in Buenos Aires.

Austria.—(Vol. VIII. p. 190).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* informs us that 5 and 10 kronen postage-due stamps were to be issued on July 16th. The series at present only runs up to 100 heller.

Barbados.—(Vol. VII. p. 7).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the new issue of stamps has been ordered, and that the design will be of the same small size as the current issue, and will bear the head of King George in a small oval in the upper half and the Barbados arms beneath.

Dutch Indies.—(Vol. VIII. p. 58).—The *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung* informs us that it is proposed to print the current stamps in fugitive colours, as the "heathen Chinese" has become rather cute at removing the postmarks and using stamps a second time. There is also a possibility of the issue of remainders of old issues with the overprint "DIENST" for use as official stamps.

Great Britain.—(Vol. VIII. p. 210).—The 1½d., 4d. and 1s. stamps of the King Edward VII. series, printed by Messrs. Harrison & Sons, have now made their appearance. The 1½d. may be readily identified by the usual characteristics of heavy and rather blurred printing. The colours are very much like those of some of the De La Rue printings, but are heavier. The 4d. is very difficult to identify, and we would not care to guarantee the identity of a single copy. The colour is pale, and the impression is slightly blurred and looks flatter. The best characteristic is the whiter and thinner gum. The Harrison 1s. may be recognised at a glance, the colours being deep carmine and very deep green. The printing is again in this case rather blurred and heavy. The 1½d. and 1s. are presumably on chalk-surfaced paper, but the signs of this "chalk" are very slight, and the silver-rubbing test hardly produces any result.

Guatemala.—(Vol. VI. p. 67).—Two new pictorial stamps of 25 centavos and 5 pesos are chronicled by *Der Philatelist*. We will await more definite news before chronicling.

Guinea.—(Vol. VIII. p. 154).—Besides the 2½ reis, 5 reis and 10 reis already chronicled by us, the 20 reis, 25 reis and 50 reis have appeared overprinted "REPUBLICA"; the 25 reis is of course overprinted in green, the other two in red.

*White wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 12.
Red (green on 25 reis) overprint.*

June, 1911. 20 reis deep lilac and black.
25 " carmine "
50 " brown "

Macao.—(Vol. VIII. p. 173).—In addition to the ½ avo and 2 avos already chronicled by us, the 4 avos and 8 avos have appeared with the "REPUBLICA" overprint, the former in green and the latter in red.

*White wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 12.
Green (4 avos), red (8 avos) overprint.*

June, 1911. 4 avos carmine and black.
8 " grey-brown and black.

Medellin.—(Vol. VII. p. 22).—Messrs. Bright & Son send us a small set of curious oblong lithographed labels for this Colombian city, the main features of which are a postman and ears of maize. They bear the imprint of "J. L. Arango, Medellin." Late in 1909 a 20 centavos green and a 50 centavos yellow-brown in this design were chronicled in the philatelic press, but with some scepticism; they were supposed to have been issued on July 2nd, 1909

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

June, 1911. ½ centavo green
1 " mauve.
2 centavos crimson.
July 2, 1909. 20 " green.
50 " yellow-brown.
June, 1911. 50 " black-green.

Nicaragua.—(Vol. VIII. p. 191).—*Der Philatelist* adds to the list of fiscal stamps overprinted for postal use, as chronicled on page 154 of this volume, the 2 pesos grey fiscal overprinted "Correos—10 cts.—1911" in three lines in black.

White wove paper. Perforated 12. Black overprint.

1 May, 1911. 10 centavos on 2 pesos grey.

Portuguese Congo.—(Vol. VIII. p. 142).—This Portuguese colony has now received her current stamps overprinted "REPUBLICA", and the necessity for further provisionals on Angolan stamps no longer exists. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise us of the following:—

*Wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 12.
Red (green on 25 reis) overprint.*

June, 1911. 2½ reis grey and black.
5 " orange-red and black.
10 " green " "
15 " dull green " "
20 " deep lilac " "
25 " carmine " "
50 " brown " "
75 " dull purple " "
100 " blue " " on blue.
115 " orange-brown " " on pink.
130 " brown " " on straw.
200 " purple " " on flesh.
400 " dull blue " " on cream.
500 " black on azure.
700 " mauve and black on yellow.

Servia.—(Vol. I p. 336).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us used copies of new 5 para and 10 para stamps which are clearly the forerunners of a new issue. The design, which is evidently inspired by the current Italian stamps of 25 centesimi to 50 centesimi, shows a head-and-shoulders portrait of King Peter to left in a military uniform, with the value and usual inscriptions in rectangular tablets at top. The new stamps are surface-printed, but are distinctly pleasing in appearance owing to the simplicity of the design and the excellent portrait. The paper is thick and surfaced, and the perforation gauges 11½, 12 horizontally and 11½ vertically but is not quite 12 × 11½; 11½, 12 would seem to be a correct description.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½, 12.

July, 1911. 5 para green.
10 " carmine.

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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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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 ADVERTISER.

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

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Society News

ISLE OF THANET PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

At an extraordinary meeting, convened at Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, Margate, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Society's Delegates to the third Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, held in Birmingham on June 7th-9th, it was unanimously decided to accept the invitation of the Congress Committee for the Isle of Thanet Society to hold the fourth Congress under its auspices at Margate in the spring of 1912. In the work of organising this ambitious undertaking the Society will have the assistance and support of the Royal Hertha and Junior Philatelic Societies of London, who will each be represented on the Executive Committee of the Fourth Congress.

The executive is to consist of six members, three of them being committeemen of the local Philatelic Society and the remainder appointed by the London societies, the members of the Isle of Thanet committee to be *ex-officio* members of the Congress Executive.

It is proposed to hold the meetings of the executive alternately in London and Thanet to meet the convenience of all members, and the work of organising will commence immediately.

A Congress Fund was opened at the meeting, the President heading the list with a donation of £3 3s., and the Hon. Sec. adding £1 s. It is estimated that between £150 and £200 will be required to carry out the work of the Congress, and donations are solicited by the Hon. Secretary from all philatelic societies and stamp collectors interested in the undertaking.

Suggestions for the Congress agenda will also be welcomed.

It is hoped that all societies will appoint their delegates and notify the Secretary of any matters they desire to bring forward as soon as possible.

It is a great compliment that the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, which is one of the youngest in the kingdom, should have been chosen to hold the first provincial Congress, the great cities of Manchester, Birmingham, and London having been the previous Congress centres, and the selection is a high tribute to the energy and resourcefulness shown by the young society. It is hoped that all stamp collectors residing in Thanet who are not already members will no longer delay in associating themselves with this progressive body, but join at once and participate in the strenuous labours which lie before it in organising the great annual philatelic reunion.

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£5 green, *mint* 100 0

Venezuela Miranda 1896.
Mint set of five sheets showing Tête Bêche, pairs & errors, each sheet contains 182 stamps 44 0

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SUMMER BARGAINS.

British Honduras, 1890, 2s. on 1d. and 3c. on 3d. *mint* 0 5
China, 1898, 1 & 2 dollar, fine used ... 1 6
Siam, 1st issue, RARE, 1 pyang, red ... 0 6
" " " I soapy yel. ... 0 6
" " " I salang. brn. ... 1 0
" S. Gibbons' No. 123 & 134 (Cat. 5/4) ... 1 6
Philippines, 1910, 20c., yel., fine used ... 0 2
" " 30c., blue ... 0 3
" " 1 peso, lilac ... 0 9
Straits Settlements, 1899, 4 on 5c., blue, (cat. 2/-) 0 8

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STAMP COLLECTIONS
Town & Barlow

JOHANNESBURG UNITED PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The new President, Mr. Houbert, presided over a large gathering of members and visitors on May 23rd. The election of three new members was confirmed. The syllabus of proceedings, June-September, as drawn up by the committee, was approved. After a very large display of new issues and philatelic "curios" by Messrs. Jacobs, Ansell, Glasser and A. J. Cohen, the last-named read a paper on the Commemorative Issues of Austria and Bosnia, full of historical and biographical detail and illustrated by mint stamps. Then followed an exhibition of the stamps of Portugal and Lourenco Marques. Messrs. Ansell and A. J. Cohen showed both; Messrs. Henderson and W. P. Cohen the colony only.

The meeting held on June 13th was full of interest. The Secretary announced that he had received, for exhibition before the Society, the fine specialised collection of the stamps of Greece formed by Captain Howell-Jones, and, owing to the importance of the collection, he had taken it upon himself to postpone its exhibition till June 27th in order that due notice might be given. Mr. A. J. Cohen showed the catalogue of the 700 sets of "facsimiles" produced by a notorious dealer of Geneva, with a few specimen sheets of his productions. He also exhibited a set of rejected designs prepared by Mr. J. Cohen for the forthcoming issue of Union stamps. Mr. Glasser showed a photograph of a rejected design for the 2½d. Union stamp. Mr. Houbert then read a long and interesting paper on "Unnecessary Issues," dealing mainly with the pre-war and war issues of O.F.S., but touching also on those of the Transvaal. After Mr. Ansell had acted as counsel for the defence the debate was postponed till July 11th. It was by this time so late that the exhibits for the evening were only cursorily examined. The stamps of O.F.S. to the British Occupation were shown by Messrs. Houbert, Henderson, Ansell, A. J. Cohen and W. P. Cohen; of Norway by Messrs. Henderson and A. J. Cohen.

New Hebrides overprinted on Fiji, 1911.

½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 5d., 6d.,
1/-, set of 7 stamps, *mint* 15 0

W. H. PECKITT,

47, Strand, London, W.C
Telephone: 3204 Gerrard. Telegrams & Cables: "Peckitt, London."

GREAT BRITAIN.

1840, 1d. black, *mint*, superb 20 0
1841, 2d. blue, *mint*, superb 15 0
1854, 1d. red, S.C. 14, die 2, *mint*, block of 4 80 0
1855, 4d. rose, large garter, *mint* 21 0
" 6d. lilac, without letters, *mint* 16 0
1858, 1d., plate 193, *mint* block of 6 3 0
1872, 6d. deep chestnut, plate 11, *mint* 17 6
" 6d. chestnut, plate 41, *mint* 14 6
" 6d. pale buff, plate 12, *mint*, 32 6
1867, 5/- pale rose, plate 2, *mint* 40 0
1873, 6d. grey, plate 12, *mint* 8 0

Specimen Copy of my Weekly Circular containing latest offers and price list post free.

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SPECIAL OFFERS.

KING'S HEADS SUPERB USED.

MALTA, 1911, 5d. green 0 6
" " 1/- black on green 1 4
" " 5/- red and green on yellow 6 6

TURKS ISLANDS, 3d., Ship 0 9

JOHN JAMES COATES,
19, Borough High Street, London Bridge, S.E.
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WALKERS Loose Leaf Album, new, cost 17/6-10/6. Vols. 1 to 4 Postage Stamp bound, buckram, clean, 5/- each, or nearest. Gell, Gunthorpe, Notts.

VATHY, Obock, Tahiti, Liberia! !
Whoever sends me 100-300 postage stamps genuine and different of his country and colonies will receive the same value in fine stamps of the above 4 countries. Parcels registered, quick replies. Journals wanted. Henri Voilette, 9, Rue Patte d'Oye, Versailles.

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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
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Small Prepaid Advertisements. Twelve words for one shilling, and one penny for every additional word; four insertions at the price of three.

THE KING'S GIFT TO THE ROYAL SOCIETY (see page 231)



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

No. 20. Vol. 8.
(Whole Number 202)

12 AUGUST, 1911.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The King's Gift.



FROM the *London Philatelist* this month we publish an account of the valuable and important gift of the original copper plates from which the Post Paid stamps of Mauritius were printed. The gift is of historic interest both in the circumstances which place the Post Pairs amongst the most important of the stamp issues of the Empire, and also historic in

circumstance of having been presented by the Illustrious Patron of the Society, His Majesty the King. The King's generosity, his continued and sustained interest in Philately call forth the warmest expressions of the dutiful and grateful appreciation on the part of the Council and the Fellows of the Society.

A Philatelic Museum as Memento of the Reign.

The Editor of the *London Philatelist*, in this connection makes some suggestions which I trust may bear fruition at no distant date, though in matters of this kind initiative can come but from the one source, and that source is the Royal Philatelic Society. I quote from the editorial article in our monthly contemporary:—

"We fervently hope to be spared to see these and the Royal Philatelic Society's many other treasures duly housed in a philatelic museum, established with a Reference Library—available (under proper conditions) for the benefit of everyone interested in Philately. The establishment of such a building during the present reign would be only a fitting acknowledgment of the

long sustained interest of His Majesty in Philately, and would hand down to posterity a memento of that most Illustrious Philatelist who is Patron of the Premier Philatelic Society and Monarch of the greatest Empire in the World."

I sincerely trust that the suggestion may not be allowed to pass without carefully considering its practical accomplishment; perhaps indeed the suggestion has been made with knowledge of some circumstances which may make it possible. It is idle to pretend that money for such an object can very readily be procured by voluntary donations sufficient for a scheme which would involve a very considerable expenditure; at the same time it has been shown on several occasions that philatelists have not been ungenerous in matters of general philatelic welfare, and I believe that they would, if permitted, give very cordial support to any substantial steps that may be the outcome of the proposal quoted from the *London Philatelist*. In conclusion, I would express the hope that the proposal is really more than a suggestion; that made in such circumstances as this historic gift from H.M. the King, steps will be taken to establish in such form a permanent philatelic monument of the reign of the august Patron of Philately, King George V.

A Shade of the U.S. 4c. of 1898.

Gibbons' *Stamp Circular* (New York) announces that the publishers have secured some four cent stamps of the United States 1898 issue in "the finest colour we have ever seen, and what is more important a totally different colour from the usual yellow brown and rosy brown shades. We would call them deep carmine marone. Anyway, we have had thousands of this stamp but never anything like this colour. They came from Minnesota from a collector up there and we had to pay a good stiff price for them too. Our reference collection showed seven shades of this stamp but nothing approaching this colour. The watermark is sideways as usual with this issue."

Varieties of the 2c. Lincoln.



In the same journal in answer to a correspondent, the following is given as a list of every variety occurring in the Lincoln Two Cent stamp :—

- On white paper.
- 2c. perforated, 3 mm. spacing.
- 2c. " 2 " "
- On blued paper.
- 2c. perforated, 3 mm. spacing.
- 2c. " 2 " "
- On white paper.
- 2c. imperforate, 3 mm. spacing.
- 2c. " 2 " "

The six varieties each in a block of four are offered for £2.00 (8s. 4d.).

Proposals for Panama Pacific Stamps.

The *Stamp and Coin Collector* makes some interesting suggestions for subjects to be depicted on stamps, the issue of which is being agitated for in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. The subjects proposed by our contemporary are :—

- 1 Cent—The Giant Geyser at Yellowstone National Park.
- 2 Cents—The Golden Gate entrance to San Francisco harbour.
- 4 Cents—The Grand Canyon of Arizona.
- 5 Cents—The locks of Gatun Dam, Panama Canal, showing large steamer en route.
- 6 Cents—The big trees of California.
- 10 Cents—The Bridal Veil Falls in Yosemite Valley.

The list perhaps overdoes the advertising of California without giving sufficient attention to the most interesting feature of the celebration, which I take it is the approaching completion of the Panama Canal.

A Canadian Collector on the New Stamps.

Mr. T. Jarvis Wren of St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, writes me in reference to the new stamps and his opinion of them is no more flattering than is the opinion of most philatelists in the home country. He says :—

"I write to tell you of my disapproval of the new stamps. I received my first supply on July 6th, and I was earnestly hoping that they would at least be well executed. Imagine my disappointment when I found them poorly designed and worse executed. I cannot consider them the slightest improvement on the King Edward stamps. Nobody could presume to call the stamps of Canada speculative, yet they are of a good design and well executed. Why could not a country like Great Britain and Ireland produce such postal labels. I consider them a disgrace to the name of the centre of the great British Empire. Perhaps Great Britain is too ashamed of her postal labels to place her great name upon them.

"Hoping these eyesores will be replaced by an artistic and decently executed set of stamps,
I am, yours truly,
" T. JARVIS WREN."

Exhibition Labels of 1910.

The Rev. L. G. Dorpat writing in *The Western Collector* on exposition and similar non-postal labels says :—"Der Stempelmarkensammler of Kapsovar, Hungary, is devoted to all kinds of stamps with the exception of regular postage stamps. Under the direction of Koelbig Ferenc it carries a department dealing expressly with exposition, charity, agitation and seal stamps, and it is interesting to read there, what stamps of these kinds were issued in Europe during 1910. Mr. K. F. enumerates 43 exposition stamps, 18 souvenir stamps, 18 charity, and 14 agitation (propaganda) stamps."

SOMALILAND SIMPLIFIED

BY J. IRELAND

SOMALILAND is now getting rather a heavy item for the general collector to tackle. He will look at the three sets of high values, heave a sigh of envy, and pass on to an easier country. However, as the Georgian issue will be shortly coming along it is better not to neglect the current issue until prices rise. Just write at the top of the page "From 1903 to 1904 Indian stamps surcharged were in use."

First Issue. 1904. King Edward.

		Unused.	s.	d.
1	½a. green	...	0	1
2	1a. black and rose	...	0	4
3	1a. rose (1909)	...	0	2
4	2a. purple	...	0	3
5	2½a. blue	...	0	4
6	3a. brown and green	...	0	5
7	4a. green and black	...	0	6
8	6a. green and violet	...	0	8
9	8a. black and blue	...	1	0
10	12a. black and buff	...	1	4

Large design.

11	1r. green	...	2	6
12	2r. purple	...	4	0
13	3r. green and black	...	6	0
14	5r. black and rose	...	9	0

The prices are taken from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons current catalogue. Those given for the rupee values are unnecessarily high as the stamps are current and the nominal value of a rupee being but 1/4, I fail to understand why such prices should be set on them.

No general collector should omit this set up to the 1 rupee as it is almost sure to become popular when the Georgian stamps appear.

As with most of the Edwardian stamps two printings were made; the first on the paper with the "single watermark," the second on the "multiple watermark" paper. This only refers to the anna values no further printings having been made of the "rupees" which are only to be found on the CC paper.

The design and colours being unaltered it is unnecessary to duplicate the set and I only mention the fact as being of passing interest.

THE "POST-PAID" MAURITIUS

Interesting and Valuable Gift by H.M. the King to the Royal Philatelic Society

THE announcement of this interesting and unique gift to the Royal Philatelic Society was made at a special meeting of the Council convened for that purpose, says the *London Philatelist* from which journal our account of the gift is quoted.

The President reported that on the occasion of the King's birthday he had sent to His Majesty a letter on behalf of the Fellows tendering their congratulations and sentiments of loyalty and affection. In reply, Lord Crawford received a letter in the following terms :—

"His Majesty hopes you will convey to the members of the Royal Philatelic Society his sincere thanks for their expression of loyalty and good wishes, which His Majesty very much appreciated."

The Honorary Secretary also reported that he was commanded by the King to present to the Society, in His Majesty's name, two original copper plates of old Mauritius stamps, to be preserved by the Society. In handing over the plates, Mr. Tilleard explained that he had taken steps to have them defaced in accordance with His Majesty's wishes.

The following resolution was unanimously passed :—
"That the dutiful and grateful thanks of the Council, Fellows, Members, and Associates of this Society be respectfully tendered to His Majesty for so graciously entrusting to the care of the Society the two original re-engraved plates of the 1d. and 2d. values of early Mauritius stamps, humbly assuring His Majesty that the gift will always be treasured not only as one of the most interesting and valuable of the Society's possessions, but more particularly as a token of the continued interest shown by His Majesty, 'the Patron,' in the Society and its affairs."

The resolution was duly communicated by the Honorary Secretary, and a reply was received from the Private Secretary to His Majesty in the following terms :—

"I have submitted to the King your letter of the 17th instant in which you report having handed over to the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society the Mauritius plates presented by His Majesty to the Society, and also a copy of the Resolution unanimously passed at the Society's meeting with regard to His Majesty's gift, which communication the King has received with much satisfaction."

The valuable and interesting plates which have thus come into the Society's possession were brought to England by Sir Cavendish Boyle, K.C.M.G., until lately the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony, and were presented by him to the King. They were found by an official in a cellar at the Government offices shortly before Sir Cavendish Boyle left Mauritius for England, and would have been destroyed but for his timely thought of bringing them home to be offered to the King. They are the plates which were seen by Major Evans when in the Colony, and from which impressions were taken to make the facsimiles which form part of the illustrations in the South African work published by the Society.

They consist of the two original copper plates of the 1d. and 2d. "Post-paid" stamps as re-engraved in October, 1859, by Mr. Sherwin with the head known as the "large fillet." The plate of the 2d. value was alone employed for printing stamps for use, the 1d. of this type never having been issued.

These two engraved copper plates, consisting respectively of twelve varieties each of the 1d. and 2d. Post paid, which are in perfect preservation, were inspected with the greatest interest by the members of the Council, and evoked the most loyal and grateful appreciation of the Fellows present at the meeting. A curious and interesting feature of these plates, on which the stamps were entirely re-drawn by Mr. Sherwin, is that the stamps were engraved on the back of two plates originally used for printing advertisements of the "Grand Hotel d' Europe," these advertisements being in the one case in English and in the other in French, and the inscriptions setting out the merits and advantages of the hotel, although slightly worn, are still quite legible.

These plates, which since their acquisition by the Society have been scored with faint though distinct vertical lines, will form part of the possessions of the Royal Society, and will, we trust, form the nucleus of the philatelic museum of the future. A few impressions on card in black will be printed off for the Society's collections.

For the benefit of those of our readers who may not be quite *au courant* with the early issues of Mauritius we may briefly describe the position occupied by these stamps.

The first issue of Mauritius of September, 1847, consisted of the celebrated "Post-office" stamps, which were of one type only and printed singly.

The second issue, like the first, were engraved on copper by Mr. J. Barnard, and issued in May, 1848. Unlike the "Post-office," however, this issue consisted of twelve separately hand-engraved varieties for each value. These stamps remained in use for about eleven years, and during that long period deteriorated to an enormous degree. In 1859 the original designs had practically disappeared from the plate, and they were re-engraved over the old lines by Mr. Sherwin. In doing this the engraver substituted a band encircling the Queen's head in lieu of the crown, which variety is generally known as the "large fillet."

The twopenny value was put into issue but was never largely used, and has always been a rarity. The re-engraved one penny was, however, never printed from, except as a proof or trial impression. The reason for this has never been definitely stated, but as the one penny lithographed with the Greek Border was issued two months after the forementioned twopenny, it is possible that the authorities were able to tide over this short space of time. As is known, the one penny was far more extensively issued in worn condition than the twopenny.

Fuller information on these interesting issues will be found in the work of the Royal Philatelic Society on Africa, Part II., embracing the original articles hereon written by Major E. B. Evans (see *Philatelic Record*, Vol. II., 1880), and in an article by Mr. M. P. Castle in the *London Philatelist* for last year, Vol. XIX. pp. 53-59.

On behalf of all the Fellows and Associates of the Royal Philatelic Society, we present our loyal and grateful thanks to our illustrious Patron, His Majesty King George V., for this unique presentation. These plates represent an issue that, for philatelic importance and historical interest, are unsurpassed in the postal records of our Empire, and His Majesty's gracious presentation will always remain a priceless heirloom of the Royal Philatelic Society.

THE STAMPS OF HAMBURG

BY GEORGES BRUNEL

Continued from page 220

PART I.—OFFICIAL ISSUES.

Chapter I.—Issue of 1859.

On the 1st January, 1859, a series of stamps was issued, of which the design was very simple: a large figure indicating the value placed over the arms of the town of Hamburg, the chief feature of which is three towers, the middle one being surmounted by a cross; at top and bottom were ribbons inscribed "HAMBURG" and "POSTMARKE"; on the left was the value in words, and on the right the word "Schilling." One schilling was equal to 1 Hamburg mark, which was worth a little more than a German mark; the schilling corresponds to practically 10 centimes of our money (exactly 9.5 centimes).†

The printing was done by typography, the sheets

The following is the list of stamps issued:—

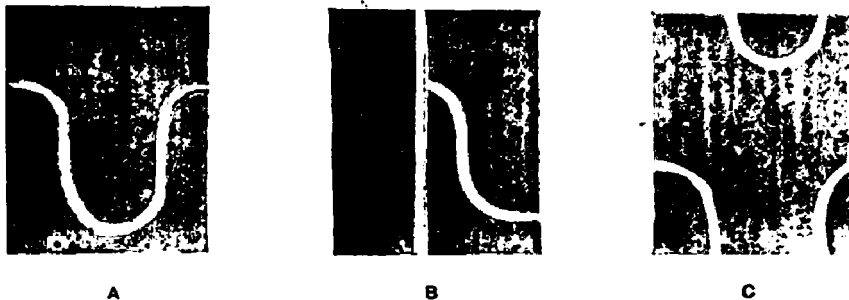
1	½	schilling, black.
2	1	" red-brown.
3	2	" vermilion.
4	3	" Prussian blue.
5	4	" yellow-green.
6	7	" orange.
7	9	" golden yellow.

There were some varieties of shade:—

5a	4	schilling, bluish green.
7a	9	" pale yellow.

All other varieties of shade are only discolourations. The 3 schilling, ultramarine, does not exist; copies met with are only imperforate stamps of the 1865 issue, of which some sheets were found after the suppression of the special Hamburg stamps.

The stamps made at Hamburg were used for pre-paying correspondence from the town of Hamburg and



WATERMARK OF THE STAMPS OF HAMBURG.

were not perforated and received a rather thick yellow-brown gum.

The sheets of paper contained a watermark consisting of a horizontal wavy line repeated twelve times in the height of the sheet and ended by a vertical line which is sometimes to be found in the stamps from the edges of the sheet (B). If the sheets had been printed correctly, all the stamps ought to have had the same watermark but the printers of that period hardly thought of that. The sheets were more or less well centred, and it follows that the watermarks may be met with placed in different ways (as A, B & C). In the right-hand corner of the sheet there was also a watermark of the arms of Hamburg: accordingly stamps may be found bearing portions of this device. Finally, stamps having practically no watermark may be met with.

The stamps were arranged in ten horizontal rows of twelve stamps, separated by a distance of 3½ mm., in which was a thin line in the colour of the stamp. The horizontal rows were only separated by a space of 1½ mm., without any dividing line. At the top of the sheet was the inscription "Hamburgische Postmarken", and at each side of the rows of stamps were consecutive numbers, indicating the value of the strips of labels.

the territory of Hamburg to Lübeck, Oldenburg, Bremen, Heligoland, the Netherlands (except Limburg and Luxemburg), England, and the United States.

Correspondence for other destinations was prepaid with the stamps of the Kingdom of Prussia for Prussia, Saxony, Russia, and Austria; with the stamps of Hanover for Hanover and Brunswick, with the stamps of Denmark for this country and Schleswig-Holstein, while lastly for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and other countries the stamps of Thurn and Taxis were employed.

On all the stamps of Hamburg there exist what are called secret marks, which can only be defects in the original die, but we must admit, this does not prevent them from being interesting characteristics by which one may recognise genuine stamps from reprints and forgeries.

All the marks which we describe are not to be seen on every copy, but at least some may be found, while on the forgeries these marks do not exist. Thanks to the drawings and enlarged illustrations of these marks which we give, we think that anyone will be easily able to devote himself to the examination of the stamps of Hamburg.‡

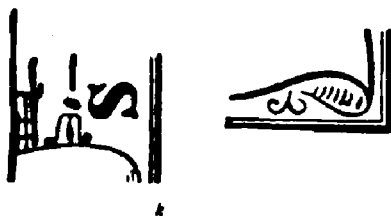
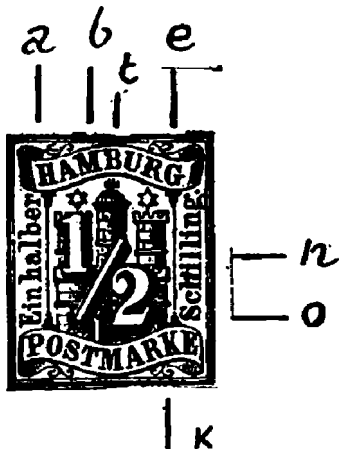
† We think that there is some mistake here; a Hamburg mark was worth 1s. 2d. in our money, not 1d. (10 centimes), and there were 16 schilling in a mark, not 1 schilling.—TRANSLATOR.

‡ We have had the designs enlarged so that the details of the design are more visible; but certain values, like the 3 schilling, come out badly in photographs.

No. 1— $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling.

(a) In the "H" of "HAMBURG" there is a small dash to the left at top; the small, horizontal line, which ends the second limb of the H at the bottom left, is broken, and only a small dot appears.

(b) The first limb of the "M" of "HAMBURG" does not touch the horizontal stroke at the bottom.



(e) At bottom and on the right of the "o" of "HAMBURG" there is a little microscopic dash (often this dash is itself broken and only two little dots appear).

(k) The arabesque ornament below "ARKE" does not touch the line of the ribbon nor the scroll, while there is no break at the left.

(n) The first "l" of "Schilling" shows the serif at top broken to the left.



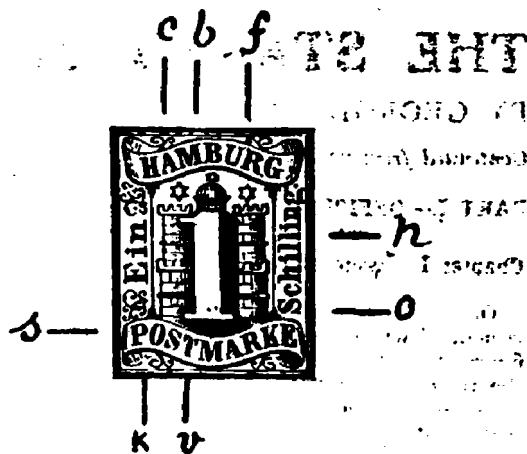
(o) Between the tower and the word "Schilling" there is a vertical line which goes down from under the "G" of "HAMBURG"; above the "S" of "Schilling" this line is broken and there is a small narrow lozenge in the break in the line.

(l) The cross placed on the middle tower is not closed at the top.

No. 2—1 Schilling.

(b) Below the upper serif of the first limb of the "M" of "HAMBURG" there is a tiny dot.

(c) Below the horizontal bar in the centre of the "A" of "HAMBURG" there is also a minute dot.



(i) Above the "UR" of "HAMBURG" there is a fine line.

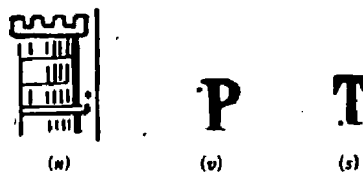
(k) Below the "o" of "POST" the ornament is broken.

(n) Above the second "l" of "Schilling," near the tower, there is a smaller dot, which is at an equal distance from the tower and the vertical line.



(o) The vertical line ends above the "S" of "Schilling" in a perfectly round dot.

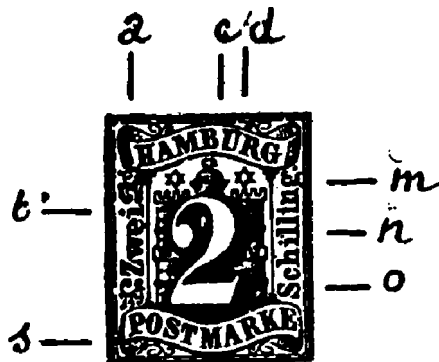
(e) The serif at the bottom of the "T" of "POST" is not formed at left; there is only a small dot visible.



(v) Between the "P" of "POST" and the first line of shading to the left, there is a dot below the upper serif.

No. 3—2 Schilling.

(a) To the left of the "H" of "HAMBURG" there is a small dot not always visible; also a small dot in the angle formed by the first line of shading and the edge of the ribbon (at top and to the left, over the "H.")



(b) The inner curl of the "B" of "HAMBURG" is broken at the top in the middle.

(c) Between the "B" and "U" of "HAMBURG", on a level with the top of the letters, there appears a minute dot, not always visible.

(d) At the top of the first limb of the "U" of "HAMBURG" there are two dashes pointing downwards, the left one more marked than that on the right.

(k) Between the upper edge of the ribbon and the left vertical line, above the "P" of "POSTMARKE", there is often a slight break in the line.

(m) Above the "ng" of "Schilling" there is a small horizontal dash.

H U n g l i

(a) (d) (m) (n) (t)

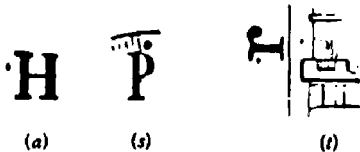
(n) Below the serif of the first "l" of "Schilling" there is a small dot.

(o) The vertical line shows a break above the "s" of "Schilling"; in the middle of this break, there is an isolated round dot.

No. 4—3 Schilling.

(a) There is a very visible dot at left, high up outside the first limb of the "H" of "HAMBURG".

(k) None of the scrolls touches the line of the edge of the lower ribbon.



(o) The vertical line ends over the "S" of "Schilling" in a large round dot.

(e) Over the "P" of "POST" there are a dot and lines of shading, of which the first only touches the letter.

(t) A dot appears below the left serif of the "r" of "Drei" (not always visible).

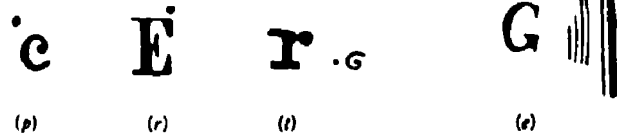
No. 5—4 Schilling.

(a) Above the "H" of "HAMBURG", in the scroll there is a long dash.

(e) Above the "G" of "HAMBURG", in the scroll, there is a well-marked dot.



(k) In the coiled-back parts of the upper ribbon, on the right, the last line of shading (counting towards the left) is indicated by a dot; on the left, the last line of shading (counting towards the right) consists of a small dot surmounted by a dash. On the lower ribbon, the lines of shading are joined to the scroll; the coils below the "s" and "r" of "POSTMARKE" touch the line of the ribbon.



(o) The vertical line is interrupted above the "S" of "Schilling" and there is a large dot.

(p) A dot appears over the "c" of "Schilling", on a level with the serif of the "S."

(r) Over the "E" of "POSTMARKE", quite to the right, there is a dot.

(t) Between the "r" of "Vier" and the ornament on the right there is a dot, quite near this ornament.

To be continued.

Stamp Collecting in New Zealand

BY WILFRID E. JOHNSON

(In "The Australian Stamp Journal") concluded from page 225

While in Auckland I was informed that I could buy the current issues of Aitutaki, Niue, Penryhn and Cook Islands at face value at the General Post Office, and therefore added to my collection whilst I had the opportunity. By the courtesy of the officials I was allowed to look at the full sheets, and thereby "plated" some of the varieties which are catalogued. In the 1d. Niue the stamps on which

the wider space between "u" and "e" occurs are the third and sixth in the third row, and the third and sixth in the eighth row, of the latter the third has no stop, and is the one catalogued as No. 21. The third stamp in the bottom row also has no stop, and possibly there are others that I did not notice. I was told that the 2½d. without stop had been corrected since the first printing. The ½d. spaced "u" and "e"

occurs, if I remember rightly, in the same position as on the 1d., but in this case no stops are absent. In Penryhn Island the 1d. without stop (S.G. No. 10) is the last stamp on the pane, whilst of the 2½d. spaced between ½ and Peni, there are ten in the sheet being the vertical middle strip. The difference in space from the normal stamp is approximately 1 mm. The ½d. is known with the stop missing after Island.

The New Zealand Postage Due stamps can also be obtained at the post office, and without the necessity of correspondence with the P.M.G., as in Sydney. The latest type (S.G. No. 162), with red centre, has only been used so far, for the ½d., 1d., and 2d., the original type (S.G. No. 161) being used for the other values, which run up to 2s.

Of the present King's Head issue I gathered that the 5d. perf. 14 × 14½ is the scarcest, and that in the used varieties the 2d. and 8d. were comparatively difficult to get, the former especially so, whilst the imminence of a new issue is causing holders to sit tight. The official stamps are now unobtainable by collectors unused, and this fact should considerably enhance the value of those already held in that condition. The Government Life Insurance Department now uses the overprinted official stamps, and I understand that the re-drawn Insurance without V.R. are somewhat scarce, particularly the 2d. brown perf. 11. The 1½d. in khaki shade is another of the recent stamps that seems very scarce.

The only "variety," if such it can be called, in the plate of the 1d. Universal is on one of the stamps in the bottom row, where a white mark runs diagonally through the "o" of "ONE", making it appear somewhat like "QNE".

The stamps of the 1882-1897 issue seem to have been very prolific in flaws, one seen in most collections being the 1d. with "Feather in Queen's Hair," a white mark which fits the description. In Christchurch I purchased the 1s. of this issue with a blotch which left the Queen without a nose, there being a circular white space stretching from the eye to the upper lip.

An innovation which must save the Post Office assistants a lot of work is the "Penny in the Slot," Stamp Vending Machine, which stands in the vestibule of the principal post office. A certain amount of pressure has to be exerted to insert the penny, and this seems to be the means of forcing the stamp outwards so that about two-thirds of its surface shows. It is attached to the coil in the machine by the vertical perforation only, and the purchaser has to pull until this breaks. At my first attempt I thought the stamp would tear in half with the tug I found it necessary to give, but a lateral movement would, no doubt, be less risky. The stamps seems identical with those sold over the counter, being on chalk-surfaced paper and perf 14 × 15.

In bringing these few remarks to a conclusion, I desire to place on record my appreciation of the never-varying kindness and hospitality extended to me by all those in New Zealand with whom I came in contact, and I trust that any Dominion visitor to Sydney will grant me the opportunity of expressing my thanks in a more practical manner.

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POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 214

Guadeloupe.

Issue of 1877.

There seems to be some uncertainty as to the date of issue of the first postage due stamps of this French Colony. Stanley Gibbons' catalogue says "1876," while in the Tapling Collection "January, 1877" is given as the date of issue. I am inclined to accept the latter date. They were authorised by a decree dated the 20th November, 1876, and so would, probably have appeared either on the 1st, or early in January, 1877. The said decree expressly limits their use to "local correspondence."

The first two to be issued were the 25 centimes and 40 centimes. They were both type-set and both with the inscriptions set differently. The 25 centimes consisted of the words "25—centimes—a—percevoir" in four lines within a type-set border; the 40 centimes showed the inscription thus: "40c.—a—percevoir" in three lines, within a type set border. Both were printed in sheets of 20 stamps in 5 rows of 4, each stamp in the sheet shewing slight variations. Later the 40 centimes was printed on blue paper, with the inscriptions set in the same way as in the 25 centimes.

Essays are shown in the Tapling Collection of both values with the value reading "25c." and "40c." respectively, the higher value differing by having a large closed numeral "4."

In October, 1884, so-called reprints were made on white paper. The setting was quite different, and the sheets contained only 8 stamps in 2 rows of 4.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Imperforate.

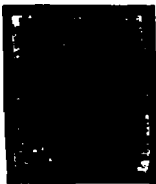
January, 1877. 25 centimes, black.
40 " " black.

Different setting.

40 centimes, black on blue.

Issue of 1879

Presumably owing to changes in the postal rates for local correspondence, two new values, 15 centimes and 30 centimes, were issued in January, 1879. Both were in the same type as the first 40 centimes, i.e., shewing the value, thus, "15c." and "30c." respec-



tively: probably the same setting was used with merely the figures of value altered. In 1884 fresh printings were made from new settings, the 15 centimes being printed on a darker blue paper and the 30 centimes on a much whiter paper.

These stamps were also printed in sheets of 20 stamps, in 5 rows of 4, all of which slightly varied.

Reference List.

Wove paper. Imperforate.

January, 1879. 15 centimes, black on blue.
30 " " black.

Issue of 1884.

Again there is a discrepancy in the dates of issue given for this series by Gibbons' Catalogue and in the Tapling Collection; the former gives it as July 17th, 1884, and the latter, October 1st, 1884. I fear that I cannot venture an opinion as to which is correct.

The limitation of the use of postage due stamps to local correspondence was removed by the following decree:—

"THE GOVERNOR OF GUADELOUPE AND DEPENDENCIES.

"In view of Article 1 of the Decree of the 20th November 1876, which forbids the use of postage due stamps on unprepaid objects of correspondence other than those originating and distributable in the postal area of the same office;

"Considering that the use of these labels has been extended in the mother country to every unprepaid or insufficiently prepaid object of correspondence whatever its origin, and that the result of this generalisation has been a considerable simplification in the accounts and control of the postal service;

"On the report of the Director of the Interior,
"The Privy Council

" DECREEES

"Article 1. The tax applicable to all unprepaid or insufficiently prepaid objects of correspondence, whatever their origin, will be henceforth shown by means of postage due stamps or gummed labels shewing the amount to be paid.

"Article 2. From a date which will be later brought to the notice of the public, everyone, to whom any unprepaid object of correspondence (letter or other object) shall be brought not stamped with postage due stamps, must refuse to pay the postage and report the matter to the Administration.

"Article 3. The Director of the Interior is entrusted with the execution of the present decree which will be published in the Official Journal and Bulletin of the Colony.

"Basse-terre, 17th June, 1884.

"L. LAUGIER.

"By the Governor.

"The Director of the Interior,

"ORSIN."

Owing to the application of the postage due stamp system to all correspondence, a series of several values became necessary, and were accordingly issued on one or other of the dates already mentioned.



The design shewed the value in the centre: at top "GUADELOUPE", at left reading upwards "Chiffre", at right also reading upwards "Taxe", and at bottom "A percevoir": the frame consisted of ornamental type.

The stamps were set up in groups of 10, each stamp in the group showing slight variations. The 5 centimes was set up in one strip of 10, the other values being in 2 rows of 5. Several groups formed a sheet as issued. I will describe the most prominent varieties.

The first stamp in the top row of the 20 centimes shews the figure "2" without a ball and with a large vertical serif to its tail.

In the 35 centimes groups, on the 2nd stamp in the second row of the early printings the name of the Colony read "UADELOUPE", the "G" having been omitted. This error was corrected later.

The most prominent variety of the 50 centimes consists of a misplacement of the type forming the bottom frame of the stamp: normally the inner frame consists of a number of pieces of type forming a border of short vertical strokes, and the outer frame consists of a zigzag line: on the 2nd stamp in the 2nd row the last pieces of type at the right hand end of the bottom border are transposed, a short piece of zigzag type appearing in the inner frame, and a piece of "vertical lines" type appearing in the outer frame.

Reference List.

Coloured wove paper. Imperforate.

October 1st, 1884. 5 centimes, black on toned.
20 " black on rose.
35 " black on drab.
Error "UADELOUPE".
50 centimes, black on green.

Issue of 1886.

On June 25th, 1885, further values were issued together with the old denominations, except the 35 centimes, printed from new settings. These stamps were type-set in groups of 15 stamps in 3 rows of 5. Again each stamp in the group differs. There are two very distinct shades of the 50 centimes paper.

Reference List.

Coloured (white for 5c.) wove paper. Imperforate.

June 25th, 1885. 5 centimes, black.
10 " black on blue.
15 " black on lilac.
20 " black on rose.
30 " black on yellow.
50 " black on green.

Subsequently, and until 1905, Guadeloupe employed the ordinary French Colonial postage due stamps.

Issue of 1903.

In June, 1903, began a regular orgy of overprinting. The postage due stamps suffered with the rest. The 60 centimes and 1 franc of the general French Colonial postage due series were overprinted "G & D—30" (sans-serif letters) in two lines enclosed in a frame. This overprint was set up in type to overprint two panes side by side of 25 stamps in 5 rows of 5 each.

There were four principal types of the overprint:—

1. The figure "3" of "30" has a straight top: this variety occurred on the 4th stamp in the 1st row and the 1st in the 5th row in the left hand pane, and on the 5th stamp in the 5th row in the right hand pane.

2. The figure "3" has a round top: this is the commonest type.

3. Same as the last but with Roman "G": this occurred on the 2nd stamp in the 4th row and the 3rd

in the 5th row in the left hand pane, and on the 1st stamp in the 1st row in the right hand pane.

4. Same as type 2, but with Roman "D": this occurred on the 1st stamp in the 2nd row, the 3rd in the 3rd row, and the 4th in the 5th row, in the left hand pane, and on the 2nd stamp in the 1st row in the right hand pane.

The types were therefore disposed thus:—

2	2	2	1	2		3	4	2	2	2
4	2	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2
2	2	4	2	2		2	2	2	2	2
2	3	2	2	2		2	2	2	2	2
1	2	3	4	2		2	2	2	2	1

The 4th stamp in the 2nd row and the 5th in the 5th row in the left hand pane shew the ornament in the left top corner turned sideways, and the 3rd stamp in the 5th row of the right hand pane shews the left bottom ornament also turned sideways.

Both these stamps are known with inverted overprint: therefore all the above types and varieties exist thus.

These provisionals are very scarce. There are said to have been 1,500 of the 30 centimes on 60 centimes, and 1,150 of the 30 centimes on 1 franc issued.

Reference List.

Buff wove paper. Imperforate.

Black overprint (four types).

June 4th, 1903. 30 centimes on 60 centimes, brown on buff.

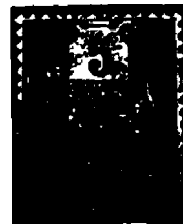
Inverted overprint.

30 centimes on 1 franc, rose on buff.

Inverted overprint.

Issue of 1905-6.

About the end of April, 1905, a permanent series of postage due stamps appeared; they were put on sale in Paris on April 11th. They shewed at the bottom of the design a view of Gustavia Bay in the island of Saint Barthélemy; this was framed by a curved ribbon inscribed "POSTES-GUADELOUPE-



CHIFFRE-TAXE"; (above this was an uncoloured tablet inscribed with the value and "A—PERCEVOIR" which was flanked on each side by large fancy letters, "R" at left, and "F" at right: below these appeared some flowers and a pineapple at left and some fish and nets at right.

These stamps were typographed at the Government Printing Works, at Paris, and were perforated 14 x 13½. A 20 centimes value was added in September, 1906.

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, Suddowrne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.
After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Austria.—(Vol. VIII. p. 226).—The two high-value postage due stamps mentioned last week have been issued. They are in the same curious design as the lower values, but are printed in violet.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

White Wove Paper. Perforated 12½.

July 16th, 1911. 5 kronen, violet.
10 " "

Bhor.—*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* illustrates a stamp which was apparently issued in 1901 for use in this state. It is roughly typographed, and shows a full-face portrait of the Chief of Bhor within a circle, surrounded by a rectangular frame, inscribed "BHOR STATE POSTAGE" at top, "HALF ANNA" at bottom and with native inscriptions at the sides. Our contemporary gives the following information regarding it:—

"The State Post Offices in Bhor exist mainly for the purpose of carrying official correspondence, on which no stamps are used. They are open, however, to use by the public, who have to stamp their letters with the State postage stamps; the only use generally made of these offices by the public is stated to be the sending of petitions to the Chief, or to State officials, but we are shown a stamped envelope duly franked by one of these stamps, and bearing a special obliteration which forms a frame to the portrait of the Chief, and which is specially designed, like that of Sicily, to avoid defacing his august features."

White Wove Paper. Imperforate.

1901. ½ anna, red.

Brazil.—(Vol. VIII. p. 198).—M. Pierre Mahé, in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, records the 2,000 reis on 1,000 reis provisional of 1899 with the overprint "1899—2,000 REIS" in carmine instead of magenta.

White Wove Paper. Perforated 11, 11½. Carmine Overprint.

1899. 2,000 reis on 1,000 reis, olive-yellow.

Costa Rica.—(Vol. VIII. p. 210).—*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* mentions another variety of the recent 5 centimos provisional, in which the word "Habilitado" reads "Habilltado."

Guatemala.—(Vol. VIII. p. 226).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* informs us that the new 25 centavos stamps depict the Central Post Office, and the new 5 pesos bear a portrait of President Manuel Estrada Cabrera Lic.D. We may as well chronicle them: presumably they are printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., of London.

White Wove Paper. Perforated 14, 15.

July, 1911. 25 centavos, dark blue and black.
5 pesos, vermilion and black.

Mozambique.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have received the current stamps (with portrait of King Carlos) overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red, except the 25 reis, which is overprinted in green.

Wove Paper. Perforated 11½ × 12. Red (green on 25 reis) overprint.

July, 1911. 2½ reis, grey and black.
5 " orange-red and black.
10 " green and black.
15 " dull green and black
20 " deep lilac and black.

25	reis,	carmine and black.
50	"	brown and black.
75	"	dull purple and black.
100	"	blue and black on blue.
115	"	orange-brown and black on pink
130	"	brown and black on straw.
200	"	purple and black on flesh.
400	"	dull blue and black on cream.
500	"	black and carmine on azure.
700	"	mauve and black on yellow.



Rio de Oro.—(Vol. VI. p. 171).—*Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* chronicles the 15 centimos on 1 peseta provisional of 1908 with the overprint inverted in green, double in green or violet, and in pairs one without overprint.

In the 1910 provisionals the following are recorded:—

15	centimos on 3 pesetas, deep lilac (black overprint), imperforate.
10	centimos on 10 pesetas, red (violet overprint), inverted overprint.
10	centimos on 5 pesetas, dull blue (black or red overprint), double overprint.
10	centimos on 10 pesetas, red (black or green overprint), double overprint.
10	centimos on 10 pesetas, red (violet overprint), pair, one without overprint.

Also the 10 centimos overprint struck in green or red on the margins of the sheets of the 5 pesetas dull blue, 10 pesetas red, and 10 pesetas blue-green. These have been used as postage-stamps similarly to some of the 1897 provisionals issued in the French Post Office at Zanzibar.

Roumania.—(Vol. VIII. p. 198).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* is our authority for recording the new postage due stamps perforated 11½ × 13½ as well as 11½: the 2 lei alone has not yet been noted with the compound perforation. The paper is not unwatermarked but contains a monogram of the letters PR (Posta Romana). We accordingly chronicle:—

POSTAGE-DUE STAMPS.

Wove Paper. Watermarked PR in monogram. Perforated 11½ × 13½.

May 7th, 1911.	2 bani,	dark green on light green.
	5	" " "
	10	" " "
	15	" " "
	20	" " "
	30	" " "
	50	" " "
	60	" " "

Travancore.—(Vol. VI. p. 235).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a new value, 3 chuckrams, in the current design.

White Wove Paper. Watermarked Conch Shell. Perforated 12.

June, 1911. 3 chuckrams, violet.

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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Correspondence

The New Stamps.

To the Editor *The Postage Stamp*.

DEAR SIR,—I see that you invite readers of *The Postage Stamp* to state their views of the new stamps, so I append a few remarks here.

On first seeing the new stamps on June 22nd last when I bought them at Clapham I was greatly disappointed in their appearance. I had expected a great improvement on the old ones. The first thing that strikes me is their exceedingly foreign appearance. The head figure is too separate from the rest of the design. I certainly think that the figure of the lion on the penny stamp and the dolphin on the halfpenny together with the laurel wreath and scroll work on the stamps respectively are an improvement, but as I said before the figure head of George V. spoils the stamp.

Again, the value of the stamps being stated in numerals besides words is an improvement which was expected, as it falls in with the rules of the Postal Union. I certainly do not think that they are worthy of an Empire like our own. They do not come anywhere up to the French stamps which are certainly very artistic.

I think it would be a good thing if philatelists got together a petition and so make their weight felt that the stamps would have to be improved. I should be glad to do anything to help in this way that I could as I am very desirous that our stamps should be the most artistic in the world.

Yours, etc.,
ARTHUR B. LLEWELLYN.

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-diplome 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.

F.C.M. (New Malden). Without ocular demonstration, we are not inclined to accept your specialist friend's assurance that there is a "no whip" variety on the Twopence plate of the Sydney Views; we know of "CREVIT" omitted (No. 13), and of the "no pick and shovel" variety (No. 10).

The only "missing whip" is from Nos. 18 and 19 of the Three Pence, Sydney View.

G.F.H. (Lymington). 1. It is not wise in a moderate sized general collection to attempt to collect an used and an unused specimen of each variety; you had better take one or the other, if used and unused copies come take which you consider to be in the better condition; of course if you can afford to run two collections, one of used and the other of unused, it would provide plenty of interest and a good study in the comparative difficulty of getting good used copies and good unused ones. In the belief that you are writing as a young collector, however, you had better take each stamp either used or unused (not both), it will give you a wider field and a broader acquaintanceship with the world's stamps.

2. "Is it any use to attempt to form a general collection," you ask, "it appears to be absolutely hopeless..." If everyone thought so there would be no such thing as philately or stamp collecting. But what do you mean by forming a general collection? If you mean "can I get a specimen of every postage stamp ever issued in any part of the world" of course it is out of the question that you or Mr. Cresser could do that. That, however, is not the purpose of collecting stamps or indeed of any other collecting hobby. We may want the moon but we don't and won't get it all to ourselves! If you want to try and make a (comparatively) complete collection of anything you must limit your requirements to possibilities. So much depends on what you would consider "complete." Complete collections of representative varieties of many countries may be got together without serious difficulty, but to be complete from the point of view of the advanced specialist in any country is a more difficult task.

3. The set of British plate numbers used, is of little value except for plate 225 (worth 10/- to 12/-).

4. China is an excellent country in which to specialise and you could get together a very nice collection of the stamps within your means; by dint of reading and study you would also have the opportunity of knowing the scarce printings and pick them up at moderate prices; the present catalogue prices of China are in many cases considered low and with

future developments should prove a good investment for collectors buying at current rates.

P.S. We don't think much of your friend's purchase of an entire sheet of the Sevenpence, Great Britain, as an investment, nor even as a speculation. You can buy at any post office as many sheets as would stock the stamp market for a century. Fine lightly postmarked copies will yield more profit than mint specimens.

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.

"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, 106, Strand, London, W.C.
Lewis May & Co., 15, King William
Street, Strand, W.C.
W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C.
James Rhoads, 45, Lombard Street, E.C.

EXAMINATION OF STAMPS.

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

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

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

COLLECTORS' WANTS & EXCHANGES

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

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN.

1840, 1d. black, *mint*, superb ... 20 0
 1841, 2d. blue, *mint*, superb ... 15 0
 1854, 1d. red, S.C. 14, die 2, *mint*, block of 4 ... 80 0
 1855, 4d. rose, large garter, *mint* ... 21 0
 " 6d. lilac, without letters, *mint* ... 16 0
 1858, 1d., plate 193, *mint* block of 6 ... 3 0
 1872, 6d. deep chestnut, plate 11, *mint* ... 17 6
 " 6d. chestnut, plate 11, *mint* ... 14 6
 " 6d. pale buff, plate 12, *mint*, ... 32 6
 1867, 5/- pale rose, plate 2, *mint* ... 40 0
 1873, 6d. grey, plate 12, *mint* ... 8 0
 Specimen Copy of my Weekly Circular containing latest offers and price list post free.

OSWALD MARSH,
 Dept. 16, NORWOOD,
 Established 1904. LONDON, S.E.
 Telephone: Telegrams:
 Sydenham, 883. Osmarnor, London.

WM. HADLOW
 GROVE PARK, LEE, KENT.
SPECIAL OFFERS.

Transvaal 1892. s. d.
 £5 green, *mint* ... 100 0
Venezuela Miranda 1896.
 Mint set of five sheets showing
 Tête Bêche, pairs & errors.
 each sheet contains 132
 STAMPS ... 44 0

ONLY ADDRESS AS ABOVE.
 Bankers: London, County & Westminster Bank
 TELEPHONE: 91, LEE GREEN.

SUMMER BARGAINS.

British Honduras, 1890, 2c. on 1d.
 and 3c. on 3d. *mint* ... 0 5
 China, 1898, 1 & 2 dollar, fine used ... 1 6
 Slam, 1st issue, RARE, 1 pynung, red 0 6
 " " " 1 songpy yel. 0 6
 " " " 1 salang. brn. 1 0
 " S. Gibbons' No. 123 & 134 (cat. 5/4) 1 6
 Philippines, 1910, 20c., yel., fine used 0 2
 " " " 30c., blue " 0 3
 " " " 1 peso, lilac " 0 9
 Straits Settlements, 1899, 4 on 5c.,
 blue, (cat. 2/-) ... 0 8
 All unused stamps above can be done in
 blocks or pairs at same price per stamp
 See my Approval Selections, the best specimens
 at the lowest price.

W. BERRY, 21, Rycroft Street, Parsons
 Green, London, S.W.
 DEALERS! Write for Wholesale quotations, It
 will pay you.

**New Hebrides
 overprinted on
 Fiji, 1911.**
 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 2 1/2d., 5d., 6d.,
 1/-, set of 7 stamps, *mint* 18 0

W. H. PECKITT,
 47, Strand, London, W.C.
 Telephone: Telegrams & Cables:
 3204 Gerrard. Peckitt, London.

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.

63,000 Calculations.

PITMAN'S EDITION OF MASTER'S NEW READY RECKONER.

In crown 8vo., cloth, 358 pp., 1s.

Pitman's Edition of Master's New Ready Reckoner contains upwards of 63,000 calculations which are in constant requisition in warehouses, offices, shops, and other places of business. The book shows at a glance the value of any number of articles at 342 prices, from one-thirty-seventh of a penny to a pound also fractional parts, ounces and nails, quarters and pounds.

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

	s.	d.
Yearly ...	6	8
Half-Yearly ...	3	8
Quarterly ...	1	8

TO SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD.,
 1 Amen Corner, London.

I enclose herewith postal order for
 being.....months' subscription (post free)
 to THE POSTAGE STAMP. Please send a copy
 weekly beginning with the issue dated.....
 to:—

WANTED.

**: Stamps of the :
 United States of
 America.**

Especially all dollar values.

Good price promptly paid by

J. T. ALLEN BOLTON,
 10, Dunbeved Road, South, Thornton Heath.

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

DAVID E. ELLIS,
 34, NORTHCROFT RD.,
 WEST EALING, LONDON, W.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

The following Labuan stamps are guaranteed to be postally used, with dated postmarks.

Labuan, 1896, Jubilee, 1c., 2c., 3c., 5c., 6c. or 8c., each ...	1 0
Complete set of 6 ...	5 6
Johore, 1896, Coronation, 1c. to 6c., set of 6, unused ...	2 0

Postage extra under 10/-.

Latest 40 page Price List, Post free.
 Selections sent on approval on receipt of
 references.

FOR SALE!

Breaking several very fine collections of British Colonials, African, West Indies and N. American (early issues of all Colonies in finest condition), the prices of which will enable you to fill many blank spaces, also proving to you how extremely moderate my charges are. Selections and Price List sent with pleasure.

**B. LEVATINO, Mayfield Avenue,
 Chislewick, London, W.**

SPECIAL SUMMER OFFER. 500 different British Colonials, (no squares, fiscals, etc.), 15/1, Bargain. William Lewthwaite, Printer, Egremont, Cumberland.

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.

Revised Scale for Advertisements in The Postage Stamp.

	1 Insertion.		6 Insertions. per insertion.		13 Insertions. per insertion.		25 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	8 0	1	7 6
Eighth Pages ...	12	0	1	0	10	0	9	0
Columns ...	1	12 0	1	10 0	1	7 6	1	5 0
Half Columns ...	17	0	16	0	14	0	12	6
Quarter Columns ...	4	0	3	6	7	6	6	6
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.



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

No. 21. Vol. 8.
[Whole Number 203]

19 AUGUST, 1911.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

A Stamp Famine.



THE *Evening News* understands that owing to the difficulty in connection with the manufacture of the new stamps, the country has been near to what is officially known as a stamp famine.

As a rule there is always in stock a 14 months' supply to cover strikes and other exigencies connected with the manufacture, but at one time recently

the supply was only sufficient to cover a few weeks.

Visions of Provisionals.

A stamp famine in Great Britain would be something new and one can imagine the excitement of some of our specialists if provisionals had to be created at various post offices throughout the country. Some literary postmasters might adopt the Dickens stamp, and patriotic ones might adopt those highly coloured labels purporting to come from the "Union of Philanthropic Philately, London," whatever that may be.

The King Edward ½d. in the New Colour.

But seriously there does appear to have been some occasion for alarm, and the printers have evidently put the old King Edward ½d. and 1d. plates to press again; the halfpenny stamp has lately been seen in approximately the same colour as the King George ½d. stamp, a colour which cannot by any possibility be confused with that in which the King Edward ½d. finished its career.

The History of the King Edward Stamps.

By the way the complete history of the King Edward VII. stamps of Great Britain has just been

published by Mr. W. H. Peckitt, of 47, Strand, W.C., at sixpence, post free 7½d. That is to say complete with the exception of the ½d. in the new green colour noted in my previous paragraph. The book makes a surprisingly big record of a comparatively few stamps, filling a volume of 88pp. with over forty illustrations.

"Unadhesive Adhesives."

The complaints of the artistry of our new stamps have now practically disappeared from the columns of the daily press. But the lack of gum or of suitable gum on the backs of the stamps is still calling for considerable attention. A reader of the *Daily Mail* sent the editor an envelope bearing halfpenny stamps pinned on to it, instead of gummed, and suggested that it would be an effective plan for other readers to do the same. While one cannot commend a plan which would wilfully cause damage to post office servants and to the appliances they use it is highly probably that the plan would awaken the authorities to the reality of the gum nuisance. In some post offices sympathetic minor officials have provided gum bottles now instead of the old damping pads, and they are needed.

A Gumless Stamp in Court.

Perhaps the case in the City of London Court the other day will come to the attention of the powers that be. Says the *Daily Express*, "The lack of gum on the new penny stamps was stated at the City of London Court yesterday to have caused a case to be heard in the absence of the defendant. He sent notice to defend by post, but the stamp fell off in the post, and the court refused the letter."

Exit President Simon, of Hayti.

At the moment of writing General Leconte is President of the turbulent republic of Hayti and so my chance remark of a fortnight ago that it was time for General Antoine Simon to get his *congé* was evidently just what the Haytians were thinking.

The latter half of July seems to have provided a good deal of the sport the blacks are fond of, and after a number of encounters between rebels and the government forces they have changed places and the rebels now hold the reins of government. General Simon whose portrait has figured on the stamps of Hayti since 1910, was elected President on December 17th, 1908, and fled to Jamaica on August 3rd, 1911, his chamberlain being killed and his daughter wounded in the Presidential flight. The President of Hayti is elected for seven years, but is usually put to flight or otherwise removed before half that term is expired. His salary is nominally 4,000ls., but it is or was mostly paid in postage stamps. Hayti has thirty-one post offices.

The Coming Aeroplane Post.

The proposals which have been so discussed to have an experimental aerial post in connection with the London Stamp Exhibition next year have already been anticipated by Allahabad, as reported in *The Postage Stamp*.

Now it appears that aeroplane post is to be set up for a limited period between Hendon and Windsor. The plan is apparently somewhat similar to that at Allahabad, the profits on the charge of 6d. and 1s. for postcards and envelopes respectively being intended for distribution among charities. Fortunately we may rely on the British Post Office not issuing special postage stamps for the occasion; it will be

quite sufficient for the purposes of souvenir hunting to have envelopes bearing the special postmark that will be provided. H.M. King George is said to be taking an interest in the scheme and has provided a landing place at Windsor. Details of the scheme are published elsewhere in these columns.

Mr. Henniker Heaton's Hope.

In recognition of the great part played by Mr. T. Henniker Heaton in the completion of penny postage between the Mother Country and Australia the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House the other day, presented Mr. Heaton with an illuminated address on behalf of the Australian banks in London.

Mr. Heaton, in the course of his reply, said that he held in his hand, among others, the first penny letter from Australia to this country, and the first to Australia, a letter from Australia which he received with a 6d. stamp when he first entered Parliament, and one from Mark Twain with an I O U for some dollars that the humorist owed him for the money he had saved since penny postage was established. (Laughter.) He also quoted from a letter written in former days by a man who offered to take letters from England to India once a year at a rate of 5s. Now, in classic words, it was "A penny all the way from the Bank to Mandalay." Concluding, he expressed a hope that they would presently have a penny a word telegrams, twelve words for a shilling, all over the world.

LETTERS BY AEROPLANE

Post Office Experiment

AN experiment in the utilisation of aeroplanes in the postal service of the country is likely to be undertaken in the very near future by the General Post Office. The proposal is to establish a regular aerial service for a limited period between London and Windsor.

At the General Post Office, yesterday, a Press representative was informed that officially nothing could be said about the scheme. Many details had still to be settled. Negotiations were now proceeding with a well-known aviator for the supply of suitable machines. On the result of these negotiations depended whether the experiment was carried out or not.

The scheme owes its inception it is learned, to the enterprise of a few gentlemen in London interested in aviation. They had a threefold object in view—to further the science of aviation in this country; to demonstrate the utility of the aeroplane; and to benefit certain charities. The last-named object was to be achieved by issuing special postcards and envelopes for the aerial service at 6d. and 1s. each respectively. All takings in excess of working expenses would then be divided among the selected institutions.

To carry this scheme into effect the authority of the Postmaster-General had to be obtained. Mr. Herbert Samuel was approached, and he not only gave his consent, but readily agreed to co-operate. Certain details were then determined upon. The aerodromes at Hendon and Windsor Park were selected as the points to be connected by the service.

How far the scheme has progressed may be gauged from the fact that arrangements have been made with a large West End stores, and other firms, for the fixing in their establishments of special "aerial" letter boxes, in which letters intended for the aerial service must be posted. Daily clearances will be made by postmen, and the collections will be despatched to the central clearing house. Here the letters will be placed in sealed bags, and conveyed by motor van to Hendon. At the aerodrome they will pass from the direct control of the postal officials into the hands of the aeroplane staff. The bags will be securely fixed to the machines, and the aviators will then start on the journey to Windsor, covering the distance of twenty-one miles in, it is estimated, half an hour.

Of course the number of machines engaged in the service will depend upon the bulk of the deliveries. At Windsor the aeroplane staff will be responsible for the conveyance by road of all the letters to the town post office. They will then be dealt with in the usual way, those intended for local residents being delivered by postmen on their next round, and those destined for any other part of the country, or the world, being dealt with in the usual way, as if they had been posted originally in Windsor.

There will be no special stamp issued for the service, but each stamp will be obliterated in a way that will clearly indicate that it has passed through the "aerial" post.—*The Daily Telegraph*, August 4th, 1911.

JAMAICA'S STAMP DESIGNS

Criticisms by Mr. Astley Clerk in the "Gleaner"

MR. Astley Clerk, writing in the *Jamaica Gleaner* of Saturday, July 15th, says:—

"Jamaica is badly in need of good stamp designs. Queen's heads, and Arms, are good enough in their way, but we can and do often have too much of a good thing; certainly, as far as the designs just mentioned are concerned, we have been surfeited with them, reigning as they have been since Adam started collecting in his boyhood's days. Jamaica holds an enviable name in the annals of Philately, as (a) anti-philatelist and (2) the issuers of the plainest looking stamps. A good name is a good possession, let us keep it always. It was Governor Darling who gave us the pineapple, and fiscal arms series, which, with the exception of the watermark have been duplicated unto the present day. If Governor Hemming had not been overruled by Postmaster-General Pearce we would have had not only a change but a pleasing change, for this Governor was himself a stamp collector; as it is it was he who gave us the Llandoveries and it was also during his Governorship that we got a distinctively Arms issue. The regime of Sir Sydney Olivier will ever be noted for the only Edwardian stamp (the 2d.) which we possess. This last is certainly the best looking of all our designs, yet, unfortunately, as you look at it you will see that neither Sir Sydney nor his advisers worried their heads over the design—it is what the schoolboy would call a "scob" with a bit of an alteration. I suppose it did save a world of trouble to write to the Crown Agents to send out a King Edward 2d. stamp "design left to you" and they, on the other hand must have been overjoyed to get another easy Jamaica job and promptly wrote our esteemed printers, Messrs. De La Rue & Co., who, by the way, have been turning out some vile Jamaica work of late, that that cheese-paring Colony Jamaica wants a 2nd Edward stamp, "do your best to save expenses," and De La Rue argues "it is no use giving that monument of Retrenchment, in all save official salaries, a new design of their own as they will use out more red-tape over the matter than the design itself will

cost, so we guess we will alter our work as is represented in our English 7d. (1910), and the Transvaal, 1902, and other issues". And the thing was done. In none of our few designs is there an apology for originality, rather do they declare on the face of them a littleness of ideas. And now it is time that we had something new, something out of the common, something that will draw the attention of the tourist and agriculturist and other "ists" to our island. One of the prettiest stamp designs to be found in the world is the Falkland Islands 3/- of 1904, why can't we have something as good? But how are we to get it? According to the law of 1860 it is the Governor and his Privy Council who should design our stamps—but if it is they who have been giving us Queen's heads, and Arms, for the last fifty-one years then it is time that they retired from the stamp-designing business and give place to somebody else who knows. If they need help why do they not keep copies of Gibbons, and Scott's stamp catalogues in the Stamp Commissioners, and the Colonial Secretary's office, they will get plenty of food there for ideas. Or better yet, why not leave man alone and try what ideas woman can give us? Why not ask Lady Olivier, for instance, to design a stamp or a series of stamps for us, she can never do anything worse than the existing designs and I am certain sure she will do far better? And there is precedent for her doing it, too, for it was Lady Carter, wife of Sir Gilbert Thos. Carter, Governor of Barbados, who designed the very pleasing "Olive Blossom" stamp of that Colony's 1906 issue.

Why will our Government not advertise as they did in New South Wales, and as is done in other countries, and offer prizes for the best designs submitted? Ah! but this—this would touch on the Retrenchment schemes—so I really should not have thought of such useless expenditure. Can or will not the Government do something to give us self-respecting designs? I believe that the Arms series is to be continued with a change of colour! The fates protect us.

The British Post Office at Constantinople

Extraordinary Story of a Parcel sent to Abdul Hamid

AGRUESOME story is telegraphed from the *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Vienna, concerning the British Post Office in Constantinople, when the British "Levanta" are used. The account dated Saturday (29th ult.) reads as follows:—

"The story of a grim discovery in the British post office in Constantinople is related by the Austrian newspapers.

"Among a heap of undelivered parcels was found a wooden packing case consigned to the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid. Inside the case was a leaden casket. The casket was opened and in it lay a shrivelled, withered human head.

"The Viennese journals state that a laconic note was also enclosed in the case stating that the head was that of the murdered Midhat Pasha, the first Turkish Premier, forwarded according to instructions to convince the Sultan of his death. The latter

statement is improbable, since the execution of Turkey's great Liberal Grand Vizier took place at Taif, in Arabia, in 1884, and its details are well known. The murder in their remote place of exile of Midhat and two of his friends was carried out with cruel barbarity. Their deaths were officially attributed to fever. The story of the assassination is told in the "Life of Midhat Pasha," written by his son, who receives a pension from the Young Turkish Government and lives in Constantinople.

"The head found in the British post office is said to have been posted in Tripoli in April, 1909. This makes it probable that it belonged to someone assassinated in the weeks of fierce plotting carried on by the Sultan before the outbreak of the counter revolution in that month. Under another theory it may have been a head sent to the Sultan by a Young Turk as that of Midhat, with the intention of inspiring him with terror and remorse."

THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE

A Society which Every Stamp Collector Ought to Join

Objects of the League.

THE Postage Stamp League was started with two main objects. One was 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 existed, 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.

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

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.

How to Join the League.

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

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

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

Application Forms.

In order that the members may all be enabled to take a personal interest in the further growth of the League, we have prepared some neat little booklets of application forms for membership.

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

Exchange Clubs will be admitted as Societies without charge, but in the case of Exchange Clubs not attached to Societies it is required that each such Club admitted shall be vouched for by two or more members of the League.

Members' Advantages.

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

Members will be entitled to advertise their wants and offers without cost, but it is necessary to send three advertisement slips for each 12 words. This is necessary to keep the space occupied by these advertisements within reasonable limits. Such advertisements may not include offers of goods for sale, but may include stamps, accessories and *etceteras* wanted to buy, or exchange, or offered for exchange. Unused Penny stamps will be accepted in lieu of advertisement slips. Extra words 1d. (or one slip) for each additional four words.

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

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

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

THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE.

Application Form for Membership.

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

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

ADDRESS

DATE.....

(Please write clearly and give full address).

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

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

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

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 237

Gadeloupe (continued).

Reference List.

White (yellow for 20c.) wove paper.
Perforated 14 × 13½.

April, 1905.	5 centimes,	deep blue.
	10 "	brown.
	15 "	green.
September, 1906.	20 "	brown on yellow.
April, 1905.	30 "	rose.
	50 "	black.
	60 "	orange-brown.
	1 franc,	bright lilac.

Martinique.

Issue of 1887.

It has been previously explained that in consequence of the various rates of exchange obtaining in different parts of the world, recommendations were made that each French Colony should overprint the general French colonial stamps supplied to them with the name of the colony. This was done in Martinique to the whole series of postage due stamps. The overprint consisted of the name "MARTINIQUE" and was applied diagonally in red. It may be found reading from the top left to the bottom right corner, or from the bottom left to the top right corner. Also the overprint in each position may be met with inverted.

The 1 centime, 2 centimes, 3 centimes, and 4 centimes are known with double overprint, and the 1 centime, 2 centimes, and 4 centimes in pairs one without overprint.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Imperforate. Red overprint.

1 centime,	black.
	Double overprint.
	Pair, one without overprint.
2 centimes,	black.
	Double overprint.
	Pair, one without overprint.
3 centimes,	black.
	Double overprint.
4 centimes,	black.
	Double overprint.
	Pair, one without overprint.
5 centimes,	black.
10 "	" "
15 "	" "
20 "	" "
30 "	" "
40 "	" "
60 "	" "
	1 franc, red-brown.
	2 francs. "
	5 " "

Grenada.

Issue of 1892.

On April 18th, 1892, this Colony introduced the use of postage due stamps, evidently inspired by the example of the other West Indian Colony of Trinidad.



The design, which was very similar to that of Trinidad, showed the value in bold figures in colour on a white circular ground; above on a straight solid tablet "GRENADA", and below on a similar tablet "SURCHARGE POSTAGE".

These stamps were typographed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London, in sheets of 240 stamps, in 4 panes of 60, in 10 rows of 6, on paper watermarked Crown and CA single: they were perforated 14 by the usual De La Rue comb-machine.

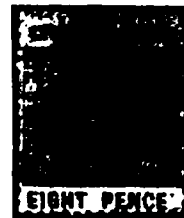
Reference List.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown and CA single.
Perforated 14.

April 18th, 1892.	1d. blue-black.
	2d. "
	3d. "

Issue of 1892 (Provisionals).

The first supplies of postage due stamps having been very quickly used up, recourse was had to overprinted provisionals.



In August, 1892, the then current 8d. postage stamp was overprinted in black "1d." (or "2d.")—SURCHARGE—POSTAGE" in three lines, the last two being in Roman capitals 1½ mm. in height.

Further provisionals became necessary in October, and the 6d. was treated in the same manner.

The stamps that were overprinted were the 6d. and 8d. of the 1883 issue with the Queen's portrait to left and inscribed above "GRENADA POSTAGE" and below with the value in words. These stamps were printed in sheets of 240 in 4 panes of 60 stamps, in 10 rows of 6, by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., every alternate row of stamps was inverted, thus forming a series of vertical *lete-beche* pairs.

The 1d. on 6d. is known with double overprint.

To be continued.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS

Critics not finished yet

In Parliament.



MR. E. CECIL (Aston Manor, Opp.) asked the Postmaster-General whether he had yet been able to take steps to improve his Majesty's portrait on the new postage stamps and their general appearance and design; and whether he would consider further the advantages of the process of line-engraving, by which very suc-

cessful portraits had been produced on the Coronation issue of stamps of Newfoundland.

Mr. Herbert Samuel (Yorkshire, N.R., Cleveland)—Steps have been taken which will, I think, effect considerable improvement in the appearance of the new postage stamps. The process of line-engraving, to which the hon. member refers, is not only five or six times as costly as the present method of printing, but lends itself to fraudulent use of cancelled stamps. The line engraving process would not, therefore, be suitable for the stamps of the lower denominations, of which immense numbers are used, and which, unlike the Newfoundland stamps referred to in the question, are available for Inland Revenue purposes as well as for postage. I have already decided, however, that the line-engraving process shall be adopted for the new stamps of the denominations 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1, which will be available for postage only.

Mr. Lee asked if members would have the opportunity of seeing specimens of the improved stamps before the work was proceeded with.

Mr. Lawson (Tower Hamlets, Mile End, Opp.) asked when it was intended to issue the new design.

Mr. Herbert Samuel said he would put specimens of the improved stamp in the tea room, and he would take the opportunity of placing there copies of the proofs originally passed before the stamps were issued, in order that members might compare, or contrast, them with the stamps ultimately issued to the public. As to the date for issuing the new stamps, that would be as soon as the Mint could produce the dies and plates. Several of the denominations would be issued within the next few weeks.

Mr. Ashley (Lancashire, N., Blackpool, Opp.) asked if the existing stamps would be withdrawn.

Mr. Herbert Samuel.—No.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks (Middlesex, Brentford, Opp.) asked if the new stamps would be the result of a new mode of execution or of a new design.

Mr. Herbert Samuel advised the hon. member to wait until he could see the specimens.—(From the *Times* report, 3rd August, 1911).

Defective Postage Stamps in Court.

In the City of London Court on Tuesday, a defendant named Baddam asked to have a case reinstated, judgment having been given in his absence. He said that he sent to the court a notice to defend, and he put on it one of the new penny stamps. It

must have been defective, as it came off in the post. That was apparent from the envelope which he produced. The Court had refused the letter, as they would not pay the 2d. fine.

A new trial was ordered.

Mr. E. Abinger, counsel in another case, said that some wrappers which were the subject of dispute were like the new penny stamps—without sufficient gum.

The £40,000 saved?

To the Editor of the *Daily Mail*, 1st August, 1911.

Sir,—We read in the public Press that £40,000 a year is saved by the new issue of postage stamps. These are also a means of revenue, for the mucilage used, wherein lies much of the saving, is of so vile a quantity that unless care be exercised in affixing, the stamps drop off. They stand not on the order of their going, and leave twopence to pay on demand.

MAY C. BINNS.

Duffield House, Duffield, Derby.

An M.P. on the real saving.

To the Editor of the *Daily Mail*, 2nd August, 1911.

Sir,—Your correspondent, Mrs. Binns, is mistaken in supposing that £40,000 a year is saved by the new issue of postage stamps. The alleged £40,000 saving is not a true representation of fact. It represents the difference between the old contract price and the new. It does not represent the difference in price between the new tender of the former contractors and that of the present contractors.

We are not allowed to know what this difference was. It is stated by Sir John Purcell, late Controller of Stamps, to be about £10,000. Members of the Government have quoted the misleading sum of £40,000 (recently expanded to £45,000), but they show extraordinary diffidence about giving the real figure of the saving. This has been repeatedly asked for, but in vain. It would be soothing to know that there has been some cash saving, if only a little one, to set against the humiliation of sending into every corner of the King's Dominions and foreign countries a stamp which is an atrocious libel on his Majesty's personal appearance and a disgrace to the workmanship of the country from which it emanates, while lacking in the clearness of design and execution which are necessary to the protection of the revenue. The last is an important consideration, as anyone who reads the 1888 Blue-book will realise.

GEORGE A. TOUCHE.

House of Commons.

The Bare Neck.

To the Editor of *The Postage Stamp*.

DEAR SIR,—As none of your correspondents appear yet to have definitely referred to what is perhaps the greatest blemish in the new stamps, I append these few remarks for your perusal. This blemish is the more grave because it is solely the result of a departure by the Mint from the generally accepted rules govern-

ing medallion portraits in profile. You will find that in all such portraits where the unclothed neck is adopted, the rule—both from long and ancient usage and from ordinary observations for symmetry—requires that at least a portion of the bust shall terminate the neck.

For one instance of the early classic precedents, I would refer you to the coins of ancient Greece or Rome.



For a modern example, I would quote the superb profile portrait of the first Postage Stamps of Greece.

For a few further examples, shewing the almost universal acceptance and practice of this rule, I would refer you to the 1st Issue Postage Stamps—between, say 1850 and 1860—of the following countries taken haphazard, in all of which the design is a profile portrait with bare neck; and in order to be more comparable with our own stamp under discussion, I have selected those only of *bearded men*.

Last, but not least, is the most recent of all examples, our own late King's head on coins and stamps.

COUNTRIES.—Sardinia, Prussia, Holland, Sicily (King 'Bomba'), Chili, Luxemburg, Mexico, Italy, Montenegro, United States, Portugal, Brazil, etc., etc.

Though some of these early portrait profiles are most crude in design and drawing, yet a portion of the bust *always* terminates the neck.

Why has the Mint now departed, in our new coins and stamps, from so long established a rule; and from so pleasing an effect?

There are of course exceptions, as usual, so a few countries will be found to have not adhered to the rule, and with what result? I instance the stamps of Roumania, of which I attach a specimen: and



which I have always called the "beheaded man of Roumania." The close cropped neck of our own new stamp is even worse than this Roumanian design, and could hardly, I think, be improved upon to represent a decapitated head.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,

FRANK WRIGHT, A.M.I.C.E.

7, St. Charles Square, W.

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THE STAMPS OF HAMBURG

BY GEORGES BRUNEL

Continued from page 284

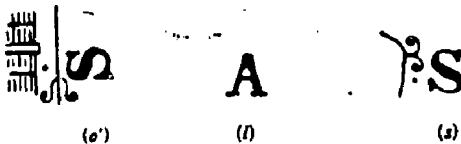
No. 6—7 Schilling (orange).

(k) The two ornaments which end the scrolls, below the lower ribbon, do not touch either the ribbon or the frame-line. The coil at left is more apparent and larger than that at right and seems slightly flattened.



(l) The lower serif of the "A" of "POSTMARKE" (left limb) is broken within the letter, that is to say to the right, and forms a dot only.

(o) The vertical line ends in a round dot over the "S" of "Schilling."

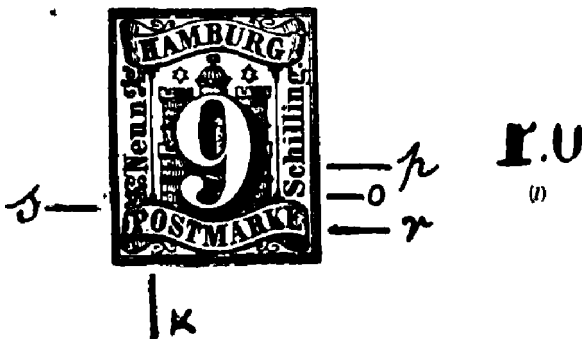


(o') Above the "S" of "Schilling" a round dot appears, between the tower and the vertical line.

(a) There is a dot to the left of the "S" of "Sieben", under the ornament.

No. 7—9 Schilling.

(k) The left ornament, under the ribbon, does not touch any line, while that on the right is against the lower line of the ribbon and joined to it.



(l) Between the "P" and "O" of "POST" there is a dot at bottom, just at an equal distance between the two letters.

(o) The vertical line and the dot over the "S" of "Schilling" are confused.

(p) The "c" ends in a small dot (often invisible).

(r) There are lines of shading over and under the "E" of "POSTMARKE."

(s) There are also lines of shading above the "P" of "POST."

Chapter 2—Issue of the 1st March, 1864.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling stamps were employed bisected in order to be used together with the 1 schilling for the purpose of making up the $1\frac{1}{2}$ schilling rate, necessary for letters addressed to Schleswig-Holstein, for from January, 1864, the rates had been reduced.

But, as steps were taken to have printed a special $1\frac{1}{2}$ schilling value, the "split" stamps are somewhat rare; as often as not the $1\frac{1}{2}$ schilling was used for this prepayment. On the other hand no decree exists authorising this method of proceeding, and copies which were so used must have passed by favour, but it is none the less proved that it was really done.

As it was necessary to act quickly, the firm of Adler, of Hamburg, was ordered, on the 22nd February, 1864, to supply on the 1st March following, 500 double sheets of the stamp of the new $1\frac{1}{2}$ schilling value; the design was no doubt copied from the then current type and as time pressed, the printing was done without any proof having been submitted to the Postal Administration.

The lithographer, from whom the stamp was ordered, must have been an economical man, for he contented himself with taking a stone which had just been used for a label for the Mohr distillery (of Heide) and which still bore designs for other firms, and on the blank space he drew his stamp design. The preservation of the stone is no doubt due to the fact that it bore these trade labels.

The stamps having to be printed in two sheets of 96 stamps (12 rows of 8 stamps repeated twice), the lithographer in order to spare his die only struck from it 8 [12?]* proofs which he carefully transferred one by one, in such a way as to obtain 3 horizontal rows of 4 stamps, i.e., a block of 12 designs. This is the origin of those sheets of 12 stamps which caused so much discussion some years ago. On the stone of 12 stamps, dividing lines were drawn, then proofs of these blocks of 12 were struck off and transferred upon a large stone as many times as were necessary to make up a setting of 96 stamps. That is to say, 8 operations were necessary; there must then exist 8 [12?] varieties in the lithographed stamps, for with whatever care it was done, it is very difficult to make 8 [12?] operations exactly alike, when it is a question of lithographic transfers and especially in the case of such hurried work as this was. Above this plate thus set up, the name of the firm "C. Adler, Hamburg," was written in cursive hand, a proof of the whole was then struck off, and a transfer was made on the blank

* It appears to us that the Author has made a mistake here, confusing the *twelve* transfers from the original drawing, and the *eight* transfers of the resulting transfer-block of twelve to the printing stone.—TRANSLATOR.

side of the stone in such a way that there were finally two panes of 96 stamps which were printed from at one press operation.

The issue of the 1st March, 1864, consisted of two values:—1½ and 2½ schillings. The design of the 1½ schilling is rather different "HAMBURG" is on a curved ribbon; "POSTMARKE" appears in a rectangular tablet. The various inscriptions are traced on a shaded background, the arms are also drawn differently, the stars above the towers are large and the cross above the middle tower stands out clearly; the background consists of cross-hatching; the figures hide the top of the towers; finally there are two crosses placed obliquely in the upper corners.

These stamps were printed on watermarked paper like the preceding issue; the gum may be met with in several shades from yellowish white to yellowish brown. There were two printings as we shall see later.

The 1½ schilling exists in a large number of shades:

- 8 1½ schilling (a) grey.
 (b) greenish grey.
 (c) pale blue.
 (d) grey brown.
 (e) reddish lilac.

Especially in the grey tones there are varieties arising not only from printing, but also from discolouration, this shade easily changing through exposure.

- 9 2½ schilling (a) dull green.
 (b) deep green.
 (c) emerald green.
 (d) yellowish green.

"HAMBURG" is placed in a rectangular tablet, there are Greek crosses in the four corners; the figures also hide the top of the towers.

The sheets of the 1½ schilling stamp did not bear numbers in the rows nor any inscription.

The sheets of the 2½ schilling, on the contrary, had, with regard to the horizontal rows, numbers indicating the increasing value of the sheet as one goes down the rows. These stamps were separated from each other by a space of 2½ mm. and there was in this space a line of the same colour as the stamp.

First, the following are the principal signs of genuineness of these two values. We give in the following paragraph other signs, according to the twelve types of each value.

To be continued.

How to Collect New Issues.

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

It is too late now to secure the 1 piastre 30 paras Levant for less than sixpence. But you can be in time for the next scoop. Consult our advertisement pages. There are several excellent services for the supply of New Issues advertised from time to time. Make your choice and join—soon.

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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.

Belgian Congo.—(Vol. VIII. p. 154).—The *Bulletin Mensuel* chronicles three more values of the bilingual series, overprinted "TAXES" in a rectangular frame in blue for use as postage due stamps.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

White wove paper. Perforated 12½ to 15. Blue overprint.

June, 1911. 40 centimes green and black.
5 francs lake and black.

Ditto, perforated 14.

June, 1911. 10 francs green and black.

Great Britain.—(Vol. VIII. p. 226).—The 9d. of the Edwardian series, printed by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, has now appeared. Like the 1½d. and 1/- already chronicled, it seems to be on ordinary un surfaced paper. Has chalk-surfaced paper been definitely abandoned?

STATIONERY.—We advise our readers not to pay fancy prices for the Edwardian letter-card on white card, as we are authoritatively informed that about 2,500,000 have been printed. There is an error of colour to look for among the new George V. ½d. postcards. We are informed that a small supply (about 500,000) were printed in too dark a colour and issued to postmasters: orders were then given from Somerset House for their withdrawal, which was carried out. Subsequently they have, or are to be, re-issued and used up in the ordinary way.

Servia.—(Vol. VIII. p. 226).—In addition to the 5 para and 10 para chronicled by us a fortnight ago, the new 25 para has also been issued in the same design as the others.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½, 12.

July, 1911. 25 para blue.



Sweden.—(Vol. VIII. p. 198).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the new 1 krona in the King's Head type, printed in black on yellow paper. Presumably the paper is watermarked Crown.

Yellow wove paper, watermarked Crown. Perforated 13.

July, 1911. 1 krona black on yellow.

Travancore.—(Vol. VIII. p. 238).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have sent us the 1 chuckram and 4 chuckrams in new colours as under:—

White wove paper watermarked Conch Shell. Perforated 12.

July, 1911. 1 chuckram, deep violet-blue.
4 chuckrams, black.

Society News

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1910—1911.

We have just completed our fifth session and the following is the report of the work done from October, 1910, to May, 1911.

Eight new members have joined during the season. These are Col. Iremonger, Dr. Winkelried Williams, Messrs. H. A. Payne, J. M. Hickley, R. H. Kinzett, F. W. Justice Ford, Harvey Curry and C. B. Scott.

The following have resigned or left Brighton:—Messrs. C. Lewis-Degrenier, J. Jonas, E. J. Jacobs, G. G. Duncombe, A. F. Mason, M. P. Castle, Leicester Paine, A. M. J. Forbes, R. E. Jex, E. E. Jex, A. Hond and Miss Kos.

(Since preparing the report I regret to have to record the fact that Mr. Hickley has died suddenly.)

This leaves us with a total of 51 members—six less than last season. This is the first occasion on which I have had to report a decrease in the number of members over previous seasons. This however is not because of any dissatisfaction of members with the management of the Branch but by reason of the rather abnormal number that have left the town.

Fifteen meetings have been held during the session at which the average attendance has been 14. The attendances would no doubt have been much better but for the many wet evenings we experienced during the early part of the session.

The following papers and displays were given at these meetings:—

By Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P.—New South Wales.

By Mr. Percy Bishop—Reminiscences of Philatelic Journalism.

By Mr. Herbert Clark—Post Cards and Envelopes; The Reprints of Denmark (1875); Reprints and Forgeries; The Advancing Stamp Collector.

By Mr. W. Mead—Belgium.

By Baron Anthony de Worms—Ceylon (Pence Issues).

By Mr. J. Ireland—British Possessions of Europe, Asia and Africa; Suburban Obliterations; Stamps

printed in special colours for surcharging; The Colonial Colour Scheme; Nicaragua and Salvador.

By Mr. F. J. Melville—Postage Stamps in the Making.

By the Rev. H. C. Bond, M.A.—The N.P.B. Obliterations; Dutch Indies.

By Mr. J. H. Daniels—The N.P.B. and Suburban Obliterations.

By Mr. J. C. Dallimore—Notes on Surcharged Stamps; Cape of Good Hope.

By Mr. J. B. Boulton—Notes on Philatelic Societies; Chili 1881 Issue.

By Mr. B. Morley—The Stamps of King Edward the Seventh.

By Mr. C. J. Smith—The Classification of Surcharged Stamps; British West Indies; Cook Islands.

By Mr. Leicester Paine—Cape Colony, Ceylon, Queensland, Western Australia.

By Mr. A. B. Creeke, junr.—British Postal Fiscals.

By Mr. H. B. Kirby—Holland.

By Mr. H. E. Harland—Essays.

By Mr. Jack Dallimore—Hungary.

By Mr. A. H. Double—Argentina.

By Miss Foster—Leeward Islands.

By Mr. W. E. Smith—Italian States.

By Mr. Ralph Wedmore—Prussia.

By Mr. Sydney R. Turner—Costa Rica (early issues), Paraguay, Finland locals.

To these ladies and gentlemen our best thanks are due, but I cannot refrain from pointing out that but

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" " 8a., Gibbons' 546...	... 1/9
1900 " 1 rupee, Gibbons' 547	... 1/9
1900 " 1 anna, Gibbons' 550	... 6d.
1902, King, 2 annas, Gibbons' 558	... 4d.
" " 4 annas, Gibbons' 561	... 9d.
" " 1 rupee, Gibbons' 565	... 2/3
1906 " 1/2 anna, Gibbons' 566	... 4d.
" " 1 anna, Gibbons' 567	... 4d.

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fourteen of these belonged to this Branch. There are forty members who have taken no part in the programme this session.

The prosperity of the Exchange Packet is exceedingly gratifying. The sales to the end of March had amounted to £36 13s. 6d.; an increase of over £15 on the previous season. As a separate report of this section will be given you later it is unnecessary to go into further details here. I have much pleasure in placing on record here our high appreciation of Mr. Dallimore's successful management of the Exchange Packet.

Through the instrumentality of Mr. Herbert Clark we have been enabled to obtain the complete set of volumes of *The Monthly Journal* at a very reasonable figure. This is our chief addition to the library this session and a most important one.

Following on an illuminating paper by Mr. Boulton on "Philatelic Societies" a resolution was passed during the session that the Officers for the ensuing season be elected in the future by ballot. This is a decided step in advance of other philatelic societies I believe and by giving every member an opportunity of expressing his or her individual opinion on the management of the society good results should accrue. Another important reform is the compilation of future programmes. Each evening with the exception of members' nights our special displays will be divided into two sections. The display will be given during the first hour and a country previously decided upon will be studied by members bringing their individual collections of the country in question. This is another step in the right direction and I hope our philatelic knowledge will increase very considerably in the future by this means.

The Philatelic Congress is being held later than usual this year and it is impossible to give a review of it here. This Branch will be represented by Mr. Mead and myself.

I would like to congratulate the Branch on its satisfactory financial condition. We finish up to-night with a balance considerably in excess of previous seasons as may be seen by the balance sheet.

In conclusion I should like to specially thank Mr. Cheeseman of *Brighton Society* for the excellent reports that have appeared in that publication during this session. We are probably the only society that has the advantage of having its meetings reported by a philatelic journalist.—JOHN IRELAND, Hon. Sec. & Treasurer, 103, Western Rd., Hove, Sussex.

Editor's Letter Box

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Fourth Philatelic Congress

The Executive Committee of the Fourth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Margate, 1912, held its inaugural meeting at the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, Cliftonville, on Thursday, July 20th, at 9 p.m.

Mr. A. Leon Adutt was in the chair, and the Executive was finally constituted as follows:—Chairman—The President of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society (Mr. A. Leon Adutt). Executive Committee—The Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society (Messrs. C. W. Siggers and M. Paginton), the representative of the Royal Philatelic Society (to be appointed), the representative of the Herts Philatelic Society (to be appointed), the representative of the Junior Philatelic Society (Mr. Fred J. Melville), the Hon. Secretary of the Permanent Congress Committee (Mr. Franz Reichenheim), Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Fourth Philatelic Congress, the Hon. Secretary of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society (Mr. D. B. Armstrong).

After some discussion the date of the Congress was fixed for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, May 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, 1912, to be held at the Queen's Highcliffe Hotel, which will be the official *rendezvous*, where all the necessary accommodation, both for the business and social functions, will be available. A tentative programme was drawn up, which, in addition to providing for three business sessions of the Congress, included stamp auction and bourse, Bohemian concert, public demonstration of stamp printing and perforating,

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motor excursion to Canterbury, and a banquet.

The Hon. Secretary was instructed to write to several prominent personages inviting them to become patrons of the Congress.

With some slight amendments suggested by the Permanent Congress Committee, the rules formulated by the Executive of the last Congress were adopted by the present Committee.

The Hon. Secretary will be glad to hear from the Secretaries of all British Philatelic Societies as early as possible as to the number and names of their delegates and of any matters that they may desire to bring before the Fourth Congress, and he will esteem it a favour if they will bring these matters before their societies at the first opportunity. Suggestions for suitable items for the programme will also be welcomed.

Donations to the Congress funds are gratefully acknowledged to Mr. Franz Reichenheim (one guinea), Mr. C. W. Siggers (one guinea), and Mr. A. E. Harris (10s. 6d.). Funds are urgently needed to carry out the preliminary arrangements for the Congress, and subscriptions will be welcomed by the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. D. B. Armstrong, "Llanadern," Broadstairs, to whom all communications regarding the Congress should at present be addressed.

Lagos, 1887, 4d.—1/- (11) all mint	...	5	9
" Single CA., 6d. mint	...	7	0
" " 1/- " "	...	13	6
" " 5/- " "	...	22	0
" " 10/- superb post-ally used	£5	18	6
Newfoundland, Cabot, set (14) all mint	10	0	0
St. Kitts, Single CA., 4d.—5/- (10) mint	16	0	0
Papua on B.N.G., Type I, 4d.—2/6 (8) mint	33	0	0
St. Helena, 1884-94, 4d.—1/- (8) mint	5	0	0
" 1903, 4d.—2/- (6) mint	5	0	0
St. Vincent, 1886, 5/- lake mint	9	0	0
" 1899, 4d.—1/- (8) mint	6	0	0
St. Lucia, 1891, 4d.—1/- (8) mint	4	3	0
Sierra Leone, 1896, 4d.—1/- (10) mint	5	0	0
" " 2/- mint	3	6	0
" " 5/- mint	7	0	0
" " Single CA., 5/- mint	10	0	0
" " 20/- mint	21	0	0
Falkland Is., 1878, no wmk., 6d. & 1/- mint	5	0	0
" 1891, 4d.—1/- (8) mint	5	0	0
" " 2/6 mint	6	0	0
" " 5/- mint	8	6	0

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1855, 4d. rose, large garter, mint	...	21	0
" 6d. lilac, without letters, mint	...	16	0
1858, 1d., plate 193, mint block of 6	...	3	0
1872, 6d. deep chestnut, plate 11, mint	...	17	6
" 6d. chestnut, plate 11, mint	...	14	6
" 6d. pale buff, plate 12, mint	...	32	6
1867, 5/- pale rose, plate 2, mint	...	40	0
1873, 6d. grey, plate 12, mint	...	8	0

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An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors

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

No. 22. Vol. 8.
(Whole Number 204)

26 AUGUST, 1911.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Postage Stamps in Rolls.



THE Postmaster-General, replying to a question by Mr. Allen Baker in the House of Commons as to the issuing of postage stamps in rolls suitable for use in stamp affixing machines, said: "Specimen rolls of several different types are at present being manufactured, and as soon as they are received I propose to ascertain from firms who sell stamp affixing ma-

chines which types would be most suitable. I fear some months will elapse before the arrangements can be completed and rolls placed on sale.

"My present intention is to issue both 1d. and ½d. stamps in rolls of two sizes, the larger containing 1,000 stamps, and the smaller 500. The manufacture of stamps in roll form will involve additional expense, and it will be necessary to make a small extra charge for stamps sold in that form. A charge of 2d. in excess of the face value of the stamps will be made for the larger rolls, and a charge of 1½d. for the smaller rolls.

Obituary.

I regret to learn of the death on July 11th, after an operation, of M. Dorsan Astruc, the well-known French dealer. He is the second prominent Parisian dealer whose death has been reported this summer, M. Jules Bernichon having died suddenly in June last.

Another notable loss to Continental Philately is sustained by the death of Herr Theodor Haas, for many years Editor of the fortnightly journal *Illustriertes Briefmarken Journal* published by Gebrüder Senf, of Leipzig. Herr Haas was recently the recipient of the Lindenberg medal.

Philately for Boy Scouts.

Senior Patrol Robert Harrison, of the 4th Nottingham troop of Boy Scouts, who arrived in London late the other night after walking from Nottingham with a despatch conveying the compliments of the Mayor of that town to the Lord Mayor of London, was received by the latter at the Mansion House to-day.

The message was written on a tiny strip of fine paper, concealed under a postage stamp on a picture postcard.

Harrison told Sir Vezey Strong that he had slept in the fields, that he had had to earn his bread, and that he had walked on an average about 25 miles a day. His ambition, he said, was to become a Press photographer.

A Postal Celebrity.

Our French namesake, *Le Timbre Poste*, reports the death at the advanced age of 81 of M. Steenackers, whose name is familiar to the students of the stamps of France as the director of the Posts and Telegraphs of that country at Tours and at Bordeaux during the Franco-German War. He displayed great activity in the establishment of the various temporary posts, the pigeon and balloon services, and greatly extended the telegraph facilities of the country in anticipation of the advance of the invaders. M. Steenackers was a notability in the postal world and his efforts during the war of 1870 will always be regarded as brilliant achievements in the history of social and civil postage and of military communications.

The Condominium Again.

The New Hebrides Condominium has probably been sufficiently well boomed from the stamp collecting point of view to satisfy its most enterprising postal establishment. It will probably be news, however, to many collectors that the sales of the new stamps are expected to cover the entire cost of island administration. The following cutting is drawn from our esteemed contemporary *The Australian Stamp Journal*, which in its turn reproduced it from the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

NEW HEBRIDES STAMPS.

WILL COVER COST OF ISLAND ADMINISTRATION.
ENORMOUS ORDERS FROM ABROAD.

VILA (New Hebrides), June 12th.

With regard to the forthcoming issue of the new stamps for the group, Monsieur Deschamps, the Condominium Postmaster and Treasurer, expects the new issue to be on sale in the course of the present month. There are, however, three cases said to contain £12,000 worth that will require checking before permission can be obtained from the Resident Commissioners for their sale.

It would appear that M. Deschamps will have a busy time, as, apart from the local sale which is easily negotiated, he has hundreds of applications, accompanied by all sorts of remittances, from every part of the habitable globe for supplies of the new issue. He showed me two great drawers full of these, and hundreds more tied up in packets waiting until they could be dealt with.

There is one request for £2,000 worth, another for £1,000, another for £800, all from reputable firms, with drafts accompanying them on the branches of banks represented here.

M. Deschamps assured me that the revenue that will be derived from the sale of postage stamps alone of this archipelago will cover the cost of both the British and French Administrations, without subsidies or assistance from the products of the group.

New Zealand Mails.

Arrangements have been made says *The Daily Telegraph* for a new mail service between Vancouver and Auckland, which will be performed by steamers of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand (Ltd.), sailing from Vancouver at intervals of four weeks, commencing on Wednesday, September 6th. The time of transit between London and Auckland via Vancouver will be about thirty-three days. The first mail for conveyance by the new service will be despatched from London on the evening of August 23rd, and the next on the afternoon of September

23rd. Inward mails by the new service will be due on September 4th and October 2nd.

The mail for New Zealand to be despatched on September 22nd via Suez will be restricted to correspondence specially superscribed for transmission by that route; all other correspondence will be withheld for despatch via Vancouver on September 23rd.

The Gumless Stamps.



Whatever our stamps may have been like in the past, however questionable from the point of view of design some of them may have been, the inability to adhere to the envelope has not been among their failings says the *Midland Evening News*. In fact, if a fault could have been found with them it would have been in the direction of a complaint

that if one happened to manipulate them with damp hands they displayed a marked tendency to stick to one's fingers in an objectionably persistent fashion. But even this virtue has departed with the disappearance of the old design. Users are complaining that the new stamps fail to perform the first duty of a stamp, namely, to stick where it is wanted to. One large user of stamps states that he has had to remedy the deficiency by pinning them on to the envelopes, and on behalf of a big manufacturer someone writes to the Press to say: "Last week we had to paste over 200 stamps to envelopes, and frequently we have to pay 2d. on unstamped letters, the stamps having come off in transit." These stamps which go ought to go. The non-stickers have stuck too long already.

London O-Pun-ten.

The new stamps, owing to their failure to stick on, are said to be bringing the Post Office quite a nice little income in the shape of twopenny fees. It is the first time add-fee stamps have been used in this country.—*London Opinion*, 12th August, 1911.

The Papuan Punctured Official Stamps

A Check List compiled by Mr. R. J. BARNARD with additions by several Contributors

Large "Papua."—Centres in black.

Perf. 11, wmk. upright.

½d.

Perf. 11, wmk. sideways.

2/6.

Small "Papua."—Centres in black.

Perf. 11, wmk. upright.

1d., 2d., 2½d., (pale blue and slate blue), 4d., 6d., and 1/-

Varieties.

"Rift" in clouds.

2d. and 4d.

O.S. inverted.

1d.

O.S. twice.

2d., 4d., and 6d.

Perf. 11, wmk. inverted.

1d. and 2d.

Perf. 11, wmk. sideways.

2d., 2½d., and 4d.

Varieties.

O.S. reversed.

4d. and 6d.

Perf. 12½ large holes, wmk. upright.

2d., 4d. and 1/-.

Varieties.

"Rift" in clouds.

4d. and 1/-.

O.S. inverted.

2d.

O.S. twice.

2d.

Perf. 12½ small holes, wmk. sideways.

½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., and 1/-.

Varieties.

"Rift" in clouds.

1/-.

O.S. reversed.

1/-.

Large "Papua."—Centres in black.

Perf. 12½ small holes, wmk. upright.

½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., and 1/-.

Varieties.

O.S. twice (once normal and once reversed).

2d.

In the stamps listed "O.S. reversed" the sheets have been punctured with the back upwards instead of face upwards.—*The Australian Stamp Journal*.

THE NEW STAMPS IN PARLIAMENT

Lord Balcarras on the "Fantastic Design"

The Educative Influence of Stamp Collecting

ONCE again Mr. Touche has returned to the criticism of the new stamps in Parliament, in moving a reduction of the vote of £15,517,845 for the Revenue Department. Some interesting facts were elicited in the course of the debate which is reported below, and not the least interesting part is the criticism of Lord Balcarras, the eldest son of the Earl of Crawford. Lord Balcarras is eminently qualified for criticising the design of the new stamps, as a celebrated art connoisseur and author, and as a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

Our report of the proceedings is taken from the Parliamentary reports in *The Daily Telegraph* :—

New Postage Stamps.

MEMBERS' COMPLAINTS.—On the vote of £15,517,845, for the Revenue Department.

Mr. Touche (U.) drew attention to the new postage stamps and the arrangements for their manufacture. The Postmaster-General, in his annual statement, said he thought the new issue of stamps would be a great improvement on the former. He thought there was a general consensus of opinion that that promise had not been fulfilled.

Mr. H. Samuel: It was a hope—not a promise.

Mr. Touche said it was essential that stamps should be very clearly executed, in which respect the recent issue was greatly lacking: the present monstrosities differed greatly from the Victorian stamps. The Government had discarded the past healthy practice of making the contractors responsible for the whole process, from engraving the die to the reproduction of the design on the completed stamps. The plates for the new stamps had not been made by the contractors, but by the Mint. The engravers at the Mint were very skilled, but their experience was chiefly in connection with coins. The result of the division of the responsibility was that neither the contractors nor the Mint could be held wholly responsible for the present abomination. It was regrettable that some of the machinery used in the production of the stamps was manufactured in Germany. Previous contractors had used English machinery; why could not the present contractors? He formally moved a reduction of the vote.

Sir H. Carlile on Stamp Collecting.

Sir H. Carlile (U.), seconding the reduction, said those who had the experience of collecting stamps in their early days and who knew the charm those stamps exercised upon their minds, would realise the educative influence upon the young. If they wanted a good stamp they ought to be able to have it, but that was not so at the present time. There was a quiet dignity about the stamps of King Edward, but the present one of King George reminded him of some of the earlier reproductions of the Emperor of Austria. They were a grotesque parody.

Major Archer-Shee (U.) asked if it was intended to set up a factory in Somerset House for the manufacture of stamps.

MR. HOBHOUSE EXPLAINS.—Mr. Hobhouse said there had been a justifiable complaint by the public with regard to the adhesive qualities of the new stamps. The contract with Messrs. Harrison was for the printing, gumming, and calendering of all postage stamps, with the exception of the sixpenny and higher denominations, which were manufactured at Somerset House. There was a large reduction in the cost of manufacture under this contract. While there was considerable difference of opinion with regard to the printing, he did not think there was anything to be said against the design. Under the terms of the contract Messrs. Harrison were required to use the best gum arabic, which was supposed to be the best adhesive. It was just possible that the defective adhesive properties of which complaint had been made was due to the extreme heat of the last few weeks.

Experiments were being continued, and the result would probably be that they would have to alter the material used by the contractors. He hoped to be able to obtain something which would give the public a better article from the point of view of adhesiveness than at present obtained. There was no blame attached to the contractors in the matter, they having acted in every way up to the terms of their contract.

Criticisms of a Connoisseur.

Lord Balcarras said he did not regard the design of the new stamps as being at all satisfactory or worthy of the country which was the pioneer in the postal stamp movement. He referred to the extraordinary variation in the colour of the penny and halfpenny stamps, and pointed out that the danger of forgery would be thereby very much increased. The design was fantastic and the printing was defective. (Hear, hear). Could not some effort be made to secure a really good stamp? He knew the difficulties and dangers of putting such things out to public competition, but he was quite convinced that there were a dozen if not scores of men and women in this country who could produce a design which, with the advice and technical assistance which the Postmaster-General was in a position to give, would result in the production of really effective and artistic stamps. In view of the artistic value of a well-designed stamp it would be worth while giving very careful and sympathetic attention to the matter, even to the extent of losing a few thousand pounds.

Mr. King (R.) sympathised strongly with Lord Balcarras' views, which he said summarised what thousands of people had been saying ever since these stamps came out. The present design was the most confused and complicated which had ever appeared on a postage stamp. The artists of the nation should be given an opportunity of submitting a new design.

The amendment was rejected by 151 to 40, and the vote was agreed to.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 245

Grenada (continued).



As the type was set up locally, numerous varieties may be found, which are fully detailed in the reference list.

These stamps are very scarce in an unused condition.

Reference List.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown and CA single.
Perforated 14. Black overprint.

- October, 1892. 1d. on 6d. mauve.
Tête-beche pair.
Double overprint.
Colon after "SURCHARGE"
Colon after "POSTAGE".
Colon after each word.
Colon after "SURCHARGE"
and stop after "POSTAGE".
Colon after "G" of "SURCHARGE".
Colon after "G" of "POSTAGE".
Stop after "P" of "POSTAGE".
Stop after "G" of "POSTAGE".
"E" of "SURCHARGE" broken.
- Aug. 11-t. 1892. 1d. on 8d. grey-brown.
Tête-beche pair.
Stop after "SURCHARGE".
Stop after "SURCHARGE and after "POSTAGE".
Stop after "POSTAGE".
Colon after "SURCHARGE".
Colon after "POSTAGE".
Colon after "SURCHARGE" and stop after "POSTAGE".
Comma after "1d."
Stop after "G" of "POSTAGE".
- October, 1892. 2d. on 6d. mauve.
Tête-beche pair.
Colon after "SURCHARGE".
Colon after "POSTAGE".
Colon after each word.
Colon after "SURCHARGE" and stop after "POSTAGE".
Stop after "G" of "SURCHARGE".
Stop after "P" of "POSTAGE".
- August, 1892. 2d. on 8d. grey-brown.
Tête-beche pair.
Stop after each word.
Stop after "POSTAGE".
Colon after "SURCHARGE".
Colon after each word.
Colon after "SURCHARGE" and stop after "POSTAGE".

Issue of 1906.

Late in 1906 further supplies of the 2d. and 3d. arrived in the colony printed on the multiple Crown and CA. paper (unsurfaced), but otherwise the same as formerly in use.

Reference List.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown and CA multiple.
Perforated 14.

- November, 1906. 2d. blue-black.
3d. "

Trinidad.

Issue of 1885.

On January 1st, 1885, a series of nine postage due stamps appeared for use in this West Indian Colony.

The design was one peculiarly adapted for this purpose: it shewed the value in large figures in the centre in an uncoloured circle; above, conforming



to the top of the circle, a solid tablet was inscribed "TRINIDAD"; a similar tablet at the bottom was inscribed "SURCHARGE POSTAGE"; the design was completed by a rectangular border.

These stamps were typographed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of London, in sheets of 240 stamps, in 4 panes of 60, in 10 rows of 6, on paper watermarked Crown and CA. single, and were perforated 14.

These stamps were not allowed to be sold unused. The ½d. was apparently discontinued some years ago.

Reference List.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown and CA single.
Perforated 14.

- January 1st, 1885. ½d. blue-black.
1d. "
2d. "
3d. "
4d. "
5d. "
6d. "
8d. "
1/- "

Issue of 1905-7.

At various dates from August, 1905, to December, 1907, these stamps appeared on the new paper watermarked Crown and CA. multiple. Ordinary paper without chalk-surface was employed.

From November, 1907, these postage due stamps were supplied to the public cancelled at their face value.

Reference List.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown and CA multiple.

Perforated 14.

August, 1905.	1d. blue-black.
January, 1906.	2d. "
August, 1906.	3d. "
December, 1907.	4d. "
	5d. "
August, 1906.	6d. "
December, 1907.	8d. "
	1/- "

Curacao.

Issue of 1889.

In 1889, Curacao was provided with a series of postage due stamps. These were of the same design as those of the Dutch Indies issued in 1882, viz. : that of Holland but with the value in figures only. They were printed from the top half of Plate D, which only contained Types I., II., and III., though the lower half also contained Type IV. Later printings were probably made from Plates F and G.

For some reason or other the postage due stamps of Curacao and Surinam were printed in sheets of 100 stamps only, in 10 rows of 10.

The frames of these stamps were printed in green. The machine perforating 12½ was used exclusively for these stamps.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 12½.

Three types.

1889.	2½ cents, green and black.
	5 " " "
	10 " " "
	12½ " " "
	15 " " "
	20 " " "
	25 " " "
	30 " " "
	40 " " "
	50 " " "

Issue of 1892-1904.

From 1892 onwards further supplies of postage due stamps had the values printed from the new "duty" plates, in which the values were in figures and "CENT".

In 1892, the 2½ cents, 5 cents, 10 cents, 12½ cents, and 25 cents, were issued, all printed in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, from half Plate H, which contained Types I., II., and III.

In 1895, the 15 cents, 20 cents, 30 cents, and 40 cents appeared. The 15 cents was printed from Plate I, showing Type III. only, and the other values from Plate K, showing Type I. only.

In 1904, the set was completed by the issue of the 50 cents, printed from Plate K, and therefore in Type I.

All these stamps were printed by Messrs. Enschede and Sons, in sheets of 100 stamps, in 10 rows of 10, and were perforated 12½.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 12½.
Types I., II. and III.

1892.	2½ cents, green and black.
	5 " " "
	10 " " "
	12½ " " "
	25 " " "

Type III.

1895.	15 cents, green and black.
-------	----------------------------

Type I.

1895.	20 cents, green and black.
	30 " " "
	40 " " "
1904.	50 " " "

Danish West Indies.

Issue of 1902.

In January, 1902, the Danish West Indies, unlike their mother country and Iceland, issued a set of postage due stamps. They were in a rather curious design : within a double-lined circle on a background of rays there was placed a Crown surmounting "CØR" (standing for "Christian IX. Rex"); between the lines of the circle in coloured capitals "DANSK VEST-INDIEN" in the top half, and "PORTOMÆRKE" in the bottom half of the circle : at the bottom of the design was the value, thus, "1 CENT 1". The whole design measured 19½ x 20½ mm.

The die was engraved by Ch. Danielsen, who engraved a great many dies for the Danish postal authorities, after a design by Fritrup. These stamps were lithographed by (?) Messrs. Thiele, of Copenhagen, in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, and were perforated 11½. The stones were made up by transfers in strips of five. There were thus five slightly different types of each value. The 4 cents shows the most recognizable differences.

I extract from *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Vol. VI., p. 172, the following descriptions of the five types of each value :—

1 Cent.

1. Between the words "DANSK VESTINDIEN" and "PORTOMÆRKE", on the right hand side, is a small smudge resembling a comma instead of a dot.

2. Under the right hand upstroke of the letter "N" in the word "CENT" is a very minute dot. This dot also exists in Types I., III., and IV., but Type II. does not possess the other points of difference noted for those types.

3. In the outer of the two circles surrounding the words "DANSK VESTINDIEN PORTOMÆRKE" is a small defect midway between the left hand figure "1" and the "c" of "CENT."

4. The left hand dot between the words "DANSK VESTINDIEN" and "PORTOMÆRKE" shews a defect which makes it appear a small circle.

5. This stamp does not shew any special point of difference, but can be distinguished by its lack of defects.

To be continued.

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

THE STAMPS OF HAMBURG

BY GEORGES BRUNEL

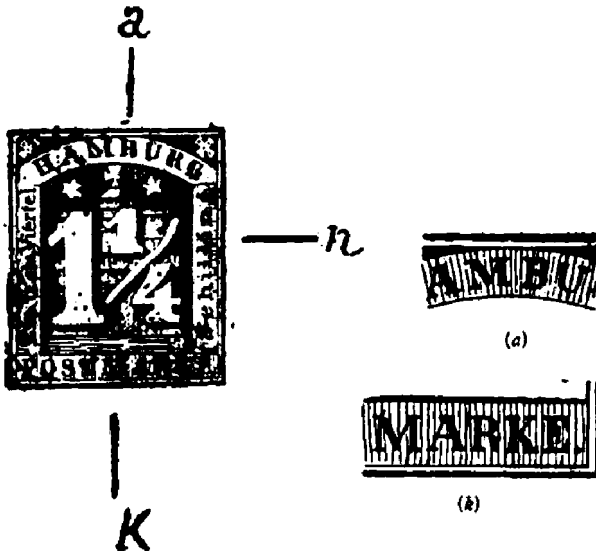
Continued from page 249

No. 8—1½ Schilling.

(a) The letters "A", "B", and "U" of "HAMBURG" are always cut vertically by one line of shading to each letter; the "M" is badly drawn, very large, and always incorrect; the thick diagonal line only comes down two-thirds of the height and joins at left the serif of the first limb, forming a large triangle inside the letter; the first limb of the v has not any upper serif.

(i) The stars placed on the towers are different: that on the right is only five-pointed; that on the left six-pointed.

(j) The cross in the upper left corner contains in the centre a small circle, while a kind of inverted 7 appears in the lower arm of the right hand cross; these crosses are drawn very irregularly.



(k) Before the letter "M" of "POSTMARKE" there is a vertical line, which is broken in the middle and which joins the lower serif of the first limb; over the thick diagonal line there is a dash swollen out into the shape of a comma; the upper serif of the "A" extends well to the right; finally after this word there is a large dot shaped like a comma, which bulges out of a line of the shading.

(n) Before the second "i" of "Schilling" there is a deep line of shading which joins the ends of the upper and lower serifs of that letter.

No. 9—2½ Schilling.

(i) The two stars, above the towers are regularly placed and are six-pointed; in each of them the lower right-hand point is shorter than the corresponding one at left, while inside these stars light lines of shading appear.

(n) The "o" of the word "Schilling" has not a round dot but a vertical dash; below the serif of the first "l" a small dot appears; the "g" is very characteristic, it is surmounted by a large comma leaning from right to left, the lower thick part of the "g" is very thick.



(t) There is in the expression of the value an "u" by itself, the serif of the second limb extends to the right, and the "u" is followed by a very clear round stop.

Copies of these stamps without any watermark are listed in certain catalogues; there are two theories to consider, both quite possible.

(a) Some copies, in consequence of the bad centring of the sheets in printing, may have been printed on a space unprovided with wavy lines.

(b) They may be reprints. Besides, the existence of a properly obliterated copy without watermark (not even the smallest fragment of one) has never been recorded.

Chapter 3.

The different types of the lithographed issue of 1864.

Before starting on the chapter on reprints, we must go back to what we said in Chapter 2, and go into some details. We have seen that eight operations were necessary to make up the settings. Each transfer block consisted of twelve stamps shewing some differences *inter se*. This question has been tolerably well unravelled, thanks to a most microscopic work, read at the 19th Philatelic Congress, which was held at Hamburg in 1907, by Mr. Vicenz, who had in his possession entire sheets of originals and reprints; the illustrations which accompany his work very much facilitate the study of these stamps. The letters marked round the illustration refer to the description of the varieties of each of the stamps as follows:—

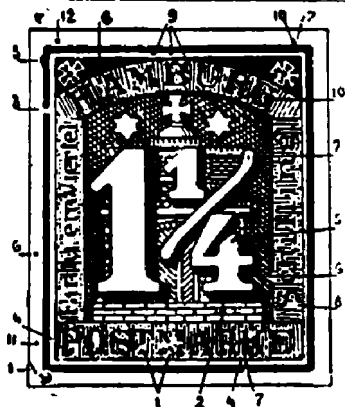
The delivery of these stamps amounted to two thousand sheets, of which one thousand were returned to the printers to be perforated. Considering the hasty manufacture of these labels, the result was fair, and that is why there are many flaws and blotches, which we describe below; certain sheets were spoiled and were put on one side in order to be given over to the Administration.*

Now the following are the signs by which the two printings of these values may be recognised:—

Stamp No. 1. A small round blot appears at the lower left corner, outside the frame-line. The "t" and "m" of "POSTMARKE" are crossed by a white flaw.

Stamp No. 2. Over the frame-line at top to the right there is a small vertical dash. Above the "r" of "POSTMARKE", in the second row of stones, there is a large irregular dot.

* The late Mr. Goldner, a Hamburg dealer, acquired them later.



1ST PRINTING.

Stamp No. 3. The frame-line is broken to the left, on a level with the top of the "H" of "HAMBURG".

Stamp No. 4. To the left of the "P" of "POSTMARKE" there are two vertical lines of shading, a dot joins them in the middle. The vertical lines are missing in the upper part of the "K" of "POSTMARKE".

Stamp No. 5. The frame-line shows a slight thickening at top to the left near the corner. The "4" of " $\frac{1}{4}$ " shows a sharp-pointed triangle in the upper part of the foot.

Stamp No. 6. The inner line, which borders the tablet inscribed with the word "Schilling", is broken over the "c". Between the "H" and "A" of "HAMBURG", on the vertical shading, there is a round dot. At left, outside the frame-line, level with the top of the "U", there appears a small flat dot.

Stamp No. 7. The frame-line at bottom, below the "K", shows a triangular break. The fractional line, which in the value divides the "1" and "4" of " $\frac{1}{4}$ ", bears a small round dot at the top.

Stamp No. 8. The lower ball of the "S" of "Schilling" is missing.

Stamp No. 9. The upper frame-line shows inside, above the letters "M" and "B" of "HAMBURG" two slight blotches; at the right of the "B" at the top there is a well-marked dash which touches the upper curl of the letter.

Stamp No. 10. There is a small stroke on the frame-line at top to the right. The lower *serif* of the "c" of "HAMBURG" is swollen.

Stamp No. 11. Outside the frame-line at the bottom left corner, level with the top of the "P" of "POSTMARKE" there is a small round dot.

Stamp No. 12. In the upper left corner, outside the frame-line, there is a large round dot.

When this first printing was finished, the lithographic stone was cleaned off and a second setting was set up, by means of more highly finished transfers, the block of 8* stamps still being used and being transferred 12* times to the stone which had already served for the first printing. This was the setting which was employed until 1866, that is to say until the time when the Berlin Printing Works printed the new stamps.†

To be continued.

* Our Author has transposed the figures here: it should read "the block of 12 stamps still being used and being transferred 8 times to the stone," etc.—TRANSLATOR.

† On the 23rd April, 1866, the Director of Posts of Hamburg made enquiry of the Royal Printing Works at Berlin as to whether they were in a position to supply labels of the new value ordered by the 10th May; on their reply that this delivery could not be effected until at the earliest the 31st May, the Administration ordered a new lithographed printing from Adler.

NEW ISSUES

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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.

Great Britain.—(Vol. VIII. p. 250).—The King Edward 2d. printed by Messrs. Harrison & Sons has now made its appearance. It is on ordinary unsurfaced paper, and the colours are dull green and rose.

Levant (British P.O.).—(Vol. VI. p. 10).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the Harrison print of the 2½d. overprinted "1 PIASTRE."

New Hebrides.—(Vol. VIII. p. 8).—These islands were admitted into the Universal Postal Union as from the 1st March, 1911.

The new "permanent" series in both currencies were issued in July, according to the *Australian Philatelist*. The delay arose owing to the British Resident Commissioner not having checked the consignment consisting of £12,000 worth of stamps.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands.—(Vol. VIII. p. 173).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the current set of postage due stamps has been issued overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red, except the 200 reis which is overprinted in green.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 12.

Red (green on 200 reis) overprint.

July, 1911.	5 reis, yellow-green and black.
	10 " slate "
	20 " brown "
	30 " orange "
	50 " deep brown "
	60 " pale red-brown "
	100 " mauve "
	130 " blue "
	200 " carmine "
	500 " deep lilac "

Servia.—(Vol. VIII. p. 250).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have kindly sent us a copy of the new 1 para in the same design as the other values recently recorded.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½, 12.

August, 1911. 1 para, black.

Surinam.—(Vol. IV. p. 131).—Remainders of certain, old issues have been overprinted in red with a crown and new value, in order to work off old stock. They were issued on the 15th July last, and were all sold out in twenty minutes. Speculators are demanding fancy prices for them. The stamps thus overprinted are the 1 cent and 2 cents of 1890, the 25 cents and 30 cents of 1893, the 2½ gulden on 2½ gulden of 1899, and the 30 cents and 50 cents postage due stamps of 1885: these latter are not overprinted with a crown. The numbers overprinted are noted below. We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for copies.

White wove paper. Perforated 12½.

Red overprint.

July 15th, 1911.	½ cent on 1 cent, drab (59,570).
	4 cent on 2 cents, orange-brown (19,570).
	15 cents on 25 cents, ultramarine (4,370).
	20 cents on 30 cents, chocolate (15,270).

White wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 11.
July 15th, 1911. 30 cents on 2½ gulden, dull lilac (3,570).

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

White wove paper. Perforated 12½ × 12.

Red overprint.

July 15th, 1911. 10 cents on 30 cents, mauve and black (3,570).
10 cents on 50 cents, mauve and black (3,570).



Sweden.—(Vol. VIII. p. 250).—We have already chronicled the new 5 ore on unwatermarked paper, and the 10 ore has now appeared on the same paper. According to the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung*, the stamps are now being printed on "endless" paper watermarked in the margins as described on page 198, but with no watermark for each stamp.



The old 25 ore with portrait of King Oscar II. has been issued on this unwatermarked paper.

Another novelty is the new 4 ore watermarked with continuous diagonal wavy lines (16 mm. apart) covering the entire sheet, except that the margins are watermarked "KUNGL POSTVERKET" like the unwatermarked paper.

To summarise:—

A. 1891 TYPR.

White wove paper (unwatermarked). Perforated 13.

July, 1911. 25 ore, orange.

B. 1910-11 TYPES.

White wove paper (unwatermarked). Perforated 13.

July 22nd, 1911. 10 ore, carmine.

White wove paper. Watermarked wavy lines.

Perforated 13.

July 10th, 1911. 4 ore, deep lilac.

Bargains in Stamps

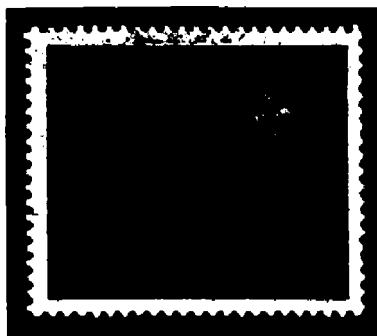
If you want real bargains in Postage Stamps read the advertisement pages of *The Postage Stamp* every week. Every week there is something new, and many special bargains. If you miss a week you may miss the very stamp you want to complete a series.

BAVARIA COMMEMORATIVES

Not Valid for International Mails

THE Bavarian commemorative postage stamp which we illustrate, is one of temporary validity within Bavaria. Two varieties have been issued.

They are both of the type that we illustrate



and they are not valid for the prepayment of postage in the International mails.

5 pf. green, black and buff.

10 pf. red, black and buff.

The following circular has been issued in regard to these stamps:—

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Washington, July 13th, 1911.

The Kingdom of Bavaria issues postage stamps separate and distinct from those issued by the Empire of Germany. Said Bavarian stamps are valid for the prepayment of postage only on articles mailed in

Bavaria, and are the only postage stamps valid for the prepayment of postage on such articles. Consequently, articles mailed in Bavaria bearing imperial German postage stamps are required to be treated as unpaid articles, and articles mailed elsewhere in Germany bearing postage stamps of Bavaria are likewise required to be treated as totally unpaid.

Moreover, Bavaria recently issued a commemorative postage stamp of only temporary validity, which is not valid for the prepayment of postage on articles in international mails, so that such articles bearing the particular Bavarian stamps are required to be treated as unpaid, even though mailed in Bavaria.

The covers of the articles in question, as well as those of all other articles the postage upon which is not fully prepaid, should bear an impression of the capital letter T, which is placed on the covers by postal officials of the countries in which the articles are mailed, to indicate that the articles are to be TAXED on delivery. See Section 13, on page 201 of the Postal Guide for July, 1910, and also Section 13, on pages, 142 and 143 of the Guide for July, 1911.

Postmasters will please cause due notice of the foregoing to be taken at their offices. They will also please give all possible publicity to the matter, as it will serve to explain charges for postage due made on articles received in the mails from foreign countries.

JOSEPH STEWART,

Second Asst. P.M.-Gen.

While the above circular mentions a single postage stamp, it is understood to refer to the two commemoratives that we chronicle.

The unusual character of the recent regular Jubilee issue of Bavaria will likely cause many postmasters to consider them invalid and cause mail to be taxed as unpaid.—*Mekeel's News and Trade Circular.*

THE STORY OF A FIND

BY J. H. SMITH in *The Australian Stamp Journal*

A FEW weeks back one of our young ladies brought into my office and laid on my table a large brown paper bag containing several New South Wales stamps which had been purchased over the counter that day. As they looked an interesting lot, I decided to take them home and examine them.

Accordingly, I put them in my bag, and, after dinner, turned them out on the table. They consisted of all values, from 1d. upwards, and had apparently been received by one of the country banks between about 1885 and 1890. They included half a dozen 5/- maps, several 10/-, and three 20/- Carringtons on buff papers. Most of them were on pieces of originals, many bearing 30 or 40 stamps on the one wrapper. Amongst them were several of the 6d. mauve of the perf. 10 compound variety, and I was disgusted at the wretched manner in which they were perforated, a large number being rendered valueless thereby for philatelic purposes. So much were they "off centre" that in several instances they

looked like as if some were imperforate on one side. My attention was struck by a large number of 6d. stamps on one piece, and on examining them more closely I could not see any sign of vertical perforations at all. I was, however, sceptical, and procuring some water I proceeded to float them off. After being immersed for a few minutes I raised the stamps carefully, when lo and behold! I discovered nine horizontal pairs, viz.: five pairs, three pairs and one pair, all imperforate vertically between.

There were in all 19 6d., making (except one) two complete vertical rows. The nineteenth stamp had evidently been torn in two, as only one had been required. As four sheets are usually perforated at a time, there may have been three other sheets issued similarly, but most likely they were cut in two by the user, although some may still be in existence (in pairs).

The moral of this story is—always look carefully at any stamps you may handle, for, perchance, you may come across something worth the trouble. Even common kinds should not be despised.

THE EXPANDING LEAGUE

Another Army of New Members

STEADILY the work of The Postage Stamp League progresses and the League itself continues to grow. This week I am pleased to be able to publish another roll of a hundred members who are, most of them, already working to further the objects of the League.

The Tokens of Membership.

Every member receives a badge and an elegant bijou membership certificate which is emblematic of the objects of our cult. Many of the recipients have written me stating their pleasure at receiving these tokens of membership, and numerous pleasing anecdotes are related by some of the manner in which the League badge has led to delightful acquaintanceships formed with other collectors.

The Registrar's Thanks.

As the Registrar of the League I cannot but be gratified at the splendid reception the organisation of this body has received from the readers of *The Postage Stamp*, nor would it be proper for me to neglect to thank the present members of the League for stimulating the interest of their friends in our work.

The Propaganda Work.

Up to the present the propaganda work which has been initiated from headquarters has consisted in the arrangements for numerous lantern lectures throughout the country, from the South Coast to the Border, and it is a matter of personal regret to us that we had not a sufficient supply of slides available to send a set in response to a request for a lecture from a distant British Colony.

Many Thousands of Leaflets.

In addition we have succeeded in distributing a very large quantity of the leaflets which have proved highly successful in presenting our hobby in a most attractive form before the uninitiated, and many new devotees to our hobby have shewn their appreciation of our leaflets by joining the League.

A Good Time for New Efforts.

Now the present is a fairly quiet time in most indoor pursuits, but even although the stamp album may not be so frequently in evidence these holiday weeks of summer, the holidays often afford opportunities for making collectors friends, and friends collectors. I hope therefore that the Leaguers and other readers will make the best of their opportunities, and let us see further excellent progress by the addition of another large batch of new Leaguers before the new season starts in earnest.

The Hundred New Members.

Here is the new list of 100 members, each and every one of whom is hereby cordially welcomed into our ever-increasing circle of promoters of philatelic enthusiasm:—

C. H. Hext.
J. H. Roskilly.
C. O. Taylor.
E. Alexander, jun.
J. Anderson.
Bath Philatelic Society.
F. G. Vorr, jun.
A. Grace.
C. J. Brown.
W. P. Cohen.
C. F. Jacobs.
G. P. Farr.
H. L. Wilkin.
L. W. Collis.
L. B. Partridge.
H. P. Woodside.
A. L. Adutt.
Miss E. L. Stoneham.
A. Horwitz.
A. W. Wells.
S. M. Andrews.
F. H. Vallancey.
W. S. Russell.
T. Henderson.
Johannesburg United Philatelic Society.
P. H. Young.
Mrs. A. Halliday.
P. B. Lees.
A. J. Cohen.
J. Boulder.
G. McKerracher.
A. L. Terry.
R. Hare.
J. McIntyre.
Mrs. F. Poole.
C. E. Skipper.
A. H. Davis.
Craydon Philatelic Society.
H. H. Harland.
F. B. Ackerley.
F. Dusterhoft.
A. Wainwright.
J. P. Whitton.
Miss G. Wolfers.
C. W. Siggers.
J. Adams.
W. J. Smith.
A. B. Trousdell.
H. H. F. Sirr.
J. Paterson.
L. Bell, jun.
D. Crombie.
A. Milne.
G. Milne.
J. McL. Young.
J. G. Brown.
W. E. Bell.
G. Richards.
W. T. Cook.
J. Thomson, jun.
A. P. Munns.
W. Chamberlain.
Miss C. M. Green.
J. R. Mister.
R. H. Bellis.
A. Gaskill.
A. E. Maddicks.
H. Olivier.
F. Richardson.
B. J. Busby.
W. F. Jarrett.
W. A. Schwahr.
E. Singleton.
C. Meredith.
J. C. Quin.
H. Fourt.
R. H. V. Archibald.
S. Smith.
F. Lachman.
J. Billington.
L. Peters.
F. Wright.
R. Hannan.
M. Goldstein.
L. R. O. K. Reeve.
D. Hodgeton.
W. Champion.
F. H. Hyland.
W. M. M. Goman.
P. J. Hoare.
J. Turner.
D. Mackay.
F. Storer.
R. A. Wood.
C. H. Healey.
H. Pennefather.
W. Wright.
W. F. Cox.
Miss M. Wight.
M. D. Chellia.

(Application Form for Membership in the Postage Stamp League will be found on the opposite page—p. 263).

How to Collect New Issues.

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

It is too late now to secure the 1 piastre 30 paras Levant for less than sixpence. But you can be in time for the next scoop. Consult our advertisement pages. There are several excellent services for the supply of New Issues advertised from time to time. Make your choice and join—soon.

The Nation's Stationery. £70,000 a year for envelopes.

Amongst the Parliamentary papers just issued was the report of the Select Committee which was appointed to consider the question of arrangements for the official report of Parliamentary debates, and to inquire into the expenditure in stationery and printing for Parliament and for the public service generally.

As at present constituted, the Stationery Office has become a great purchasing, contracting, and distributing and selling department, having a turnover of £897,670, and serving every other department and every quarter of the world. At the outset the report points out that one branch of the Committee's inquiries which they have not been able to follow very far, and which should be more thoroughly investigated, has reference to the methods of purchasing goods and the system of contracting for work. The arrangements for printing, it is declared, must come under review in the immediate future. "The Stationery Office," it is added, "which is without resources of its own, is dependent for the execution of Government work on a dangerously narrow number of firms. Within about two years the contracts with these firms expire, and the conditions for the new tenders should be carefully considered. At the same time the object should be kept in view of expediting where possible, with the aid of the various Government departments, such printing as could be brought forward for execution during the slack time of the year. The examination of the various publications necessary to secure these objects would also form the opportunity for renewed pressure in reducing the amount of printing, which continues to increase. Parliamentary publications for the first time necessitated an expenditure in the year 1909-10 of £102,000, notwithstanding cumulative savings, amounting to £10,000, which resulted from economies effected in that and previous years."

With regard to the printing arising from Royal Commissions, the Committee quote the criticisms of former Committees regarding the amount of money spent in this way, and express the opinion that a definite course should be adopted without further delay which would avoid the necessity for this recurring criticising of Royal Commissions. The Committee would place the responsibility for economy on the Commissioners themselves.

As the result of the foundation of a revising branch of the Stationery Office in 1907 the Committee state, a

saving of £110,000, has been effected in four years, £280 being saved on one Admiralty form alone owing to its publication in revised fashion.

£70,000 a Year for Envelopes.

The report lays it down that the most potent influence for economy must be that of a high official within a department itself, for no one outside an office could prevent a clerk sending, as was described by a member of the Committee, a couple of lines on a foolscap sheet enclosed in a full-sized foolscap envelope. "Serving a large number of officials, with varying tastes, the Stationery Office should not be required to go outside a fair range of choice which their experience would suggest. Even the House of Commons might itself be expected to be satisfied with the style of paper-knife which is good enough for the House of Lords. Taking the case of the envelopes, there is £70,000 spent in the public service, and here the choice had been reduced from 130 kinds to 60; whilst, once its attention was directed to the matter, the branch of the War Office dealing with such stores voluntarily introduced changes which reduced its cost by £2,000 to £3,000.

With regard to the official report of debates, the report states that the expenditure in the session of 1908 (the last under the old system) was £13,194; in 1909, £14,279; and in 1910, £10,768. If what is now received by the members and for the public service had been purchased on the terms of the old contract—not allowing anything extra for the delivery of the report by next morning—the cost, instead of being £14,279 in 1909, would have been £24,000; and instead of £10,768 in 1910 would have been £14,244. Moreover, the greatly increased efficiency of the official report has been maintained.—*The Daily Telegraph.*

Editor's Letter Box

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

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

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

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

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

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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 LEAGUE.

Application Form for Membership.

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

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

ADDRESS

DATE.....

(Please write clearly and give full address).

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

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

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

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- 1841, 2d. blue, *mint*, superb ... 15 0
- 1854, 1d. red, S.C. 14, die 2, *mint*, block of 4 ... 80 0
- 1855, 4d. rose, large garter, *mint* ... 21 0
- 6d. lilac, without letters, *mint* ... 16 0
- 1858, 1d., plate 193, *mint* block of 6 ... 3 0
- 1872, 6d. deep chestnut, plate 11, *mint* ... 17 6
- 6d. chestnut, plate 11, *mint* ... 14 6
- 6d. pale buff, plate 12, *mint*, ... 32 6
- 1867, 5/- pale rose, plate 2, *mint* ... 40 0
- 1873, 6d. grey, plate 12, *mint* ... 8 0

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| Chili, 1910, Commemorative 15 cent | 0 2 |
| " " " " 20 | 0 3 |
| " " " " 30 | 0 4 |
| " " " " 50 | 0 6 |
| " " " " 1 peso | 1 3 |
| German, 1875, 2 mark. 3 shades, (cat. 2/3) the 3 | 0 4 |
| Gold Coast, 1907-10, 3d. | 0 2 |
| " " " " 6d. | 0 5 |
| " " " " 1/- | 0 8 |
| Sierra Leone, 1907-10, 2½d. or 3d | 0 3 |
| St. Vincent, 1893, 5d or 6d. (cat. 5/1) | 1 6 |
| Straits Settlements, 1906-10, 2 dol. red on yellow | 3 0 |

APPROVAL SELECTIONS. STATE WANTS.

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

FOR SALE!

Breaking several very fine collections of British Colonials, African, West Indies and N. American (early issues of all Colonies in finest condition), the prices of which will enable you to fill many blank spaces, also proving to you how extremely moderate my charges are. Selections and Price List sent with pleasure.

B. LEVATINO, Mayfield Avenue, Chiswick, London, W.

W. H. PECKITT'S new Wholesale List for Dealers, containing prices for a number of better class stamps not usually sold wholesale, sent Post Free upon receipt of business card or heading.—47, Strand, London, W.C.

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.

Society News

JOHANNESBURG UNITED PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Mr. Houbert presided over a good muster of the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society on Tuesday evening, July 11th. Miss Fagan and Messrs. A. J. Cohen and Ansell contributed to the usual preliminary exhibition of new issues, acquisitions, &c., and Mr. C. G. Hauser presented stamps for the Society's collection. Mr. A. J. Cohen read an entertaining paper by Mr. Mortimer Menpes on the stamp fever at Bloemfontein in 1900, and Mr. Ansell showed other literature on the same subject, but the expected discussion on "War Issues" did not materialise. The exhibits for the evening were the stamps of Sweden, and the Orange Free State from the British Occupation. Only Messrs. Henderson and A. J. Cohen showed the former,—good collections both. Messrs. A. J. Cohen, Henderson, Ansell, Jacobs, W. P. Cohen and Ackerley showed Orange Free State. All the collections were good, and some more than good, many very rare stamps and series of stamps being shown.

New Hebrides.

½d. to 1/-, 1st issue, all obsolete 8/9 per set. (Gibbons price, 16/2).

½d. to 1/-, 2nd issue 14/6 per set.

Also a few used copies.

Breaking Collection of Kings Heads.

SEND LIST OF WANTS.

P. A. BUSH, Hatton House, King's Lynn.

BRITISH Colonials. 150 all different, 1/9, 200, 3/3, 250, 4/9. Splendid value. Margoachis Brothers, Birmingham.

GET 500 BRITISH COLONIALS ON APPROVAL.

I will send to any responsible collector on Three Days' Approval, 500 different British Colonial Stamps from which any 50 may be selected for 4/-, any 100 6/9, any 150 9/3, any 200 11/6, or entire lot 21/-. Why not send for this fine mounted Collection to day?

H. McCRAIGHT, Keith Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.

Revised Scale for Advertisements in The Postage Stamp.

	1 Insertion.			6 Insertions.			13 Insertions.			26 Insertions.		
	£	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	0	17	6	0	
Eighth Pages ...	12	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	9	0	0	
Columns ...	1	12	6	1	10	0	7	6	1	5	0	
Half Columns ...	17	0	0	16	0	0	14	0	12	6	0	
Quarter Columns ...	0	0	0	8	6	0	7	6	6	6	0	
Inches ...	4	6	0	4	3	0	4	0	3	6	0	

Small Prepaid Advertisements. Twelve words for one shilling, and one penny for every additional word; four insertions at the price of three.

WANTED.

Stamps of the United States of America.

Especially all dollar values.

Good price promptly paid by

J. T. ALLEN BOLTON,

10, Dunbeved Road, S.W.11, Thornton Heath.

NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

DAVID E. ELLIS,

84, NORTHCROFT ROAD, West Ealing, London, W.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

- Cayman Is., 1908, 1/-, Green & Black, s. d. Mult. CA., *mint* ... 1 2
- Crete, 1908, sur. ELLAS in Black, 30 lep, slate-blue ... 0 3
- Cyprus, 1880, 1d. red, plate 216 ... 2 0
- Falkland Is. 1891-6, 1d. red-brn. *mint* ... 0 2
- Gwalior, 1885/96, Hindi, sur. 13-14m. long, 2 annas, dull blue ... 1 0
- Honduras Republic, 1898, 5c. dull purple, error in colour ... 1 0
- Unless stated all are superb used copies. Postage extra under 2/6.
- Approval Selections sent to responsible persons supplying references.
- 40 page Price List post-free.

- Levant on G.B., S.G. L 15-24, *mint* ... 8 0
- superb ... 9 0
- Morocco Ags., S.G. M 1-7, *superb* ... 4 0
- " " " " S.G. M 11-16, *superb* ... 5 0
- Dominica, 1903, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., *superb* ... 5 0
- " " " " C.C. Chalky, ½d., 1d., 3d., 1/-, *sup.* ... 6 0
- " " " " C.A., do., ½d., 1d., 2½d., 3d., 6d. ... 3 0
- N. Nigeria, Single CA., ½d.-1/- (7) ... 5 0
- O. R. Colony, ½d.-1/- (8) ... 2 3
- Ceylon, Single CA., 2 75c. (10) ... 6 0
- Multi., 2-75c. (10) ... 3 0
- E.A. & Uganda, Single CA., ½-8c. (8), *superb* ... 12 0
- " " " " M.O., ½-8c. (8) ... 5 9
- " " " " Chalky, ½-8c. (7) ... 4 0
- St. Kitts, Single CA. ½d., 1d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., 1/-, ... 7 0
- B. Solomon Is., 1907, ½d.-1/- (7) ... 20 0
- 1908, ½d.-1/- (7) ... 7 0
- Cayman Is., 1907-9, 4d., *mint* pair ... 18 0
- Gambia, ½d. on 2/6, *mint* ... 11 0
- Cape A, 1/- emerald, *superb* *mint* pair £5 10s.
- A. LINDSAY, Lindford, Portobello, Midlothian.

THE NEW CATALOGUE (see page 270)

The POSTAGE STAMP

An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors

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

No. 23. Vol. 8.
(Whole Number 305)

2 SEPTEMBER, 1911.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE.

The Great Strikes.



THE past few weeks have witnessed in Great Britain incidents of so extraordinary a character as to be unprecedented within the living memory of British citizens. The strike epidemic fairly swept over the whole of the country, and incidentally flooded the newspapers to so great an extent that except from one point of view it would be quite unnecessary and inappropriate for the subject to be touched upon in a journal of the character of *The Postage Stamp*.

The Troubles of the Post Office.

The phase of the trouble which concerns us, however, is the effect of the strikes upon the postal organisation. So far as London is concerned, and judging from the necessarily second or third hand information transmitted through the public prints, the strike of the carmen and dockers, which immediately preceded the railway trouble caused the chief inconvenience to the Post Office, through the difficulty experienced in obtaining supplies.

The Strike Committee's Permit.

At a time when, extraordinary as it must seem, carmen were—whether they wanted or no—unable to fulfil their duties without creating serious disturbance from their fellows on strike the Post Office supplies seemed at first to be in danger, yet by a strange and wondrous irony, by the gracious "permission" of the strike leaders this great department of the government of a great Power was allowed to execute its function of conducting the correspondence of the country.

An Unprecedented Incident in the Annals of Postage.

Never, I believe, in the history of the British Post Office has there been any precedent of like character: never so far as I know has there been any strike which has so nearly disrupted the mail service or put the Postmaster-General in the undignified position of being at the pompous clemency of an individual without official position or lawful authority.

The Postmaster-General and the "Permit."

The document which *The Morning Post* printed in facsimile of Mr. Ben Tillett's autograph permit will no doubt be remembered in the history of the Labour movement, but it will in no less degree be preserved in the records of postal communications. Yet it is good to know, and the Postmaster-General assured Parliament to that effect, that the head of the British Post Office did not authorise any application to the strike committee for such permit. An officer of the department appears to have given the impetus to the exhibition of vaunting arrogance which may well have made the British Post Office, wonderful organisation as it is, a laughing stock to the world.

The Post Office in Emergency.

Nevertheless, apart from the ridiculous position of the strike permit to a Government department, the special interest to us in the whole affair, of course, setting personal inconvenience aside, lies in the methods by which the department prepared for emergencies during the railway strike. This latter, as everyone knows, succeeded the carmen's and dockers' strikes which were practically settled before the disruption of the railway service assumed serious proportions. The Post Office "fleet" of motors, which has been largely augmented of late years, was prepared for almost any emergency, and during the height of the crisis I believe that little or no inconvenience was experienced by the public throughout the whole country. At one time an aviator was holding ready an air fleet for maintaining the communications with Nottingham where the railway traffic was most seriously disorganised. Happily for the

League Advertisement Slip.
2 Sept., 1911.
Cut this out.

public the strike was speedily ended, or rather curtailed, and the ingenuity by which St. Martin's le Grand was prepared to surmount every obstacle was not put to its extreme tests.

The Inundation of Parcels.

The effect of the strikes on the business of the Post Office Department was chiefly to vastly increase the number of parcels and telegrams. The many thousands of parcels that are usually collected by railway vans, and those which are contracted for by the great parcel-carrier firms were to a large extent diverted into the regular parcels post, and the Post Office had to cope with an inundation of such packets. At a time of such anxiety and disturbance of business, the increase in the use of the telegraph system is an obviously necessary result.

The Strike "Provisionals."

It is a matter for public, and perhaps also philatelic, congratulation that the strikes have left us no postage stamp souvenir as did the French postal strike of a year or so ago. In France on that occasion it became necessary for some local communities to arrange their own local postal affairs, and in France there was precedent for that in the private posts of the Commune period. Happily we have escaped the necessity for creating little postal services in private hands, though in the present prevailing craze for creating labels styled "stamps" for collecting purposes, which include "philatelic" and "philanthropic" collecting, it is some little wonder that some unblushing strike "authority" did not set up posts and issue postage stamps of its own!

Poor old Salvador!

The Editor of *The Postage Stamp* was recently taken to task for writing what was described as a disparaging remark on the philatelic proclivities of Salvador. The individual in question has resigned from a certain well-known philatelic society, giving as his reason that our Editor, who is connected therewith, recently writing of the Italian exhibition advertisement stamps said:—

"But if stamps be regarded as advertising media for national events, they have also a negative advertising value in that, if accompanied by excessive outputs of unnecessary stamps, the very class to whom the advertisement is largely directed is bound to lower its estimate of the issuing government, and the United Italy is not really a gainer in inviting the large body of stamp collectors to group that great country with the Cayman Islands and *Salvador*."

The Blind Leading the Blind.

No rational collector would deny the writer of the above paragraph the right to have his opinion, and, as a writer, to express that opinion in print. The matter of the resignation indeed would have been too trivial and ludicrous to print, were it not that previously petty resentment had been exhibited on more than one occasion at the publication in *The Postage Stamp* of what we believed to be obvious deductions from known facts concerning certain notoriously "speculative" countries. It seems to us quite unnecessary for a specialist to apologise for his speciality, and equally unnecessary is it for him to endeavour to whitewash plain obvious unrelenting and irrevocable facts. The facts of Salvador's stamp issuing are known to the complete justification of almost any adverse criticism on the part of those

who deplore the prostitution of the postage stamp and the post office as national institutions. Nevertheless, there may be, and no doubt there is, in the stamp issues of almost any country, an abundance of legitimate philatelic interest to justify any country's stamps, even the stamps of Salvador, in becoming a fruitful and interesting subject for the specialist's study. But the specialist is in the position of a blind leader of the blind, if he closes his eyes to facts, and bases his investigations on hypotheses which are contrary to those facts.

The Specialist must Face Facts.

The subject is not so unimportant as perhaps it may at first appear. Actually there has been a good deal of whitewashing lately of countries which years ago were *anathema maranatha* to the serious philatelist. I personally think that it is right and proper that all postage stamps should form subjects for the study of specialists, but I see no reason why it should be necessary or even advisable for the specialist to make out a case for the legitimacy of the postal uses of series of stamps, where there is real and known reason for believing the stamps to have been created in the main to supply philatelic and not postal demands. To whitewash Seebecks, whether of Salvador or Nicaragua or Costa Rica, or the Dominican Republic, or Ecuador or to blind ourselves to their true character, must always seem to the serious-minded advanced philatelist, who has the interests of Philately at heart, the poorest form that the specialistic enthusiasm can take. To avoid possible misunderstanding I would add that these are no arguments against the studying and writing up of the Seebeck countries, but a writer who disguises the true facts of the issuance of Seebecks would not be acting fairly by his readers, and the specialist who hides himself from such known facts is acting in the manner of the ostrich, but the facts are irrevocable.

A Capital Catalogue.

In the matter of auction catalogues there was a decided decadence a few years ago. In the earlier days of stamp auctioneering there were some really beautiful catalogues issued by some of our leading philatelic auctioneers. Last season, Messrs. Glendinning & Co., Ltd., 7 Argyll Street, Oxford Circus, W., made an important advance in the systematic use of colotype illustrations of high quality, and issued the best produced catalogues of stamp sales that reached this office throughout the season. There is no process which so adequately fills the requirements of stamp illustrations in auction catalogues as colotype as it most nearly represents the exact reproduction of the original save for the colour, which of course is not permitted to be used under the regulations formulated for the control of stamp illustrations in this country. I am reminded of these fine catalogues received last season by the receipt of an advance copy of the first sale catalogue of next season which is illustrated by eight splendid colotype plates containing reproductions of some of the choicest examples of British stamps from a collection which is undoubtedly the finest collection of English that has ever come under the hammer. It is the property of a well-known collector, but I respect the anonymity of the catalogue. To go into details of the 532 lots would of course be impossible, but every collector interested in British stamps should procure a copy. The sale takes place on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 3rd and 4th.

THE POST OFFICE AND THE STRIKES

Notes from the Newspapers on the Postal Organisation during the recent Crisis

A Humiliating Position?

IN the House of Commons on August 16th the Marquess of Tullibardine asked the Postmaster-General whether, during the recent strike in London, the postal authorities applied to the strike leaders for permits to pass postal vans and stores, and whether the same were obtained.

Mr. Samuel said he made representations to the central strike committee, and they agreed to facilitate the work of the Post Office contractors for the delivery of mails and the delivery of petrol for the use of the vans. Similar measures were taken in Liverpool, and he had been able to maintain a continuity of cart service during the strike.

The Marquess of Tullibardine: Is that not a humiliating position?

Mr. Samuel: Under the circumstances it seems the most sensible arrangement.

In the House of Commons the Postmaster-General last night, says the *Daily Telegraph* of August 17th, made a remarkable statement indicating the state of the London streets last week. On the one hand, he denied that he had been to the Strike Committee in order to get permission for the mails to go through the streets. He added, however, the following:—

In London the mail service was carried out by contractors, and they had not been interfered with. The difficulty arose in connection with the supplies of fodder for their horses and petrol for their motor vans. A few days ago representatives of the contractors went to the Comptroller of the London Postal District, and explained to him that their supplies of fodder and petrol were running short, and asked if the Post Office could assist in any way. They did not ask for police protection, and had any such request been made to him he would have forwarded it to the Home Secretary. As a matter of fact, no communication was made to the Home Secretary on the matter. The carmen's trade union had no grievance against the Post Office.

Without consulting him, as it seemed such a natural thing, one of the officials of the department went to the offices of the union and pointed out that supplies went through for the hospitals without let or hindrance, and asked if supplies could go through for the contractors. The carmen's trade union, after consulting with the strike committee, agreed that this should be

done, and the fodder and petrol went through for the contractors.

Post Office Triumph.

The Post Office issued yesterday the following statement:—

"The pressure on the telegraph service of the country has been unprecedented. Great numbers of messages which would ordinarily have been sent by post have been entrusted to the telegraphs.

"The staff, both in London and in the chief provincial centres, have been working under severe pressure, but responded with the utmost readiness to the calls made upon them. There was delay on most of the lines during Saturday, but the arrears were successfully overtaken.

"The Postmaster-General visited the central telegraph office on Saturday morning and on Sunday morning, and expressed his warm appreciation of the willing efforts made to cope with the immense inflow of work.

"Arrangements are being made to meet a continuation of the pressure which is anticipated during next week, in spite of the settlement of the strike.

"The mails throughout the country have been handled with greater regularity than might have been anticipated from the disorganisation of the railway service. On the main lines the mails have come through though with some, and occasionally serious delay. Where necessary, local services have been carried by road."—*Daily Mail*, 21st August, 1911.

Mail Train's Escape.

An attempt was made on Saturday morning to wreck the Taff Vale mail train, which left Cardiff at 2.50 with many passengers. Between Mandy fuel works and the Roath line junction, subsequent examination showed, the fishplates joining two lengths of rail had been removed, one rail deflected about three inches outwards and fixed in this position with fishplates wedged between it and the joining length of rail.

The outrage, however, failed, for the engine wheel struck the obstruction with such force as to throw it out and allow the deflected rail to come back into its proper position. The train thus passed safely over the danger, but in the words of an engineer, "it was only a miracle that saved a great calamity."—*Daily Mail*, 21st August, 1911.

AERIAL POST

Daily Service from September 9th—London to Windsor

THE first official aerial postal service in Europe will start on Saturday, September 9th, when letters will be conveyed by aeroplanes from the Hendon aerodrome to Windsor. The service will be in operation daily for a limited period. That the King should have graciously

consented to the aeroplanes with their mails alighting in Windsor Great Park is a matter of national interest.

The aerial post must obviously be a public and official service, and could only be carried out with the sanction and effective support of the Postmaster-General. It will be carried out in strict accordance

with the regulations of the postal service, subject to special conditions laid down by the Postmaster-General.

The aerial service has been instituted in commemoration of the Coronation of their Majesties, with the object of providing a practical test of the application of aeroplanes for postal service, following their adoption by the naval and military services in all countries. The net profits derived from the new service will be devoted by the organisers to a public charity to be approved by the Postmaster-General.

Pilots' Declaration.

It was originally intended that the aerial postal service should be in operation during the week of the Coronation and the following week, but the Aerial Navigation Act, 1911, controlling aerial flights, made the arrangement impossible.

The project is being organised by Mr. D. Lewis-Poole and Captain Windham, the honorary organising committee, who have entered into a contract with the Postmaster-General, by the terms of which they will act as "contractors," or carriers, for the aerial postal service. A contract has also been entered into by Mr. D. Lewis-Poole, on behalf of the organisers, with Mr. Grahame-White for conveyance of the aerial mail from London to Windsor, for which service payment will be made. The pilots engaged in the service will sign the usual Post Office declaration which all mail carriers are required to sign.

Only the special pictorial postcards and envelopes issued by the honorary organising committee, by sanction of the Postmaster-General, will be conveyed by the aerial service, and they must be posted only in the special boxes placed in the following establishments in London, where the postcards and envelopes will be on sale on and from Friday, September 8th, when the first collection from the special boxes will be made:—

Harrods' Stores, Ltd., Brompton Road.
W. Whiteley & Co., Ltd., Queen's Road.
Selfridge, Ltd., Oxford Street.
Barnes & Co., Hampstead.
Arding & Hobbs, Clapham Junction.
Gamage's and Benetfink, Holborn.
John Barker & Co., Ltd., Kensington.
D. H. Evans & Co., Oxford street.
Secretary's Offices, General Buildings, Aldwych.
London Aerodrome, Hendon.
Stock Exchange.

Special Postmark.

The postcards and envelopes, which bear a copyright design of Windsor Castle, printed in either brown, green, or red, are issued stamped: postcards, stamped for inland postage, price 6½d. each; envelopes, stamped for inland postage, price 1s. 1d. each. A correspondence card is enclosed in each envelope. Adhesive stamps must be affixed to make up the fee required for postage abroad.

Postcards and letters conveyed by the aerial post will bear over the ordinary postage stamp a special postmark: "First United Kingdom Aerial Post", and the date. They will be collected from the special boxes referred to above and conveyed to a central post office, and then taken to the aerodrome for conveyance by aeroplane from London to Windsor.

Lloyds Bank (Limited), St. James's Street, London, W., has consented to receive, on behalf of the honorary organising committee, donations in sums of one shilling and upwards, which will be acknowledged by the committee by aerial postcards. Persons resident in the country and abroad will thereby be enabled to obtain an aerial postal souvenir and at the same time benefit the charity to which the net profits will be devoted. Remittances must be made by cheque or postal order, and not by stamps.—*Daily Mail*, August 23rd.

AUSTRALIAN STAMP EXHIBITION

King's Hall, Sydney, on 20th & 21st October, 1911

Rules and Regulations.

1. Any collector may exhibit. Dealers may exhibit for competition in Division VI. only. The number of exhibits from one person is unlimited; but no one collection may be entered in more than one section.

2. All exhibits (except those otherwise mentioned) must be mounted on loose sheets or cards. Competitors are requested, as far as possible, to use sheets from 10 inches to 12 inches high by 8 inches to 10 inches wide.

3. The stamps will be exhibited behind stout glass, and will not be handled by any but members of the Committee, and will be under the constant surveillance of some properly appointed person.

4. No charge will be made for space. All applications for space must be in the hands of the Honorary Secretary by 1st October.

5. Every care will be taken of the exhibits; but no personal liability is incurred by the Committee.

6. All exhibits must be bona-fide the property of the exhibitor.

7. The exhibits must be delivered, carriage paid,

between the 1st and 10th October, 1911, to the Honorary Secretary, Sydney Philatelic Club, Box 1751 G.P.O., Sydney. Those who desire it may have their exhibits returned by post or otherwise at the close of the Exhibition, cost to be paid in advance by the owner; but transmission in all cases to be at sole risk of owner (and any insurance to be paid by him).

8. The right of refusing any exhibit is reserved by the Committee, also the right of showing such part of any exhibit as the Committee may decide, in case of there being insufficient space available.

9. The Judges will be appointed by the Executive Committee, and their decision will, in all cases, be final.

10. No exhibit can be entered for competition by any member of the Jury in the class for which he is a Juror.

11. Any non-competitive exhibit may be entered, and will be marked "Not for Competition."

12. In making the awards, the following will be taken into consideration: The rarity and completeness of the collection, neatness and accuracy of arrangement, method of mounting, condition of specimens, and the philatelic knowledge displayed by the exhibitor.

13. The Judges reserve the right of not awarding medals in any section where they consider the exhibit not of sufficient merit.

14. No competitor may receive more than one medal in any one section, or more than three in any one division, except in the case of special awards.

15. Admission to the Exhibition will be free to the public. Tickets may be obtained by anyone forwarding a stamped and addressed envelope to the Honorary Secretary, Sydney Philatelic Club, Box 1751 G.P.O., Sydney, also from the Honorary Secretaries of any of the Societies represented at the Congress, or from any of the Sydney dealers.

The Committee reserve the right of refusing admission to any person without assigning any reason for same.

Competitive Classes.

Division 1.—Oceania.

CLASS I.—Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand.

Section A.—Postage Stamps and Postal Fiscals. Awards: 1 Gold, 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

Section B.—Stamps on Entires. Bronze Medal.

CLASS II.—Collection of any two of the following:— New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Papua, Fiji, or Tonga. 1 Gold, 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS III.—New South Wales. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS IV.—Victoria. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS V.—Queensland. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS VI.—South Australia. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS VII. Tasmania. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS VIII. West Australia. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS IX.—New Zealand. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS X.—Papua. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS XI.—Fiji. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS XII. Tonga. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS XIII.—British Possessions in the Southern Pacific, not included in the above. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

A special Gold Medal will be given for the best collection in any of the above classes from III. to XIII.

CLASS XIV.—Collections of Fiscals, Telegraph Stamps, etc., of the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand. 1 Bronze Medal.

Division 2.—Collections in Albums.

CLASS I.—General Collections of all Countries. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal

CLASS II.—Collections of the Stamps of the British Empire. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS III.—Collections of the Stamps of Foreign Countries. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

A Gold Medal will be given for the best collection in this Division.

Division 3.—British Empire.

CLASS I.—Great Britain. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS II.—Collections of any one of the following countries:—

Section A.—British Guiana, Canada (Vancouver

Island, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island may be included), Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, India, Native States, Mauritius, Orange River Colony, Straits Settlements (including Native States), Transvaal or British West Indies. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

Section B.—Bechuanaland, Hong Kong, Labuan, Natal, Newfoundland, North Borneo, St. Helena, Trinidad, Zanzibar, or any three British Colonies or Protectorates (not included in above). 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

A Gold Medal will be given for the best collection in this Division.

Division 4.—Foreign Countries.

CLASS I.—Any European Country and Colonies. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS II.—United States and Possessions. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS III.—Any other Foreign Country. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

A Gold Medal will be given for the best collection in this Division.

Division 5.—For Collectors under 21 years.

CLASS I.—Australia. 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS II.—British Empire, in Album. 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS III.—General Collection, in Album. 1 Bronze Medal.

A Silver Medal will be given for the best collection in this Division.

Division 6.

Philatelic Publications, Albums, Requisites, etc. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

A special Gold Medal will be given for the best collection of any kind shown at the Exhibition.

A Silver Medal will be given for the most neatly mounted collection shown.

A die is in preparation, from which all medals are to be struck.

Donations of medals will be accepted up to September 30th, 1911. Gold, £5 5s.; Silver, £1 10s.; Bronze, 15s.

The following is a list of donations which have been received, and of amounts guaranteed to date, June 30th, 1911.

There has been a slight alteration from the amount previously acknowledged, per medium of the first circular which was issued during May, 1911. This has been caused by one member having forwarded a donation, where he had previously given a guarantee.

I take this opportunity to ask all who have given a guarantee for a stated sum, not to forward any money until called upon to do so.

It does not necessarily follow, that, in giving a guarantee for a stated amount, the guarantor will be called upon to pay in full.

Any donation, or guarantee which may be given, after this list has been issued, will be acknowledged in any further circular or pamphlet, that may appear.

Donations Received.

New Zealand Philatelic Society, £5/5/-; Mr. J. J. Witney, £2; Mr. J. Dixon, £1/5/-; Mr. W. Orchard, £1/1/-; Mr. F. Jackson, 17/6; Mr. A. S. A. Whelen, 10/6; Mr. J. H. Welfare, 10/-; Mr. F. C. Krichauff, 10/-; Mr. H. W. Johnston, 9/-; Mr. J. Boulden, 5/-; Captain W. Butcher, £1/1/-; Mr. J. P. Drinan, £1/1/-; Mr. R. B. Yardley, £1; Mr. W. L. Peck, 10/6; Total, £16/5/6.

with the regulations of the postal service, subject to special conditions laid down by the Postmaster-General.

The aerial service has been instituted in commemoration of the Coronation of their Majesties, with the object of providing a practical test of the application of aeroplanes for postal service, following their adoption by the naval and military services in all countries. The net profits derived from the new service will be devoted by the organisers to a public charity to be approved by the Postmaster-General.

Pilots' Declaration.

It was originally intended that the aerial postal service should be in operation during the week of the Coronation and the following week, but the Aerial Navigation Act, 1911, controlling aerial flights, made the arrangement impossible.

The project is being organised by Mr. D. Lewis-Poole and Captain Windham, the honorary organising committee, who have entered into a contract with the Postmaster-General, by the terms of which they will act as "contractors," or carriers, for the aerial postal service. A contract has also been entered into by Mr. D. Lewis-Poole, on behalf of the organisers, with Mr. Grahame-White for conveyance of the aerial mail from London to Windsor, for which service payment will be made. The pilots engaged in the service will sign the usual Post Office declaration which all mail carriers are required to sign.

Only the special pictorial postcards and envelopes issued by the honorary organising committee, by sanction of the Postmaster-General, will be conveyed by the aerial service, and they must be posted only in the special boxes placed in the following establishments in London, where the postcards and envelopes will be on sale on and from Friday, September 8th, when the first collection from the special boxes will be made:—

Harrods' Stores, Ltd., Brompton Road.
W. Whiteley & Co., Ltd., Queen's Road.
Selfridge, Ltd., Oxford Street.
Barnes & Co., Hampstead.
Arding & Hobbs, Clapham Junction.
Gamage's and Benetfink, Holborn.
John Barker & Co., Ltd., Kensington.
D. H. Evans & Co., Oxford street.
Secretary's Offices, General Buildings, Aldwych.
London Aerodrome, Hendon.
Stock Exchange.

Special Postmark.

The postcards and envelopes, which bear a copyright design of Windsor Castle, printed in either brown, green, or red, are issued stamped: postcards, stamped for inland postage, price 6½d. each; envelopes, stamped for inland postage, price 1s. 1d. each. A correspondence card is enclosed in each envelope. Adhesive stamps must be affixed to make up the fee required for postage abroad.

Postcards and letters conveyed by the aerial post will bear over the ordinary postage stamp a special postmark: "First United Kingdom Aerial Post", and the date. They will be collected from the special boxes referred to above and conveyed to a central post office, and then taken to the aerodrome for conveyance by aeroplane from London to Windsor.

Lloyds Bank (Limited), St. James's Street, London, W., has consented to receive, on behalf of the honorary organising committee, donations in sums of one shilling and upwards, which will be acknowledged by the committee by aerial postcards. Persons resident in the country and abroad will thereby be enabled to obtain an aerial postal souvenir and at the same time benefit the charity to which the net profits will be devoted. Remittances must be made by cheque or postal order, and not by stamps.—*Daily Mail*, August 23rd.

AUSTRALIAN STAMP EXHIBITION

King's Hall, Sydney, on 20th & 21st October, 1911

Rules and Regulations.

1. Any collector may exhibit. Dealers may exhibit for competition in Division VI. only. The number of exhibits from one person is unlimited; but no one collection may be entered in more than one section.

2. All exhibits (except those otherwise mentioned) must be mounted on loose sheets or cards. Competitors are requested, as far as possible, to use sheets from 10 inches to 12 inches high by 8 inches to 10 inches wide.

3. The stamps will be exhibited behind stout glass, and will not be handled by any but members of the Committee, and will be under the constant surveillance of some properly appointed person.

4. No charge will be made for space. All applications for space must be in the hands of the Honorary Secretary by 1st October.

5. Every care will be taken of the exhibits; but no personal liability is incurred by the Committee.

6. All exhibits must be bona-fide the property of the exhibitor.

7. The exhibits must be delivered, carriage paid,

between the 1st and 10th October, 1911, to the Honorary Secretary, Sydney Philatelic Club, Box 1751 G.P.O., Sydney. Those who desire it may have their exhibits returned by post or otherwise at the close of the Exhibition, cost to be paid in advance by the owner; but transmission in all cases to be at sole risk of owner (and any insurance to be paid by him).

8. The right of refusing any exhibit is reserved by the Committee, also the right of showing such part of any exhibit as the Committee may decide, in case of there being insufficient space available.

9. The Judges will be appointed by the Executive Committee, and their decision will, in all cases, be final.

10. No exhibit can be entered for competition by any member of the Jury in the class for which he is a Juror.

11. Any non-competitive exhibit may be entered, and will be marked "Not for Competition."

12. In making the awards, the following will be taken into consideration: The rarity and completeness of the collection, neatness and accuracy of arrangement, method of mounting, condition of specimens, and the philatelic knowledge displayed by the exhibitor.

13. The Judges reserve the right of not awarding medals in any section where they consider the exhibit not of sufficient merit.

14. No competitor may receive more than one medal in any one section, or more than three in any one division, except in the case of special awards.

15. Admission to the Exhibition will be free to the public. Tickets may be obtained by anyone forwarding a stamped and addressed envelope to the Honorary Secretary, Sydney Philatelic Club, Box 1751 G.P.O., Sydney, also from the Honorary Secretaries of any of the Societies represented at the Congress, or from any of the Sydney dealers.

The Committee reserve the right of refusing admission to any person without assigning any reason for same.

Competitive Classes.

Division 1.—Oceania.

CLASS I.—Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand.

Section A.—Postage Stamps and Postal Fiscals. Awards: 1 Gold, 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

Section B.—Stamps on Entires. Bronze Medal.

CLASS II.—Collection of any two of the following:—New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Papua, Fiji, or Tonga. 1 Gold, 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS III.—New South Wales. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS IV.—Victoria. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS V.—Queensland. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS VI.—South Australia. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS VII. Tasmania. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS VIII. West Australia. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS IX.—New Zealand. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS X.—Papua. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS XI.—Fiji. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS XII. Tonga. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS XIII.—British Possessions in the Southern Pacific, not included in the above. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

A special Gold Medal will be given for the best collection in any of the above classes from III. to XIII.

CLASS XIV.—Collections of Fiscals, Telegraph Stamps, etc., of the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand. 1 Bronze Medal.

Division 2.—Collections in Albums.

CLASS I.—General Collections of all Countries. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal

CLASS II.—Collections of the Stamps of the British Empire. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS III.—Collections of the Stamps of Foreign Countries. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

A Gold Medal will be given for the best collection in this Division.

Division 3.—British Empire.

CLASS I.—Great Britain. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS II.—Collections of any one of the following countries:—

Section A.—British Guiana, Canada (Vancouver

Island,⁵ British Columbia and Prince Edward Island may be included), Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, India, Native States, Mauritius, Orange River Colony, Straits Settlements (including Native States), Transvaal or British West Indies. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

Section B.—Bechuanaland, Hong Kong, Labuan, Natal, Newfoundland, North Borneo, St. Helena, Trinidad, Zanzibar, or any three British Colonies or Protectorates (not included in above). 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

A Gold Medal will be given for the best collection in this Division.

Division 4.—Foreign Countries.

CLASS I.—Any European Country and Colonies. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS II.—United States and Possessions. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS III.—Any other Foreign Country. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

A Gold Medal will be given for the best collection in this Division.

Division 5.—For Collectors under 21 years.

CLASS I.—Australia. 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS II.—British Empire, in Album. 1 Bronze Medal.

CLASS III.—General Collection, in Album. 1 Bronze Medal.

A Silver Medal will be given for the best collection in this Division.

Division 6.

Philatelic Publications, Albums, Requisites, etc. 1 Silver and 1 Bronze Medal.

A special Gold Medal will be given for the best collection of any kind shown at the Exhibition.

A Silver Medal will be given for the most neatly mounted collection shown.

A die is in preparation, from which all medals are to be struck.

Donations of medals will be accepted up to September 30th, 1911. Gold, £5 5s.; Silver, £1 10s.; Bronze, 15s.

The following is a list of donations which have been received, and of amounts guaranteed to date, June 30th, 1911.

There has been a slight alteration from the amount previously acknowledged, per medium of the first circular which was issued during May, 1911. This has been caused by one member having forwarded a donation, where he had previously given a guarantee.

I take this opportunity to ask all who have given a guarantee for a stated sum, not to forward any money until called upon to do so.

It does not necessarily follow, that, in giving a guarantee for a stated amount, the guarantor will be called upon to pay in full.

Any donation, or guarantee which may be given, after this list has been issued, will be acknowledged in any further circular or pamphlet, that may appear.

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Guarantee Fund.

Mr. H. L. White, £20; Mr. A. H. Ogilvie, £10/10/-; Mr. C. A. MacDonell, £5/5/-; Mr. O. Blau, £5/5/-; Mr. A. MacKnight, £5/5/-; Messrs. F. Hagen, Ltd., £5/5/-; Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., £5/5/-; Mr. T. H. Nicollo, £5/5/-; Mr. V. Vernon, £5; Mr. A. H. Pettifer, £3/3/-; Mr. L. D. Marshall, £3/3/-; Mr. W. E. Johnson, £2/2/-; Mr. R. Gibbons, £2/2/-; Mr. F. J. N. Ridley, £2/2/-; Mr. C. F. Williams, £2/2/-; Mr. A. Forster, £2; Mr. A. Crane, £1/1/-; Mr. A. S. Curnow, £1/1/-; Mr. W. A. Hull, £1/1/-; Rev. T. P. Davis, £1; Mr. A. F. B. Hull, £1/1/-; Mr. W. J. McNeill, £1/1/-; Mr. T. B. Fulton, £1/1/-; Mr. Courtenay Smith, £1/1/-; Mr. C. W. L. Ballhausen, £1/1/-; Mr. Emil Hansel, £1; Mr. C. A. Gilles, £1/1/-; Mr. M. R. Casper, £1/1/-; Mr. W. H. Cadogan, £1/1/-; Mr. P. Bucholz, £1/1/-; Mr. J. Hambly, £1/1/-; Mr. Howard Davis, £1/1/-; Mr. D. H. Hill, £1/1/-;

Mr. A. J. Dunstan, £1/1/-; Mr. W. Brettschnieder, £1/1/-; Mr. F. J. Bongard, £1/1/-; Captain Bayer, £1/1/-; Mr. R. H. C. Blackie, £1; Mr. E. Henry, 10/6; Mr. S. O. Smith, 10/-; Mr. A. Willmott, 10/-; Mr. L. Winter, 10/-; Mr. H. Glazbrook, 10/-; Total, £109/3/6; Donations, £16/5/6; Grand Total, £125/9/-.

Further donations or guarantees will be accepted up to September 30th, 1911.

Early applications for advertising space in the official catalogue of the Exhibition are invited, the terms for which are £1 per full page, 12/6 per half page, and 7/6 per quarter page.

Special positions will be charged 50% more than the advertised rates.

No advertisement will be allowed on the outside front cover.

Mr. C. F. Williams, Grand Honorary Secretary, First Australian Philatelic Congress, Box 1751 G.P.O., Sydney.

THE NEW "GIBBONS"

The Postage Stamps of Foreign Countries

THE unexpected often happens, and we have here a case in point, for Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., were sold out in May last of Part II. of the 1911 edition of their catalogue, which they firmly believed would have lasted until the end of this year.

A new edition always reminds us of the story about some absent-minded beggar asking, at an ordinary bookseller's, for "Gibbons," and being offered a work the absolute antithesis of the famous Catalogue—the one records a Decline and Fall; the other generally a Rise, often so drastic that one looks forward to the near time when the money columns will be in pounds and shillings, instead of shillings and pence.

Comparisons, we know, are always odious, especially when one has omitted to buy something at the old price, only to find that the cost is doubled, trebled, or even quadrupled.

However, it is not for us to criticise, or do more than lay before our readers a few notes as to the main alterations in prices; not only where the trend is upward, but also where the figures have been lowered—for the great majority of the stamps listed the prices are unaltered, and many hitherto unpriced are now advertised as on sale.

Afghans are Steady.

With the exception of a few additions, and one or two removals, there is little alteration: the black Shahi of 1878, which was obtainable used for £5, is now unpriced.

Argentina.

The 10c. green of 1863, without accent over "u" of "REPUBLICA" has fallen from 7s. to 4s. unused, and imperforate copies of the first 5c. Rivadavia of thick paper are now included at 90s., the old and present price of the normal perforated stamp.

Of the American Bank Note Co.'s productions of 1867, the only noticeable change is from 50s. to 60s. for the 10c. green on laid paper, and one of the inverted surcharges ("1" on 5c.) is priced unused at £4.

The error of the 5c. in green, the colour of the 2c. of the 1892-95 series is still included, but the price—

£45 in either condition—is now omitted; and so is that (£150) of the 5 pesos, inverted centre of 1899-1900. Two chances gone, perhaps never to return!

One or two of the abnormal varieties of the diagonally overprinted official stamps have now no price affixed.

Buenos Ayres.

Not specialising in these interesting stamps, we can view changes with equanimity; but, without suggesting that the 1911 prices were too low, we are a little surprised that those of 1912 are considered sufficiently high after the attention which these issues have received both here and in America. The 3 pesos, green, is now £15 used, instead of £12, and the same stamp in yellow-green follows the lead; contrariwise, the 5 pesos, orange is dropped £5 for used copies.

Austria.

In the "coarse whiskers" set of 1867, there are some alterations for the unused stamps: 10kr. pale blue, from 7s. 6d. to 4s.; 16kr., deep brown, from 8s. to 10s.; and 25kr., grey-lilac, from 6s. to 10s. Two of the numeral varieties of the 1890 issue are now unpriced, as are a few of the perforation vagaries of this and subsequent series, and for which Austria is somewhat famous.

Our old friends the "Mercuries" are fairly steady: the (6kr.) dull yellow is now offered at £10, and the (30kr.) rose (II.) has dropped from £14 to £12.

Austrian Italy.

The ribbed papers of 1850 are now priced in used condition only, but the 15c. on laid paper has gone up one third, to £8.

In the 1858-59 series, there is a slight upward tendency, except for the 10sld., brown (II.) which has come down from 15s. to 10s.; the 10sld. and 15sld. of the next issue shew an increase of 10s. and 5s. respectively; and the 4kr. Imperial Journal stamp has gone from 40s. to 45s.

Save for the insertion or omission of a few prices, there seems to be no change in the Austrian Post Office sets.

Hungary, but no Famine.

Our old friends, the lithographs, show slight rises for three or four of the stamps, used; but the perforation varieties of the 1881 set on watermarked paper show fluctuations, and several unused prices are omitted. The florin values of 1787-98 have risen from 2s. 3d. and 8s. to 5s. and 10s., but the double numerals are now unpriced.

In the newspaper stamps, the 1 (kr.) yellow has jumped from 1s. 6d. to 10s.

Bosnia and the Perforation Gauge.

In the first two issues, save for a few pence here and there, the only substantial alterations are for the 3 (kr.) blue-green and the 5 (kr.) rose, which have exchanged prices—now 10s. and 7s. 6d. For the truly terrible sets of 1906-7, the quotations are practically unaltered; but some further vagaries have been added!

Belgium.

The 20c., deep blue, of the first issue, comes down from 50s. to 15s., a very substantial drop—rather a shock to those who have bought at the former price. Subsequent issues seem unaltered, till we get to 1869-80, when we find the 2c., deep blue, reduced from 15s., 1s. 6d., to 5s., 6d. The 5 frs., yellow-brown of 1875-81, has gone up from 25s. to 30s., if unused, but the prices for obliterated copies are constant.

Congo State.

The first 5 francs of this "independent" state has been raised from 15s. to £1, used and unused; and the 10 francs of the second issue is now priced at 25s., a rise of 5s., in either condition; other alterations are small.

In the Parcel Post stamps, the 3fr. 50c. on 5fr., mauve (of 1886) is now priced at 70s., and the same surcharge on 5fr., lilac (of 1887) has been raised 5s., to 20s.

The 3fr. 50c. of 1898 is now included with overprint inverted at 70s. used.

Bolivia.

In the first issue, we need only notice the 5c. green (b) from 10s. to 5s.; the 5c. blue-green (b) from 5s., 2s. 6d., to 1s. 6d., 1s. 6d.; and the 5c. pale green (f) from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 6d. The 100c. of the second issue is increased from 5s. for each of the two shades, to 7s. 6d. and 10s.

For the 1867 series, there are added prices for the 80c. and 100c. in unused condition. The 50c. of 1890 has gone down from 4s. 6d., 3s. 3d. to 2s., 2s. 6d.

Brazil.

These old favourites, the "bull's eyes," have their prices unaltered save for an increase of 2s. for the 60 (reis) early impression; and there is no further change worth recording till we come to the 500r., orange-yellow of 1866—this is reduced from 7s. 6d. to 4s., and the 100r. of the same issue, on blued paper, is priced at 35s. instead of 50s. for a used copy.

The 100r. (March 17th, 1883) is evidently scarce unused: formerly unpriced, it is now put at 10s.

In the first republican series, there are a few prices inserted and omitted, but the 200r., violet, "perf. compound 12½ to 14 × 11 to 11½" has suffered a drop, from 7s. 6d. to 3s., a price probably more commensurate with its rarity (?) in spite of its eccentric perforation. The 1,000r., with the long necked—what a contrast

Special Offers

OF

SETS, FOREIGN NEW ISSUES, ETC.,

ALL UNUSED.

ICELAND, 4 aur (Sigurdsson)	each	0	1
ST. THOMAS and PRINCE, (Republica). Complete	the set	12	6
2½r.—700 reis	Do., Do.,	2½r.—100r.	2
ANGOLA, (Republica). Complete 2½r.—700 reis	Do., Do.,	2½r.—100r.	2
MOZAMBIQUE, (Co.). (Republica). 2½r.—700r.	Do., Do.,	2½r.—100r.	2
LEEWARD ISLANDS, 3d. brown on yellow	...	...	0
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, 25 dol. blk. & purple on blue	...	...	67
ITALY CINQUANTENARY, 2c., 5c., 10c., 15c., set of 4	...	...	0
FIJI, 1d. blue-green	...	...	0
NEWFOUNDLAND, Coronation issue, 1c. to 15 cents,	eleven stamps	...	3
Do., 1c., perf. 12 x 11	...	...	0
Do., 5c., perf. 12 x 14	...	...	0
SWEDEN, 5 ore	...	...	0
Do., 1 kr., black on buff	...	...	1
MEXICO, New issue, 1, 2, 3, 5c.	...	...	0
CAPE VERDE, (Republica), Complete 2½r.—700 reis	the set	12	6
Do., Do., Do., 2½r.—100 reis	the set	2	3
PORTUGUESE CONGO, (Republica), Complete	2½r.—700 reis	...	12
PORTUGUESE CONGO, (Republica), Complete	2½r.—100 reis	...	2
MOZAMBIQUE, (Republica), 2½r.—700 reis	...	...	12
Do., Do., 2½r.—100 reis	...	...	2
GERMAN MOROCCO, New inscription, 3c., 1d.; 5c.,	1d.; 10c., 2d.; 25c., 4d.; 35c., 4d.; 1p. 25c., 1/2;	...	6
2p. 50c., 2/4; 3p. 75c., 3/6; 6p. 25c.,	...	...	6
NEW HEBRIDES ON FIJI, 1911, 1d., 1d., 2d., 2½d.,	5d., 6d., 1/-	...	15

THE LATEST "MELVILLE" BOOK.

No. 14 "Great Britain" (Stamps of King Edward VII.).
Paper 7/6. Cloth 1/8. Leather 2/8. Post free.

CANADA.

Its Stamps and Postal Stationery.

By C. A. Hawes.

This splendid work on the Stamps of Canada can now be offered by the sole European Agent:—W. H. PECKITT.

The volume is one of 275 pages. It contains a complete reference list, together with 15 full-page plates, besides illustrations in the text, and is one of the finest and most reasonably priced philatelic works of reference hitherto published.

In paper, Price 12s.
(or Post free 13/-).

In cloth, Price 16s.
(or Post free 17/3).

W. H. PECKITT,

47, STRAND,

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Telephone—
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Telegrams & Cables:
"Peckitt, London."

to our new stamps!—Head of Mercury, has come down (used) from 10s. to 6s., and the 2,000r. has gone up from 6s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. The 200r., compound perforation, has been trebled and now stands at 15s.

Some of the lower values of the same series on the thick paper are substantially increased; but of the surcharged 1898 set the 100 in violet on 50r., dull orange, is reduced from 10s. to just half. Similarly, the 2,000r. on 1,000r., olive-yellow, of 1899, is 12s. 6d. instead of 20s.; and there are movements, mostly upwards, in the following large perforation varieties of the same year.

The Pan-American portrait gallery of 1908 has deservedly dropped from 2s. 6d. to 8d., and few would grieve if it dropped out altogether! The Official stamps have not, according to expectations, come down in price.

Bulgaria.

In the first issue the 5c. has doubled its price of 1s. 9d.; the 10c. has gone up from 6s. to 8s. 6d., and has developed a deep shade at 12s., 10s.; and the 50c. has added 50 per cent. to its original 4s. There are a few rises (and an increase of shades) in the 1881 set, and the error of the following year is now £18 unused, in place of £14.

The provisionals of 1884-85 have certainly not gone down, and the "50" on 1 franc now stands at 20s., used, against 8s. 6d. in 1911. For some reason, the 1 leva of 1887 has jumped from 7s. 6d. to 15s.

Curiously, the 1889 issue has been reduced from 16 stamps (and shades) to 10 stamps, without the shades: this is throwing good money away, even if only in coppers; but as against this reduction in numbers, we get a second set (16 for 7 values) in 1898-1901 with another perforation—13½ in 1889, and 13 now, instead of "13, 13½" only—so perhaps!

The cherry-wood cannon—cut down by George Washington?—has developed a 5s. variety, with "1878" for "1876."

For the 1901 (formerly 1902) issue, we have a much extended list—shades and tones again—from 11 to 18, and the 2 leva value, being the most expensive, has naturally been the most prolific.

Eastern Roumelia.

The overprinted Turkish 2 piastres, black and flesh, which forms part of the first issue, has been raised from 25s. to 35s., when unused; but the 5 piastres of 1881 has come down from 15s. to 7s. 6d.

South Bulgaria.

The Lions are causing expense, and prices throughout these "atrocities" shew a marked rise, and several stamps are now priced—and substantially priced, too—which had previously been listed without figures: No. 7 has been raised from 20s., 10s., to 60s., 20s.; No. 12 from 20s. to 60s. used, and 80s. is now given as the unused value; No. 17 from 30s., 5s., to 60s., 40s.; No. 20 from 25s., 10s., to 45s., 30s.; and No. 38 from 30s. to 50s.

Chili: Who said

Perkins Bacon designs would go up? They haven't, except for the 5c. used of 1855, from 9d. to 1s.

The 1 peso of 1905-9 has progressed from 1s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.: evidently the majority were used for the unnecessary "Islas de Juan Fernandez" labels.

Colombia.

The 20c. of 1859 is now 40s., 30s. (or 25s.) instead of 25s., 22s. 6d.; the 1p., rose on bluish, 1860, has added 10s. to the erstwhile 40s.; but the 2½c., black, of 1861, has dropped from £9 to 150s. In the 1863 set, the 5c. shews a slight rise, used and unused. Except as mentioned, the prices of 1912 are practically the same as those of 1911—a shilling or so up or down in a few places.

The stamps of the various Departments—Antioquia, etc.—though always numerous and often rare, shew scarcely any variation in prices, which are practically those of the 1911 catalogue.

Costa Rica.

The two imperforates of the first issue have advanced from 40s. each to 60s. and 65s. respectively, and the three "U.P.U." provisionals of 1882 have gone up slightly. Some of the 1892 series have gone down, notably the peso values, from 9d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 6d. and 5s., to 5d., 5d., 6d. and 1s. Many Officials have gone up, and a few down, but the alterations are very slight. Practically all the "Guanacaste" overprints shew a rise, but of never more than a few shillings.

Cuba.

Originally a Spanish Colony, then a Protectorate of the United States, and finally a Republic, tacked on (philatelically) to the greater Republic of the Western World, Cuba (1899 onwards) has now settled down to its proper alphabetical position between Crete and Denmark.

Denmark.

The well-known square blue stamp of 1851 has gone up to 90s. and 20s., from the 75s. and 15s. of 1911; and the 50s. on thin paper, of 1874-96, in dull violet and brown has been raised from 10s. to 15s. unused.

Danish West Indies.

The imperforate variety of the 3c. of 1873-79, has doubled—60s. to £6; but the "bits" of 1905 have come down—a bit, from 1s. to 6d.

Iceland.

In the first issue there are a few changes, the chief being of the 15sk., yellow, perf. 14 × 12½, from 15s. to 10s., unused, and from 10s. to 15s., used.

Egypt—still in Part II.

There is nothing to note down to the provisionals of 1879—the increases are few and small and the decreases fewer and smaller—but amongst the afore-said provisionals there is a drop, with a vengeance: the 10 paras on 2½ piastres, in *tete-beche* pairs was priced at 150s., now it is 1d., used or unused! Of course, it is a slip, but what is the figure?

It takes time, we know, to eradicate a long-cherished error, the old heading to the 1872-75 issue was "Lithographed" and the final benediction referred to a printing in 1874 from "the same lithographic stones." The heading is now correctly altered to "Typographed" but the concluding information still remains. However, we are still young, and hope springs eternal: when Egypt gets into Part I., we hope this slip will be rectified.

To be continued.

Postage Due Stamps of the World

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 257.

Danish West Indies—continued.

4 Cents.

1. The top of the left hand figure "4" slopes downwards from left to right, and that of the right hand figure from right to left.
2. The top of each figure slopes downwards from left to right.
3. As in 2, but "E" of "Æ" broken.
4. The top of each figure slopes downwards from right to left, and the upper downstroke of the right hand "4" is thin.
5. As 4, but the downstroke is thicker.

6 Cents.

1. This stamp may be considered as the normal type.
2. In front of the letter "P" of "PORTOMÆRKE" is a dot.
3. On the inner of the two circles surrounding the words "DANSK VESTINDIEN PORTOMÆRKE" are two small dots between the letters "RT" of the word "PORTOMÆRKE."
4. In addition to the two dots mentioned in Type III., is another dot, also on the inner circle, a little way past the end of the word "VESTINDIEN".
5. A small space occurs on the inner circle previously referred to, just under "Æ" of "PORTOMÆRKE".

10 Cents.

1. This may be taken as the normal type.
2. On the right hand external line of the frame is a slight defect opposite the "0" of the figure "10".
3. Below the bottom point of the triangle of colour above the "0" of the right hand figure "10" is a small dot.
4. The inner circle referred to in the 6 cents is slightly defective between "RT" of the word "PORTOMÆRKE".
5. The triangle mentioned in Type III. has a protuberance just above the "0" of the right hand figure "10".

Reference List.

*White wove paper. Perforated 11½.
Five Types of each value.*

January, 1902.	1 cent, blue.
	4 cents, "
	6 " "
	10 " "

Issue of 1905.

The currency was changed to 100 bit=1 franc in 1905, and new stamps of all kinds became necessary. The old postage due stamps were withdrawn and the following quantities were burnt on November 15th, 1906, at Frederiksberg, near Copenhagen, under the supervision of the Colonial Office:—

4 cents, 138 sheets (13,800 stamps).
6 cents, 297 sheets (29,700 stamps).
10 cents, 172 sheets (17,200 stamps).

To be continued.

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LONDON, W.O.**

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, Suddowrne 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. 94).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the 6d. on the multiple Crown and CA. paper: the colour is now a brown-ochre. The sheets contain 60 stamps in 10 rows of 6, and the plate number 1 appears in the margins. The paper is unsurfaced.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple)
Perforated 14.

August, 1911. 6d. brown-ochre.

Belgian Congo.—(Vol. VIII. p. 250).—According to the *Madrid Filatelico*, a new series of postage due stamps has appeared consisting of ordinary postage stamps overprinted with a large capital T sideways. The 5 centimes and 40 centimes are the stamps with inscriptions in French only; the other values belong to the bilingual set.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

White wove paper. Perforated 12 to 15.-----
Black (?) overprint.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| | A. On issue of 1909. |
| July, 1911. | 5 centimes, green and black. |
| | 40 " " " |
| | B. On issue of 1910. |
| July, 1911. | 15 centimes, ochre and black. |
| | 25 " blue and black. |
| | 50 " olive-bistre and black. |
| | 3 francs, vermilion and black. |

Cuba.—(Vol. V. p. 297).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 2 centavos and 5 centavos each printed in a single colour instead of being bicoloured as before. We expect that the 1 centavo will follow suit in due course.

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

July, 1911. 2 centavos, rose.
5 " blue.

Dominican Republic.—(Vol. VI. p. 140).—Like Costa Rica, this Republic is creating "habilitado" provisionals. The 2 centavos official stamp of 1909 has been overprinted "HABILITADO—1911" in two lines in red, and issued for public use. While on the subject of these stamps, may we point out that Gibbons' Catalogue is wrong in crediting the 1909 official stamps (wmk. Crosses and Circles) to the Hamilton Bank Note Co., nor are they lithographed or perforated 12 like those of 1902? They were typographed by the German Imperial Printing Works at Berlin like the ordinary postage stamps, and are perforated 14.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crosses and Circles.
Perforated 14. Red overprint.

July, 1911. 2 centavos, scarlet and black.

Morocco (German P.O.).—(Vol. VIII. p. 154).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the three remaining values with the "Marokko" overprint.

White wove paper. Watermarked Loaziges.
Perforated 14. Black overprint.

August, 1911. 5 centimos on 5 pfennig, green.
10 " 10 " carmine.
25 " 20 " ultramarine.

Nicaragua.—(Vol. VIII. p. 226).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for another provisional made by overprinting a fiscal stamp, viz.: the 2 pesos fiscal overprinted "CORREOS—05 cts.—1911" in three lines in black. These fiscals were printed by Messrs. Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd., and were perforated 14, not 12 as chronicled on pages 154 and 226 of this volume. Will readers kindly correct?

White wove paper. Perforated 14.
Black overprint.

July, 1911. 5 centavos on 2 pesos pearl-grey and black.



Rhodesia.—(Vol. VII. p. 70).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the current 4d. with the centre in purple-brown instead of indigo.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.

July, 1911. 4d. orange and purple-brown.



St. Vincent.—(Vol. VII. p. 32).—A £1 stamp in the Edwardian design has been issued. Hitherto no higher value than 5/- has appeared necessary to the island authorities. We are indebted to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* for this news.

Coloured chalk-surfaced wove paper.
Watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple).
Perforated 14.

July, 1911. £1 purple and black on red.

Servia.—(Vol. VIII. p. 260).—The new stamps are in sheets of 100 stamps in 2 panes (one above the other) of 50 in 5 rows of 10. There are no marginal inscriptions.

Travancore.—(Vol. VIII. p. 250).—In consequence of examining the new 1 chuckram and 4 chuckrams by artificial light, we regret to find that we described their colours wrongly a fortnight ago. Please substitute for the chronicle on page 250 the following:—

White wove paper. Watermarked Conch Shell.
Perforated 12.

July, 1911. 1 chuckram, deep slate-blue.
4 chuckrams, deep green.

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1900 " 1 anna, Gibbons' 550	... 6d.
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" " 4 annas, Gibbons' 561	... 9d.
" " 1 rupee, Gibbons' 565	... 2/3
1906 " 1/2 anna, Gibbons' 566	... 4d.
" " 1 anna, Gibbons' 567	... 4d.

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

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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.

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE'S ANNUAL REPORT.

I have much pleasure in submitting herewith, on behalf of my Committee, their report for the season just ended, which I think you will agree has been a very satisfactory one.

During the past season five meetings have been held, at which 243 stamps have been examined and reported upon, a number which I believe is very considerably in excess of that of previous years. In spite of this increase, however, I notice that, considering the large membership, comparatively few members are taking advantage of the facilities placed at their disposal for weeding out their duds, as the owners of the stamps submitted numbered no more

than 20 in all; and while I hope that it is a good sign—i.e., that most members have already done the necessary ploughing which all collectors have to do at some period or another, yet I trust it is not because members are forgetting the advantages offered them by the Society to enable them to put their philatelic gardens in order. I know that I am but voicing the feelings of my Committee when I say that the more stamps sent in for examination the better pleased they will be.

Forgery Collection.

Our Forgery Collection is, I am pleased to say, progressing very satisfactorily, and another 113 specimens have been added during the season by donations from members, and also from members of the stamp trade, all of which have been duly acknowledged in *The Stamp Lover*, and to those ladies and Gentlemen I wish again to express our very best thanks for their contributions. Since my appointment to the post of Secretary in January last, I have always made a point, when returning members' stamps sent for examination, of asking for the forgeries for our collection, and the general response to my requests has been very gratifying to me.

The Permanent Collection.

The Stamps added to the Society's collection during the past season number about 250, and although this figure is below that of previous seasons, I think that, allowing for the fact that as our collection grows so it becomes more difficult to get new stamps, the figures compare favourably with those of past years. At the same time, however, I would appeal to all members to bear in mind the Society's collection, which members should not forget is also their collection, and to spare as many of their duplicates as possible. Particularly would I appeal to those members who, either through business or privately, have opportunities for acquiring many duplicates of current issues.

I should like to mention that at a recent Council meeting the question of the Permanent Collection was discussed, and it was agreed to invite donations of stamps which, although slightly damaged, were of considerable rarity. Naturally, we ask members to contribute the best specimens they can spare, but we shall be grateful for inferior specimens, providing the general condition of the stamps is sufficiently good to make them of use for purposes of reference. Most collectors at some time or another become possessed of slightly damaged specimens of rare stamps

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Argentino, 1908, 1 peso	...	0	9
Chili, 1910, Commemorative 15 cent	...	0	2
" " " " 20 "	...	0	3
" " " " 30 "	...	0	4
" " " " 50 "	...	0	6
" " " " 1 peso	...	1	3
German, 1875, 2 mark, 3 shades, (cat. 2/3) the 3	...	0	4
Gold Coast, 1907-10, 3d.	...	0	2
" " " " 6d.	...	0	5
" " " " 1/-	...	0	8
Sierra Leone, 1907-10, 2½d. or 3d	...	0	3
St. Vincent, 1893, 5d. or 6d. (cat. 5/-)	...	1	6
Straits Settlements, 1906-10, 2 dol. red on yellow	...	3	0

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THE CISTAFILE
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which, rather than sell at a nominal price, they would, I am sure, be pleased to donate to our collection, and feel that their contributions were very usefully filling up blanks in the albums.

A new scheme of arrangement has also been decided upon whereby it shall be possible to keep the collection mounted up to date, and thus enable us at any time to see exactly what stamps are wanting. During the season I hope to give a general idea of our needs, and as many of the comparatively common varieties are at present represented by a white space and a number, I hope members will do their best during the coming season to supply the deficiencies, and help me to surpass our previous records in the number of stamps added during a season.

In conclusion, I have to thank very heartily all those members who have helped to swell our collection during the past season, and to express the hope that their example may be followed by other members. It is very pleasing to note that many of our contributions have come from members across the seas.

H. P. ERAUT,
Hon. Secretary to the Expert Committee, and Curator of the Forgery and Permanent Collections.

TONGA and Hawaii, large blocks unused, 200 used.—L. Sullivan, Rangeworthy, Yate.

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Eighth Pages	12	0	1	0	10	0	0	0
Columns	1	12 0	1	10 0	1	7 6	1	5 0
Half Columns	17	0	16	0	14	0	12	0
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1858, 1d., plate 193, mint block of 6	...	3	0
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1873, 6d. grey, plate 12, mint	...	8	0

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" " 5/- red and green on yellow ... 6 6
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The Scottish National Stamp Collection (see below)



Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELI..

Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE

No. 24. Vol. 8
(Whole Number 206)

9 SEPTEMBER, 1911.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Scottish National Stamp Collection.



IN the *Daily Telegraph* last Thursday Mr. Fred. J. Melville calls attention to the apparent neglect of one of our national stamp collections—neglect of a kind which is by no means creditable to a great institution of the character of the Royal Scottish Museum. That institution received some years ago a valuable legacy in the collection of postage stamps formed by the late Rev. J. A. Dunbar-Dunbar, of

Sea Park and Kinloss. "It is a comprehensive collection" says the writer of the article "on old style general lines with a few countries carried out on a moderately specialised basis," and the authorities have adopted a couple of cases which are on the same principle as the fine cases used to exhibit the Taping Collection in the King's Library at the British Museum.

Stamps examined under difficulties.

But having provided these excellent cases it would appear that the authorities of the Museum have placed them in a position highly inconvenient for access, so that any earnest student desiring to study portions of the collection is under the necessity of looking at the stamps at a distance. Mr. Melville says "at arm's length." The value in a museum collection very largely consists of its utility for the comparison of individual specimens with the specimens of the same stamps in the museum, and while many interesting varieties may be recognised at such a distance, the usefulness of the collection to the student generally is seriously diminished by the impossibility of a close examination. Worse still, it would appear that the intervening space between the inspecting visitor and the stamp cases is occupied by broad flat show cases (nearly 2ft. wide) containing other exhibits which are endangered by the obvious temptation to lean on them when attempting to examine the stamps.

Want of Skilled Arrangement.

These are not the only points with which our Editor finds occasion to criticise. The arrangement of the collection itself is not satisfactory. There is no "writing-up" to explain the exhibits, and one has to guess which "perf." one is looking at, and what watermark occurs in the stamps inspected. Obvious "proofs" figures in the collection as ordinary stamps, without any indication which would guide the novice who goes to the collection seeking information, and worse still there are forgeries which ought to be eliminated as their presence is apt to mislead and certainly lessens the philatelically educational value of the collection.

Where the Stamps suffer.

There is one other matter, and it is one on which Mr. Melville lays special stress. The stamps are not all securely mounted and have been dropping off the pages. "Stamps have slipped away from their moorings and are losing themselves or possibly getting irretrievably damaged below the bevels, many nice blocks are awry and in danger of being badly creased. No schoolboy" he adds "would wish to have his collection so untidy, and it is high time that the members of the Scottish Philatelic Society should bestir themselves and urge the Museum authorities to put their stamp house in order. . . . It is only fair to the memory of Mr. Dunbar-Dunbar that this bequest, which is of no inconsiderable value should be properly cared for; still more is it incumbent upon such great repositories of knowledge and objects of value as our National Museums to show a good example in orderly arrangement and proper preservation of the specimens entrusted to their care."

The Edinburgh Congress.

In view of the projected meeting of the fifth British Philatelic Congress in Edinburgh in 1914, it should certainly be the endeavour of the local philatelists to get the Museum authorities to put the collection in good shape and in a convenient position for easy examination, so that the unsatisfactory features which impressed our Editor during his recent visit to Edinburgh may be completely removed before the Congress meets in the Scottish capital.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF RHODESIA

A Successful First Year's Work

MR. W. L. SIMON, the Hon. Secretary, sends us the report on the first year's work of the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia, to which we gladly give publicity and would further extend our congratulations to the officers and members of the Society on the success which has attended their efforts to organise the philately of Rhodesia.

The report, which is dated from Bulawayo, August 8th, and covers the period of twelve months, ending July 31st, is as follows:—

I have much pleasure in placing before you an account of the Society's work during its first year of existence.

The Society was inaugurated on the 2nd August, 1910, through the efforts of Messrs. L. H. Whitmore, S. Redrup, C. C. Woollacott, E. R. D. Hall and W. L. Simon. Those present at the first Meeting, eight gentlemen, formed themselves into a Society with the Postmaster General (G. H. Eyre, Esq.) as Hon. President, and it is gratifying to note that since then 17 more Members have joined, bring the total Membership up to 25, as follows:—

19 Town Members, including 2 Ladies.

3 Country Members (Rhodesia).

3 Country Members (Union of South Africa).

Meetings.

During the year 26 Meetings were held, consisting of:— Committee Meetings, 5; Monthly Business Meetings, 9; Exhibit Meetings, 8; Auction Sales, 3; Debates, 1.

Society's Collection of Stamps of Africa.

Votes of thanks have been entered on the Minutes to those Members who have donated Stamps to the Society's collection during the year, and it is hoped that the interest in this Department will continue unabated in the coming year. The Collection is available for reference by Members at all Meetings.

It has been resolved by your Committee that in the event of our Society ceasing to exist, the Collection be presented to the Rhodesia Museum, Bulawayo.

Exchange Department.

It is gratifying to note that this Department continues to be well supported and I feel sure I am voicing the feelings of all members when I say that the Exchange Packets are of the greatest benefit to all the active collectors who take advantage of this method of adding to their collections.

On the initiative of this Society, exchanges have been opened up with the Johannesburg and Bloemfontein Societies and also with the Junior Philatelic Society of London and it is hoped that before long we shall be able to add to the list the newly formed Capetown Society. The inter-Society Exchange Packets having proved so successful, we are now in communication with the Jamaica Society and with the Philatelic Society of India with a view to similar exchanges being arranged with them, and later on we hope to be able to extend this scheme even further afield.

Under the Rules of the Exchange Department, provision was made for two Exchange Packets per month, one circulating only amongst town members and the other amongst both town and country members. After the first six months it was found that the preparation of two packets every month was too great a tax on members' resources and it was therefore decided to do away with the town packet and to consolidate the two. It is considered that one packet is ample, having due regard to the packets received from other Societies which are also circulated amongst all the members.

From the following particulars you will see that we have every reason to be satisfied with the way in which

the Exchange Department has been conducted and supported:—

Five packets, of a total net value of £293 7s. Od., were received from Foreign Societies, from which sales have amounted to £56 12s. 5½d. equal to 19.30%.

A further packet, valued at £16 7s. 11d., has been received from Johannesburg and is still in circulation.

Two packets, of a total net value of £55 18s. Od., have been sent to Foreign Societies, from which sales amounted to £14 3s. 7d. equal to 25.36%.

Two packets valued at £100 15s. 10½d. have been sent to the Junior Philatelic Society, London, while another packet, valued at £25 10s. 9½d. net, has been forwarded to Johannesburg. These packets have not yet been returned.

Society Exchange Packets.

Fifteen packets, valued at £454 13s. 1d. gross have circulated amongst members during the Society year. The sales have amounted to £122 8s. 2d. gross, equal to 26.92 per cent.

The packets for the months of June and July, valued at £18 1s. 11d. and £41 7s. 2d. respectively, are still in circulation, and sales from these packets cannot consequently be taken into account at this date.

The following is the summary of the packets that have circulated and been completed during the past year:—

	Value.			Sales.			Per
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	cent.
Received from Foreign Societies, net	293	7	1	56	12	5½	19.30
Sent to Foreign Societies,	"	55	18	0	14	3	25.36
Society Exchange Packets, gross	454	13	1	122	8	2	26.92
Totals	£803	18	1	£193	4	2½	24.03

May I ask you to use every endeavour to eclipse this record, if possible, in the coming year?

Society's Library.

Votes of thanks have been entered on the minutes for several donations to the library, the most important being:—Lalier's Album, 1864, presented by Mr. B. W. Bell; *The Postage Stamp*, complete, presented by Mr. S. Redrup; *The Stamp Collector*, presented by Mr. C. C. Woollacott.

Auction Sales.

Three Auction Sales have been held, and have been well supported. The auction department promises to be a prominent feature of the Society's work in the future.

Financial Position.

The financial position of the Society, as will be seen from the Accounts, is quite satisfactory, there being a cash balance in hand of £6 17s. 7d. with which to start the new year.

South African Philately.

There are signs pointing to a welcome revival of interest in Philately in South Africa, the most noteworthy being the production of the *South African Philatelist*, a monthly publication issued under the auspices of the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society, and under the able editorship of Mr. T. Henderson, their hon. secretary. This periodical has been adopted by your Society as its official organ, and members are urged to become subscribers, and so advance the cause of Philately in South Africa. (Signed) L. H. WHITMORE, *Chairman*.

Officers for 1912.

Hon. President, P.M.G. British South Africa Company (G. H. Eyre, Esq.); Chairman, L. H. Whitmore, Esq.; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. W. L. Simon, Box 121, Bulawayo; Committee, Sidney Redrup, C. C. Woollacott, E. C. Baxter, F. Fisher, E. R. D. Hall.

EASY COUNTRIES TO COMPLETE

BY J. IRELAND

NYASALAND

NYASALAND was the first Colony to make use of the De La Rue key-plate and the stamps are some of the earliest to be printed in the new Colour Scheme. The Colour Scheme was drawn up chiefly for printing "Postage and Revenue" stamps and to stop the work of the "faker." With but very few exceptions all stamps required for revenue as well as postal purposes are printed mainly in green, lilac or black. These are Messrs. De La Rue's "doubly fugitive" colours; and, although the Nyasaland set appears to be printed in such a brilliant variety of colours they will be found to consist mainly of green, lilac and black, at least as far as the centres are concerned.



In starting a page write at the top "British Central Africa stamps were previously in use."



First Issue. August, 1908. King Edward.

	Unused.	s.	d.
½d. green	...	0	1
1d. carmine	...	0	2
3d. lilac on yellow	...	0	5
4d. black and red on yellow	...	0	6
6d. purple	...	0	8
1s. black on green	...	1	4



Large design.

2/6 red and black on blue	...	3	6
4s. red and black	...	5	3
10s. green and red on green	...	12	6

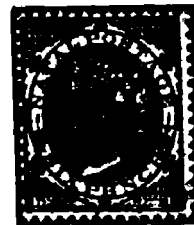
£1 and £10 values also exist.

If the Georgian stamps appear this year this set will have had a comparatively short life and being printed in the latest colours no doubt plenty of collectors have omitted to purchase them. The design is most handsome and is as far removed from our own current set as it is possible to imagine. The 2/6 stamp gives a fine finish to the set in a blank album.

[For a study of these and the B.C.A. stamps from the specialist standpoint see "British Central Africa and Nyasaland Protectorate," by Fred. J. Melville. Cloth 1/6, leather 2/6, from Mr. W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, W.C.]

ZULULAND

THOUGH quite an easy country if the surcharges are ignored, I do not find Zululand popular with most collectors. The reason probably is that in collecting by catalogue it is necessary to leave space for some very high-priced surcharges, etc., and this naturally deters a collector of moderate means from entering the list.



To simplify Zululand, write at the top of the album page "From 1888 to 1894, British and Natal stamps, overprinted, were in use."

Then comes the set printed from the De La Rue Postage and Revenue key-plate, which may be described as follows:—



First Issue. 1894. Queen Victoria.

		Unused.		Used.	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1	½d. lilac and green	...	0 6	0	9
2	1d. " rose	...	0 6	0	6
3	2½d. " blue	...	1 6	1	6
4	3d. " brown	...	1 6	1	6
5	6d. " black	...	2 6	2	6
6	1s. green	...	3 6	3	6
7	2/6 green and black	...	7 6	7	6
8	4s. green and rose	...	15 0	15	0

£1 and £5 values also exist but these are scarce

and are to be met with faked from low value stamps printed in similar colours. Under these circumstances I would suggest a footnote after the 4/- stamp to this effect.

As may be gathered from the prices, which are taken from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons current catalogue, the stamps are somewhat scarce and the country will repay early attention.

A further footnote should be added to the effect that the "issue of Zululand stamps ceased on June 30th, 1898, the territory having been annexed to Natal on December 31st, 1897."

WHO COLLECTS STAMPS AND WHY ?

I. THE DOCTOR

FOR every person whatever his walk or mode of life the postage stamp has its own particular message. To each one of us this tiny emblem of civilization, peace, and concord makes a special and direct appeal according to our respective professions, trades, or inclinations. The individuality and charm of the postage stamp weaves its spell about us all, but in every instance it is weaved in a different manner.

Some of us there are who collect stamps merely by way of killing time and others as a recreation from the cares and worries of everyday life. Many take up stamp collecting as an investment with a determination to make their hobby pay, to others the social side appeals most strongly, whilst there are a few who treasure their stamps solely by reason of the interest and knowledge which they derive from that study.

To one philately is a hobby, pure and simple: to another it is an exact and fascinating science. To all it is an attractive and engrossing pastime, fraught with pleasant hours spent in the company of our albums or in friendly discussion with fellow enthusiasts.

No matter from what standpoint our hobby is regarded its numerous claims upon our consideration manifest themselves at every turn.

Stamp collecting is not only an entrancing amusement and an universal disseminator of knowledge, but in it will be found a panacea for many of the minor ills that the flesh is heir to. It is without doubt an unflinching remedy for worry, brain fag, ennui, depression, melancholia, and solitude, and the pursuit of philately will even be found efficacious in staving off the inroads of old age. Sir Lauder Brunton, the famous nerve specialists, on one occasion stated that he frequently recommended his patients to take up stamp collecting in nervous depression arising from lack of occupation. An enthusiastic American physician has recently started a monthly stamp paper which he edits in his spare time, and in a recent issue he devotes considerable space to a discourse on the beneficial effects of stamp collecting on invalids and cripples: a phase of philately which has already been discussed at length in these columns.

There are few individuals to whom stamp collecting is capable of proving a greater boon than to the busy medical practitioner, and that is why we find so many members of the medical profession amongst the devotees of our hobby. The average doctor, when not actually out and about on his rounds, is from the nature of his profession very much tied to his house or surgery, as it is necessary for him to be accessible to his patients at all times. This precludes

his taking part in an endless round of social functions which would necessitate his absence from his post, and he must perforce seek most of his amusement and diversion under his own roof-tree. Thus he is led to take up some hobby or pastime to which he can devote just those spare half hours that he has between his calls: and what better or more intellectual form of recreation could he possibly adopt than stamp collecting?

One essential is that his hobby shall be such that he can take it up or relinquish it at a moment's notice: and that is surely true of the stamp album. It must not call for any elaborate preparations nor be wieldy or cumbersome so as to occupy too much space; and again the stamp collection in its portable album answers to all those requirements. Another advantage that the hobby of stamp collecting possesses over many others, so far as it concerns the medico, is that it can be conducted, if necessary, entirely by means of correspondence and it is possible for him to make his purchases, sell, or exchange his duplicates in every bit as satisfactory a manner through the post, as by personal visits to the dealers' establishments or frequent attendance at societies' meetings. Few doctors have sufficient leisure to take an active part in the work of an ordinary philatelic society, but by becoming members of the *Postage Stamp League* they may identify themselves with the active propagation of stamp collecting and add at least their moral support to an undertaking which has for its object the promotion of the best interests of our hobby.

Under these circumstances the hard working physician may pursue his philatelic proclivities in his spare moments and within the sacred precincts of his own snuggerly, and at the same time derive his full measure of enjoyment therefrom. His favourite stamp journal brings him each week all the news of the stamp world and by means of it he is kept in touch with the doings of his fellow collectors. He is also made acquainted with the latest new issues and has opportunities of acquiring philatelic bargains from the dealers' advertisements which it contains.

Thus it will be readily conceded that for the much tied medical man, stamp collecting is the ideal hobby to provide relaxation for his leisure moments.

[There are many of the "Postage Stamp" readers engaged in a variety of professions and occupations, and it has occurred to us that it would be useful and interesting to learn their experiences of the particular attractions which Philately has for them in their several callings. Correspondence on the subject should be addressed to the Editor.]

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS

Revised and Renewed Criticism

THE critics have by no means finished with the new stamps yet. Day after day we receive at this office fresh outbursts of private and public complaint. Hitherto it has been the calm easy-going policy of *laissez faire* with the Post Office and its art critics, but generally there has been a greater readiness to listen to complaints of gum, perforation and the like which mostly affect the convenience of the public. In any case the critics have brought all the weight of the artistic opinion of the country to condemn the new designs, and, though we hold out very little hope, it does really appear to be a serious enough defect to justify a change.

Only Possible in Britain.

Answering criticism in Parliament the other day (says the *Glasgow News*) of the design and printing of the new postage stamps, Mr. Hobhouse pleaded that it was hoped the printing would be improved, and that he did not think there was anything to be said against the design of the stamps. It is only in Britain that he could have made such a defence; anywhere else the calm assertion that a hopelessly inartistic design is quite pleasing would convict a public man of gravely defective intelligence.

Blaming It on the Heat-Wave.

Members are very far from being satisfied with the official apology which has been made for the badness of the new Georgian stamps. It is obviously ridiculous, the *Nottingham Guardian* points out, to suggest that the adhesive qualities of Government gum has been affected by the heat wave. Why the heat should affect the Georgian stamps and make no impression at all upon the Edwardian issue is a question which it would tax even the ingenuity of Mr. Hobhouse to answer. Nor is it much satisfaction to be told that you will have your money refunded if a letter is surcharged and you can prove that it was properly stamped when it was dropped into the letter box. Proof in such cases is not easy to produce, and even if it were you do not want to enter upon a long correspondence with the Post Office over a single penny. The practice which some people have adopted of pinning their stamps to the envelope is perhaps the most effective means of putting an end to the present state of things. It is rather a trouble to do it, but pins are cheap, and you have the satisfaction of knowing that they have a tendency to smash the automatic stamping machines which are now in use at St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Monstrosities!

Criticism of the new postage stamp, in shape of the counterfeit presentment of the Monarch, is not exhausted. The "King's head" was again referred to in the Commons (reports the *Glasgow Evening Citizen*). Mr. Touche, who represents Islington North, for the Unionists, spoke of the stamps as *monstrosities*. Correctly enough, he urges that the stamps should contain a good likeness of His Majesty, and should be printed in a manner worthy of the traditions of a

great industrial country. He points out, as has been done before, that the Government have discarded the healthy practice of making the contractors completely responsible for the whole process, from the original engraving of the die to the reproduction of the design, and insists that the result of the division of responsibility is that neither the Mint nor the contractors can be held wholly responsible "for the present abomination." It is a strong phrase. Another honourable gentleman described the stamp as "poor and miserable." Probably that is also the view of the ordinary man in the street. As a work of art and effectiveness the new stamp cannot be regarded as a success—far behind its predecessor. Sir H. Carlile expresses the view that there was a quiet dignity about the King Edward stamps which the new stamps lack—that the portrait of King George is far more like the Emperor of Austria than His Britannic Majesty. Why was the change made?

Lord Balfour as Philatelic Lecturer.

The *Northern Echo* publishes in its Parliamentary Sketch the other day an account of the stamp debate, already reported in the *Postage Stamp* in which Lord Balfour severely criticised the new stamps. The writer in the *Echo* says "The main point of discussion on this was as to whether the heat prevents the stamp from sticking. It is admitted that it does not stick well. Mr. Hobhouse says the hot weather is responsible. Lord Balfour thinks it is the gum. The noble Lord proceeded to explain the peculiarities in the printing and design, while members took stamps out of their pockets to follow the lecture."

Public Competition could not have produced a Worse Stamp.

The general dissatisfaction with the King George postage stamps found expression in the House of Commons yesterday, when Mr. Touche moved a reduction in the Post Office vote to bring the subject within the rule of discussion. Mr. Hobhouse, who replied for the Post Office, admitted that there was room for improvement in the printing of the stamps, but did not think there was anything to be said against the design. In this opinion the Minister will find, we fancy, but few to agree with him. Comparison with any foreign postage stamps will show him that the design of the new English stamps is about the poorest in existence. But apart from the question of artistic demerit, the portrait of King George is a libel on his Majesty, and calculated to bring the Sovereign into contempt. The serried battalions of the Government, of course, voted down the objectors, but we trust the discussion will not be altogether thrown away, and that the Postmaster-General will at any rate endeavour to procure a better design than that which has drawn forth so much criticism. There seems no reason why the particular artist who designed the stamp should have been employed to the exclusion of all others, and though competitions are derided by artists as being beneath their dignity even public competition could not have resulted in a worse, and might have evoked a much better design than that which is a standing source of annoyance to every

person of taste who uses it.—*Western Morning News*, 16th August, 1911.

Heat Not to Blame for the Design.

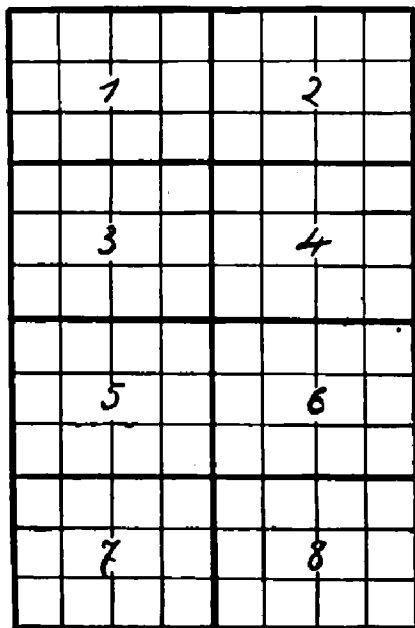
Glancing through the news items in these days, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, one finds the heat held responsible for every kind of trouble, from Mr. Taft's difficulties with Congress to the police court "drunks" difficulties with authority, and from the strikes to the bad gum on the new stamps. Mr. Hobhouse put

forward the plea as a possible reason for the gum's failure yesterday, and we may be grateful to him for not explaining that the heat is to blame for the indifferent design of the stamps. We venture to think that poor gum is poor gum, heat or no heat. All round, in considering the responsibility of the heat for the troubles of the hour, it must be remembered that the match is not the only cause of an explosion. The powder awaiting it cannot be explained away as if it were a minor factor.

THE STAMPS OF HAMBURG

BY GEORGES BRUNEL

Continued from page 259



Setting showing the arrangement of the transfers for the 1 1/2 schilling.

Glancing at the enlarged illustration of this second setting, one can see immediately that there are fewer defects. All the stamps of this printing were perforated.

The following are the characteristic marks by which they may be recognised:—

Stamp No. 1. The thin inner frame-line is broken under the "n" of "Schilling".

Stamp No. 2. The stroke of the fraction "1/2" shews a small dot at the top. Between the "1" and "n" of "Schilling" the vertical line ends in a blotch.

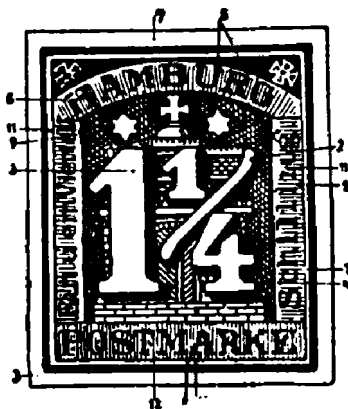
Stamp No. 3. At the top of the figure "1" there is a small dot. In the lower left corner, outside the frame-line, there is also a small dot.

Stamp No. 4. Between the "S" and the "o" of "Schilling" there is a small dash in the shape of a comma.

Stamp No. 5. The upper curl of the "R" of "HAMBURG" is crossed by a small oblique line. Over the second limb of the "U" of the same word there is a small dot.

Stamp No. 6. The first limb of the "H" of "HAMBURG" shews a very clear break.

Stamp No. 7. Outside the outer frame-line, just above the letters "MB" of "HAMBURG", there is a small dot.



(2nd printing.)

Stamp No. 8. Below the second limb of the "M" of "POSTMARKE," the thin and thick frame-lines are joined by a well marked dash.

Stamp No. 9. The inner line of the tablet, where the value is shown (at left) is defective, especially under the "tel" of "Viertel".

Stamp No. 10. Below the first limb of the "A" of "POSTMARKE" the thin and thick frame-lines are linked together by a thick dash.

Stamp No. 11. The "n" of "Schilling" is not joined together at top. The thin and thick frame lines, at left above the "tel" of the word "Viertel", are joined together by a small thin diagonal line.

Stamp No. 12. Between the letters "T" and "M" of "POSTMARKE" the vertical line ends in a blotch.

The stamps of the first printing of this second setting are exactly alike, in the matter of shades, those of the first issue, that is to say, grey; it was only afterwards that the colours were changed, running from very light grey-violet to deep purple-violet, passing through the whole gamut of intermediate shades.

A certain number of sheets of the first printing were not perforated, but were not put on sale at the post office counters. These sheets were bought with the whole stock of remainders of the stamps of Hamburg by the late Mr. Goldner.

After the war the town of Hamburg took over the Danish post office, and while she did not modify her own postal rates, Denmark on the contrary, applied her foreign rates to her, during the occupation of Schleswig by the Austrian and German troops; as for other countries the Postal Administration had then to raise its rates also and to create 2½ schilling stamps. These stamps, like the preceding ones, were turned out in haste, and the printing was done without any proofs having been struck off. The setting was made in the same way as we have described for the 1½ schilling.

The following are the distinctive marks for each of the 12 types of the transfer block;—

Stamp No. 1. The inner curl of the large "2" seems to be hollowed out instead of being rounded.

Stamp No. 2. The "1" of "1½" has the right hand part of the base angular instead of being rounded.

Stamp No. 3. The letter "Z" of "Zwei" is spotted at the bottom. The upper part of the "s" of "Schilling" is broken near the serif.



(1st printing.)

Stamp No. 4. Between the letters "h" and "i" of "Schilling" there is a large square dot between the background and the inner edge of the tablet. The outer frame-line is blotchy under the "E" of "POSTMARKE"; over the "R" of the same word, towards the right, there is a large dot below the line of stones.

Stamp No. 5. Under the "o" of "POSTMARKE" the frame-line shows a blotch. The second branch of the "u" of "HAMBURG" is surmounted by a square dot.

To be continued.

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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POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 273

Danish West Indies—continued.



The new stamps were in a quite different design: in the centre the figures of value appeared on a solid rectangle (in the case of the 5 bit the numeral "5" was on a solid circle superimposed on the rectangle); above in two lines in coloured capitals "DANSK—VESTINDIEN", below also in two lines "EFTERPORTO—5 BIT," or as the case might be. The rectangle in the centre was printed in grey separately from the rest of the design, which was in orange-red. The design was drawn by P. V. T. Klint, an architect, of Copenhagen.

These stamps were typographed by Messrs. Thiele, of Copenhagen, in sheets of 100, in 10 rows of 10, and were perforated 12½.

Reference List.

	White wove paper.	Perforated 12½.
June, 1905.	5 bit, orange-red and grey.	
	20 "	" "
	30 "	" "
	50 "	" "

Salvador.

Issue of 1895.

Although the contract, which the Salvador Government entered into with the renowned Mr. Seebeck, of New York, did not mention postage due stamps, in 1894 Mr. Seebeck was called upon to supply them. He was nothing loath! The first series of eight values appeared on January 1st, 1895.



The design shewed a fancy numeral of value on a shield-shaped engine-turned background, there being below the figure a curved panel inscribed "CENTAVO" or "CENTAVOS": above, diagonally across the left top corner ran a scroll inscribed in coloured capitals "CORREOS DE EL", and on a colourless tablet to the right the word "Salvador": below the shield there was a solid curved tablet inscribed "FRANQUEO DEFICIENTE".

These stamps were engraved in *taille douce* and printed by the Hamilton Bank Note Company, of New York. The plates were made up in a curious manner; two plates were used, one comprising eight panes arranged in two rows of four, each containing 25 stamps in 5 rows of 5; each pane comprised stamps of a different value. The other plate was of the same size, but the top four panes only contained 1 centavo stamps, and the bottom four only 2 centavos. The paper was a thin white unwatermarked wove, and the perforation gauged 12.

The 15 centavos is known in a vertical pair imperforate between the stamps.

Reprints were made sometime between 1898 and 1900, both on a thick unwatermarked wove paper, and on thick wove paper watermarked with a Cap of Liberty on a pole. These reprints may be distinguished by the paper, and also by the colour which is olive-bistre in the reprints instead of dark olive-grey.

Reference List.

Thin white wove paper. Perforated 12.

January 1st, 1895.	1 centavo, dark olive-grey.
	2 centavos " "
	3 " " "
	5 " " "
	10 " " "
	15 " " "
	Pair, imperforate between.
	25 centavos, dark olive-grey.
	50 " " "

Issue of 1896.

A fresh annual edition came out on January 1st, 1896, printed in bright red. The same plates were employed as before. The paper was also similar, but paper watermarked Cap of Liberty on a pole was also used.

As before, reprints were made in bright red and pale red on thick unwatermarked, and thick watermarked paper.

Reference List.

Thin white unwatermarked wove paper, also thin white wove paper watermarked Cap of Liberty on pole. Perforated 12.

January 1st, 1896.	1 centavo, bright red.
	2 centavos " "
	3 " " "
	5 " " "
	10 " " "
	15 " " "
	25 " " "
	50 " " "

Issue of 1897.

Again a fresh issue was made, this time printed in blue. The same plates were used. The paper was the thin unwatermarked wove.

Reprints were made in deep blue, the 1 centavo and 2 centavos on thick unwatermarked paper, and

the whole set on thick paper watermarked Cap of Liberty on a pole.

Reference List.

Thin white wove paper. Perforated 12.

January 1st, 1897.	1 centavo, blue.
	2 centavos "
	3 " "
	5 " "
	10 " "
	15 " "
	25 " "
	50 " "

Issue of 1898.

In 1898 the colour of the postage due stamps was changed to violet. Only the thin unwatermarked paper was used.

The reprints were in purple on thick unwatermarked, or thick watermarked paper.

Reference List.

Thin white wove paper. Perforated 12.

January 1st, 1898.	1 centavo, violet.
	2 centavos "
	3 " "
	5 " "
	10 " "
	15 " "
	25 " "
	50 " "

Issue of 1899.

This next series, which is identical with the former ones except that the colour was changed to orange, should really be classed as stamps prepared for use but never issued, as in the unoverprinted state they were not used as postage due stamps, although sent out to Salvador. For this set the thick unwatermarked paper was used.

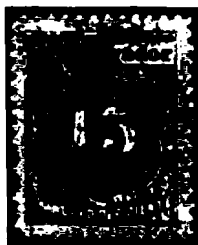
The 10 centavos and 15 centavos are known in vertical pairs, imperforate between the stamps.

The reprints may be distinguished by being on the thick watermarked paper.

Reference List.

Thick white wove paper. Perforated 12.

	1 centavo, orange.
	2 centavos, "
	3 " "
	5 " "
	10 " "
	Pair, imperforate between.
	15 centavos, orange.
	Pair, imperforate between.
	25 centavos, orange.
	50 " "



Issue of 1900.

On January 1st, 1900, the last series was properly put into use, but with the addition of an overprint of a wheel-shaped design in black, presumably to distinguish them from the Seebeck remainders and reprints.

Reference List

Thick white wove paper. Perforated 12.

Black overprint.

January 1st, 1900.	1 centavo, orange.
	2 centavos, "
	3 " "
	5 " "
	10 " "
	15 " "
	25 " "
	50 " "

Issue of 1903.

In January, 1903, Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., of London, supplied the Republic of Salvador with series of ordinary, postage due, and official stamps, all in similar designs. The postage due set comprised six values, the 15 centavos and 50 centavos denominations having been dropped.

The design shewed in the centre a statue, which may be that of Columbus at Genoa which figures on the 5 pesos stamp of 1893 (it certainly looks similar); at the top in coloured capitals "CORREOS", below which a wavy coloured tablet was inscribed "REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR"; below was the value in white lettering, thus "1 CENTAVO 1", below which was "FRANQUEO DEFICIENTE" also in white capitals.

These stamps were engraved in *taille douce* and printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., of London, in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10, on paper watermarked "s", and were perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

Reference List.

White wove paper watermarked "S."

Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

January, 1903.	1 centavo, deep green.
	2 centavos, carmine.
	3 " orange.
	5 " deep blue.
	10 " dull purple.
	25 " blue green.

Issues of 1908.

A set of provisional postage due stamps appeared in February, 1908, created by overprinting certain values of the 1907 issue of ordinary adhesives with the words "Deficiencia de-franqueo" in two lines reading upwards in black. The 1907 issue showed a view of the President's Palace, and was already overprinted with a shield in black as a control mark. The 1 centavo is known with a double impression of the shield.

These stamps were engraved by Mr. Thomas Macdonald, of London, but were printed by Senor Carlos Parraga of San Salvador, in sheets of 25 stamps in 5 rows of 5. The picture and the label containing the value were printed in black at a second printing.

Reference List.

White wove paper.	Perforated 11½.	Black overprint.
February, 1908.	1 centavo,	green and black.
		Shield double.
	2 centavos,	red and black.
	3 "	pale yellow and blk
	5 "	blue and black.
	10 "	bright mauve and black.

In December, 1908, similar provisional postage due stamps appeared. The overprint was now in Roman capitals and placed horizontally, thus **DEFICIENCIA DE FRANQUEO**. The 1 centavo, 2 centavos, 5 centavos, and 10 centavos of the ordinary postage stamps were thus overprinted: for a 3 centavos value the then current official stamp of that denomination was used in error. |

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.



Antigua.—(Vol. VI. p. 171).—The 6d. Arms type is shortly to be issued on chalk surfaced paper watermarked multiple Crown and CA.

Great Britain.—(Vol. VIII. p. 260).—The Edwardian 5d. has appeared on unsurfaced paper, printed by Messrs. Harrison & Sons. Perhaps it might be of interest to give the list of King Edward VII. stamps printed by the new contractors with their approximate dates of issue:—

White wove paper, watermarked Crown. Perforated 14.

May 4th, 1911.	½d. pale green.
May 5th, 1911.	1d. scarlet.
July, 1911.	1½d. purple and green.
August, 1911.	2d. green and red.
July, 1911.	2½d. blue.
July, 1911.	4d. pale orange.
August, 1911.	5d. purple and blue.
July, 1911.	9d. purple and blue.
July, 1911.	1s. deep carmine and deep green.

The only remaining values are the 3d., 7d. and 10d., but it is doubtful whether the last, at any rate, will be printed by the new contractors as their use is not large. Further supplies of the 6d. and the values above 1s. will of course be printed at Somerset House, if they are required: it is quite possible that Somerset House printings of the Edwardian 6d may be made.

New stamp booklets of 18 1d. and 12 ½d. stamps in the new George V. designs have been placed on sale. As in the case of the old issues, 50 per cent. of the new stamps in the booklets have the watermark inverted.

Nicaragua.—(Vol. VIII. p. 274).—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News states that an official decree dated the 12th June, 1911, authorised the surcharging for postal purposes of 133,182 fiscal stamps as follows:—

25 centavos,	24,237	5 pesos,	13,442
50 "	54,448	10 "	9,976
1 peso,	11,467	25 "	6,498
2 pesos,	6,902	50 "	6,242

Our contemporary chronicles some of the new provisionals. The overprint, which is in black, reads "VALE —05 (or 10) cts.—POSTAL—de 1911" in four lines.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.

Black overprint.

August, 1911.	5 centavos on 50 centavos green and black.
5 "	" " 5 pesos slate blue and black.
5 "	" " 50 " vermilion and black.
10 "	" " 50 centavos green and black.



Northern Nigeria.—(Vol. VIII. p. 32).—Two new values, 3d. and 5s., in the Edwardian design have been printed in accordance with the Colonial Colour Scheme.



St. Vincent.—(Vol. VIII. p. 274).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the 2d. printed in grey in accordance with the Colonial Colour Scheme. It is of course in the redrawn type with a dot below the "d" in the expression of value.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple).

Perforated 14.

August, 1911. 2d. grey.

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, 84, Northcroft Road, West Ealing, London, 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 LEAGUE

Society which Every Stamp Collector Ought to Join

Objects of the League.

THE Postage Stamp League was started with two main objects. One was 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 existed, 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.

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

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.

How to Join the League.

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

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

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

Application Forms.

In order that the members may all be enabled to take a personal interest in the further growth of the League, we have prepared some neat little booklets of application forms for membership.

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

Exchange Clubs will be admitted as Societies without charge, but in the case of Exchange Clubs not attached to Societies it is required that each such Club admitted shall be vouched for by two or more members of the League.

Members' Advantages.

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

Members will be entitled to advertise their wants and offers without cost, but it is necessary to send three advertisement slips for each 12 words. This is necessary to keep the space occupied by these advertisements within reasonable limits. Such advertisements may not include offers of goods for sale, but may include stamps, accessories and *etceteras* wanted to buy, or exchange, or offered for exchange. Unused Penny stamps will be accepted in lieu of advertisement slips. Extra words 1d. (or one slip) for each additional four words.

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

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

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

THE POSTAGE STAMP LEAGUE.

Application Form for Membership.

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

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

ADDRESS

DATE.....

(Please write clearly and give full address).

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

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

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

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- 1840, 1d. black, *mint*, superb 20 0
- 1841, 2d. blue, *mint*, superb 15 0
- 1854, 1d. red, S.C. 14, die 2, *mint*, block of 4 80 0
- 1855, 4d. rose, large garter, *mint* 21 0
- 6d. lilac, without letters, *mint* 16 0
- 1858, 1d., plate 193, *mint* block of 6 3 0
- 1872, 6d. deep chestnut, plate 11, *mint* 17 6
- 6d. chestnut, plate 11, *mint* 14 6
- 6d. pale buff, plate 12, *mint*, 32 6
- 1867, 5/- pale rose, plate 2, *mint* 40 0
- 1873, 6d. grey, plate 12, *mint* 8 0

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Telephone: Sydenham, 883.

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- Halfpenny on 2/6 ... each 15 0
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THE RARE SIAM HIGH VALUES 1907

- 10 Ticals each 6 3
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- 40 " " 20 0

1908.

- 10 Ticals " 5 0
- 20 " " 10 0
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Fine stock of **COOK ISLAND** just bought. Send your list of wants.
FRENCH COLONIES JUST MOUNTED. Good Selections at liberal discounts. Particularly **WANT** Specialised Collections of all countries. General Collection wanted, high price paid for suitable one.

HADLOW & SON, ST. VINCENT, GROVE PARK, LEE, KENT.

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used specimens, perfect and fine.

- Argentine, 1908, 1 peso s. d. 0 9
- Chili, 1910, Commemorative 15 cent 0 2
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- " " " 30 " 0 4
- " " " 50 " 0 6
- " " " 1 peso 1 3
- German, 1875, 2 mark. 3 shades, (cat. 2/3) the 3 0 4
- Gold Coast, 1907-10, 3d. 0 2
- " " " 6d. 0 5
- " " " 1/- 0 8
- Sierra Leone, 1907-10, 2½d. or 3d 0 3
- St. Vincent, 1893, 5d. or 6d. (cat. 5/-) 1 6
- Straits Settlements, 1906-10, 2 dol. red on yellow 3 0

APPROVAL SELECTIONS. STATE WANTS.

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

FOR SALE!

Breaking several very fine collections of British Colonials, African, West Indies and N. American (early issues of all Colonies in finest condition), the prices of which will enable you to fill many blank spaces, also proving to you how extremely moderate my charges are. Selections and Price List sent with pleasure.

B. LEVATINO, Mayfield Avenue, Chiswick, London, W.

W. H. PECKITT'S new Wholesale List for Dealers, containing prices for a number of better class stamps not usually sold wholesale, sent Post Free upon receipt of business card or heading—47, Strand, London, W.C.

Editor's Letter Box

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

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

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

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

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

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GEO. C. GINN & Co.

66, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C., OFFER THIS WEEK:—

All Fine Postally Used Copies.

- Mauritius, King, 1r. black on green ... 1 6
- Ceylon, King, 2 rupees red on yellow ... 3 0
- India, King, 3 rupees 2 6
- " " 5 rupees 2 0
- Zanzibar, 1908, 50 cents 0 8
- " " 1 rupee 1 4
- " " 2 rupees 2 3
- Seychelles, King, 1r. 50c. 2 3
- " " 2r. 25c. 3 3
- British East Africa, King, 50c. 0 8
- " " 1r. 1 3
- " " 2r. 2 2

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Cash with order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Carefully note Name and Address instab. 1882
GEO. C. GINN & CO.
The "City" Stamp Dealers & Experts.
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GET 500 BRITISH COLONIALS ON APPROVAL.

I will send to any responsible collector on Three Days' Approval, 500 different British Colonial Stamps from which any 50 may be selected for 4/-, any 100 6/9, any 150 9/3, any 200 11/6, or entire lot 21/-. Why not send for this fine mounted Collection to day?

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Pages	1 Insertion.			6 Insertions. per insertion.			12 Insertions. per insertion.			20 Insertions. per insertion.		
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10, Danbyrd Road, South, Thornton Heath.

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34, NORTHCROFT ROAD,
West Ealing, London, W.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

- Indo-China, 1892-6, 20c. red on gn., c. 5/- 0 6
- Natal, 1902-3, 3d. pur. & grey, Sing. C.A. 0 2
- " " 6d. gn. & brn.-pur. ... 0 2½
- " " 1/- red & blue ... 0 6
- Russian China, 1910, 1 kop. or 2 kop. each 0 1
- " " " 4 kopecs ... 0 2
- " " " 7 kop. or 10k. each 0 1½
- Salvador, 1903, 13 cts. red-brown ... 0 1½
- 1907, 1 ct. green ... 0 1
- Servia, 1894, 1dr., granite paper, unused 0 6
- " 1905, 20, 25, 30 or 50 paras, each 0 4
- " 1 dinar 0 3

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40 page Price List post-free.

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- Straits, Single C.A., 1 dollar, mint ... 5 0
- Jamaica, 1860, 3d. green, mint ... 6 6
- N. Nigeria, Mult. O., 2/6, superb ... 3 0
- Transvaal, Single C.A., 2/- brn., mint 7 0
- Lagos, Single C.A., 2/6, SUPERB ... 45 0
- " " 5/- " ... 20 0
- B.C.A., Single C.A., 2/6 " ... 4 0
- Grenada, Single C.A., ½d.-1/- (7) mint 8 6
- Cayman Is. 1/- mint ... 7 0
- Gambia, 1898, ½d.-1/- (7) mint ... 6 6
- Cayman Is., Mult., ½d.-1/- (5) mint ... 7 0
- Malta, Mult., 1/- v. fine, block of 4 ... 3 0
- N. Nigeria, Single C.A., 10/-, superb ... 7 0
- St. Vincent, Single C.A., ½d., 1d., 2½d., 3d., 1/-, mint ... 8 0
- Gambia, Single C.A., 3d., mint block ... 4 0
- E.A. & Uganda, Single C.A., ½-8a. (8) mint ... 10 0
- B. Guiana, S.G. Nos. 193, 205, the pair, superb ... 7 0
- Canada, 1852, imperf., 7½d., green, v. fine, on small piece ... 40 0
- A. LINDSAY, Linford, Portobello, Midlothian.



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

No. 25. Vol. 8.
(Whole Number 307)

16 SEPTEMBER, 1911.

Price 1d.

AERIAL POST

How to get Letters and Post Cards by Aeroplane

THE aerial post from London to Windsor will start on Saturday afternoon says the *Daily Telegraph*, referring of course to Saturday, September 9th.

Yesterday Mr. D. Lewis Poole and Captain W. G. Windham, who have entered into a contract with the Postmaster-General to act as carriers, visited Windsor Castle to select a suitable spot for alighting. With them were Mr. Driver, Mr. Greswell, and Mr. C. Hubert, who will act as aerial postmen, three aeroplanes being used. Inspector Hudson, of the Royal Household Police, met the party on their arrival at Windsor, and conducted them to the east lawn. Here a suitable spot was found for alighting on Saturday afternoon.

After Saturday aeroplanes will alight at the cavalry exercise ground, Windsor Great Park, where a hangar will be erected. The Mayor of Windsor (Sir Frederick Dyson) and the postmaster (Mr. A. T. Averd) will receive the mails on Saturday.

Captain Windham, to whose initiative the aerial post owes its introduction to the United Kingdom, told a Press representative yesterday that the number of aeroplanes used would depend upon the heaviness of the delivery to be undertaken. Each aeroplane would carry a minimum weight of 100lb., and it was certain that three or four would be employed. The letter-cards and envelopes which would be used had been specially made light for aerial transport, and could be purchased in three colours—brown, green, and red.

Inquiries at the various establishments at which they could be procured showed that there had been a large demand for the cards and envelopes, and numbers of well-known people had ordered them. The Lord Mayor had late yesterday afternoon sent for a large number of both letters and envelopes for despatch before his lordship leaves London on Friday.

Directions for Despatch.

"What does not appear to have been brought home to the general public," continued Captain Windham, "is that people can have a postcard sent to them or

to any of their friends merely by sending a postal order. Here are the simple directions:—

"Send a postal order for 6½d. (or 7d. for abroad), crossed Lloyds Bank, St. James's Street branch, with the name and address to which the card is to be sent, together with the sender's name, and an official postcard bearing a view of Windsor Castle and stamps impressed with the words '1st U.K. Aerial Post' will be sent to any address in the world. The first part of the missive's journey will be made by aeroplane from Hendon to Windsor, after which the ordinary means of transit will be utilised.

"Alternatively, either cards or envelopes can be purchased at the following places in London:—

Arding & Hobbs, Clapham Junction, S.W.
John Barker & Co., Kensington High Street, W.
John Barnes & Co., Finchley Road, N.W.
Benetfink & Co., Cheapside, E.C.
D. H. Evans & Co., Oxford Street, W.
A. W. Gamage & Co., Holborn, E.C.
Harrods' Stores, Brompton road, S.W.
Selfridge & Co., Oxford Street, W.
William Whiteley (Ltd.), Westbourne Grove, W.
London Aerodrome, Hendon, N.W.

Burton & Co., General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.

"They can be posted on the premises in special 'aerial post boxes,' from which they will be collected, daily and taken to Hendon, where they will be specially embossed."

The Post Office will supply mail vans to collect the bags at Hendon, and convey them to the Post Office. The pilot of the aeroplane will receive an official receipt for each bag delivered.

A large number of invitations have been issued to prominent people to witness the ascent of the aeroplanes from the aerodrome at Hendon. The specially constructed "aerial post" boxes will afterwards be sold at £5 per box, the receipts to be devoted to charities.

Official Time Table.

The aerial mail has been organised in honour of the Coronation, and to benefit eight charities to be

approved by the Postmaster-General, who, as considerable interest has been awakened to the national importance of the experiment, has definitely arranged the times at which the public aerial postal boxes will be cleared. The following is the official time table and the names of the places sanctioned by the Postmaster-General where collecting stations are located the collection being made by a service of motor vans :—

Arding & Hobbs, Clapham Junction, S.W.	11.15 a.m.
Harrods', Brompton Road, S.W. ...	11.35 a.m.
John Barker & Co., High St., Kensington, W.	11.47 a.m.
Whiteley's, Westbourne Grove, W.	11.58 a.m.
Selfridge & Co., Oxford Street, W.	12.13 p.m.
Barnes & Co., Finchley Road	12.18 p.m.
Roper & Co., High Road, Kilburn	12.28 p.m.
Benetfink, 107, Cheapside, E.C.	12.45 p.m.
Gamage & Co., Holborn	12.55 p.m.
General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.	1. 5 p.m.
Army and Navy Stores, Victoria St., S.W.	1.17 p.m.

Hyam & Co., 134, Oxford Street, W. ... 1.31 p.m.
D. H. Evans & Co., 290, Oxford Street W. 1.38 p.m.

Several large advertisers are taking advantage of the first aerial mail to send messages to their clients. At the Hendon aerodrome special arrangements have been made by Mr. Gates, the managing director of the Aerodrome Company, for a grand aerial gymkhana, and military bands will play selections of music. Postmen, soldiers, and sailors in uniform will be admitted free of charge to the aerodrome. Also all visitors to the aerodrome who pay more than 6d. entrance fee will be presented free with an aerial postcard souvenir. The start of the first aeroplane will be at 3.30 p.m.

A new feature of the aerial post is the possibility of a return mail from Windsor to London, as residents of Windsor are anxious that the Royal borough should have an opportunity of sending messages. It is possible that arrangements may be made, with the Postmaster-General's sanction, to establish this return post. Further particulars of this proposal, however, will be announced later.

THE STRIKERS' PERMIT

Postmaster-General Interviewed

STATEMENTS made during the strike of railway employes that drivers of Post Office mail vans had to obtain a passport signed by the Strike Committee before they could proceed along the streets have been answered by Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Postmaster-General, in the course of an interview at Cleveland Lodge, Ayton, with a representative of the *North-Eastern Gazette*.

"Contractors whose vans carry the mails in London," said Mr. Samuel, "approached the Post Office at the time of the carmen's strike, saying they were unable to get from London Docks petrol and fodder, and asked whether the Department could assist them in the matter.

"They did not ask for any police or military protection for their men.

"An officer of the Post Office then discussed the matter with representatives of the Carmen's Trade Union, and the latter readily agreed that the strike should not extend to the handling of fodder and petrol for firms who contract for the carrying of the mails, and this was endorsed by the Central Strike Committee.

"That committee then issued a ticket for the use of contractors, and to save time, as the matter was very urgent, the Controller of the London postal district told one of his clerks to reproduce a number of copies.

"So obviously sensible was the course adopted in approaching the Carmen's Union considered to be that my authority was not asked by the officers of the Post Office beforehand.

An Edifice of Fiction.

"On this substratum of fact has been reared an imposing edifice of fiction.

"It has been represented that the officers of the Post Office driving mail vans have been armed with authority to pass through the streets signed by the Strike Committee, that during the railway strike I consented to withdraw postmen from their ordinary work of handling mails if the strikers would accept

the responsibility for the consequent delay, and other figments of the same kind.

"I need hardly say that none of these incidents has occurred, that the mails have not been handled by permission of the Strike Committee, and that the postmen throughout the dispute in all parts of the country have been performing their ordinary duties.

"Let me point out finally that a strike consists of the refusal of a number of workmen to perform work they have hitherto done.

"If at the request of persons concerned, workmen are willing to resume some part of their work in order to handle articles of necessity, whether they be ice for the hospitals or milk for children, or material for the continuance of the mail service, it appears to me that the authorities in question would be much to blame if they did not endeavour to secure by such means the continuance of the services for which they are responsible."

* * * * *

To the Editor of "The Daily Telegraph."

SIR,—To-day, I have read that Mr. Herbert Samuel, Postmaster-General, had given an interview to the *North-Eastern Gazette*, Middlesbrough, in which he justified the action of the Comptroller of the London Postal District in accepting a permit from the carmen's trade union, endorsed by the General Strike Committee, which allowed "contractors whose vans carry the mails in London" to obtain fodder and petrol from the London Docks. With this permit the contractors were enabled to carry his Majesty's mails and to have letters delivered to the King's subjects.

I understand, therefore, that for a time it was only with the permission of the Central Strike Committee that the Government of this country carried on the business of one of our most important public departments, viz., the General Post Office.

Without such a permit what would have happened? In the future are the citizens of London to be dependent on the passing temper of a central strike

committee or committee of public safety, as, perhaps, they may call themselves?

I was living in Paris during the Commune, when "permits" of all kinds were issued, and I fail to see the difference between those signed by the Revolutionary Committee and those by the Central Strike Committee.

But the Government of France, sorely stricken

as it was, did not accept "permits." Its answer to the Communist leaders was the bayonet.

The Commune would never have existed but for the first weakness of those in authority—at the outburst they failed to act.

Yours obediently,

London, Sept. 2nd.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

The Daily Telegraph, 4th September, 1911.

BRITISH HONDURAS

For the General Collector

BY J. IRELAND



A COLLECTOR on the look-out for a moderate little country to take up might do worse than fix on British Honduras. By ignoring the varieties this country may be completed without much difficulty. There are some rather troublesome high values it is true, but—as we shall see, by the application of a little mental deduction—these are chiefly used for revenue purposes, and may be omitted if desired without sacrificing completeness.

In the year 1888, when the currency was changed



from "pence" to "cents," the stamps in stock were surcharged with new values, and as fresh printings were made the stamps were surcharged by the printers,



Messrs. De La Rue & Co., before being sent to the colony. Under these circumstances certain of the stamps unsurcharged are very scarce and, as most collectors would have to go without them in this condition, it is a good plan to take the surcharged stamps in their place. The cheapest type of surcharge is that applied in London—a clean bold figure of value over the word "cents."

First issue. 1866. Queen Victoria. Value in Pence.

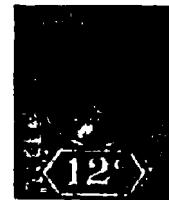
	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1 1d. blue ...	5 0	5 0
2 1d. rose (1884) ...	1 6	1 6
3 3d. brown (1872) ...	20 0	15 0
4 4d. mauve (1879)...	8 6	3 0
5 6d. rose ...	25 0	15 0
6 6d. yellow (1885) ...	80 0	80 0
7 1s. green ...	35 0	15 0
8 1s. grey (1887) ...	80 0	65 0

Nos. 1 and 7 were not surcharged owing to the colours being altered before the currency changes.

1891. *Printed in new colours and surcharged.*

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
9 1c. on 1d. green ...	0 3	0 4
10 6c. on 3d. blue ...	1 0	1 0

In the last edition of the catalogue No. 8 (surcharged) was advanced from 7/6 to 12/-, otherwise prices have not altered much but I should imagine No. 6 will advance in the next edition.

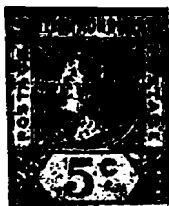


Second issue. 1891. Queen Victoria.

Inscribed "Postage—Postage".

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
11 1c. green ...	0 3	0 3
12 2c. rose ...	0 4	0 3
13 3c. brown ...	1 0	1 0
14 5c. blue (1895) ...	2 0	1 6
15 6c. blue ...	1 0	0 9
16 10c. lilac and green (1895) ...	2 0	2 0
17 12c. violet and green ...	1 0	1 6
18 24c. yellow and blue ...	3 6	—
19 25c. brown & green (1898) ...	10 0	2 0*

* Surcharged "REVENUE" unused.



In 1898 it was apparently decided to make the postage stamps available for revenue purposes and Nos. 14, 16, 19 and 8 were overprinted "REVENUE." (These four stamps were almost the only ones to have their value raised in the last edition of the catalogue). At the same time three higher values were issued



inscribed "Postage and Revenue". As nothing higher than the 12c. is priced "used" in the catalogue, it may, I think, be taken that these high values are used practically entirely for revenue purposes, and a collector need not feel bound to provide accommodation for them.

*Third issue. 1898. Queen Victoria.
Inscribed "Postage and Revenue."*

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
20	5c. black and blue on blue (1900)	0 6	—
21	10c. mauve and green (1901)	1 0	—
22	50c. green and red ...	3 6	—
23	\$1 green and red ...	7 6	—
24	\$2 green and blue ...	15 0	—
25	\$5 green and black ...	35 0	—

A good plan is to take the above as far as the \$1.



Fourth issue. 1902. King Edward.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
26	1c. green (1904)	0 1	0 2
27	2c. lilac and black on red	0 3	0 2
28	5c. black and blue on blue	0 6	0 6
29	10c. lilac and green (1907)	0 7	0 6
30	20c. lilac (1904)	3 0	—
31	25c. lilac and orange (1907)	1 6	—
32	50c. green and rose (1907)	3 0	—
33	\$1 green and rose (1907) ...	6 0	—
34	\$2 green and blue (1907) ...	12 0	—
35	\$5 green and black (1907)	30 0	—

1908. New colours.

36	2c. rose	0 2	0 2
37	5c. blue (1910)	0 4	0 4

The value of a dollar in British Honduras is 4/2. Why Messrs. Stanley Gibbons—from whose current catalogue these prices are taken—should price the current 20c. stamp at 3/- is beyond my comprehension: it is certainly not worth that amount.

It was announced some time ago that future printings of British Honduras stamps would conform to the new colour scheme and, if this is the case, the King Edward high values should be good property in both colours. The previous supply of high values, however, lasted over five years and, unless the demand has increased since, the next printing will probably be from the King George plates. Still, the current high values should not be missed.

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.

Cape Verd Islands.—(Vol. VIII. p. 198).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us of the issue of the postage due stamps overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red, except the 200 reis which is overprinted in green.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½ x 12.

Red (green on 200 reis) overprint.

August, 1911.		
	5 reis, yellow-green and black.	
	10 " slate	"
	20 " brown	"
	30 " orange	"
	50 " deep brown	"
	60 " pale red-brown	"
	100 " mauve	"
	130 " blue	"
	200 " carmine	"
	500 " deep lilac	"

China.—(Vol. VI. p. 208).—The *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles the 1 cent postage due stamp in dark brown instead of blue. Presumably we may expect the rest of the set in the new colour.

POSTAGE DUE STAMP.

*White wove paper. Perforated 14.
July, 1911. 1 cent, dark brown.*

Ecuador.—(Vol. VIII. p. 92).—We have discovered among a lot of recent issues an unchronicled provisional consisting of the 20 centavos fiscal, dated "1905-1906", overprinted "CORREOS—CINCO—CENTAVOS" in three lines within an ellipse: the overprint is in black and reads vertically upwards, being similar to type 75 in Gibbons' Part II. (1912 edition). This provisional does not appear to be chronicled anywhere in the catalogue. Our copy is used and appears to be dated "15 DIC 1910".

*White wove paper. Perforated 14, 15.
Black overprint.*

(?) December, 1910. 5 centavos on 20 centavos, blue.

Great Britain.—(Vol. VIII. p. 286).—*Erwen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the discovery of the Edwardian

2½d., printed by Messrs. Harrison & Sons, with inverted watermark.

Guinea.—(Vol. VIII. p. 226).—We have already chronicled several values of the current set overprinted "REPUBLICA"; Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise us of the issue of the remainder, but what about the 700 reis?

White wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 12.
Red overprint.

August, 1911.	15 reis.	dull green and black.
	75 "	dull purple and black.
	100 "	blue and black on blue.
	115 "	orange brown and black on pink.
	200 "	purple and black on flesh.
	400 "	dull blue and black on straw.
	500 "	black and carmine on azure.

Honduras.—(Vol. VIII. p. 130).—In addition to the 1 centavo and 10 centavos official stamps already chronicled, we have received on correspondence the new 5 centavos and 6 centavos overprinted "OFICIAL". The overprint on the 5 centavos is in black; on the 1 centavo, 6 centavos and 10 centavos in red.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.
Black on 5c. and red on 6c. overprints.

August, 1911.	5 centavos,	carmine.
	6 "	milky blue.



Leeward Islands.—(Vol. VIII. p. 210).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the issue of the 2d., 6d. and 1/- in the Colonial Colour Scheme colours. The 2/6 in new colours has not yet been issued. We mentioned these new stamps from "specimen" copies on the 29th July last.

Wove (chalk-surfaced for 6d. and 1/-, unsurfaced for 2d.) paper watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.

August, 1911.	2d.	grey.
	6d.	dull purple and bright purple.
	1/-	black on green.

Spanish Guinea.—(Vol. VI. p. 227).—The *Madrid Filatelico* chronicles several values of the 1909 issue overprinted "Guinea 1911" in an ellipse. This overprint is in black on the 10 centimos and 20 centimos in red on the 5 centimos and 15 centimos, in blue on the 1 centimo, and in green on the 2 centimos. Several values have also been seen with "1911" replaced by a dash.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.
Coloured overprints.

July, 1911.	1 centimo,	orange-brown.
	2 centimos,	rosine.
	5 "	myrtle.
	10 "	orange-vermilion.
	15 "	black-brown.
	20 "	deep reddish mauve.



Sweden.—(Vol. VIII. p. 260).—Mr. Nils Strandell, B.A., informs us of the old 20 ore, with portrait of King Oscar II., has appeared on the new unwatermarked paper.

White wove paper. Perforated 13.
August, 1911. 20 ore, blue.

The same correspondent adds that the 15 ore stamp in the new design is ready and will be issued after the supplies of the present stamp have been exhausted. This value, he says, will not appear in the old design on unwatermarked paper. The 5 kr. Official stamp is also printed and will be issued shortly, as well as letter-cards of 10 ore.



Tasmania.—(Vol. VIII. p. 111).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the 4d. in the ordinary design showing Russell Falls but re-engraved. The copy sent is watermarked Crown over A (Melbourne type) sideways and is perforated 11.

White wove paper.
Watermarked Crown over A (Melbourne type) sideways.
Perforated 11.
June, 1911. 4d. buff.

Victoria.—(Vol. VIII. p. 191).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the current 1d. watermarked Crown over A (Melbourne type) sideways instead of upright.

White wove paper.
Watermarked Crown over A (Melbourne type) sideways.
Perforated 12 × 12½.
July, 1911. 1d. rose-carmine.

CORRESPONDENCE

St. Helena.

To the Editor of The Postage Stamp.

DEAR SIR,—I have just received a letter from the Postmaster of St. Helena which will probably be of interest to many collectors, but possibly not quite so interesting to those who buy for the "jump."

The drift of the letter is that owing to some unforeseen delay in the printing of the new George V. stamps the King Edward VII. issues will not be destroyed as arranged in August, but will probably remain in issue until the end of the year. Also that the Government have decided that those values (viz., 1d., 2½d., 4d. and 6d.) which were exhausted early in the current year are to be replenished by the ordering of a small stock.

As the auction season will shortly be upon us it no doubt will be of interest to many to see the effect of this new supply both in the wording of the catalogues and the prices obtained.

Yours truly,
W. H. HARLAND.

Croydon, 31st August, 1911.

STAMP EXHIBITION AT CHICAGO

Mr. Worthington sends £52,000 worth of Exhibits

A VERY successful exhibition of postage stamps, on a larger scale than has been attempted in the United States for many years, was held in Chicago from August 22nd to 27th. The exhibits were accommodated in a portion of the Art Institute on Michigan Boulevard and Adam street, and it says much for the co-operation of American philatelists that the accommodation was insufficient to show all the large number of collections sent in for display.

The exhibition was an accompaniment to the twenty-fifth convention of the great national society of the United States, the American Philatelic Society, and no more appropriate and useful way of celebrating this period in the Society's work than an exhibition of so interesting a character.

The Committee of Management.

The arrangements were carried out by an honorary committee and were in every respect adequate save that a great deal more space could easily have been filled with exhibits had it been available. The committee comprised:—Henry M. Loth, Director of Exhibit; C. E. Severn, Assistant Director of Exhibit; Walter H. McDonald, Assistant Director of Exhibit; John E. Rust, Chairman Section of Finance; Chas. F. Mann, Treasurer, Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Batchelder, Boston, Mass.; H. J. Crocker, San Francisco, Cal.; Percy McGraw Mann, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. W. Protzmann, Milwaukee, Wis.; John W. Prevost, Springfield, Mass.; F. D. Goodhue, Cincinnati, O.; John A. Klemann, New York, N.Y.; Alvin Good, Cleveland, O.; F. R. Cornwall, St. Louis, Mo.; Otto C. Reymann, Pittsburg, Pa.; Gen. C. A. Coolidge, Detroit, Mich.; Geo. W. Linn, Columbus, O.; Herbert E. Armstrong, Spokane, Wash.; J. W. Scott, Chairman Section of Medals, with Clarence H. Eagle and John N. Luff; Jos. S. Rich, Chairman Section of Printed Catalogue, with John N. Luff and Freeman Putney, Jr.; H. N. Mudge, Chairman of Committee and President of the American Philatelic Society.

The Judges.

The Judges on whom fell the heavy task of allotting a goodly number of gold, silver and bronze medals were Messrs. John N. Luff, of New York; W. C. Stone, of Springfield; D. T. Eaton, of Muscatine; Eugene Klein, of Philadelphia; and Henry Ades Fowler, of Chicago.

The Exhibits.

The greatest of all the exhibits was that of Mr. George H. Worthington, America's leading collector, and the owner of one of the four or five best collections of postage stamps in the world. Very appropriately Mr. Worthington secured the first gold medal in Class I., Section I., Subsection A. for his collection of the stamps of the United States. Mr. F. R. Cornwall, of St. Louis gained the silver medal in the same division for a very fine collection of U.S. adhesives including Post-paid, Departmental and Newspaper stamps. A bronze medal was awarded in the same

division to Mr. Arthur W. Robertson, of Rockford, Illinois, for his display of the postal adhesives, unpaids, departmentals, special delivery, and the early newspaper stamps, this collection covering the whole period from 1847 to date.

Mr. Van Dyk MacBride, of Passaic and Mr. George W. Rice, of Detroit, exhibited good collections in the same division, the latter showing a large array of the stamps for machine use with Government and private perforations.

Stamps of the Philippines.

In Subsection C. was shewn Major F. L. Palmer's splendid collection of the Philippines. Major Palmer is a retired officer of the U.S. army, and is the part author of the valuable monograph on the "Postage Stamps of the Philippines" published in Boston, 1904. The adhesive portion of the exhibitor's exhaustive reference collection of Philippine Islands was started when Major, then Captain, Palmer went on the China Relief Expedition, 1900-1901, and specialized from his return to the Islands (June, 1901) until the present time. It contains used and unused, mostly in singles, with shades, type varieties of surcharge, etc., a few rare or curious covers and some blocks of four which are notable for various reasons. It is complete as to all main numbers listed by Scott's catalogue, except as to the latter's Nos. 38, 38-A, 112, 318 and 319. Most of the minor varieties listed by Scott are represented and many that are not so listed. All U.S. surcharged issues in mint blocks of four, and an incomplete single stamp plate number collection of the same. A showing in the O. B. printed surcharge, and a showing of different cancellations used in the Spanish as well as the United States days.

Captain Arthur Hyde, of Fort Flagler, Washington, shewed the American issues of the Philippines complete, and a set of stamps used by the Insurrectionary Government, including the 2c. "Correos" with lined background, postally used. Mr. MacBride shewed a specialised collection of the overprinted stamps.

The Canal Zone.

My good friend, Mr. George L. Toppan, carried off a gold medal for his beautiful and studied collection of the Canal Zone stamps, mostly in sheets and blocks, the whole being highly specialised and very fully annotated as might have been expected from the leading authority on these issues. He also shewed Porto Rico (American issues only) and Guam. Mr. Laurence B. Mason, of Cranford, received the silver medal for a collection of Canal Zone mostly in unused blocks of four shewing the varieties, and an interesting series of the first issues used on the original covers. He also shewed the American issues for Porto Rico and Guam.

U.S. Envelopes and Revenue Stamps.

Mrs. W. W. Randall, of New York, received a silver award for a collection of cut square envelopes of the

U.S. and Mr. MacBride received a bronze medal for his collection of U.S. revenue stamps. Mr. Toppan also shewed his U.S. envelopes, but Mr. Edgar Nelson, who was catalogued as competing in the revenue division, did not exhibit his collection of these stamps.

Notable Original "Covers."

Mr. Henry B. Phillips received a silver medal for his collection of Express Franks, Mr. MacBride shewed collections of the Confederate States and of U.S. Telegraph Stamps, and Mr. W. F. Cornell, of Detroit, exhibited sixty rare covers of Western Express Franks, mostly printed but several with the rare postmarks of name instead of printing; many rare locals and U.S. postage stamps were to be noticed on these franks. Mr. Cornell also shewed a series of covers including the Mulready and others bearing the Id. black of Great Britain, Cape triangulars, U.S. first stamps of 1847, U.S. locals, and Confederate locals. The division for "Covers" which included impressed stationery and adhesives on entire originals was a very strong one and Mr. Worthington was awarded a silver medal in this section and Mr. Edgar Nelson a bronze medal.

Mr. Worthington's covers included his wonderful couple of the Id. Post Office Mauritius on cover; another bearing the 2 cents and 5 cents Hawaiian "Missionaries" and he also had in the exhibition the pair of the 20 cents St. Louis also used on the original letter. Mr. Worthington's exhibits totalled to \$260,000 (about £52,000) for insurance, which comprised the giant's share of the total insurance on the Exhibition of \$400,000. Mr. Nelson's covers included a fine pair of the Mauritius 2d. blue Post Paid, 1859, said to have come from the collection of the Earl of Kintore; the same exhibitor shewed most of the early U.S. stamps on covers, particularly the issues of 1847, 1857, and 1861.

In Class III. Mr. Nelson's beautiful collection of Nova Scotia in pairs, strips and blocks and many on original covers including the split provisionals received a silver medal, and Mr. Toppan secured a bronze for his Danish West Indies. The outstanding exhibits in this Class, however, were those of Senator Ackerman, of Plainfield, and Mr. Casey Wood, of Chicago, both of which received gold medals.

British Guiana.

Mr. Ackerman's collection of British Guiana is strong in early issues, including shades and minor varieties, many unused and in blocks or partial sheets and contains first issue 8c. and 12c. on original covers; a block of four 1852, 1c. on part of cover, also fine used pair, three fine copies of the 4c.; the scarce reprints in blocks of 20; 1856, 1c., three fine copies. The type-set issue of 1862 has been plated, also the 1882, 1c. and 2c. in both settings. Modern issues are in blocks of four, complete to date.

Greece and Ionian Islands.

Mr. Casey A. Wood, of Chicago, shewed Greece and the Ionian Islands from his collections which are said to be the best in Chicago. His Greeks form an advanced student's collection of the stamps of Greece, practically complete. In addition to the adhesive postage stamps shown, everything that throws light upon the manufacture and employment of these stamps (apart from literature) is exhibited, including original designs, essays, trial proofs and stamps on the original envelopes, in addition to used and unused

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copies of the stamps themselves in most shades and states. His Ionian Islands (which were not for competition) comprised a small and incomplete but interesting collection, mostly of used stamps on original covers.

A Big Collection of Montenegro.

Mr. Edward M. Taylor of Altadena, California, who exhibited Panama, etc., at Berne last year, shewed his complete and highly specialized collection of Montenegro. In the early issues the perforations are carefully worked out and numerous rare and interesting blocks are shown. In the 1893 overprint, complete settings are shown on all values, as well as numerous minor varieties and all the catalogued errors. The bi-coloured issue of 1896 is also extensively specialized, and among the many valuable items are blocks of four of the 2 nov. and 3 nov., with centres inverted. The 1905 surcharges are shown in full settings, and the types, errors of colour, etc., are wonderfully complete. The "Postage Due" and "Acknowledgment of Receipt" stamps, are treated in a similar manner, and there is a complete showing of the postal stationery. Mr. Taylor was awarded a silver medal for the above mentioned collection.

Mr. J. A. Palmer shewed North Borneo, and Mr. Frederick Hollender, the Thurn and Taxis stamps; Mr. Nelton's Wurtemberg was not completely exhibited.

An Exhibit from London.

Mr. Hinton, of London, shewed his Hong Kongs complete with the exception of a few rare errors of surcharge and fiscals which have not been in general circulation. The issue of 1862, no watermark; 1863 to 1880, watermarked Crown CC.; 1882 to 1902, watermarked Crown CA., and the large number of surcharged provisionals. Also, the large Revenue stamps authorized and used for postage, among which is the scarce 12 cents on 10 dollars, unused, and the 10 dollar rose, used. King Edward issues include specimens of single and multiple CA. watermark and ordinary and chalky paper. Various issues are also shown bearing the postmarks of Chinese cities and Treaty ports, including Port Edward, Wai-Hai-Wei; and a few forgeries are shown for comparison.

Mr. Edwin F. Sawyer also shewed a very fully annotated collection of Hong Kong.

Mr. William J. Gardner, one of the best known collectors on the Pacific Coast shewed a very finely specialised collection of China, 1878—1910, for which the judges awarded him a gold medal.

Mr. Edwin A. Fleisher, of Philadelphia, exhibited India and the Convention States, Mr. Philip H. Ward's Siam (bronze medal) included many interesting covers, sheets, blocks, and the Straits overprinted B for use in Bangkok.

Mr. Worthington's fine collection of Ceylon received a silver award, and a like award was made Mr. Fleisher for his Sudan, comprising many strips and blocks and a complete collection of cut square envelopes.

Mr. F. R. Cornwall, of St. Louis, shewed the Cape, a very pretty collection which, though in competition with several of the fore-mentioned exhibits, gained a gold medal.

In Class IV. the awards were Mr. Worthington, gold medal for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland; Mr. Nelton, silver medal for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; Mr. C. L. Pack, gold medal for Queensland and New Zealand; and Mr. Cornwall, a silver medal for Queensland, New South

Wales, New Zealand, South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia.

A Conventlon Favourite.

Mr. Eugene Doebelin who is a characteristic and portly figure familiar at every great American stamp gathering shewed his stamps of the German Empire, the German States, the Levant and the Colonies, a very interesting collection which was awarded a bronze medal.

In the first section of Class V. there was only one award made and that a bronze medal went to Captain Hyde for his selection of 100 varieties of unused stamps. In the second section (100 varieties used and unused) Mr. Nelson secured the gold medal, Mr. Charles Heyderman, of Detroit, the silver, and Mr. Joseph M. Wilson, of Allentown, the bronze.

With the Youngsters.

Quite a good showing of junior collectors figured in "Class VI.—Juvenile." The entrants here were under eighteen years of age and the silver medals were awarded to Mr. Beardsley Ruml, of Cedars Rapids (United States and Colonies); Mr. Herbert C. Loth, of Chicago (German Empire and Venezuela).

Of the other exhibitors in this section Mr. Milton Mayer shewed Jamaica, Mr. Russell Snow Hitchcock shewed Austria; Mr. Loth in addition to the medal collection shewed groups of Pictorial and Portrait stamps, early issues and Twentieth Century stamps.

A special exhibit was sent by the members of the Pacific Philatelic Society.

It was generally conceded that the Exhibition was the greatest ever held in the Western Continent and was in every sense representative of the progress that philately has made and is still making in the United States.

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.

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, 34, Northcroft Road, West Ealing, London, W.
 F. R. Ginn, 106, 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.

WE WANT TO PURCHASE

We are desirous of purchasing for immediate cash all kinds of stamps, and specially require

Any Collections

whetherspecialised or general, or dealers' stocks, as at present we have several wealthy clients purchasing for investment. No collection or lot is too large to purchase outright. Special arrangements have been made with a client to advance us any large amount required, and if necessary,

£10,000 CASH

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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SILVER MEDAL LONDON EXHIBITION, 1897.

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cheap lines. Note carefully the name and only
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prices before purchasing elsewhere. It will
repay you. F. R. Ginn saves his customers
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ficent stock to select from. No rubbish, and
every stamp guaranteed genuine in every way.

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

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

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

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

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, 8s. 6d.; Half-Yearly, 3s. 3d. Quarterly, 1s. 8d.; Single Copy, 1d.

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Answers to Correspondents

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

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

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

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

For the Editorial and Business Managers' address see notices above.

E.D. (Wanstead).—You should have no difficulty in obtaining the latest 4d. Rhodesia, especially if you try a "new issue" dealer.

R.C. (Buxton).—The Army Official stamp, on which the second word apparently reads "OFFICIAL," is merely one of the somewhat numerous varieties caused by damage to the type used for the overprint, or it may even be from bad printing—in any case the first letter was "O" originally, when the type was set up.

The Canadian stamp, with a printing on the back, is interesting, and we are much obliged to you for mentioning it. If you will kindly send it for inspection, we shall be glad to give you our opinion about it.

G.S. (Salisbury).—We have numbered and returned your stamps, but it is somewhat difficult to be quite certain of the plate numbers of used copies of the small 1d. and the 1d. red, when the obliteration is at all heavy. The shades and tones of the penny stamps are very numerous, and they "run" from one to the other by gradations which, though appreciable, are beyond verbal description.

No. 1 seems to be plate 6; Nos. 2 and 3, plate 11; No. 4 is indecipherable; No. 18 is 29 in Gibbons; No. 10 is 31; No. 11 is 37; Nos. 5, 9, 14, 22, 23, and 31 are 38; Nos. 7, 15, 19 and 20 to 30 are 39; Nos. 6, 8, 12, 13, 16, 20, 21, 24 and 25 are 40; and No. 17 is 41. Many of these stamps are faded or rubbed, and it is not easy to be certain as to the original colours.

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.

"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, 106, Strand, London, W.C.
Lewis May & Co., 15, King William Street, Strand, W.C.
W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C.
James Rhodes, 45, Lombard Street, E.C.

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.

Postal Reform

Scheme of Decentralisation.

IT is stated that an important devolution scheme in connection with post office organization is to come into operation within the next two months in Great Britain.

The committee which recently inquired into the administration commented adversely on the circumlocutory manner employed in doing the work of the department, and recommended more businesslike methods. The com-

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10 Ticals ... each 6 3
20 " ... " 12 6
40 " ... " 20 0

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10 Ticals ... " 5 0
20 " ... " 10 0
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" " " 30 "	0	4
" " " 50 "	0	6
" " " 1 peso	1	3
German, 1875, 2 mark. 3 shades, (cat. 2/3) the 3	0	4
Gold Coast, 1907-10, 3d.	0	2
" " " 6d.	0	5
" " " 1/-	0	8
Sierra Leone, 1907-10, 2d. or 3d	0	3
St. Vincent, 1893, 5d. or 6d. (cat. 5/-)	1	6
Straits Settlements, 1906-10, 2 dol. red on yellow	3	0

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THE CISTAFILE PATENT
SUPERSEDES ALBUMS FOR STAMP COLLECTIONS.
Lawn & Barlow
52 Regent St. London

mittee recommended greater powers for heads of large provincial centres to expedite work, and relieve the congestion which continually prevails at the secretariat in London.

The Postmaster-General has now agreed to the suggestion, which has received the approval of the Treasury.

England is to be divided into twelve districts, each under the charge of a surveyor-general at a salary of £1,000 a year.

Ireland and Scotland are each to have one surveyor-general.

The new officials will have supreme control over all departments in their respective districts, without reference to London.

As a result of decentralisation the London offices—particularly the secretary's, the accountant-general's, and the engineer-in-chief's—will be burdened with redundant clerical officers, it is proposed they be drafted to the provinces to form the nucleus of different surveyors' general staff, which will include telephone managers.

Nottingham has been selected as the centre for North Midlands, and as the headquarters of the telephone engineering works.

Coincident with the reorganisation a scheme for unifying the pay and prospects of clerks in the various offices will be introduced.

4) U.S.A. to all applicants enclosing 1d. stamp.—Timmins Bros., 9, Alfred Street, West Bromwich.

BREAKING Colonial Collection. Selections sent on approval. Speciality King's Heads, 25 picked copies, P.O. 1/- Satisfaction guaranteed.—Mason, 4, Gordon Road, Southend-on-Sea.

W. H. PECKITT'S new Wholesale List for Dealers, containing prices for a number of better class stamps not usually sold wholesale, sent Post Free upon receipt of business card or heading.—47, Strand, London, W.C.

GET 500 BRITISH COLONIALS ON APPROVAL.

I will send to any responsible collector on Three Days' Approval, 500 different British Colonial Stamps from which any 50 may be selected for 4/-, any 100 6/9, any 150 9/3, any 200 11/6, or entire lot 21/- Why not send for this fine mounted Collection to day?

H. McCRAIGHT, Keith Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.

Revised Scale for Advertisements in The Postage Stamp.

	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	18 0	17 6
Eighth Pages ...	12 6	1 0	10	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

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1840, 1d. black, <i>mint</i> , superb	20 0
1841, 2d. blue, <i>mint</i> , superb	15 0
1854, 1d. red, S.C. 14, die 2, <i>mint</i> , block of 4	80 0
1855, 4d. rose, large garter, <i>mint</i>	21 0
6d. lilac, without letters, <i>mint</i>	16 0
1858, 1d., plate 193, <i>mint</i> block of 6	3 0
1872, 6d. deep chestnut, plate 11, <i>mint</i>	17 6
6d. chestnut, plate 11, <i>mint</i>	14 6
6d. pale buff, plate 12, <i>mint</i>	32 6
1867, 5/- pale rose, plate 2, <i>mint</i>	40 0
1873, 6d. grey, plate 12, <i>mint</i>	8 0

Specimen Copy of my Weekly Circular containing latest offers and price list post free.

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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.

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Includes mostly British Colonials, as NEW BRUNSWICK, Capes, Ceylon, British Guianas, Bavaria, &c. Lot 2/3. NO Revenues, Telegraphs, or Damaged. WARD, Booth Street, Piccadilly Manchester.

GIVEN AWAY with a Booklet entitled "HOW TO ARRANGE A STAMP COLLECTION" by Edward J. Hankivell, Editor of the Gleanings of the Postage Stamp, The Captain, Lawn & Barlow, 52 REGENT ST. LONDON ENGLAND

Sing a song of sixty pence,
Go right in and try,
Four and twenty "Blackbirds"
Baked in a pie.



When the pie is opened
The "Birds" begin to sing,
"WE ARE DANDY FOUNTAIN
PENS
FIT FOR ANY KING!"

GET A

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While not claiming it to be equal in quality and working to the "Swan" which has won world wide popularity, this simple Fountain Pen with reliable gold nib gives exceptional value for a small sum and satisfactorily answers the purpose of many writers who feel disinclined to pay the higher price for a 'Swan.'

**BEGIN THE
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FOUNTPEN.



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FOUNTPEN.



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EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE

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

No. 26. Vol. 8.
(Whole Number 208)

23 SEPTEMBER, 1911.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

New Postage Stamps in October.



THE next four values of King George stamps which will be issued next month are the 1d., the 2d., the 2½d. and the 3d. stamps, the *Daily Mirror* (6.9.11) was informed at the General Post Office. After these four stamps the remaining values will be issued as soon as ready. Messrs. Harrison & Co. are printing all except the four top value stamps—the 2s. 6d., the 5s., the 10s and the £1—which

are being printed by the Inland Revenue Department.

A Story of a Stamp.

Recent discussion of official methods of operation recalls to a correspondent of the *Yorkshire Daily Observer* an experience not easily matched in private business. I was a junior clerk, he says, at a country railway station, and in addition to booking passengers, invoicing goods traffic, and compiling accounts for the honorarium of eight shillings a week, I had to act as postal telegraph clerk—the nearest post office being three miles away. One day by some mischance I undercounted the words of a message, which duly went to the postal headquarters for the district, bearing a halfpenny stamp less than it should have done. So far as I know, my official character up to that moment had been blameless, and one might have expected that offence might have been adequately met by correspondence. The first intimation I had of the mistake, however, was when an aristocratic-looking inspector came into the office and placed the offending document before me for explanation. He had travelled from the county town, thirty miles away—and had ridden first class, too—to admonish me not to do it again!

Stampless Mails in the United States.

The *Portland Telegram* announces that the United States Postmaster-General Hitchcock promulgated, on

August 1, an order involving important changes in the mailing of third and fourth-class matter without stamps affixed. Through a recent defalcation at one of the larger post offices the Postmaster-General became convinced that the existing relations did not adequately protect the revenues of the department, and a committee was appointed to consider a revision. The order imposes no additional burdens upon post office patrons who desire to avail themselves of the law, which permits them to send 2,000 pieces of mail of third and fourth class without stamps affixed, but provides such important administrative changes in the handling of this mail by post office employes that defalcations will be practically impossible.

Stamps and the Complexion.

The two shilling stamp books on sale at the post offices now afford full stamp value, but the summary of postal regulations on the fly leaves has been replaced by advertisements of dog biscuits, complexion specialities, coals, cocoa and soap, says the *Evening News*.

German Warship's Mail.

When will Germany's ships at Agadir cease to give rise to incidents, asked a correspondent recently in the *Daily Telegraph*. The latest is a mild complaint about the "Berlin's" mail. The bag conveying letters and other postal matters usually passes through the French post, and is shipped for Morocco at Marseilles. Before leaving Germany the mail bag is sealed, as is done in all countries with bags shipped through France in transit only. These sealed mailbags are placed in special compartments on the French trains, and the sorters never touch them. The story is told by the *Matin*, and the *Patrie* claims to have obtained confirmation of it from the postal authorities. One day a bag, sealed as usual, and containing the mail for the officers and men of the "Berlin," arrived by the Northern express. It was transferred in the ordinary course to the train for Marseilles, but the employe who was loading the postal van with the bags from the platform did not perceive the particular seals on the "Berlin's" bag. He threw it, therefore, into the sorter's compartment with the ordinary mail. The sorter began his work as usual, and cut the bags open. It was only after he had broken the seals on the "Berlin's" mailbag

that he noticed the mistake. He closed it up at once without opening the bag, affixed new seals, and mentioned the fact by an inscription on the label, saying, "This bag was opened by mistake." The observation was countersigned by the head sorter of the train. When the bag reached the "Berlin" the mistake was noticed, and the German postal authorities understood how it happened. There was an inquiry in Paris from the German postal authorities, and the explanation given that it was simply a momentary error, immediately repaired, was willingly accepted. There was therefore no question of any friction over the incident.

"Stickers" Prohibited in U.S. Mails.

Adhesive stamps of every character, except those of government issue, will no longer be allowed on the face of packages, according to advices received yesterday by the Los Angeles post office officials from the postmaster-general. The new edict will allow only the reverse side of mail matter to be adorned by the stickers says the *Los Angeles Tribune*.

The Red Cross Society and other charitable institutions have for years profited from the sale of stamps of their own design, and large commercial organizations have also used this as a means for extensive advertising. It is probable that the new order will result in discontinuance of the manufacture of these stamps. Mail matter bearing such stamps will be returned to the sender, if known, or sent to the dead letter office.

I sympathise entirely with the point of view of the American Post Office in thus stopping a nuisance which is liable to impede the work of sorting and handling the mails; the prohibition has long existed in Great Britain, but it has not been sufficiently enforced to suppress the epidemic of fancy labels which can be produced by any Tom, Dick or Harry and styled stamps, with colourable (or coloured) imitation of the postage stamps.

Pinning on the Stamps.

In an envelope to which two of the new halfpenny stamps are pinned we have received the following letter, says *The Daily Mail* of 4th August, 1911:—

"To the Editor of *The Daily Mail*."

Sir,—My system of pinning on the new stamps may be useful to your readers. The gum is useless

T. HENRY.

Pier Hotel, Brighton.

The Off-Centre Greeks.

In their novelty list Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. complain of the centreing of the new Greek stamps, and of the impossibility of getting some of the higher values even fairly centred. "We have had to return several consignments" they state, "and it is with the greatest difficulty we have got part of them exchanged. Of the 25 drachmae we have, up to the time of going to press, managed to get only twenty good specimens, and of the 5 drachmae none at all, every one received being so badly off-centre as to be unsaleable. Our correspondent says that no better ones are to be found in the Post Office, and therefore we must wait until a fresh lot is received from the printers."

The Tibetan Provisionals.

The same firm having secured a small quantity of the new Tibet stamps say that: "Our correspondent, who is travelling in Tibet, informs us that he applied at the Post Offices at Phari and Yatung, and found that the stocks of all values above four annas were completely exhausted, and he could obtain but few of the lower values. He will try and complete our order at Gyanste and Lhasa."

Chats on Postage Stamps.

Mr. Fisher Unwin announces two new volumes for early publication in his illustrated series of handbooks for collectors—"Chats on Cottage and Farmhouse Furniture," by Mr. Arthur Hayden, uniform with the same author's "Chats on Old Furniture"; and "Chats on Postage Stamps," by Mr. Fred. J. Melville, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee for the forthcoming London Stamp Exhibition (1912).

A New Nizam of Hyderabad.



The installation of the new Nizam of Hyderabad which took place on Saturday, September 4th, at Hyderabad, was, according to a Reuter's telegram, performed in surroundings of the most sumptuous description.

The Resident, in a speech, expressed his sympathy at the death of the Nizam's father, and congratulated him on his succession. He advised him to move cautiously, to rely on experienced

advice and assistance, and to avoid violent changes.

The Nizam, a stately and dignified figure, clad in a dark English suit, with a white gold-tipped turban, said he realised his responsibility, and intended to follow in his father's footsteps. His best endeavours would always be directed towards strengthening the tradition of Hyderabad as a faithful ally of the Indian Government, which was tantamount to benefiting the people with one hand and promoting the welfare of the Indian Empire with the other.

His Highness afterwards departed in a motor-car, being vociferously cheered by dense crowds.

Amusing Red Tape.

An amusing instance of German red tape is recorded in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. A few days ago a little boy amused himself by tearing up four ten-pfennig (penny) stamps, and the father asked at the post office whether he could have them exchanged. The official there said that only stamps to the value of at least one mark (100 pfennig) could be exchanged, and suggested that the man should wait until more stamps were destroyed. Instead of doing this the father purchased six more stamps, and after tearing them handed the lot to the official, who gravely exchanged them for ten new ones.

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.

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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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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

ZANZIBAR

For the General Collector

BY J. IRELAND

ZANZIBAR is a country that has not yet had its day with the General Collector—by which I mean the collector who takes a lively interest in his stamps. A glance at the catalogue will at once give a good and sufficient reason for this neglect. It is because Zanzibar is altogether too heavy a country, with its long list of overprints and errors of the same, applied to the stamps of India and British East Africa. Good forgeries of these overprints exist also, and the average collector thinks he is on the safer side of the fence if he leaves this protectorate to those with a greater knowledge, and, incidentally, a longer purse than he is perhaps fortunate enough to possess. This is a very reasonable hypothesis, and is in fact a view I held myself for some years, until I was bold enough to drop surcharges.

All the stamps are engraved and printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and are particularly handsome in appearance and design. The currency had up to the time of the present issue, been that of India, 1 anna equalling a penny and 16 annas a rupee. Since May, 1908, the currency has been that of Mauritius, 6 cents equalling a penny and 100 cents 1 rupee.

The issues are as follows:—

From November, 1895 to September, 1896, Indian stamps overprinted "Zanzibar" were in use.

*First issue. 20th Sept., 1896. Head of Sultan to right
Flags in red in all values.*

	Unused.	
	1909	1911
	s. d.	s. d.
1 1a. green ...	0 2	0 2
2 1a. blue ...	0 3	0 3
3 2a. red-brown ...	0 6	0 6
4 2½a. blue ...	0 5	0 5
5 3a. grey ...	0 8	0 8
6 4a. green ...	0 9	0 9
7 4½a. orange ...	0 9	0 9
8 5a. bistre ...	1 6	1 6
9 7½a. mauve ...	1 6	1 6
10 8a. olive ...	1 6	1 6
11 1r. blue ...	3 0	3 0
12 2r. green ...	5 0	5 0
13 3r. purple ...	6 0	6 0
14 4r. lake ...	8 0	8 0
15 5r. sepia ...	10 0	10 0

Second issue. Sept. 1899.

Three-quarter face of Sultan to left.

	Unused.	
	1909	1911
	s. d.	s. d.
16 1a. green ...	0 2	0 3
17 1a. blue ...	0 4	0 4
18 1a. rose (1901) ...	0 6	0 6
19 2a. brown ...	0 4	0 4
20 2½a. blue ...	0 5	0 5

Unused.

	1909		1911	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
21 3a. grey ...	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6
22 4a. green ...	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8
23 4½a. orange ...	0 9	1 0	1 0	1 0
24 4½a. blue (1901) ...	—	—	2 0	2 0
25 5a. bistre ...	1 0	1 3	1 3	1 3
26 7½a. mauve ...	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
27 8a. olive ...	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
28 1r. blue ...	2 6	3 0	3 0	3 0
29 2r. green ...	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0
30 3r. purple ...	7 6	9 0	9 0	9 0
31 4r. lake ...	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
32 5r. sepia ...	12 6	15 0	15 0	15 0

Third issue. 7th June, 1899. Arms of Zanzibar.

	Unused.	
	1909	1911
	s. d.	s. d.
33 1a. green ...	0 1	0 1
34 1a. rose ...	0 2	0 2
35 2a. brown ...	0 3	0 3
36 2½a. blue ...	0 4	0 4
37 3a. grey ...	0 6	0 6
38 4a. green ...	0 9	0 8
39 4½a. black ...	0 9	0 9
40 5a. brown ...	0 10	1 0
41 7½a. purple ...	1 3	1 3
42 8a. olive ...	1 6	1 6
43 1r. blue and red ...	2 6	3 6
44 2r. green and red ...	5 0	6 6
45 3r. violet and red ...	7 6	12 6
46 4r. claret and red ...	10 0	15 0
47 5r. olive-brown and red ...	12 6	17 6

Fourth issue. May, 1908. Sultan full face.

Change of currency to CENTS.

(a) "Zanzibar" at top.

	Unused.	
	1911	s. d.
48 1c. grey (1909) ...	0 1	0 1
49 3c. green ...	0 1	0 1
50 6c. rose ...	0 2	0 2
51 10c. brown (1909) ...	0 3	0 3
52 12c. lilac ...	0 4	0 4

(b) "Zanzibar" at foot.

	Unused.	
	1911	s. d.
53 15c. blue ...	0 5	0 5
54 25c. brown ...	0 7	0 7
55 50c. green ...	1 3	1 3
56 75c. black (1909) ...	1 9	1 9

(c) *Large design.*

				Unused.	
				1911	
				s.	d.
57	1r.	green	...	2	0
58	2r.	lilac	...	4	0
59	3r.	bistre	...	6	0
60	4r.	sepia	...	8	0
61	5r.	blue	...	10	0

(d) *View. Oblong.*

				Unused.	
				1911	
				s.	d.
62	10r.	green and brown	...	20	0
63	20r.	black and green	...	37	6
64	30r.	black and sepia	...	55	0
65	40r.	black and brown	...	72	0
66	50r.	black and mauve	...	90	0
67	100r.	black and blue	...	—	—
68	200r.	brown and black	...	—	—

In my opinion, Zanzibar stamps would rise in value considerably if collectors were a little keener after securing them; but this is hardly likely to be the case if everyone waits to get the provisionals before making a start on the permanent stamps.

It may be of interest to point out that these stamps are all, except the 1896 high values, and the early printings of the 1896 lower values, printed on the multiple rosette paper as used for printing the British New Guinea stamps, and possibly the upright and horizontal watermarks may be found by anyone who cares to take the trouble to look for them. I would myself, but it happens to be 96° in the shade at time of writing, and I really don't care twopence whether the watermark is horizontal or vertical. I do know that my Zanzibar page is a little picture, and if other people don't collect Zanzibar,—up to 5 rupees,—it is only because they attempt too much.

The price of used copies being much the same as unused, I have given instead the prices for unused only, taken from the last two editions of Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue. A study of the prices of the 1896 issue reveals the fact that, although only in issue three years including a minor change of watermark in the lower values (from "single" to "multiple" rosettes), these stamps have not advanced in price at all. This can only be because there has been a very small demand for them and this in turn must be because of their close proximity to 155 varieties of surcharge which immediately preceded their issue.

THE NEW "GIBBONS"

The Postage Stamps of Foreign Countries

Continued from page 272.

La Belle France.

The first 10c., unused, is raised from 15s. and 18s. to 25s. for each shade; the 15c., used, from 12s. and 10s. to 17s. 6d.; and the 40c., orange, from 30s. to 45s., to agree with the same value in orange-vermillion.

In the first issue of the Empire, the various 10c. values have gone up from 8s. to 15s. each to from 10s. to 40s. each.

The large 5 francs of 1869 is now priced at 50s., instead of 30s.

In the Bordeaux and Paris prints of the 1870-73 Republican series, the alterations are very few and slight, the rare 20c. blue remaining at its old and substantial figure of £12.

French Colonies, etc.

There appear to be no changes worth mentioning in the universal issues, and we have *not* studied the prices of the various Consular Office stamps or of the more or less unnecessary colonial emissions; but we turn specially to Sergt. Triquera's 10c. stamp for New Caledonia, and the classic Reunions—their prices are unaltered.

Old Germans.

Favourites always and everywhere, it is little wonder if prices go up! Let us see.

In Baden, practically no alteration, save for a slight rise in used copies of several of the stamps. Bavaria, however, has the lighter shade of the first stamp put up from 15s. to 20s. unused, and used copies in either shade are now 30s. each.

The two shades of the rare 6 kreuzer still remain at £25 and £35 apiece unused, as against 4s. or 5s. used; and all the other unused are unchanged. The used stamps show a rise of a few pence here and there,

but the prices are still low, and probably will remain so for years.

The only alteration in Bergedorf is an increase of 50s. for used copies of the 4 sch., black on brown, which now stands at 200s.

In Bremen there is a big jump, from 35s. to 75s., for the first 3gr. on vertically laid paper, the two 5 agr. of the 1856-61 issue are now priced at 27s. 6d. each, when used, and the same stamp on thick paper has gone up to 7s. 6d. unused; and in the two following issues, most of the stamps have risen in price, when used, to the extent of 5s. to 10s., though the unused copies have not been altered.

The first issue of Brunswick, used, shows a small increase, as do the 1853-56 $\frac{1}{2}$ ggr. and $\frac{1}{4}$ ggr. in similar condition.

Save for a small rise for used copies of the first $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. and 1 sch. (30s. to 35s., and 8s. 6d. to 10s.), the prices of Hamburgs, a translation of a well-known and up-to-date handbook on which is now running through *The Postage Stamp*, are unaltered.

The find of Hanovers has affected the late issues unused: the 1 gr., claret, has come down from 45s. to 15s.; in carmine and in rose, from 12s., 10s. and 10s. to 4s., 2s. 6d. and 4s.; the 2 gr., from 18s. and 12s. to 6s.; and the old favourite 10 gr., olive-green, has been reduced 5s., to 60s. The 3 pf., yellow-green, of 1863, is 45s., 5s. cheaper than before; and the 1 gr., with white gum, has dropped considerably, from 6s. and 8s. to 2s. 6d.

In Lubecks, the watermarked $\frac{1}{2}$ sch., used, has gone up from 60s. to 70s., and the 4 sch. from 30s. and 35s. to 35s. and 45s. for the two shades. In the embossed set, the 1 sch., orange-vermillion, has risen from 10s., 12s. 6d. to 12s., 17s. 6d.

To be continued.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF THE WORLD

BY L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 286

Salvador (continued).

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½. Black overprint.

A. On ordinary postage stamps.

December, 1908.	1 centavo, green and black.
	2 centavos, red and black.
	5 " blue and black.
	10 " bright mauve and black.

B. On official stamp.

December, 1908.	3 centavos, pale yellow and black.
-----------------	------------------------------------

Issue of 1909.

A watermarked paper was brought into use in 1909. Further provisional postage due stamps were made by overprinting ordinary postage stamps printed on this new paper. The 3 centavos was now of the ordinary postage series, not the official stamp of that value. These stamps were, of course, already overprinted with the shield.

The new paper was watermarked with numerous circles. Both types of overprint were used.

Reference List.

White wove paper watermarked multiple circles.

Perforated 11½. Black overprint.

A. "Deficiencia de—franqueo" vertically.

December, 1909.	1 centavo, green and black.
	2 centavos, red and black.
	3 " pale yellow and black.

B. "DEFICIENCIA—DE FRANQUEO" horizontally.

December, 1909.	1 centavo, green and black.
	2 centavos, red and black.
	3 " pale yellow and black.



Issue of 1910.

A permanent series of postage due stamps appeared in connection with the new issue of postal values bearing a portrait of General Fernando Figueroa.

The designs of all the series are similar: in the centre is a fine portrait of Figueroa with a little tablet below inscribed with his name, this being printed at a second operation in black: at top a curved label is inscribed in white lettering "CORREOS DE EL SALVADOR" above which on a small uncoloured cartouche are the letters "U.P.U.": the figures of value appear at each side of the portrait, and at the bottom of the design the word "CENTAVO" or "CENTAVOS" is shown in white lettering: the rest of the design consists of elaborate geometrical engraving and ornamentation. The postage due stamps are specially distinguished by a small tablet below the portrait, inscribed "FRANQUEO DEFICIENTE."

The dies were engraved, and the plates were made by Mr. Thomas Macdonald, of London, and the stamps were printed by Senor Carlos Parraga, of San Salvador. The paper was watermarked "Multiple Circles" or "Honeycomb", and the perforation gauged 11½. The postage due stamps appeared some months after the ordinary stamps in the Figueroa design began to appear.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Watermarked Multiple Circles.

Perforated 11½.

December, 1910.	1 centavo, slate and black.
	2 centavos, deep green and blk.
	3 " orange and black.
	4 " carmine and black.
	5 " bright violet and black.
	12 " blue and black.
	24 " red-brown and blk.

Nicaragua.

Issue of 1896.

On May 4th, 1889, Nicaragua entered into a contract with Mr. N. F. Seebeck, of New York, for the supply of postage stamps of all kinds, Mr. Seebeck agreeing to supply them free of charge, provided that a new series was to be issued every year, all the remainders were to belong to him, and he was to have the right of reprinting. As in the case of Salvador, postage due stamps were not mentioned in this unholy compact. A series of seven values, however, appeared in January, 1896.

The design shewed figures of value in the centre on an engine-turned background, with a curved label above inscribed "FRANQUEO" in white capitales, and a similar label below inscribed "DEFICIENTE": this engine-turning was placed in an arch-shaped frame, the arch of which bore the inscription "REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA": a straight label at bottom was inscribed "CENTAVO" or "CENTAVOS": the whole was on a rectangular background.

These stamps were engraved in *taille douce* and printed by the Hamilton Bank Note Company, of New York. Two plates were used, as in the case of Salvador: the first comprised eight panes, arranged in 2 rows of 4, of 25 stamps in 5 rows of 5, each pane

consisting of stamps of one denomination: the second plate was arranged similarly except that the four upper panes were all of 1 centavo stamps, and the four lower of 2 centavos only.

The paper was a thin white wove, either unwatermarked or watermarked with a Cap of Liberty on a pole. The perforation gauged 12. The 1 centavo on unwatermarked paper and the 2 centavos on watermarked are known imperforate.

Between 1898 and 1900 reprints were made in red-orange on thick watermarked paper.

Reference List.

Thin white wove paper. Unwatermarked and Watermarked Cap of Liberty on a Pole. Perforated 12.

January, 1896.	1 centavo, orange.	
	Imperforate.	
	2 centavos, orange.	
	Imperforate.	
	5 " orange.	
	10 " "	
	20 " "	
	30 " "	
	50 " "	

Issue of 1897.

In January, 1897, the next annual edition appeared, similar to the last but printed in violet or dull lilac.

The same plates, papers, and perforation were used. The stamps on watermarked paper were printed in dull lilac only. The 2 centavos on unwatermarked paper and the 1 centavo on watermarked are known imperforate.

The reprints are in violet on thick unwatermarked paper; the 1 centavo and 2 centavos were also reprinted in mauve on thick watermarked paper.

Reference List.

Thin white wove paper. Unwatermarked and Watermarked Cap of Liberty on a Pole. Perforated 12.

January, 1897.	1 centavo, violet.	
	Imperforate.	
	2 centavos, violet.	
	Imperforate.	
	5 centavos, violet.	
	10 " "	
	20 " "	
	30 " "	
	50 " "	

Issue of 1898.

In order to give us a little change, the Hamilton Bank Note Company printed the postage due stamps for 1898 and 1899 by lithography instead of from *taille douce* plates. The design remained practically the same, but was slightly larger in size: the name of the country was altered to "ESTADO DE NICARAGUA"



Four stones were used. The first comprised 8 panes, arranged in 2 rows of 4, of 25 stamps in 5 rows of 5: the four upper panes were of 1 centavo stamps, the four lower of 2 centavos.

The second was also of the same size, but the values were arranged thus:—

10c.	5c.	5c.	2c.
50c.	50c.	20c.	20c.

A third stone only comprised 6 panes in 2 rows of 3, each pane bearing the usual number of 25 stamps in 5 rows of 5: they were arranged thus:—

2c.	2c.	2c.
30c.	30c.	10c.

The fourth stone was of the usual size, i.e., 8 panes in 2 rows of 4, and arranged thus:—

10c.	5c.	1c.	1c.
20c.	5c.	1c.	1c.

The paper was a thick smooth wove, and the perforation gauged 12 as usual.

Reference List.

Thick white wove paper. Perforated 12.

January, 1898.	1 centavo, deep green.
	2 centavos "
	5 " "
	10 " "
	20 " "
	30 " "
	50 " "

Issue of 1899.

The colour was changed to carmine in 1899, and at the same time new stones were brought into use. The 30 centavos denomination was also dropped.

The first stone contained 600 stamps in 20 rows of 30: the stone was, however, in 6 groups of different values, each group comprising 100 stamps in 20 rows of 5. There was no space between the groups, thus horizontal pairs, each stamp of a different denomination, can be found. Reading from the left, the groups were of the following values:—50c., 20c., 10c., 5c., 2c., 1c.

The other stone also contained 600 in 20 rows of 30, but was in two groups of 20 rows of 15, the left group being of 2 centavos stamps, the right one of 1 centavo only.

It must have been very awkward for the post office employes to have all the values in one sheet, but probably they were little used, thus giving no ground for complaint.

The paper and perforation were as before.

Reference List.

Thick white wove paper. Perforated 12.

January, 1899.	1 centavo, carmine.
	2 centavos "
	5 " "
	10 " "
	20 " "
	50 " "

Issue of 1900.

This, the last, issue of Nicaraguan postage due stamps was like the former the result of an unholy compact between the Government and speculators. A Doctor Maximo Azenjo obtained a contract from

the Republic of Nicaragua, dated May 11th, 1899, by which he agreed to furnish the Government with 3,400,000 stamps in each year free of charge: there were various speculative clauses in it. This doctor transferred the contract to a New York speculator, but after one year the latter not finding the game a paying one threw it up. Only one year's supply was therefore delivered under this contract.



The design of the postage due stamps shewed figures of value on an upright rectangle of engine-turned background above on a coloured scroll "NICARAQUA" in uncoloured capitals; below the value in words appeared on a fancy tablet: straight shaded tablets at either side were inscribed in coloured capitals "DEFICIENTE": below each stamp was the imprint of the makers, thus "AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO., N.Y.", in minute capitals.

These stamps were engraved in *taille douce* and printed by the American Bank Note Company, of New York, in sheets of 100 in 10 rows of 10, and were perforated 12.

Reference List.

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

January, 1900.	1 centavo, claret.
	2 centavos, orange-red.
	5 " deep blue.
	10 " mauve.
	20 " brown.
	30 " deep green.
	50 " dull red.

To be continued.

How to Collect New Issues.

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

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The Stamps of Hamburg

BY GEORGES BRUNEL

Continued from page 283

Stamp No. 6. The large "2" shews the inner curl broken at top; in the lower horizontal part the shading of the letter juts out and forms a blotch. Outside the frame-line at left, on a level with the top of the "Z" of "Zwei", there is a small vertical dash; in the upper left corner there are two dots, one of which touches the corner itself; finally, there is yet another dot outside the frame-line above the "A" of "HAMBURG".

Stamp No. 7. The left vertical frame-line juts out a little beyond the horizontal one at top. Below the "R" of "POSTMARKE" the frame-line shews a slight swelling.

Stamp No. 8. After the "G" of "HAMBURG" in the right upper corner of the tablet, there is a large square dot. The thin frame-line is broken below the second "i" of "Schilling". The upright stroke of the "K" of "POSTMARKE" goes up too high, it joins the upper line of the tablet.

Stamp No. 9. The upper curve of the large "2" is cut by a line under the star. Above the "W" of "Zwei" there is a small dot.

Stamp No. 10. The shading at the right of the large "2" goes downwards and forms a thin line instead of forming a clear angle.

Stamp No. 11. Above the "O" of "POSTMARKE" the frame-line of the tablet shews a small blotch.

Stamp No. 12. The left upper part of the "R" of "POSTMARKE" is defective and thin; as in stamp No. 1, the curl of the large "2" seems to be hollowed out instead of being round.

The green colour of these stamps does not shew any varieties of shade; nevertheless there are some lighter greens, which are from the second day's printing, for a little oil was added to the colour in order to be able to finish the printing without having to mix another lot of ink.* The printing consisted of 500 double sheets of 96 stamps to the sheet [single sheet, TRANS.]; the printing was done in two days; the gum, like that of the 1½ schilling, was white†. This first printing was not perforated, and sufficed for the needs of the public for about a year.

As in the case of the 1½ schilling, the printing being finished, the stone was cleaned off and scraped. Also, when in April, 1865, a fresh order was given to the printer, a new setting had to be made all over again, the same operations which we have described having to be gone through.

The stamps of the first issue were then not perforated, and those of the second issue which are met with imperforate have had the perforations cut off; besides, there is a more easy way of recognising them: all the imperforate stamps were obliterated with Danish handstamps; the perforated ones with Hamburg handstamps, the use of Danish handstamps having been given up at the very time when the perforated issue was put into use.

The following are the particular marks of this second printing, which was done with more care than the former:—

* This is what happened so often in the printing of the Greek stamps.

† For delivery, packets of 50 sheets were made up, tied up and sealed with wax, shewing the seal of the printers. Besides, on each packet there was a copy of the stamps, printed in black.

Stamp No. 1. The lower line of the upper tablet is broken over the cross which surmounts the middle tower.

Stamp No. 2. Above the "M" of "POSTMARKE", under the stones, there is a very large square dot.



Stamp No. 3. To the right of the "1" of "½" at the foot of this figure near the fractional bar, there is a small white dot.

Stamp No. 4. To the left of the letters "H" and "A" of "HAMBURG," there is a small dot.

Stamp No. 5. The right branch of the "U" of "HAMBURG" is badly drawn.

Stamp No. 6. The fractional bar of "½" is broken at top.

Stamp No. 7. The "R" of "HAMBURG" shews a break in the upper curl.

Stamp No. 8. The "K" of "POSTMARKE" is defective, the upper diagonal branch is not joined to the vertical.

Stamp No. 9. The two frame-lines between the "A" and "M" of "HAMBURG" shew a break.

Stamp No. 10. Above the "E" of "POSTMARKE" there is a small nick in the upper line of the tablet.

Stamp No. 11. The "K" of "POSTMARKE" is defective as in stamp No. 8. The dot of the first "i" of "Schilling" touches the frame-line of the tablet.

Stamp No. 12. The part of the upper left corner containing the cross is convex at right. In the "M" of "POSTMARKE" the two inner diagonal lines do not join.

For this second issue there were four printings which can be recognised by the shades: deep green, emerald green, light green and yellowish green. The gum, yellow and brittle, is identical with that of the 1½ schilling stamps.

Chapter 4.

Issues from the 1st September, 1864, to the end of April, 1865.

The use of stamps increasing, perforation was decided upon, and the whole series from No. 1 to No. 9 were perforated 13½; the gum of these stamps is white or yellowish brown.

- | | |
|----|--|
| 10 | ½ schilling, black (typographed). |
| 11 | 1 schilling, brown (typographed). |
| 12 | 1½ schilling (a) grey lilac (lithographed) |
| | (b) violet (lithographed). |
| | (c) red-violet (lithographed) |

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" King Christian, 50 ore 3d., 100 ore	...	0 6
Gold Coast, King, Single C.A., 10/-	...	9 0
India, King, on H.M.S., 3 pies	...	0 1
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" " 5/- (Peckitt's List Price 16/-)	...	9 0
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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, 1/4d.

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Answers to Correspondents

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

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

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

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

For the Editorial and Business Managers' address see notices above.

C.F.P. (Bristol).—The apparent difference between the two current penny stamps you kindly sent for inspection, is entirely due to more careful printing and to the plate not being inked so heavily as before; there does not appear to be any sign of touching-up. Your stamps were returned September 11th.

B.L. (Chiswick).—The article you require is in No. 12 of Vol. VIII., which you can obtain post free by sending 1/4d. to Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., 1, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

There is no objection to your reproducing the article, if you state the source from which it is taken.

Aerial Post

A Lament

AN esteemed correspondent writes us under date of September 14th:—

"On front page of this week's issue you print 'How to get Letters by Aeroplane,' and then state what you call the simple directions

"They are simple enough I grant if they could be taken as being true, and if those who follow them could hope to get what they ask and pay for.

"More than a week ago I wrote _____, and enclosed a 3s. postal order, asking them to forward me by the first batch of letters, etc., from Hendon, one letter card and one post card; then on the return journey from Windsor to Hendon to send me two more post cards, four pieces in all, stating that the change could be handed over to the Charity

"Guess at my wonderment, when day by day passed and no missive with the coveted postmark arrived. Yesterday (Wednesday) I received from _____, in a plain envelope the unstamped pieces, with a printed card informing me that to have them posted officially, I must send them back to London to the Secretary of the Scheme. This means that I have lost the first postmarks, and may not get the second."

[We fear that our friend has misread the instructions. Remittances, which should be crossed "Lloyd's Bank, St. James's Street Branch," should be sent to the Secretary of the Scheme, who will see to the envelopes or postcards being posted "officially." Our friend has our sympathy, and we hope that he has by now obtained the coveted obliteration.—Ed. *Postage Stamp*]

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.

"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.
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- Lewis May & Co., 15, King William Street, Strand, W.C.
- W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C.
- James Rhodes, 45, Lombard Street, E.C.

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 1/4d. per word. Many collectors even in London have not time to hunt about for stamps, whilst others resident in the country, have not the opportunity.

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

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

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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