

OUR ELEVENTH VOLUME STARTS THIS WEEK



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

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Good Business at Stamp Shops.



EVERYTHING augurs well for a busy winter in the stamp trade, probably the busiest ever experienced. Philatelic activity has reached a height hitherto unknown for September and the early part of October, and most of the enterprising stamp shops of the West End and the City are alive with good trade. From America too the news is that the rising tide of business which set in two

or three years ago has brought about a thoroughly prosperous state of affairs. Mr. A. W. Batchelder, of the New England Stamp Co. of Boston, who has come over to be present at and to escort many valuable exhibits for the October show, says that things in the stamp trade in the States are brisker than at any previous time in his long experience.

The Old Firms and the New.

In London and the provinces the busiest of the dealers are, of course, those who are associated with the coming Exhibition; that is only just and proper. And the plucky ones who have placed their confidence in the organisers of the Jubilee Exhibition are already experiencing some of the rewards which shall surely be theirs. As one looks down the list of the stall-holders one is struck both by the inclusions and the omissions. It is as if, during the past few years, some firms had gone and new ones had come in their place. Some names familiar to the collector of years ago will be sought in vain, but newer ones have arisen and have shown their enterprise and public spirit in supporting the greatest international gathering of philatelists ever organised in this or any other country up to this time.

Links with the 'Sixties.

Among the "shops" in the so-called "Birchin Lane" and "Strand" sections of the Show, however, we do find several direct connections with the stamp firms of the good old times. Among these are the veteran Mr. W. S. Lincoln, Mr. W. T. Wilson (of Birmingham), and Messrs. P. L. Pemberton & Co. There are also Messrs. Charles Nissen & Co., Messrs. Lewis May & Co., Mr. Oswald Marsh, Mr. C. G. Dietrich (of Liverpool), and Messrs. Bridger & Kay. Mr. D. Field is almost on the threshold of the Exhibition and will have an exhibit of great interest and importance; and facing the visitors as they enter the great hall will be the temporary but elegant booth of Mr. W. H. Peckitt, who will have some surprises for collectors in the way of precious stamps and an important collection recently purchased.

The Rule of the Show.

The dealers who have secured allotments should have an excellent week, for one of the rules of the J.P.S.

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Exhibitions is one which is as unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians which change not. It is that no one may deal in stamps within the precincts of the Exhibition unless he be a stall-holder duly authorised to sell stamps and accessories in the Exhibition. The law is one which is usually made at such exhibitions, but at the J.P.S. shows it is not only made, but rigidly enforced; and its enforcing is rendered practically complete by the splendid spirit of loyalty which pervades the vast membership of the Junior Philatelic Society.

An Interesting Syllabus for 1912-13.

Quite a number of the programmes for Society's meetings have already been issued, and many shew a desire to get away from the beaten tracks. Our Societies have needed some brighter and more varied meetings to improve their attendances, and it is good to note that several secretaries have broadened the scope of their entertainments at the meetings. One of the best programmes I have seen so far for the present season is just to hand from Mr. J. Digby Firth, Hon. Secretary of the Leeds Philatelic Society, now in its twenty-third session. The Hon. Librarian is to discuss "Our Library and its Use"; Mr. Harry L. Hayman is to display "Things you don't often see"; and the same gentleman and Mr. Percy Ashley are collaborating on a paper and display of "Errors and Curiosities of Philately compared with Errors and Curiosities of Literature." There will also be a visit to the Leeds Post Office and Telephone Exchange, several auctions, and a prize competition for junior collectors. In some of the displays arranged for, three or four members are collaborating. Mr. Oxley's Nevis, Mr. Yardley's Trinidad, Mr. Wedmore's Austrian Newspaper Stamps, Mr. Abbott's British North America, and Mr. Wade's Hungary collections will add the distinction of high study to the philatelic work of the season in Leeds. Mr. Firth is certainly to be congratulated on having brought together one of the best of the season's programmes.

Mr. Bradbury's 136th Price List.

That well-known and old-established stamp-dealer, Mr. William Bradbury, of Cliff Grange, Constable Road, Ipswich, has just issued his 136th price list of sets of stamps, and copies are being circulated with this week's issue of *The Postage Stamp*. This is a very comprehensive list of stamps at moderate prices and is well worth a careful examination. Should any reader fail to find the inset in his journal, a postcard to Mr. Bradbury at the address given above will secure a copy by return of post. The list, it will be noted, is especially strong in quotations for British Colonials, but there are also many interesting bargains in stamps of other countries.

Obituary.

I regret to learn this week of the death of two well-known philatelists, one in America and the other in Sydney, New South Wales. Mr. Frank Bescher, of Kansas City, was one of the most regular and familiar attendants at the annual conventions of the American Philatelic Society, and was present at the last of those functions held a few weeks back at Springfield, Mass. He was a charter member of the Society; and I gather from a short record of his work in connection with philately in the *Philadelphia Stamp News* that he possessed a good general collection of 18,000 varieties. He also had a special fondness for Confederate States stamps on covers, and of these he owned several thousands. A short obituary notice will be found on another page. Dr. Andrew Houston is yet another name to be removed from the register of present day philatelists; my post to-night brings me the sad news of his death at Sydney, a few days only after I learnt of his illness. Dr. Houston, of whose philatelic career we shall give a short sketch in next week's *Postage Stamp*, was best known in the home-

land as the author of the beautifully illustrated and authoritative work entitled "A History of the Post Office together with an historical account of the issue of Postage Stamps of New South Wales." The work was compiled chiefly from historical records, and has been of the greatest service to all later students of the stamps of the colony, now the "State" of New South Wales.

A Case for the Safe Deposit.

"Philatel" in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* tells the following amusing story of a youngster's pride and concern in his stamp collection, which is well worth the telling. He says: A friend of mine, living in the suburbs, is the proud father of one of our budding philatelists, a bonny lad of about seven years of age. The boy has been the possessor of a stamp album for some twelve months or so, and owing to numerous gifts of stamps by his father, and his father's friends, the said album now houses a collection of perhaps four or five hundred stamps, which I must say have been mounted and arranged with very great neatness and intelligence for such a young beginner.

Recently the family went away for their annual holiday; and this is where the joke comes in.

Paterfamilias, mindful of the methods of the suburban burglar, decided to remove all valuable "portables" in the house, such as silver and silver-plated articles, curio and antiques, ornaments of special value, etc., etc., to the bank for safe keeping. These various belongings have been duly gathered together, and all was ready for their despatch to the bank by cab, when the plaintive voice of the embryo Castle was heard to exclaim: "Daddy, isn't my stamp collection going to the bank too?"

Now nine fathers out of ten would have laughed this off as a joke. My friend did nothing of the kind, for he is fully alive to the virtues of Philately as a boy's hobby, and is specially keen on encouraging his hopeful in his collecting. So he kept a face a good deal straighter than the rows of stamps in his son's album, and said "There! fancy my forgetting that of all things. Of course your album must go to the bank with our other valuables!"

And to the bank's strong room the album was duly consigned, and was kept there in safety until its youthful owner came home to hug it to his breast again.

Postponed Meeting of the S.E.P.S.

I am informed that the meeting arranged for September 21st, for the formation of a Council for the new Stamp Exchange Protection Society, was postponed until Saturday afternoon, October 5th, at 3.30 p.m., at Nos. 43-44, Temple Chambers, London, E.C. I briefly alluded to the objects of the new Society in my last week's Gossip.

Salisbury Hotel as a Philatelic Rendezvous.

On the evening of Saturday, October 5th, the Junior Philatelic Society holds its opening meeting for the session, and it is important to note that the Society has somewhat suddenly changed its meeting place. At the recent Annual General Meeting several members present alluded to the inadequate accommodation, which was likely to be rendered still more crowded at meetings after the Exhibition. Three representatives of the members were appointed to visit other meeting places and report on them to the Council, which resulted in the taking of a fine large and well lighted room in the Salisbury Hotel, in Salisbury Square, Dorset Street, Fleet Street. A short way off the busy thoroughfare of Fleet Street, yet within a minute's walk from it, the new meeting place will be quieter, speakers will not be put to the discomfort of orating above the din of the motor buses and other traffic, and in respect of ventilation and sufficiency of space the adoption of the new room is likely to be a popular "move." Meanwhile nearly one hundred new members have joined the J.P.S. already for the new season, which is an excellent start towards the desired achievement of beating the last record of 400 new members in one season.

SETS OF STAMPS—continued.

For current issues of Colonials, &c., see separate list.

| † Unused | * Used | No. in set. | Per set. | HIGH VALUES, &c. |
|--|--------|-------------|----------|---|
| | | | s. d. | |
| † Hayti, Nov., 1868, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 15, 20, 50c., and 1 gourde ... | | 12 | 6 3 | |
| † " " " unpaid, 2, 5, 10, and 50c. ... | | 4 | 2 0 | |
| † " 1905, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50c. ... | | 6 | 0 6 | |
| † Hongkong, 1900-2, 2, 4, 5, 10, and 12c. ... | | 5 | 1 9 | 1897 C.C., 1\$ on 2\$, sage, at 7/- ea. |
| † " 1904, C.A. single, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12, 20, 30, and 50c. ... | | 10 | 6 3 | 2\$ at 8/- each, 3\$ at 11/6 each. |
| † Indore (Holkar), 1889, ½, 1 and 2 annas ... | | 4 | 1 0 | † 1886, ½a., mauve, 9d. each. |
| † " (") 1904 ½, 2, 3, and 4a. ... | | 4 | 2 3 | † 1889, ½a., black on pink, 4d. ea. |
| † " (") " Service, ½, 1, 2, and 4a. ... | | 4 | 1 6 | " " " " 8d. ea. |
| † Jamaica, 1890, C.A. single ... | | | | ½ on ½a., lilac, 2/- each |
| † " 1905-8, C.A., mult., Queen, 3d. olive, 4d., 6d. orange, and 1/- | | 4 | 12 0 | 2/- at 5/- each, 5/- at 9/- each. |
| † " 1910, C.A., mult., Queen, 3d. on yellow, and 6d. violet | | 2 | 1 6 | 2/-, rault., brown, at 16/- each. |
| † " " C.A., chalky, Queen, 3d. on yellow and 6d. violet | | 2 | 2 6 | 4d. black on yellow at 5/6 each |
| † Jaipur, 1904, 1st issue, ½, 1, and 2a. ... | | 3 | 3 6 | |
| † " 1905, ½, 1, 2, 4, 8a., and 1 rupee, yellow | | 7 | 6 0 | † 1 rupee, orange, 3/- each. |
| † " 1912, provisional issue, imperf., ½, 1 and 2a. ... | | 4 | 3 0 | |
| * Japan, 1894, Silver Wedding, 2 and 5 sen. ... | | 2 | 0 3 | |
| * Japanese China, 1900, 10, 15, 20, 50 sen., and 1 yen ... | | 5 | 1 6 | |
| † Hind., 1876-82, ½a., ¾a., blue, ¾a., buff, 1a., brown | | 4 | 1 0 | 1909, King, 2½a., blue, at 9d. ea. |
| † " on India, 1886-1900, 2p., ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8a., and 1 R. | | 10 | 15 0 | |
| † " " Service, 1892, ½, 2, and 4a. ... | | 3 | 2 0 | |
| † Jonore, 1892, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 5c. ... | | 6 | 3 0 | 1891, 2 on 24c., green (b), 3.9 ea. |
| † " 1894, 3 on 4c., 3 on 5c., 3 on 6c. ... | | 3 | 1 6 | |
| † " 1903, 3 on 4c., 10 on 4c. green, 50c. on 3\$... | | | | |
| † " 1904, 10 on 4c. yellow, 10 on 4c. green ... | | 5 | 5 0 | 1904, 50c. on 5\$ at 5/- each. |
| † Kishengarb, 1899, ¾a. carmine, ¾a. pink, ¾a. blue, 1a. slate ... | | 4 | 1 3 | |
| † Labuan 1892, no wmk engraved, 2, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, and 40c. | | 7 | 5 6 | |
| † " 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18, and 24c. ... | | 9 | 5 0 | |
| † " 1895, 4, 10, 20, 30, and 40c., on 1 dollar ... | | 5 | 3 4 | |
| † " 1897-02, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, and 24c. ... | | 12 | 3 9 | |
| † " 1902, 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 25 and 50c. | | 9 | 5 0 | |
| † Lagos, 1882-4, 1d. lilac, 6d. sage, 1/- orange ... | | 3 | 13 0 | |
| † " 1887-94, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7½d., 10d., and 1s. | | 11 | 12 0 | 2/6 at 5/6 ea., ½d. on 1d. at 2/6 ea. |
| † " 1904, C.A. mult., ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 1/- | | 5 | 6 0 | 2/6 at 5/6 each, 5/- at 8/6 each. |
| † " 1905, C.A., chalky, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., and 1/- | | 7 | 6 6 | 10/- at 14/- each. |
| † " and Islands 1880-2, 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 7d., and 1s. | | 7 | 8 6 | 10/- at 12/6 each. |

SETS OF STAMPS—continued.

For current issues of Colonials, &c., see separate list

| | † Unused | * Used. | No. in set. | Per set s. d. | HIGH VALUES, &c. |
|---|----------|---------|-------------|------------------|--|
| † Philippines, 1899, on United States 1, 2, 3, 5, 10c. ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 7 | |
| † Ponce, 1884-8. 1 pice on yellow, 1 pice on blue, 1/2a., 1a., and 4a. ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2 6 | |
| † Port Lages (on French), 5, 10, 15c., 1, 2 and 4 piastres ... | ... | ... | 6 | 8 0 | |
| * Porto Rico, 1882 to 1898. 1/2 mil. to 10c. de peso ... | ... | ... | 30 | 2 3 | |
| † " " 1891-3, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 6, and 8 mil. ... | ... | ... | 6 | 0 6 | |
| † " " 1894 1/2, 1, 2, and 4 mil. ... | ... | ... | 4 | 0 3 | |
| † " " 1898, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 mils. ... | ... | ... | 5 | 0 8 | |
| † " " 1899, on United States 1, 2, 5, 8 and 10c. ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 5 | |
| * Queensland, 1882-96. 1/4d., 1/2d., 1d., 1d., 1d., 2d., 2d., 2 1/2d., 2 1/2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., and 1s. ... | ... | ... | 14 | 1 1 | † 1882, 2/6. small Q & crown, at 7/6 each. |
| * " " 1899. 4 figures, 1/4d., 1d., 2d., 2 1/2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 1/-, 2/- ... | ... | ... | 10 | 1 6 | |
| * Roumania, 1872 to 1894, 1 bani to 2 lei ... | ... | ... | 40 | 2 0 | |
| † Su. Helena, 1884, 1/4d., 1d., 2d., 2 1/2d., 3d., 4d., 5d. and 1s. ... | ... | ... | 8 | 7 6 | 5s. at 7.6 each. |
| † " " 1896, 1/4d., 1d., 1 1/2d., 2d., 2 1/2d., 3d., and 10d. ... | ... | ... | 7 | 5 0 | |
| † " " 1911, C.A., mult., King, 1/4d., 1/2d., and 6d. ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 6 | |
| † " " 1912, C.A., chalky. King, 1/4d. and 6d. ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 9 | |
| † St. Kitts Nevis, 1903, C.A. single, 1/4d., 1d., 2d., 2 1/2d., 3d., 6d. and 1s. ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 6 | 2/- at 2 1/2 ea., 2 6 at 2.11 ea. |
| † " " 1906, C.A., mult., BICOLOUR, 1/4d., 2d., 2 1/2d., 3d., 6d. & 1/- ... | ... | ... | 6 | 9 6 | |
| † " " 1908, C.A., chalky, BICOLOUR, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1/- ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2 9 | [at 1/- each. |
| † St. Lucia, 1891-8, 1/4d., 1d., 2d., 2 1/2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. ... | ... | ... | 8 | 6 6 | 5/- at 8/6 each, 1d. on 4d. brown |
| † " " 1903, C.A., single, 1/4d., 1d., 2 1/2d., 3d., and 1s. ... | ... | ... | 5 | 6 6 | |
| † " " 1905, C.A., mult., BICOLOUR, 1/4d., 1d., 2 1/2d., 3d., and 6d. ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 6 | 5/- green and rose at 12/6 each. |
| † " " 1906-7, C.A., chalky, BICOLOUR, 1/4d., 1d., 2 1/2d., 3d., and 1/- ... | ... | ... | 5 | 6 0 | |
| † " " 1909, 1/4d., 1d., 2 1/2d., 3d., 6d. and 1s. ... | ... | ... | 6 | 0 0 | 5/- at 8/- each. |
| † St. Vincent, 1886-97, 1/4d., 1d., 2 1/2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d. and 1s. ... | ... | ... | 7 | 9 0 | 5s. at 12/6 each. |
| † " " 1890-7, 2 1/2d. on 1d., 3d. on 1d., 5d. on 6d. ... | ... | ... | 3 | 4 6 | |
| † " " 1899, 1/4d., 1d., 2 1/2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d. and 1s. ... | ... | ... | 8 | 8 6 | 5s. at 15/- each. |
| † " " 1903, C.A., single, 1/4d., 1d., 2d., 2 1/2d., 3d., and 6d. ... | ... | ... | 6 | 5 6 | 2/- at 5/- each, 5/- at 10/- each. |
| † " " 1905, C.A., chalky, BICOLOUR, 1/4d., 1d., 2 1/2d., 3d., and 1s. ... | ... | ... | 5 | 7 6 | Mult. 1/4d., 1d., & 1/-, 3 for 5/6 |
| † " " 1907, arms. FIRST type, 1/4d., 1d., 2d., 2 1/2d., 3d. ... | ... | ... | 5 | 3 9 | |
| † " " 1909, arms (no DDT), 1d., 6d., and 1/- ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 6 | |
| † Salvador, 1895, 1 on 12c., 1 on 24c., 1 on 30c., 2 on 20c., 3 on 30c. ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 3 | |
| † San Marino, 2, 3, 10, 15, 25, 30, 45 and 65c. ... | ... | ... | 9 | 2 4 | |
| * " " 1894, 25, 50c. and 1 lire ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 0 | |
| ak, 1871, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12c. ... | ... | ... | 6 | 2 0 | 1889-92, 1 on 3c., 2 on 8c., 1/4 pair. |
| " " 1895, 4, 6 and 8c. ... | ... | ... | 3 | 0 0 | † 97, 10c. at 2/6 ea., 32c. at 3/6 ea. |
| " " 1899, 3 on 3c., 2 on 12c., 4 on 6c., 4 on ... | ... | ... | 4 | 0 0 | † 1901, 2c. green, wmkd. 5/- each. |

| | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|--|
| 1890, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 20 and 50c. ... | 7 | 12 | 6 | C.O. 1/2 at 5/6 each, 2/3 at 9/- ea. |
| 1891, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 75c., and 1 franc ... | 7 | 12 | 6 | |
| 1892, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 75c., and 1 franc ... | 7 | 6 | 6 | |
| 1900, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 75c., and 1 franc ... | 7 | 4 | 0 | 4 1/2 d. brown & 5 d. red, at 2/3 pair. |
| Mauritius, 1842-1899, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 15, 18c. arms. ... | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1880, 2 R. 50c. at 4/6 each |
| 1882-1908, including provls. ... | 24 | 2 | 0 | |
| Mexico, 1866 to 1899, various issues ... | 50 | 5 | 0 | |
| 1855 to 1899, 1 real to 1 peso ... | 75 | 10 | 0 | |
| Monaco, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15, 25, 40, 50, 75c., and 1 franc ... | 10 | 3 | 3 | |
| Montserrat, 1903, C.A. single, 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 d., 2 1/2 d., 3 d., 6 d., and 1 s. ... | 7 | 7 | 0 | C.A. single 2/- at 6/- ea., 2/6 at 6/- ea., C.C. 5/- at 12/6 ea. |
| 1905, mult., 1/2 d., 3 d., and 6 d. ... | 4 | 3 | 6 | |
| 1906, chalky, BICOLOR, 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 d., 2 1/2 d., 3 d., 6 d. and 1/- ... | 7 | 6 | 6 | 2/- at 5/- each, 2/6 at 7/6 each, [5/- at 15/- each. |
| Mozambique Co., 1894, 2 1/2, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300 reis ... | 13 | 6 | 0 | |
| Nabha, 1887-1900, 1/2, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 4, 6, 8, 12a. and 1 R. ... | 10 | 11 | 6 | 9 pies at 2/- each. |
| Service, 1887-90, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 5 annas ... | 5 | 6 | 6 | 1 R. slate (Service) at 2/6 each |
| Natal, 1883, Queen, 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 d., 2 1/2 d., 3 d., 4 d., 6 d., 1/- and 5/- ... | 9 | 4 | 6 | |
| 1902, C.A. single, 1/2 d., 1 d., 1 1/2 d., 2 d., 2 1/2 d., 3 d., 4 d., 5 d., 6 d. & 1/- ... | 10 | 5 | 9 | 2/- at 4/6 each, 2/6 at 6/- each; 4/- at 7/- ea.; C.C. 5/- at 7/6 ea. 2/- at 5/- ea., 2/6 at 5/6 ea. |
| 1905, King, mult., 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 d., 4 d. and 5 d. (1/- at 20/- ea.) ... | 5 | 1 | 4 | |
| 1908, King, chalky, 30/-, Orange and Purple. £15 each. | | | | |
| Negri Sembilan, 1899, 4c. on 1c., 4c. on 5c., blue, 4c. on 3c., 4c. on 8c. ... | 4 | 2 | 0 | |
| 1, 2, 5, 10, 12 1/2, and 17c. ... | 6 | 3 | 9 | |
| New Brunswick, 1897, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 24, 30, 35, and 60c. ... | 14 | 10 | 8 | |
| 1910, G.U.Y. litho., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15 cent. ... | 11 | 8 | 6 | 6c. reversed "Z," 2/- each |
| 1910-1, G.U.Y. engraved, 6, 8, 9, 12, and 15c. ... | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6c. imperf. one side, 10/- each |
| 1911, Coronation, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 15c. ... | 11 | 5 | 0 | |
| New Hebrides on Fiji, 1908, C.A., mult., 1/2 d., 1 d., C.A., single, 2 d., 2 1/2 d., 3 d., 6 d., chalky, 1/- ... | 7 | 8 | 6 | C.A., single, 1/2 d. at 5/6 each |
| 1911, 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 d., 2 1/2 d., 5 d., 6 d., and 1/- ... | 7 | 12 | 6 | " " 1/- at 30/- each. |
| Aug., 1911, C.A., mult., 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 d., 2 1/2 d., 5 d., 6 d., 1/- ... | 7 | 2 | 10 | Set of 5 (no 1/2 d. or 1 d.) for 6/- 2/- at 2/4 ea., 5/- at 5/10 ea. |
| Condominium on New Caledonia, 1910, 5, 10, 25, 50c., and 1 franc. ... | 5 | 5 | 0 | |
| 1911, C.A., mult., 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75c., and 1 fr. ... | 9 | 10 | 0 | 2 fr. at 2/6 ea., 5 fr. at 5/- each. |
| New Zealand, 1900-3, Colonial Print, no wmk., 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 1/2 d., 3 d., 4 d., 5 d., 6 d., 8 d., 9 d. and 1/- ... | 10 | 9 | 0 | 1898, 5/- London Print at 12/- [ca., 1900, no wmk., 5/- at 8/6 ea |
| 1906, Christchurch, 1/2 d., 1 d., 3 d. and 6 d. ... | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| 1909-12, King Edward, 1/2 d., 2 d., 3 d., 4 d. yellow, 5 d., 6 d., 8 d., and 1/- ... | 8 | 4 | 0 | 4 d. orange 1/- each. |
| Niger Coast, 1893, provl., 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 d., 2 1/2 d., 5 d. and 1/- ... | 6 | 20 | 0 | |
| 1894, no wmk., 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 d., 2 1/2 d., 5 d. and 1 s. ... | 6 | 9 | 0 | |
| 1897-1898, wmk'd C.A., 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 d., 2 1/2 d., 5 d., 6 d., 1 s. ... | 7 | 7 | 0 | 2s. 6d. at 7/- each. |
| Niue, 1902-3, on New Zealand, 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 1/2 d., 3 d., 6 d. & 1/- perf. 11 ... | 6 | 4 | 0 | 1909, 1/- orange red, at 2/- each. |
| North Borneo, 1894, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18 and 24c. ... | 9 | 7 | 6 | |
| 1895, 4, 10, 20, 30, and 40c. on 1 dollar ... | 5 | 3 | 4 | |
| 1897, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 12, 18 and 24c. ... | 5 | 3 | 6 | |
| Northern Nigeria, 1900, Queen, 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 d., 2 1/2 d., 5 d., 6 d., and 1/- ... | 7 | 27 | 0 | 10/- at 55/- each. |
| 1902, C.A. single, 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 d., 2 1/2 d., 5 d., 6 d., and 1 s. ... | 7 | 8 | 9 | 2/6 at 5/0 each, 10/- at 15/- each |
| 1906, C.A., mult., 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 1/2 d., 5 d., 6 d. and 1/- ... | 6 | 9 | 0 | 2/6 at 7/6 each |
| 1907, C.A., chalky, BICOLOR, 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 d., 3 d., 6 d. & 1 s. ... | 6 | 6 | 0 | 2/6 at 5/- each |
| Nowanuggen, 1880, 1 and 3 docra ... | 2 | 1 | 6 | |
| Oil Rivers, on Great Britain, 1892, 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 d., 2 1/2 d., 5 d. and 1/- ... | 6 | 10 | 6 | |
| Orange River V.R.I., 1900, 2nd print, thick V., 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 d., 3 d., 6 d. & 1/- ... | 6 | 8 | 9 | 5s. at 8/- each. |
| " " " " " " " Raised dots, 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 d., 3 d., 6 d. and 1/- ... | 6 | 2 | 7 | 1/2 d. blue at 1/- each, 5s. at 5/10 each. |
| Orange River on Cape, 1/2 d., 1 d. and 2 1/2 d. ... | 3 | 0 | 5 | |
| Pahang (on Perak), 1898, 10c., 25c., and 1 s. ... | 3 | 15 | 0 | 4 on 8c., 9d. each. |
| Papua on Brit. New Guinea, first type, 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 d., 2 1/2 d., 5 d., 1/-, & 2/6 ... | 7 | 20 | 0 | Vertical rosettes 6d. at 5/- ea |
| " " " " " " " second type, 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 d., 2 1/2 d., 4 d., 6 d., 1/-, and 2/6 ... | 8 | 16 | 6 | Horizontal rosettes 1/2 d. at 1/6 ea. |
| 1907, Cr A., upright perf. 11, 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 d., 2 1/2 d., 4 d., 6 d. & 1/- ... | 7 | 9 | 6 | (inverted d and rift in clouds, &c., prices on application). |
| " " " " " " " 12 1/2, large holes, 2 d., 2 1/2 d., 4 d. and 1/- ... | 4 | 25 | 0 | |
| 1909, " " " " " " " sideways, perf. 11, 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 d., 2 1/2 d., 4 d., 6 d. & 1/- ... | 7 | 10 | 6 | perf. 11, 2/6 at 6/6 each. |
| " " " " " " " Cr. A., sideways, perf. 12 1/2, 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 d., 2 1/2 d., and 1/- ... | 5 | 7 | 6 | |
| 1910, Cr. A., upright, perf. 12 1/2, 1/2 d., 1 d., 2 d., 2 1/2 d., 4 d., 6 d., & 1/- ... | 7 | 8 | 0 | 2/6 DIF. I., 7/6 each |
| Paraguay, 1902, 1c. on 1p., 5 on 60c., 5 on 80c., 20 on 24c. ... | 9 | 1 | 6 | |
| 1907, 5c. provls. on 2c. red, 2c. olive, 10c., 30c., & on 60c. ... | | | | |
| Patiala, 1892-9, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 a. and 1 R. ... | 11 | 10 | 6 | |
| Service, 1892, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 a., and 1 rupee, grey ... | 9 | 8 | 6 | Used, at 4/9 set of 9. |
| 1904-7, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8a., and 1 rupee ... | 8 | 5 | 6 | |
| Penbryn on New Zealand, 1903, 1/2 d., 1 d. black sur., 1 d. blue sur., 2 1/2 d., 3 d., 6 d., and 1/- ... | 7 | 4 | 0 | |
| Perak, 1891, 1c., 2c. rose, 2c. yellow, 5c. blue ... | 4 | 0 | 10 | |
| 1895, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 25, and 50c. ... | 9 | 7 | 0 | |
| 1900, 1 on 2c., on 4c., on 5c., 3 on 8c., on 50c. on 1 dol., on 2 dol. ... | 7 | 3 | 6 | |
| Persia, 1876-1911, 1 ch. to 3 krans, including provls. ... | 45 | 5 | 6 | |
| 1898, 1, 2, 5, and 10 kran ... | 4 | 2 | 9 | |
| 1899, surcharged, 2, 5, 10, 12, shahi, and 1 kran ... | 5 | 1 | 9 | |
| 1900, greenish paper, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 12 & 16 shahi, 1 & 2 kran ... | 11 | 1 | 6 | |
| " " " " " " " overprinted lion, 1, 5 and 12 ch., ... | 3 | 1 | 6 | *2 ch. at 6d. each. |
| 1902, type set provls., 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12 ch., 1 and 2 kr. ... | 8 | 2 | 9 | |
| 1909, litho., 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 13, and 26 shahi ... | 8 | 0 | 9 | |
| 1911, Shah, 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 13, and 26 shahi ... | 8 | 0 | 9 | |
| 1912, provl., "Official," 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, and 13 sh. ... | 6 | 0 | 9 | |
| Philippines, 1898, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 mills ... | 5 | 0 | 8 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----|----|--|--|------------|
| † | " | 1890-1900, 2, 6, 15c. | 3 | 25 | 0 | 30 | at 4 6 ea. |
| † | " | " 75c, 1 R 50c, and 2 R 25c. | 3 | 25 | 0 | 30 | |
| † | " | 1901, 3 on 10c, 3 on 16c, 3 on 35c, and 6 on 8c | 4 | 3 | 3 | | |
| † | " | 1907, 2 on 4c, 3 on 75c, and on 1 R. 45 on 1 R. | 4 | 6 | 6 | | |
| † | " | 1903, King, C.A., single, 2, 3, 6, 12, 15, 30, 45 and 75c. | 9 | 5 | 0 | 1 R 50c. at 4/0 ea., 2 R 25c. at 8/- ea. | |
| † | Shanghai, 1893, provi. 1 on 5c, 1 on 2c. brown, 1 on 2c. green, a 1 pair | 5 | 5 | 0 | 4 on 15c, and 6 on 20c., 1 3 pair | | |
| † | " | " 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 15 and 20c. | 9 | 1 | 6 | | |
| † | " | " Postage due, 1, 2, 5, 10, 15 and 20c. | 7 | 1 | 6 | | |
| † | Siam, 1887 to 1910, including provisionals and high values | 30 | 3 | 0 | 1 Dec. 1899, 1 and 2 atts. 10/- pair | | |
| † | Sierra Leone, 1867, 1d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., and 1/- | 10 | 10 | 6 | 2/- at 6/6 each. | | |
| † | " | 1903, C.A., single, 1/2, 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d. and 6d } | 9 | 11 | 6 | 1/- at 5/- each, 5/- at 20/- each. | |
| † | " | 1905, C.A., chalky, 1/2d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d. & 1/- | 10 | 7 | 6 | 2/- at 4/6 ea., 5/- at 7/6 ea. | |
| † | Sirmoor, 1885, 3 pies, brown, 3 pies, orange, 1 and 2 anna | 4 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| † | " | 1895, 3 and 6 pies, 1 and 2 annas | 4 | 1 | 0 | | |
| † | " | 1899, 3, 4, 8 a. and 1 rupee (Elephant). (Rajah set same price) | 4 | 4 | 6 | | |
| † | Somaland Protectorate, 1903, C.A. single, 1/2, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12a. | 9 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| † | " | 1905, C.A., mult., 1/2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12a. | 7 | 6 | 0 | | |
| † | Sorath, 1877, imperf. 1 and 4a., 1886, 1 and 4a. perf. and 1a, large letters | 5 | 1 | 6 | † 1912, perf. 1 and 4a. 4d. pair. | | |
| † | Soudan (on Egypt), 1897, Unpaid, 7 and 4 mils., 1 and 2 piastres | 4 | 2 | 0 | 3 mils. on 5 piastres 9d. each. | | |
| † | " | 1898, single w/mk. 1, 2, 3 and 5 mils., 1, 2, 5 and 10 piastres | 3 | 9 | 6 | | |
| † | " | 1903, O.S.G.S., 1, 3, and 5 mil., 1, 2, and 5 ptre. | 6 | 2 | 6 | | |
| † | South Nigeria, 1901, 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d. and 1s. | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2s. 6d. at 8/- each, 5s. at 15/- each, | | |
| † | " | 1903 (C.A. single) 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 6d. and 1- | 7 | 12 | 6 | 10s. at 25/- each. | |
| † | " | 1905, C.A., mult., 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 2½d. and 1/- | 5 | 5 | 0 | 2 6 at 4 3 each, 5/- at 8 0 each. | |
| † | " | 1906, C.A., chalky, bicolor, 1/2d., 1d., 3d., 4d. and 6d. | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1/- at 3/- ea., 2/6 at 5/- ea., 5/- at 10/- ea., 10/- at 22 6 ea., 1/- at 45/- ea. | |
| † | Spain, 1851 to 1900, 6c. to 10 pesetas | 50 | 2 | 0 | | | |
| † | Spanish Guinea, 1901, 1, 2, 3, 10, 15, 20 and 25c. | 7 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| † | Spanish Morocco, 1903, 4c., 5, 10, and 25c. | 4 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| † | " | price and rose 4c. on 5c. (3 v. c.), 4c. on 8c. | 11 | 3 | 0 | † 1867, 2 c. on India 1a. at 10/- ea. | |
| † | Straits, 1885-1899, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 25, 50 and 50c. | 10 | 7 | 6 | | | |
| † | " | 1891-99, 1c. on 2c., on 4c., on 8c., on 12c., 3c. on 32c., | | | | | |
| † | " | 1902 C.A., single, 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 25, 30, and 50 c. | 9 | 8 | 0 | 1 1/2 at 6/- ea., 2 1/2 at 9/- ea., 5 1/2 at 22 6 each. | |
| † | " | 1905, C.A., chalky, 4c., 25c., 30c., and 50c. | 4 | 6 | 0 | 1 1/2, green and black, at 4/- each. | |
| † | " | on LABUAN, 1907 1/2 on 12c., 4 or 16c., 4 on 18c., 3c., 10c., 25c., 50c., and 1 1/2 | 8 | 7 | 0 | 1c. at 6 - each, 3c. at 3/- each. | |
| † | Swaziland, 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1/- | 6 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| † | Tasmania, 1900, 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d. and 6d., w/mkd. P.A.S. | 8 | 5 | 0 | † 1881-91, 1/2d. at 5d. ea., 3d. at 2/- ea. | | |
| † | TIBET on China, 1/2, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, and 12a. | 9 | 8 | 6 | 1 R. at 7/6 each, 2 R. at 50/- ea. | | |
| † | Tobago, 1886-94, 1/2d., 1d., 2½d., 4d., 6d. and 1s. (1/- brown at 3/6 each) | 6 | 4 | 6 | 1883, 2½d. on 6d., stone, 3/6 each. | | |
| † | Tonga, Official, G.F.B., 1/2d. on 1d., 2½d. on 2d., 5d. on 4d., 7½d. on 8d., and 10d. on 1- | 5 | 16 | 0 | 1894, 1/2d. on 1d., 3/4d. on 1/-, and 2½d. on 8d., 3 for 1/2 | | |
| † | Transvaal, 1887, 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/- | 11 | 8 | 0 | 2s. 6d. at 3/6 each, 5s. at 20/- each, 10s. at 14/- each. | | |
| † | " | V.R.L. 1900, 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1/- | 8 | 5 | 3 | | |
| † | " | H.R.L., 1/2d. green, 1/2d., 1d., 3d. and 4d. | 5 | 1 | 4 | | |
| † | " | 1903-4 C.A., single, 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d. and 1- | 8 | 6 | 9 | 2/- brown at 12/6 ea., 2/6 at 3/9 ea. | |
| † | " | 1904-5, C.A., mult., bicolor, 1/2d., 1d., 2½d., chalky 2d. | 4 | 3 | 6 | | |
| † | Travancore, 4 ash, 1 on 1/2, 1 on 1, 1, 3, 1, 2, 3, and 4 chukka | 9 | 0 | 8 | | | |
| † | " | 1912, on S.S.S., 1, 2, 3 and 4 ch | 4 | 0 | 5 | | |
| † | Trinidad, 1883, 1/2d., 1d., 2½d., 4d., 6d. and 1s. | 6 | 6 | 0 | 1891 5s. at 8/- each, 1896 5d. at 2/6 each, 5s. at 3/6 each. | | |
| † | " | 1903, C.A., single, 1/2d. on buff, 1/- black on yellow | 2 | 3 | 5 | | |
| † | " | 1905-8, C.A., chalky, 1/2d. on buff, 6d., 1/- black on yellow | 3 | 5 | 6 | 1907, 1/- black on yellow, 3/6 each. | |
| † | Tunis, 1908, 10c. on 15c., 35c. on 1fr., 10c. on 2fr. and 75c. on 5fr. | 4 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| † | Turks' Isles, 1887-94, 1/2d., 1d., 2½d., 4d., 5d., 6d., and 1s. | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1882, 1/2d. grey at 2/3 each. | | |
| † | " | 1900, C.A., single, 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d. and 1- | 7 | 4 | 6 | 2/- at 4/- each, 3/- at 7/- each. | |
| † | " | 1907, C.A., mult., 1/2d., 1d. & 3d. | 3 | 1 | 0 | | |
| † | Uganda, 1898, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8 annas | 5 | 3 | 6 | 1 R at 3/6 each, 5 R at 10/- ea. | | |
| † | " | 1902, on B.E.A. 1/2 and 2 1/2 a. | 2 | 0 | 9 | | |
| † | United States, 1851 to 1907, including 1 1/2 | 50 | 2 | 5 | | | |
| † | " | 1893 (Columbus), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 20, and 50c. | 10 | 3 | 0 | | |
| † | " | 1898 (Omnibus), 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 and 10c. | 6 | 3 | 0 | * 1 to 5 ea., 7 for 2/3. | |
| † | Uruguay, 1882-1900 including provisionals and high values | 34 | 2 | 9 | | | |
| † | Venezuela, 1893, surcharged, 5, 5, 10, 10, 25, 25, 50 and 1 50c | 8 | 0 | 8 | | | |
| † | Victoria, February, 1901, 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., and 1/- | 6 | 5 | 6 | 2/- at 6/9 each. | | |
| † | Virgin Isles, 1890, 1/2d., 1d., 2½d., 6d., 7d., and 1/- | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4d. at 7/6 each, 5/- at 9/- each. | | |
| † | West Australia, 1885-93, C.A., 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d. & 1/- | 9 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| † | " | 1902-6, V., crown, perf., 12½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 8d. & 10d. | 6 | 6 | 0 | - RED on yellow, 2/6 ea. | |
| † | Wurtemberg, Official, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50 pf., and 1 mark } | 15 | 6 | 0 | | | |
| † | " | Service, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 25 pf. | | | | | |
| † | Zanzibar (Sultan), 1896-98, 1/2, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 7½ and 8 annas | 10 | 5 | 6 | | | |
| † | " | " 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rupees | 5 | 7 | 6 | | |
| † | " | 1899, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 7½ and 8a. | 10 | 5 | 6 | | |
| † | " | " 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 rupees | 5 | 3 | 0 | | |
| † | " | (on French), 1894, 1, 1, 2½, 5 and 10 arras | 5 | 7 | 0 | | |
| † | " | 1897, 1, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5 and 10a. | 9 | 6 | 0 | | |
| † | Zululand (on English), 1889, 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 1s. | 10 | 39 | 0 | 1/- at 12/- each, on Natal 1/2d. at 3/- each, 6d. at 7/6 each. | | |
| † | or* " | 1864, 1/2d., 1d., 2½d., 3d., 6d. and 1s. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 2s. 6d. at 5/6 each, 4s. at 10/- each. | |

For ALBUMS, PACKETS, & COLLECTIONS see Separate List.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|----|----|---|---|
| † | " | " | 20, 50, 100, 200 and 500 reis, scarlet | 6 | 2 | 6 | |
| † | " | " | on newspaper, 200, 500, 700, 2,000, 20, 200, | | | | |
| † | " | " | on postage, 50, 100, 500, 700, 1,000, and 2,000 reis | 12 | 7 | 0 | |
| † | British Central Africa | " | 1891, 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1s. | 6 | 1 | 0 | 10/- at 11/6 each |
| † | " | " | 1895, 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. and 1s., no watermark | 5 | 25 | 0 | |
| † | " | " | 1896, 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., wmk'd C.A. | 5 | 17 | 6 | |
| † | " | " | 1897, 2s. 6d., 3s., and 5s., wmk'd C.C. | 3 | 45 | 0 | |
| † | " | " | 1897, 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., wmk'd C.A. | 5 | 5 | 0 | |
| † | " | " | 1897, 2s. 6d., 3s., and 4s., wmk'd C.C. | 3 | 40 | 0 | 10/- at 25/- each. |
| † | " | " | 1901, 1d., 4d., and 6d. | 3 | 3 | 0 | |
| † | " | " | 1903, 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. King, C.A., single | 5 | 6 | 0 | { 1907, C.A., chalky, 1d. and 6d., 12/0 pr. |
| † | " | " | " 2, 6, 4, and 10/-, King, C.C. | 3 | 30 | 0 | |
| † | British East Africa Company | " | 1890, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 7 1/2, & 8 annas | 10 | 9 | 0 | * 1 R., grey, at 20/- each. |
| † | " | " | on B.E.A.Co., 3, 4, 8 anna and 1 rupee | 4 | 25 | 0 | 1a. at 5/- each, 3 R. at 25/- each |
| † | " | " | on India, 1/2, 1, 1 1/2, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12a., 1, 2, 3, & 5 R. | 14 | 90 | 0 | 1 R., grey, at 12/- each. |
| † | " | " | 1896, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 7 1/2, and 8 annas | 10 | 6 | 0 | * 1895, on India, 2 1/2 on 1 1/2a., 7/- ea. |
| † | " | " | " 1, 2, and 5 rupees (snail) | 3 | 22 | 6 | * 1, 2, 3, and 5 R. at 27/6 set. |
| † | " | " | 1900, 1, 2, and 3 rupees (large) | 3 | 22 | 6 | 1 rupee, dull blue, 5/6 each |
| † | British Guiana | " | 1898, Jubilee, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 15c. | 5 | 6 | 0 | 1890 48c. at 4/3 each, 1890 72c. at 4/3 each, 96c. at 7/6 each. |
| † | " | " | 1899, Jubilee, 2 on 5, on 10, & on 15 cents | 3 | 0 | 0 | { 60c. at 15/- each, 1900 48c. grey and brown, 6/- each. |
| † | " | " | 1890-1903, C.A. single, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12 and 24c. | 8 | 7 | 0 | 1898, 25c, unstar, charged, at 7/6 ea. |
| † | British Honduras | " | 1891-93, Postage, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, and 24c. | 8 | 8 | 0 | |
| † | " | " | 1899, 5, 10, and 25c. surcharged Revenue | 3 | 3 | 0 | |
| † | " | " | 1900, Post and Revenue, 5c., 10c., and 50c. | 3 | 5 | 0 | { 1 \$ at 6/6 each, 2 \$ at 12/6 each, 5 \$ at 30/- each |
| † | " | " | 1902, King, C.A., single, 1, 2, 5 and 20c. | 4 | 3 | 0 | |
| † | " | " | 1905-7, C.A., chalky, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25c., purple & orange | 5 | 4 | 0 | |
| † | British Levant, on Great Britain | " | 1885, 12 ptres, Queen | 1 | 6 | 0 | |
| † | " | " | " 1905, 1/2d., 1d., 1 1/2d., 2d., 2 1/2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., and 1s. | 10 | 21 | 6 | { 12 ptres. on 2/6 ordy., at 6/- ea. 24 ptres. on 5/-, at 4/8 each. |
| † | " | " | " 1907-8, 1, 2, and 4 ptres. | 3 | 2 | 0 | |
| † | " | " | " 1909, chalky, 1 1/2d., 2d., and 1s. | 3 | 6 | 6 | 12 ptres. on 2/5 chalky at 5/6 ea. |
| † | " | " | " 30 pa. on 1 1/2d., 1 p. 10 par. on 3d., 1 p. 30 par. on 4d. orange, 2 p. 20 par. on 6d., and 5 ps. on 1s. | 5 | 21 | 0 | { 1 ptre. 20 par. on 4d. green and brown, 8/- each. |
| † | " | " | " 1912, 1/2d. & 1d., Die I. King George | 2 | 0 | 7 | |
| † | British Morocco | " | 1898, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50c., 1 and 2 pesetas, local sur. | 8 | 8 | 6 | |
| † | " | " | 1899, 5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50c., London, sur. | 5 | 5 | 0 | 1 peseta 2/- each |
| † | " | " | 1903-5, C.A. single, 5, 10, 20, and 25c. | 4 | 1 | 6 | |
| † | " | " | " 50c., 1 pta. and 2 pesetas | 3 | 15 | 0 | |
| † | " | " | 1905, 20c., multi., 5, 10, 25, 50c. 1 & 2 ptas, chalky | 7 | 10 | 6 | |
| † | " | " | 1907-10, on Great Britain, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 40, 50c., 1 pta | 9 | 2 | 4 | { 3 ptas at 2/8 each, 6 ptas at 5/3 each, 12 ptas at 10/6 each. |
| † | " | " | " on Great Britain, 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 1s. & 2/6 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 40c., on 4d. green and brown, 1/- ea. |
| † | British New Guinea | " | 1901, 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 2 1/2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. | 7 | 22 | 6 | |
| † | British Solomon Isles | " | 1907, 1st issue, 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 2 1/2d., 5d., 6d. & 1s. | 7 | 12 | 6 | |
| † | British Somaliland, on India Queen | " | name at top, first print, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 12a. | 9 | 6 | 0 | |
| † | " | " | 1, 2, 3 and 5 rupees, name at top, first print | 4 | 30 | 0 | |
| † | " | " | 2 1/2, 6 and 12 a., name at foot, second print | 3 | 3 | 0 | |
| † | " | " | on India King, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 8a. | 5 | 3 | 0 | |
| † | " | " | Service, on India King 1/2, 1, 2, and 3a., on Queen, 1 R. | 5 | 17 | 6 | |
| † | " | " | O.H.M.S., C.A., single, 1/2a. at 3/9 each | | | | C.A., multi., 2a. at 25/- each. |
| † | British South Africa Co. | " | 1891-4, 1/2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d. & 1/- | 6 | 11 | 0 | { 2/- at 4/6, 2/6 at 5/-, 3/- at 5/6, 4/- at 7/6, and 5/- at 12/6 each. |
| † | " | " | " 1891-4, 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1s. | 8 | 6 | 0 | |
| † | " | " | " 1896, 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 8d., and 1s. | 8 | 4 | 6 | |
| † | " | " | " 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s. and 10s. | 6 | 30 | 9 | |
| † | " | " | " 1898, 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 8d. | 7 | 3 | 0 | † 1/- on Cape at 10/6 ea. |
| † | " | " | " (on Cape), 1/2d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d. | 6 | 14 | 0 | * Set of 7 used, 23/- |
| † | " | " | " 1905, Victoria Falls, 1d., 2 1/2d., 5d., and 1s. | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2/6 at 2/11 each, 5/- at 5/10 each |
| † | Brunei, 1895, | " | 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10c. | 7 | 4 | 0 | 25c. at 5/-, 50c. at 10/- ea. |
| † | " | " | on LABUAN, red surcharge, 1c., 2 on 3c., 4 on 12c., 5 on 16c. | 5 | 4 | 0 | { 50 on 16c. at 6/6 each, 1 \$ on 8c. at 8/- each. |
| † | " | " | 1907, Bicolor, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 black & orange, 8c., 10c., 25c., 30c., 50c., and 1 \$ | 11 | 15 | 0 | 5c., black and blue, 7/6 each. |
| † | Bulgaria, 1881 to 1907, including provis. | " | | 30 | 2 | 0 | |
| † | Bussahir, 1896, 1st type, perf. | " | 1, 2, 8, 12a., and 1 rupee | 6 | 12 | 6 | † 1899, 2a., rouletted, 2/- each. |
| † | " | " | 1899, pin perf., 1/2a., red, 1/2a., blue, 1a., brick red | 3 | 1 | 3 | |
| † | Cameroons, 1897, | " | 3, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 pf. | 6 | 4 | 0 | |
| † | Canada, 1868, 15c. violet, 15c. red lilac, and 15c. grey blue | " | | 3 | 8 | 6 | * 1860 17c., blue; at 3/4 each. |
| † | " | " | 1897, Jubilee, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 15, 20, 50c., and 1 dol. | 12 | 24 | 0 | |
| † | " | " | 1898, 4 leaves, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 10c. | 8 | 4 | 6 | |
| † | " | " | " 2 leaves, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 20c. | 10 | 6 | 0 | |
| † | " | " | 1890 to 1899, 1/2c. to 50c., including Provisional and Jubilees | 36 | 3 | 9 | |
| † | " | " | 1908, Quebec, 1/2, 1, 2, 5, 7, 10, 15, and 20c. | 8 | 4 | 0 | |
| † | Cape of Good Hope, triangular, | " | 1d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. | 4 | 30 | 0 | |
| † | " | " | 1884-91, 3d. C.A., 3c., 2 1/2d. olive, 4d. & 1/- blue gu. | 5 | 13 | 0 | |
| † | Cashmere (including Service), | " | 1/2a. to 4a. | 8 | 2 | 6 | |
| † | Cayman Isles, 1902, King, C.A., single, | " | 1/2d., 1d., 2 1/2d., 6d., and 1s. | 5 | 15 | 0 | 1d. on 5/-, 25/- each |
| † | " | " | 1905-7, multi., Postage, 1/2d., 1d., 2 1/2d., 4d., 6d. olive, 1/- violet | 6 | 16 | 0 | 5/- at 22/6 ea., 6d. brown at 3/- ea. |
| † | " | " | 1907, 4d., on yellow, 11/- each. | | | | |

WM. BRADBURY,

Cliff Grange, Constable Road, Ipswich, England.

OCT., 1912.
WHOLESALE PRICES.

SETS OF STAMPS.

No. 136.

TERMS: CASH WITH ORDER. ALL POSTAGES EXTRA.

For current issues of Colonials, &c., see separate list.

† Unused. * Used. No. in set. Per set. HIGH VALUES, &c.

| | † Unused. | * Used. | No. in set. | Per set. | HIGH VALUES, &c. |
|---|-----------|---------|-------------|----------|---|
| † Abyssinia, 1908, ½, 1, 2, 4, 8, & 16 piastres | ... | ... | 7 | 6 0 | |
| † Afghanistan, 1882, 2 abasi and 1 rupee, purple | ... | ... | 2 | 9 0 | |
| † " 1892, 1 and 2 abasi and 1 rupee, slate on rose | ... | ... | 3 | 15 0 | |
| † " 1895-99, 1a., black on color | ... | ... | 5 | 13 6 | |
| † Albania on Italy, 1902, 10, 35, and 40 paras | ... | ... | 3 | 1 0 | |
| † Antigua, 1903, C.C. ordy., ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., 1/- | ... | ... | 7 | 6 6 | C.C., chalky. 2½d & 1/- at 12/6 set C.C., ordy., 2/- at 2/6 ea., 5/- at 10/- ea. |
| † " 1908, C.A., mult., ½d. green, and 2½d. blue, THICK paper | ... | ... | 2 | 6 0 | |
| * Argentine, 1873-1911, including 1 peso, provl., jubilee, &c. | ... | ... | 30 | 1 9 | |
| † Azores, 1911, Republica on Vasco da Gama. 2½, 5, 10, 15 on 5, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80 on 150, 100, 200, 300 on 50, 300 on 100, and 1000 on 10 reis | ... | ... | 14 | 17 0 | |
| † Bahamas, 1884-98, 1d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. (5/- at 10/- each) | ... | ... | 5 | 5 6 | 1878, 1/-, C.A., blue green, 6/6 ea. |
| † " 1902, C.A., single, 1d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 1/- | ... | ... | 5 | 4 9 | 5/- at 9/6 ea. |
| † " 1906-11, C.A., mult., ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 6d. | ... | ... | 4 | 2 0 | |
| † Barbados, 1892, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., 8d., & 10d., C.A. single | ... | ... | 9 | 5 6 | 2/6 black and orange at 7/- each |
| † " 1897, Jubilee, ½d., 1d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., 8d., 10d., 2s. 6d. | ... | ... | 9 | 25 0 | 1903, 2/6 lilac & green at 6/6 ea. |
| † " 1905, mult., 8d. at 12/6 each, 2 6d. at 10/- each. | ... | ... | | | |
| † " 1906, Nelson, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 6d., and 1s., C.C. | ... | ... | 7 | 5 6 | |
| † " 1907, Nelson, ½d., 2d., 2½d., C.A., mult. | ... | ... | 3 | 1 6 | 2d., chrome, Nelson, 1/- each. |
| † " 1909-10, C.A., mult., ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 6d., and 1/- | ... | ... | 7 | 10 6 | |
| † Bechuanaland (on English), 1892, ½d., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., and 1s. | ... | ... | 6 | 3 3 | 2/- at 2/4 each, 2/6 at 2/11 each |
| † Benadir, 1903, 1, 2½, 5, and 10 annas | ... | ... | 4 | 1 6 | |
| † " 1908, surcharged, 2, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50c. and 1/- | ... | ... | 7 | 2 6 | |
| † Bermuda, 1873-1901, ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/- | ... | ... | 4 | 6 6 | ½d., 1d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d. at 1/6 set |
| † " 1902, Deck, 31001, 3d., 1d., 3d., C.A. single | ... | ... | 0 | 10 | |
| † " 1905-9 " " " " ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d. | ... | ... | 2 | 0 | |
| * Bolivia, 1897, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 100c. | ... | ... | | | |

THE EXHIBITION

Latest Notes and News

The Catering Arrangements.

TO lunch at the Exhibition will be the fashion. Many London collectors engaged in business during the day will find they can get along to the hall by bus or underground railway in a few minutes and be more quickly served at the Exhibition than in the crowded City restaurants. The prices will be as moderate as can be found at outside restaurants, and the quality will be of the best. Teas and light refreshments will be served at all hours.

To show how completely the Executive is dealing with matters affecting the comfort and convenience of every visitor we append a synopsis of the tariff of charges which has been passed by the Executive. A varied Menu will be provided and changed daily, but the scale of charges which will be exhibited at each table will be uniformly as follows:

LUNCHEONS.—Soups, 4d.; Fish, 8d. and 9d.; Entrees, 9d. and 10d.; Hot Joints, 10d.; Cold Joints, 10d.; Cold Fowl, 1s. 2d.; Grill, 1s. and 1s. 2d.; Vegetables, 2d. and 3d.; Sweets, 3d.

SUNDRIES.—Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, (per cup) 2d.; Chocolate, 3d.; Milk (per glass), 1½d.; Soda and Milk, 2d.; Egg and Milk 3d.; Cream, 1d.; Cheese, 1d. and 2d.; Roll, 1d.; Butter, 1d.; Biscuits, 1d.; Ginger Beer, Lemonade (per glass), 2d.; Schweppes' Lemonade, 2½d.

The Caterers will have a Buffet in the Philatelic Club Annex (first floor) where wines, spirits, etc., will be served at a moderate club tariff.

WINES, SPIRITS.—Whisky, per glass, 3d. and 4d.; Brandy, 6d.; Wines from 1d. and 6d. a glass; Liqueurs, 4d. and 5d.; Beers, 3d.; Mineral Waters, 2d. and 3d.

The whole of the catering arrangements at the Royal Horticultural Hall during the week will be in the hands of Messrs. Williamsons, Limited, of the Bonanza, Brixton.

The Trade Exhibitors.

The leading contractors for postage stamp supplies and stamp dealers of Great Britain have already been allotted space at the Exhibition. The full list of allotments to date includes:—

Messrs. Waterlow Brothers & Layton, Ltd.
Messrs. Grover & Co., Ltd.
Messrs. T. J. Marshall & Co., Ltd.
Mr. D. Field.
Messrs. W. S. Lincoln & Son.
Messrs. Charles Nissen & Co.
Mr. C. G. Dietrich.
Mr. W. T. Wilson.
Mr. Oswald Marsh.
Messrs. Lewis May & Co.
Messrs. Bridger & Kay.
Mr. W. H. Peckitt.
Messrs. P. L. Pemberton & Co.
Messrs. Miller & Motley.

Amateur Exhibits.

Although a larger space has been provided for the exhibits of collections than has been the case at any

previous stamp exhibition, the closing day for entries has found the whole of the space fully taken up, with many exhibits to spare. The exhibits have come in from all over Great Britain and Europe, the United States, Argentine Republic, and even Egypt and Siam have sent their quota of important collections. Germany and the United States vie with each other for the largest number of entries made by collectors in a foreign country.

The number as well as the extent of the exhibits is far in excess of any stamp exhibition yet held, and the publicity committee of the exhibition might very properly adopt a paraphrase of the old London Aquarium headline to "At no place in the world can so many wonderful stamp collections be seen."

The Junior Championship Cup.

The President of the Junior Philatelic Society has presented to the Executive Committee the handsome Silver Cup to be awarded for the Junior Championship at the Exhibition. The "President's Cup," which is to be won outright at the Exhibition by a collector under 21 years of age, is a very handsome award, and will be on exhibition during the weeks from now on to the 11th of October, in one or other of the shops of dealers having stalls.

Special Awards.

Up to the present the Executive Committee has received but four special awards to be given in the names of their respective donors. These are:—

THE PRESIDENT'S CUP (Junior Championship). For the best collection shown by a collector under 21 years of age.

GREAT GOLD MEDAL. Presented by Baron Erik Leijonhufvud for the best collection in Class G. (Single Issues Specialised).

SILVER-GILT MEDAL. Presented by Mr. A. Leon Adutt.

SILVER MEDAL. Presented by Mons. A. Coyette for award in the Junior Class (Class J.).

The Executive Committee is open to receive other special offers of awards, which should be notified at once to the Hon. Secretary, H. F. Johnson, 44, Fleet Street, E.C., that they may be acknowledged in the Official Catalogue.

The International Jury.

The International Jury is now practically complete, but it is hoped that it will be possible to add a representative from Germany. The Judges who have already consented to act are:—

Dr. Emilio Diena (Italy).
Baron A. de Reuterskiold (Switzerland).
Albert Coyette (France).
Nils Strandell, B.A. (Sweden).
A. W. Batchelder (United States).
Leslie L. R. Hausburg } (Great Britain).
R. R. Yardley }

The Executive Committee is particularly gratified at the acceptances of their invitations to the above distinguished philatelists to adjudicate on the exhibits, and it is considered that the composition of the International Jury will give universal satisfaction.

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Postage Stamps at Face Value.

Collectors will be able to obtain current English postage stamps at face value at the special post office that is being erected in the Royal Horticultural Hall for the week of the Exhibition. The supply of stamps and regular post office business will be the order of the day at this branch post office; no waste of time waiting while the attendant doles out a dog license, two home savings banks, and an old age pension. At the Exhibition we shall have a "Model" Post Office, where you can get all the postage stamps you want quickly.

The office will accept and despatch telegrams, and a Poste Restante will be included in the service. Visitors may have letters addressed to them Poste Restante, Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition, Royal Horticultural Hall, London, S.W.

The Postmark.

A distinguishing postmark will be used on all correspondence handled through the Exhibition Post Office. It will be of a novel device, and no doubt copies of it will be eagerly sought after by collectors.

Times of Collections.

Letters, etc., posted at the Exhibition will be collected every two hours, as follows:—

| A.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
|------|------|------|
| 11.0 | 1.0 | 7.0 |
| | 3.0 | 9.0 |
| | 5.0 | |

Dealers and others despatching large quantities of mail are requested to post early. Post in the Red Letter Box.

At the Banquet (October 16).

Elaborate arrangements are being made to ensure the success of this function, and it is confidently anticipated that it will be attended by the largest gathering of collectors and friends yet brought together at a philatelic banquet.

The Toast List will be short; the entertainment select. The programme will be provided by Miss Mabel Manson (Soprano), and Mr. Cooper Mitchell of the London Coliseum and Maskelyne and Devant in "Song and Story at the Piano."

The International Hall at the Café Monico will be the appropriate venue for the large gathering of collectors from all parts of Great Britain and from many foreign countries.

At the Ball (October 18).

This promises to be the jolliest and most sociable function to be held in connection with the Exhibition, and will give everyone the opportunity of chatting with whomsoever he will. There is no rule *de rigueur* against bringing stamps, but stamps are not necessary to the enjoyment of the Ball. At the suggestion of several members a Card Room is being arranged for the benefit of those who do not dance.

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.

Shades of the Rhodesian 1910 Issue

From *The Rhodesian Philatelist*



SPECIALISTS in Rhodesians have a fair field for their energies in studying the numerous varieties which the 1910 issue offers. Practically every value has appeared in more than one colour or shade, and whether this multiplication of varieties be due to carelessness on the part of the printers or the result of employing fugitive colours, the fact remains that the varieties exist, and must find a place in any collection which aims at completeness. Some of these varieties must in due course be catalogued; others will only rank as minor varieties. Those who only collect "by catalogue" will be anxiously looking forward to the next one to see what additions the autocratic publishers have thought fit to make to the already lengthy list. In the meantime, opportunities of acquiring certain varieties that are destined to be included in the Catalogue may be slipping away.

In the following notes we propose to describe such

of the shades as have come to our notice, and give our opinion of the relative importance of each.

The Halfpenny.

We have seen five shades of this stamp, which we should describe as follows:—

- No. 1. Dull green (Gibbons No. 108).
- No. 2. Yellow-green.
- No. 3. Apple-green.
- No. 4. Apple-green (faint impression).
- No. 5. Deep green.

Of these five shades, only the first has so far been catalogued, under the description of "yellow-green," a designation which we consider incorrect. At least three of the others should be recorded, viz., Nos. 2, 4 and 5. No. 3 appears to be a connecting link between Nos. 1 and 4. Its shade is almost that of No. 4, while in clearness of printing it bears a resemblance to No. 1. In No. 4 the printing is faint, producing an appearance of coarseness. After the issue of this stamp it would almost seem as if the plate was considered unfit for further use, and that a new plate was prepared for No. 5. Our reason for this statement is that No. 5 is as clearly printed as No. 1. An examination of the stamp, however, reveals no peculiarities to indicate that its fineness of printing is due to its having been produced from a new (or retouched) plate. The colour alone marks it as a distinct variety, the shade of green being entirely different from the shades of the previous emissions. It may be mentioned that the first six

sheets of No. 5 which came on sale in Bulawayo were numbered from 1 to 6, which rather shows that the authorities were conscious of having produced a new stamp.

The rarest stamp of the five is No. 2, which is of a rich yellow-green, quite distinct from the other shades. We have only seen some half-a-dozen specimens.

The following hints will assist in determining the identity of any particular specimen:—

No. 1 is the only variety whose colour does not show through the stamp. No. 5 is a bright green, almost a blue-green. No. 4 can be distinguished by its faintness of impression. No. 3 is paler in shade than No. 2, which one might almost describe as "yellowish sage-green."

No. 1 was issued in November, 1910; Nos. 2, 3, and 4 during 1911; and No. 5 in May, 1912.

All five varieties may be immersed in water without ill-effects.

The "Penny".

An examination of some hundreds of specimens of this value has failed to show any really distinct varieties of shade. That there have been different printings is indisputable, but the shades thus brought about are so minute as to be negligible. The simple test of soaking a number of the stamps in water will prove that the same ink (or paper) has not always been used. Some will bear this experiment without undergoing any change whatever, others will shed a good deal of their colour, and emerge paler and washed-out in appearance, but not actually spoilt; in others, the colour will run over the white portions of the stamp in blotches. We point out these peculiarities, because they possibly account for some of the pale shades one sometimes notices in collections. In determining shades of this value it is undoubtedly safest to trust only to the evidence of mint specimens.

The actual shades that have come to our notice we should classify as follows:—

- No. 1. Scarlet-carmine.
- No. 2. Rose-carmine.
- No. 3. Pale rose-carmine.

OBITUARY

FRANK BESCHER

Died September 4th, 1912.

THE American journals report with regret the sudden death of Frank Bescher of Kansas City, in Chicago on September 4th. Mr. Bescher was well-known in philatelic circles in America, and was accompanied by another philatelist, Mr. Iver Johnson, when he was overcome by the oppressive heat, and succumbed to heat prostration in the Hotel La Salle, the rendezvous of last year's A.P.S. Convention.

Mr. Bescher was a regular attendant at the A.P.S. Annual Conventions, and as a constant traveller was known as an occasional visitor to most of the philatelic societies in the leading cities and towns of the States. Years ago Mr. Bescher's name was known as that of a writer in the American philatelic press, but in recent times he does not appear to have been active in journalism, though as keen as ever on his hobby.

The distinctions between the three grades of colours are very slight, and scarcely worthy of being recorded. No. 1 is the stamp which will stand soaking. Only one colour is catalogued, and rightly so. If, however, the Pictorial Issue remains in use for any considerable time, it is very probable that this value will appear in a markedly different shade, as was the case with the "penny" values of the two previous issues.

The "Twopence".

In the first place, we would record our opinion that the publishers are at fault in cataloguing both a uni-coloured and a bi-coloured "twopence". In our view, all the stamps of this value are bi-coloured—in some instances, the colour of the heads very closely resembles the colour of the remainder of the stamp, but it is never the same. Now, the bi-coloured stamps were obviously printed in two operations, and the unicoloured stamps in one. If Gibbons be correct, some of the twopenny stamps must have been printed in one operation, and others in two. It is difficult to believe that such was the case.

The shades of this value that we have seen are:

- No. 1. Black and grey (Gibbons' No. 112).
- No. 2. Deep black and dark grey.

The second is hardly deserving of catalogue rank, though the central portion of the design is much deeper in shade than that of the first; in mint specimens it has a bright, shiny appearance.

These stamps and the higher values which we now proceed to deal with, are in fugitive colours, and great care must be exercised in removing them from paper.

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.

We gather from our American contemporaries, Mr. Bescher organised the Stamp Club of Kansas City in 1889, but held no office. Later he was Treasurer and Exchange Manager of the Philatelic Society of Kansas. At the time of his death he was President of the Kansas City Stamp Collectors' Society.

He started stamp collecting in 1882, and almost from the first has been active in the work of the great national society of the United States, the American Philatelic Society.

Mr. Bescher was a general collector, with a leaning towards U.S., and original covers. His collection contains 18,000 varieties and is particularly strong in unused. In business life Mr. Bescher was described as a commission merchant, and had conducted large markets in Kansas City for upwards of twenty-two years.

PHILATELY IN RHODESIA

Special Report from the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia

The Chairman's Address to the Second Annual General Meeting of the Society held in Bulawayo, 12th August, 1912

Ladies and Gentlemen.—I have great pleasure in addressing you again on the completion of this our second year in the life of our Society, and I think you will agree with me, after placing before you certain figures of the balance sheet and other details as regards the Society's transactions, that the past twelve months' operations have proved most successful and that we are in a sound and healthy position.

Our Hon. Secretary has drawn up a very full report on the doings and position of our Society, copies of which are laid upon the table for your inspection, but being a somewhat lengthy document I propose giving you a precis of the salient points only.

Our Membership is now 40, being an increase of 15 members during the year, an increase of 60%. This increase occurs mostly among the country members, either in Rhodesia itself or in other parts of South Africa and also includes three members from other parts of the world. I hope that during the coming year we may see a further increase in numbers, and I shall be glad if every individual member will do his utmost to induce his friends or acquaintances to join our Society.

To enable you to show your friends that the Society is a "live" one, we have held 36 meetings during the year under review, including 6 committee, 9 business, and 11 exhibit meetings.

The exhibit meetings have, I feel sure, done a great deal towards keeping up the interest in philatelic matters, and have proved to be of the greatest assistance to all of us. I beg leave to ask all of you here present to try to make every effort to attend these exhibit meetings and to bring your Collections as well. Out of the 18 town members, I find that there are only six who attend regularly, and I should much like to see this number increased.

Amongst the other benefits derived from membership, I may mention that we have a library entirely devoted to Philately, and the Society is always on the look out for books of reference which may prove of interest to our members. The books can at all times be borrowed from the library.

As you are aware, we have also the Society's Collection of Stamps, which was started on receipt of the very handsome donation from the British South Africa Company of a specimen copy of nearly all their stamps issued to date. Several members have assisted towards increasing the collection but I am sorry to see there is a falling off in this respect. I trust every member will do his utmost to present any duplicates he may have to spare, not only our Rhodesian stamps but also stamps from other parts of South Africa. Attached to the collection is a forgery section—a very useful adjunct which is always open for inspection.

Amongst the other attractions of our Society, there are the Auction Sales, and judging from the number and variety of the lots offered and disposed of, I can recommend you all to attend and to support these auctions, as they form a grand source of supply for your Exchange Sheets, which go to other countries outside Rhodesia and there find a ready means of disposal.

I now come to the most important item of attraction, namely, the Exchange Department. Our Hon. Secretary has compiled some most interesting statistics of our transactions during the year, but I will not venture to

give you all these figures, but merely mention that including the packets received from and sent to foreign societies and including our own monthly packets, we have circulated 25,500 stamps of a net value of £895, and of these 25 per cent have changed ownership. I consider this result to be most satisfactory and an ample proof of the interest taken by members in this department and also of the means it affords of adding to your collections.

I have also to draw attention to yet another attraction, viz., the publication of *The Rhodesian Philatelist*, a publication due entirely to the inception of one of our members, Mr. C. C. Woollacott. Our most hearty thanks are due to him for undertaking this work and for the very successful manner in which he has edited the paper. It is published under the auspices of the Society and with the view of keeping members in touch with the Society's doings, a special part headed "Notes of the Society" being included in the paper for this purpose. Another useful section is the "Want List," and I feel sure this will prove of great assistance to any member requiring some particular stamp for his collection.

We are also engaged in compiling a book on "The Stamps of Rhodesia." A very large amount of most interesting information has been collected and I need only to ask you all to assist in every possible way in adding thereto, either by attending the meetings called for the purpose of discussion on this subject or by procuring details from friends or old pioneers or missionaries relating to Rhodesian postal arrangements previous to the occupation. In due course we hope to be able to publish the book, and in any case the information gathered will prove of great interest and assistance to all of us.

I hope you will agree with me that the advantages above referred to will induce an excess to our membership numbers.

I will now pass on to your Committee for the purpose of reference to two of its members, Messrs. Fisher and Hall, who have unfortunately for us been transferred from Bulawayo and therefore resigned their seats on the Committee. It is my desire to place on record the Society's appreciation of the work done by them whilst with us here, and also for the interest they still show in our proceedings as country members.

It is with great pleasure that I have the opportunity of referring to our Honorary President, Mr. Eyre, and to thank him for his very courteous and ungrudging assistance he has at all times given us in reply to our many enquiries for information relating to postal matters in Rhodesia. I trust that he will again accept and continue to honour the Society by holding the position of Hon. President.

I also take this opportunity of drawing your attention to our most worthy Hon. Secretary and of thanking him on your behalf and for myself most heartily for his valuable assistance and unwavering energy he displays in the interests of the Society as I consider that the success of our Society is due entirely to his effort and perseverance.

We now come to the question of our finances. Copies of the balance sheet and profit and loss account are on the table for your inspection. You will see that on the 31st July we had a cash balance in hand of £10 10s. 6d., and assets to the value of £13 4s. 1d. I think that you

will agree with me in considering this to be a most satisfactory result of our two years' existence.

In connection with these accounts, we have to thank Messrs. Woollacott and McDonald for so kindly acting as hon. auditors.

Before formally moving the adoption of the accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions that you may have to put, or to receive any amendment to the following resolution which I shall put to the meeting:—

"It is hereby resolved that the balance sheet and profit and loss account, placed before you, for the year ended 31st July, 1912, be adopted."

THE HON. SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is with very great pleasure that I now have to give you an account of the Society's work during its second year of existence, especially so when from the figures and facts placed before you it is realised that it has been a year of great progress.

Our membership at the beginning of the year was 25, made up as follows:—

- 19 Town Members;
- 3 Country Members (Rhodesia);
- 3 Country Members (Union of South Africa).

During the year three members were dropped and resigned and one member died, while 19 new members were elected bringing the total membership to date to 40, as follows:—

- 18 Town Members;
- 12 Country Members (Rhodesia);
- 7 Country Members (Union of South Africa);
- 3 Country Members (Overseas).

Meetings.

During the year 36 meetings were held, consisting of:

- 1 Annual General Meeting;
- 6 Committee Meetings;
- 9 Monthly Business Meetings;
- 11 Exhibit Meetings;
- 9 Auction Sales.

The attendance at meetings has been fairly satisfactory, and it is hoped that more members will attend the meetings this year, especially the Exhibit Meetings.

Society's Collection of Stamps of Africa.

I regret to say that but little interest is taken by members in the Society's collection. Very few donations have been received, and I would appeal to all members to further this branch and so make the collection a really valuable and useful one for reference purposes.

Very welcome donations to the Forgery Collection have been received from Mr. B. W. Bell and from Mr. C. C. Woollacott.

Exchange Department.

This is one of the most popular features of the Society, and as you will notice from the figures before you, we have circulated more stamps and of a greater value than during our first year. The packets we exchange with the Junior Philatelic Society and with the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society have been well supported, and we hope for equally satisfactory results from the exchanges with the Hobby Club of Canada and with the Capetown Philatelic Society. It is probable that similar arrangements will be made with the Philatelic Society of Natal, several of whose members we are privileged to count amongst us. It was hoped that exchanges would be arranged with Societies in other parts of the world, but the negotiations unfortunately fell through. We intend shortly approaching other Societies with a view to similar arrangements being made.

The following particulars of the Packets dealt with during the year may be of interest:—

PACKETS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN SOCIETIES.

One Packet from Johannesburg, two Packets from J.P.S., London, two Packets from New Zealand, containing 14,294 stamps of a total net value of £473 8s. 9d. 2,203 stamps of a value of £70 7s. 7d. were bought, equal to 15.41% of stamps and 14.86% of value.

Two Packets, one from Johannesburg containing 952 stamps valued at £63 19s. 5d., and one from New Zealand containing 901 stamps valued at £30 2s. 1d., are still in circulation.

PACKETS SENT TO FOREIGN SOCIETIES.

Three Packet to J.P.S., London, three Packets to Johannesburg, containing 4,868 stamps of a total net value of £201 16s. 7d. The sales were 1,541 stamps valued at £52 12s. 11d., equal to 37.98% of stamps and 26.09% of value.

Two Packets, one sent to the Junior Philatelic Society and the other to the Hobby Club, Canada, have not yet been returned. These Packets contain 2,524 stamps valued at £69 12s. 6d.

Society Exchange Packets.

Ten Packets containing 6,339 stamps, valued at £220 5s. 2d., have completed the circuits during the year. The sales have amounted to 2,317 stamps, equal to 36.55%, valued at £54 12s. 2d., equal to 24.79%.

The Packets for the months of April, May, June and July, containing 3,568 stamps, valued at £131 0s. 10d., are still in circulation and cannot consequently be taken into account.

The following is a summary of the Packets that have been completed during the year:—

| | No. of Stamps. | Value. | | No. of Stamps. | Sales Value. | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|-------|
| | | £ | s. d. | | £ | s. d. |
| Packets inward ... | 14294 | 473 | 8 9 | 2203 | 70 7 7 | |
| Packets outward ... | 4869 | 201 | 16 7 | 1849 | 52 12 11 | |
| Society Packets ... | 6338 | 202 | 5 2 | 2317 | 54 12 2 | |
| Totals ... | 25500 | £895 | 10 6 | 6369 | £177 12 8 | |

| | | Percentage | |
|---------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | Stamps. | Value. |
| Packets inward ... | ... | 15.41% | 14.86% |
| Packets outward ... | ... | 37.98% | 26.09% |
| Society Packets ... | ... | 36.55% | 24.79% |
| Totals ... | ... | 24.97 | 19.83 |

A comparison with the previous year's results is rather interesting:—

| | | Total Value. | Sales. |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------------|------------------|
| Year ending 31st July, 1912 ... | ... | 895 10 6 | 177 12 1 |
| Year ending 31st July, 1911 ... | ... | 576 11 6 | 132 0 14 |
| Increase ... | ... | £318 19 0 | £45 12 64 |

In April, the amended Rules of the Exchange Department came into force, and from that date all stamps are priced net. For the sake of uniformity, the above figures are based on net prices. It is believed that the alterations in the Rules will prove satisfactory and that net price will lead to increased sales as all packets will now be on the same basis.

Society's Library.

Many additions to the Library have been made, both by donations by Members and by purchase. The volumes of *The Postage Stamp* complete, presented by Mr. S. Redrup, have been bound, and the various books and periodicals have been in constant demand by Members; special mention must be made of the various volumes of *The Monthly Journal* and *Stamp Collector* presented by Mr. Fisher, while another welcome addition to the library shelves was a set of the Melville Handbooks.

The best thanks of the Society are due to Mr. Whit-

more for the very handsome bookcase made and presented by him to the Library.

It may be as well to emphasise the fact that any periodical or book in the Library can be borrowed by members, whether town or country, provided the simple rules of the Library Department are followed.

A list of books, etc., in the Library is attached hereto.

Auction Sales.

The anticipations expressed at the last Annual Meeting that this department would prove a popular feature have been more than realised. During the year 9 Auctions have been held and stamps to the value of £17 4s. 7d. have been sold. There appears to be a big demand for British Colonials, especially South African, but stamps of foreign countries do not sell very readily.

Committee.

During the year under review, we have lost the services of Mr. Fisher and Mr. Hall, owing to these gentlemen having been transferred to Salisbury and to Northern Rhodesia respectively. It is my privilege to put on record the Society's appreciation of the work done by these two Members, especially at the beginning of the Society's existence.

Messrs. M. McDonald and P. Schwirner have worthily filled their places on the Committee.

Exhibit Meetings.

The Monthly Exhibit Meetings have been full of interest and have been regularly attended. I should, however, like to see more Members at these Meetings which cannot fail to be not only of interest, but also of benefit to all who attend.

Society's Book on Rhodesian Stamps.

Considerable progress is being made in the collection of matter for the book which the Society propose to publish. The last few exhibit Meetings have been devoted to the study of the stamps of the early issues of our Country, and many interesting points have been brought to light. Members are urged to furnish any information on the various issues which they may be possessed of.

South African Philately.

Notwithstanding the suspension of publication of "*The South African Philatelist*" and "*The South African Philatelic Advertiser*," philately in South Africa appears to be well supported.

This year marks the birth of the East London Philatelic Society, and the other established Societies are apparently doing good work. The Philatelic Society of Natal has under consideration the holding of a Philatelic Congress and Exhibition at Durban, in July, 1913, and

while this seems a very ambitious idea, we can assure our friends in the Garden Colony of our hearty assistance should the scheme materialize.

"The Rhodesian Philatelist."

The small mouthy paper which all member have seen and to which most of you have subscribed, is due to the initiative of Mr. C. C. Woollacott, who considered that such a periodical would serve to bring into touch with each other the various members of our Society. Owing to the great distances in South Africa, it is impossible for all members to make the personal acquaintance of others, and through the medium of the paper it is hoped that they will be kept more in touch with the affairs of the Society and thus strengthen its position.

It may have been thought that the publication of a periodical by such a young Society rather an ambitious scheme, but as you will have noticed, we have launched it in a very humble way and with the primary object of interesting our own members. Whether it will develop into a more elaborate form in course of time remains to be seen, but the support so far accorded to it is encouraging and we are delighted to notice amongst its subscribers the names of several well-known and prominent members of the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society. Every credit is due to Mr. Woollacott for his services so freely given, and the paper, we feel certain, will be most ably conducted by him.

It is with the very greatest regret that members will have noted *The South African Philatelist* and *The South African Philatelic Advertiser* suspended publication during the year. It is a very great pity, and if some scheme could be devised for the resuscitation of these papers I feel sure that this Society would be only too glad to give it their most careful consideration.

Financial Position.

As will be seen from the accounts, the financial position of the Society is eminently satisfactory. We have assets in hand amounting to £13 4s. 1d., while our cash balance is £10 10s. 6d., a position which, I think you will agree, is very sound indeed.

In conclusion, I have very great pleasure in expressing the thanks of the Society to our Hon. President, Mr. G. H. Fyre, for the most courteous and ungrudging assistance he has given to us during the year. The thanks of the Society are due also to the members of the Committee, who have one and all helped to the utmost of their power, and to whose efforts is due the strong position which our Society has attained.

(Signed) W. L. SIMON,

Bulawayo,
1st August, 1912.

Hon. Secretary.

For the Young Collector

THE A.B.C. OF STAMP COLLECTING

A Revised and Partly Re-Written Edition*

CHAPTER XIX.—Philately and the Fine Arts

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE

THE fine arts with which Philately is concerned more or less intimately are painting, sculpture and architecture. Of these the highest is painting. Although the space available is very limited, the designs on postage stamps are by no means beyond the reach of art. Distinguished artists have been employed in the production of stamp

pictures, and a number of famous paintings have been reproduced on postal labels. From the very first, Rowland Hill secured the highest talent available for the production of his envelopes and stamps. Mulready's envelope was in the most perfect sense an artistic production. It complies with a standard definition of art in that it is "the presentation of the

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real in its mental aspect." Mr. E. L. Pemberton, while admitting that it was unsuitable for its intended use, says "still, as it was the earliest effort in stamp engraving, we should regard it with unflinching respect and not gauge it by too high a standard. After all, the design cost a good deal of money, £1,000 being the sum stated to have been paid for it, which cannot be termed cheap by anyone who has a strict regard for truth."*

William Wyon's head of Queen Victoria on most of the stamps of Great Britain, was an admirable piece of artistic portraiture. It depicted the Queen in all her youthful beauty and regality, and is a "presentation of the real" not readily to be effaced from the minds of philatelists. Herr Von Angelo executed the jubilee painting from which the stamp on the foreign postcards in use in England until 1902 was designed.

The handsome portrait of Queen Wilhelmina by Professor R. Stagg is worthy of notice in this connection. It displays the young Queen with excellent comeliness, particularly on the large golden stamps now current.

Herr Emil Fuchs was hardly so successful with King Edward's portrait. No doubt the Austrian sculptor produced a good portrait, the original of which was displayed recently in London, but the reproduction of it on the stamps was not satisfactory.

Another artistic design spoilt for lack of space is that on the stamp issued by New Zealand to mark the inauguration of Universal Penny Postage into the colony. The design consists of a female figure representing New Zealand conferring the boon of Universal Penny Postage on the world. Mr. Ward, the Postmaster-General of the Colony, had hoped to secure the good offices of Sir Edward Poynter in the preparation of this design, but the President of the Royal Academy declined to undertake the task.

On a previous occasion New Zealand copied its portrait of Queen Victoria from the Coronation portrait of Her Majesty by Mr. Alfred Chalon, R.A.

Some quaint contemporary portraits by Don Bartolomé Coromina represent Queen Isabella and depict the fashion of Spain at the end of the first half of the last century.

Native art is responsible for many of the crudest stamp designs. On the stamps of the native States of India are some of the poorest designs. A number of them present nothing more than a native inscription and a printer's rule or two. These are out of the running with the Japanese native designs, which are admirable and quite characteristic of art in modern "Cipango." The stamps issued in Uganda by the missionaries there were entirely deficient in artistic qualities, the first emissions being made on a type-writer.

Although most of the United States stamps are worthy of inclusion among the artistic stamp designs, there is an envelope sadly deficient in this respect. It is the Plympton envelope of 1874. The reason for its poor execution is unique in the annals of stamp production. In 1874 the United States Government invited tenders for supplying stamped envelopes, and the Plympton Manufacturing Company's estimate was the lowest and was accepted. This aroused the trade jealousy of the firm that had supplied the United States envelopes up to the year 1874. They engaged the best die sinkers available to do nothing for a month in order to prevent the successful contractors from carrying out their agreement at the proper time.

* The Stamp Collector's Handbook, 1872. Page 39.

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Portuguese India.—(Vol. X. p. 274).—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the Dom Carlos 2½ reis (without overprint "REPUBLICA") perforated in half vertically and each half overprinted "1½-REIS" or "2-REIS" in two lines in black. *The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, on the authority of a Bombay correspondent, chronicles a similar provisional of 4½ reis, created from the same stamp in the same way.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 12. Black overprint.

July, 1912. 1½ reis on half of 2½ reis chestnut and black.
 2 " " 2½ " " " "
 4½ " " 2½ " " " "

The *Philatelic Journal of India*, in an article by Mr. Godinho, gives some very interesting information about the recent provisionals: we take the following excerpt:—

There has been a great dearth of stamps of lower values in Portuguese India. The usual supply not having arrived from Lisbon, the Governor of Goa, Senhor Couceiro Da Costa, towards the end of June telegraphed to Lisbon to expedite the stamps requisitioned for some time ago, and asked for instructions how to meet the pressing emergency till their arrival. The Minister for the Colonies, on the 29th of June, conceded to him the power to surcharge with the necessary values the stamps existing in the Treasury.

In accordance with these instructions, the Governor-General of Portuguese India issued a decree that the following surcharges should be impressed in the Imprensa Nacional (Government Press):—

93,800 stamps of the current 1 real grey to be cut vertically, and each half to be surcharged 1 real.

14,000 stamps of the current 2½ reis chestnut to be cut vertically, and each half to be surcharged 1½ reis.

29,400 stamps of 2½ reis chestnut to be cut vertically, and each half to be surcharged 2 reis.

34,300 stamps of 2½ reis chestnut to be cut vertically, and each half to be surcharged 3 reis.

99,400 stamps of the current 9 reis deep lilac to be cut vertically, and each half to be surcharged 6 reis.

The decree also adds that 35,000 reply post-cards of 3 reis should be separated and converted into 70,000 after obliterating in red ink the inscriptions, "Resposta paga" (*Reply Paid*) and "Resposta" (*Reply*).

Sierra Leone.—(Vol. X. p. 191).—We learn from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the Georgian ½d. is about to be issued.

Surinam.—(Vol. X. p. 251).—Several of our contemporaries chronicle two more of the type-set provisionals, a ½ cent and a 10 cents.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½.

August, 1912. ½ cent violet.
 10 cents slate.

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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League Advertisement Slip.

5 Oct., 1912.

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5-) SPLENDID Varieties, 7d., many scarce. —Collector, 11, Vaughan Gardens, Ilford, Essex.

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STAMP Collections Purchased.—Lewis May & Co., King William St., Charing Cross.

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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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| 2r. | 2 | 6 |
| Mauritius, King, 25c. red and black on yellow | 0 | 5 |
| Do., do., 50c. lilac | 0 | 11 |
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|--|---|---|
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| CHILLI, 1862, 20c., green | 7 | 0 |
| RUSSIA, 1902, 7 roubles... .. | 1 | 0 |
| GREECE, 1901, 2 drachma | 1 | 0 |
| TURKEY, 1863, 20 paras (thick paper) unused | 7 | 6 |
| GT. BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. blue, no lines, from | 3 | 0 |
| BRAZIL, 1876, 500 reis, roulette 1 | 1 | 3 |
| PERU, 1866, 5c., 10c., 20c. (Lahma) | 0 | 7 |
| MEXICO, 1866, 25c. (engraved) mint | 0 | 9 |
| INDIA, 1866, 6a., prov. | 7 | 6 |
| SIAM, 1889, 1att on 1 pie, provisional | 0 | 6 |
| PAPUA, 1907, 2d., genuinely used | 0 | 9 |
| VENEZUELA, 1863, 1c. pale red, unused | 7 | 6 |

Established 1880. Wm. HADLOW & SON, Grove Park, Lee, Kent.

Wm. HADLOW & SON, Grove Park, Lee, Kent. Established 1880.

All these Books and many others are ready to be submitted on approval. Prices, with few exceptions, are half Gibbons, and particular care is taken in the selection of copies. References required of new clients.

More Bargains

All good, used sets.

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| 2Gt. Britain, 1840-41, 1d. blk. & 2d. blue | 0 | 9 |
| 12 do., 1887-92, complete, 1/4d. to 1/-, (cat. 2/9) | 1 | 0 |
| 14 do., 1902-10, complete, 1/4d. to 1/-, (cat. 4/1) | 1 | 3 |
| 7 Canada, 1903-11, King, 1c. to 50c., complete (cat. 3/4) | 1 | 3 |
| 7 Gold Coast, 1904-11, King, 1/4d. to 6d. (cat. 1/11) | 0 | 8 |
| 9 Labuan, 1894 or 1897, complete | 1 | 0 |
| 8 Malay States, 1900 to 1910 (Tigers) (cat. 1/2) | 0 | 5 |
| 9 North Borneo, 1894 or 1897, comp. | 1 | 0 |
| 12 Nyassa, 1901 (camels & dromedaries) | 1 | 3 |
| 10 Roumania, 1906, Picture set | 2 | 0 |
| 6 Servia, 1901-3, 5 to 50 para | 0 | 9 |
| 5 Sudan, 1902 (camels) | 0 | 6 |

Postage extra on orders under 2/6.

W. BERRY, 3, St. George's Mansions, Wells St., London, W.

3 LIBERIA to all enclosing 1d. stamp.—Timmins Bros., 9, Alfred Street, West Bromwich.

EASTERN Stamp Exchange.—26a, Southwark St., S.E. Hop Exchange trams pass the door. Two minutes from London Bridge.

FREE ADMISSION COUPON FOR THE EXHIBITION (See page 14)

The POSTAGE STAMP

Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

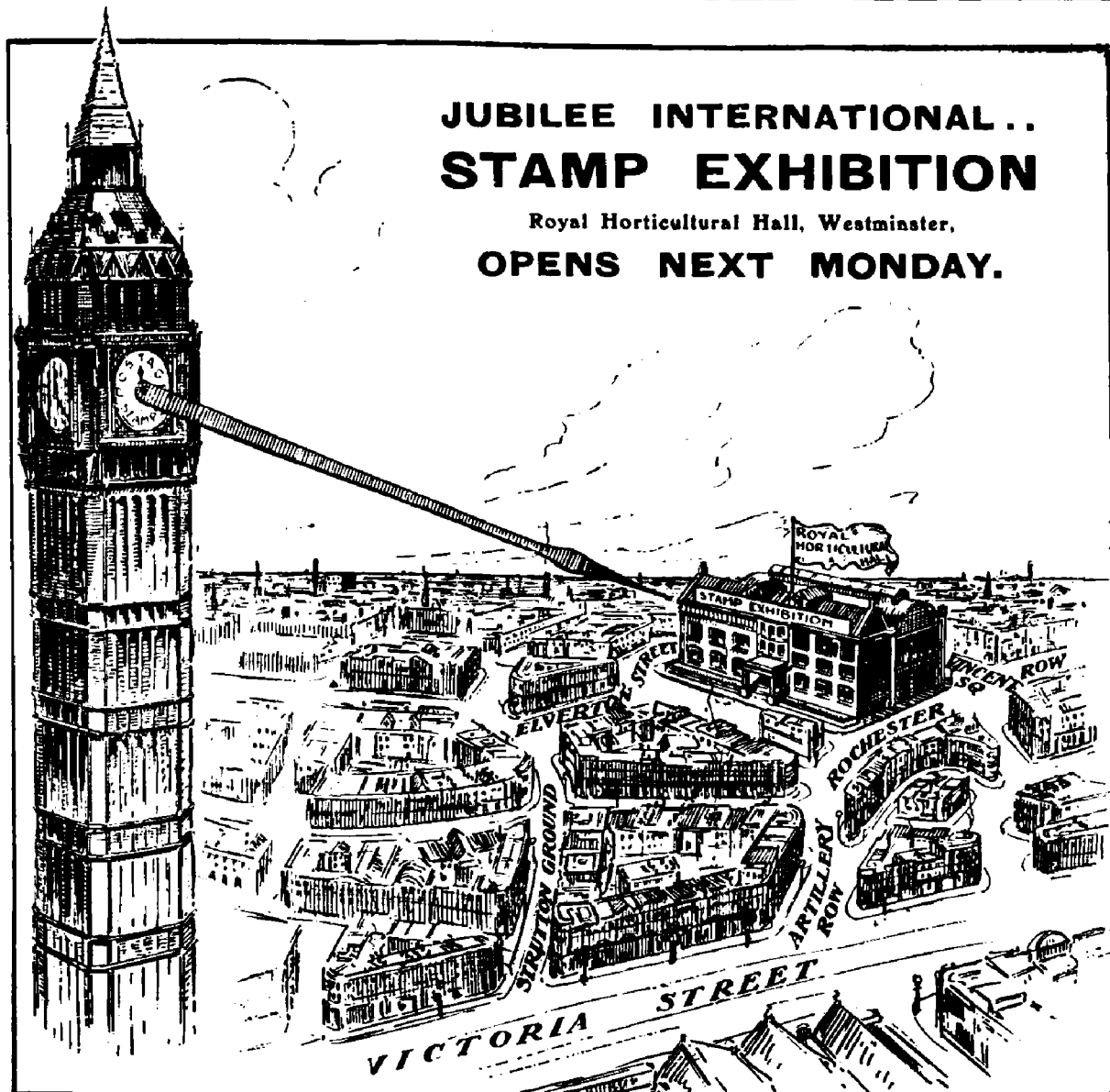
Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE

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

No. 2. Vol. 11.
[Whole Number 263]

12 OCTOBER, 1912.

Price 1d.



JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL.. STAMP EXHIBITION

Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster.

OPENS NEXT MONDAY.

By Rail: Book to Victoria. By Tube: Book to St. James' Park. By 'Bus: Alight at the Army and Navy Stores. The route to the hall from all these points is marked by sandwich-men during the day, and illuminated boards at night.

WHAT TO SEE AT THE EXHIBITION

A Week of Wonder and Delight

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE

The Gathering of the Clans.

ON Monday next the curtain is to be rung up on the largest and most interesting Stamp Exhibition ever held in this or any other country. Collectors and dealers are already assembling in the Metropolis for the great week, the week of the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition; they are coming from all over Great Britain, from Penzance to very near John o'Groats, and from the Continental and American countries, and even from British Guiana, India and Japan. The first visitor from Japan, and the first from the United States, arrived a week or more ago, and each brought news of the interest which is being taken in their respective countries in the greatest of all Stamp Exhibitions.

Collections from all the World.

Mr. Johnson, the much overworked Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition, tells me there are upwards of three hundred entries, a number considerably in excess of the total entries in the 1906 Exhibition conducted by the Royal Philatelic Society. There are represented among these entries practically all the most important collections in the world, as well as many lesser collections, which, though more modest in their dimensions, are likely to attract attention by reason of the individual research and philatelic knowledge they display. The best of the English collections will be represented and some of the finest of those brought together by the most eminent of the philatelists of the United States, Germany, France, Italy, and several other countries.

The Perfect Stamp.

During the past week the plate has been completed for printing the Perfect Stamp. I call it that for there is every reason to hope that critical collectors will admit it to be a vast improvement in design over the British postage stamp design. It is, in the view of the exhibition organisers, an ideal design for a British postage stamp,

and the printers, Messrs. Waterlow Brothers & Layton, are of the opinion that it will prove a "printer's" stamp, i.e., a stamp to the manufacture of which the printers can do justice.

Making the Plate.

I was present with Messrs. Miller & Motley during a part of the process of constructing the plate by their marvellous "Printex" process. The plate, be it understood, is composed of 240 stamps in two panes of 120, which is the arrangement of the British stamps. Working direct from the original master picture the plate is laid down with the most perfect identity of design in every one of the 240 stamps on the plate. Further, the stepping out of the plate was done in an extraordinarily short space of time, and the accuracy of register and alignment has been achieved with absolute perfection in every respect. Perfect alignment and uniformity of the gutters (where the perforations are to fall) is practically unattainable by other methods, here the machinery is so perfectly adjusted that there cannot be a hair's breadth of variation once Messrs. Miller & Motley's machine is set.

How Well-Centred Stamps will be obtained.

This perfect alignment will enable Messrs. Grover & Co. to show the beautiful work of which their perforating machine is capable. Hitherto the inaccurate alignment has been one of the chief difficulties with which the stamp perforator has had to contend. It is confidently anticipated that the stamps printed and perforated at the Royal Horticultural Hall will all be issued well-centred and perfect in every detail.

Comparing Two Methods—Intaglio and Surface-Printing.

But, to return to the marvels of Messrs. Miller and Motley's display. They have prepared, in addition to the large plate of the Perfect Stamp, which is for typographical printing, a small plate in the same design showing the same stamp, but for intaglio, or recess-plate printing. A small copper-plate press will be exhibited printing from this plate, and collectors and the public generally will thus be able to compare the results of the two processes (typographical and intaglio) on one and the same design. This, in addition to seeing both these methods of printing in operation.

Cylindrical Plates of the Perfect Stamp.

Then, yet another wonder which Messrs. Miller and Motley will show is a cylinder, on the periphery of which a pane of our Perfect Stamp has been laid out for typography and alongside of it a similar pane for intaglio printing. This is in nature of an illustration of the suitability of the Printex process for rotary printing, either

Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition

PATRON HIS MAJESTY'S POSTMASTER-GENERAL

ADMIT ONE TO THE

STAMP EXHIBITION

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL, . .
VINCENT SQUARE, WESTMINSTER,

OCTOBER 14 TO 19, 1912

(Open 10 a.m. — 10 p.m., except first day.)

HERBERT F. JOHNSON,
Hon. Secretary,
44, FLEET STREET, E.C.

This Coupon will admit you to the Exhibition. Extra copies of this Number to replace cut ones may be obtained inside the Exhibition at one penny per copy.

in typography or intaglio. Here, too, the wonderful contrivances which ensure the most perfect alignment produce results entirely void of distortion and the alignment and the gutters are as perfect as they are on the flat plate.

The Stamp that Cannot be Forged.

Another feature of the Perfect Stamp is that it *cannot be forged*. I have even tried to get a perfect photograph of it without success. The photograph of a block of six taken for *The Postage Stamp* can scarcely be expected to do the stamp justice, as no one but the holder of the master-picture and of the Printex machinery need expect to get an exact *facsimile* by any photographic or photo-mechanical means, far less by any means which may involve hand-engraving. Security from forgery is the prime essential in a good postage stamp, and the Exhibition stamp will defy all attempts at successful counterfeiting.

Philatelic Instruction Par Excellence.

I have touched but lightly on this very important section of the display to which Messrs. Miller & Motley are to treat the visitors to the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition. But for the present I have said sufficient to show its paramount interest to all concerned in the study of stamps. So, too, Messrs. Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Messrs. Grover & Co., and Messrs. T. J. Marshall & Co., will all have exhibits of the very highest degree of interest to all philatelists, and the methods of paper-making, printing and perforating are to be displayed on a scale which is quite unprecedented at any philatelic or other exhibition.

The Factory Attracting British and Foreign Printers.

When I mention that printers are coming from all parts of the country to see this section of the Exhibition



on account of the fact that many of the features of the show will be entirely new to their experience, it will be obvious that the stamp collector is on the eve of a very great opportunity of understanding the principles underlying the manufacture of stamps.

Exhibits of Historic Stamp Moulds.

The antiquarian interest in stamps is aroused by the exhibit of some interesting moulds for making stamp paper. Messrs. Marshall are showing a portion of the actual paper mould which was used for making the paper for the first stamps of Denmark (watermark Crown). Two other moulds shown by another exhibitor are those used for making the paper with the wide "Crown SA," watermark of South Australia, and an interesting series of full sheets of unprinted watermarked paper show the

Stamp Perforating

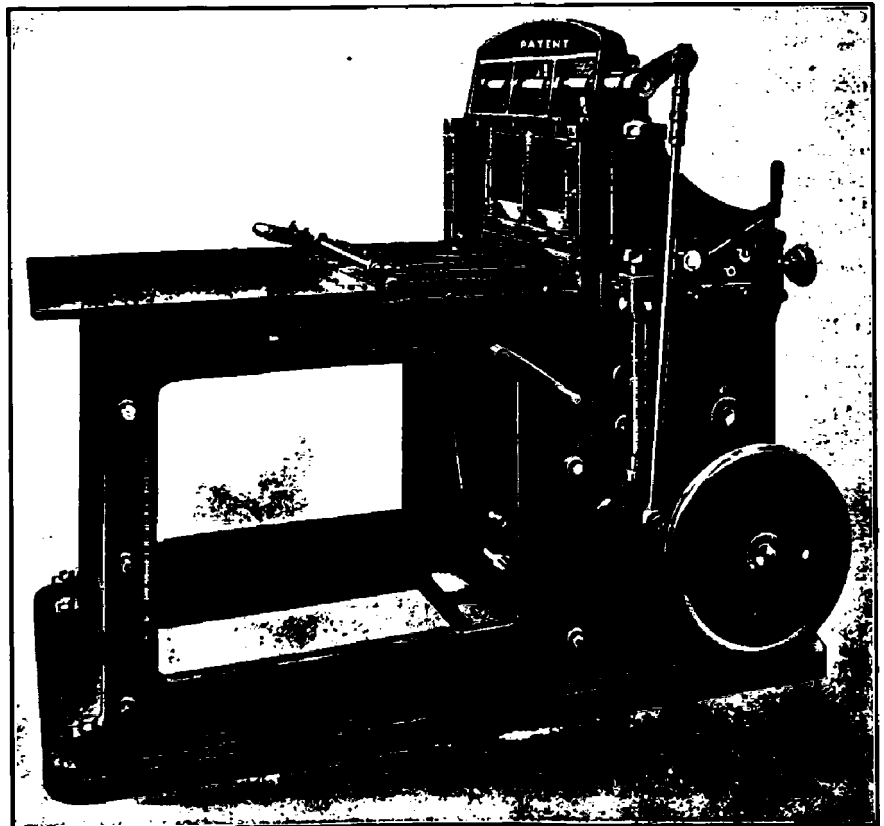
As shown at the Exhibition

The machine which will be used for the perforating of the stamps produced at the Model Stamp Factory is exactly the same as supplied to the British and other Governments, and is in use at Somerset House, Broken Wharf and Hayes.

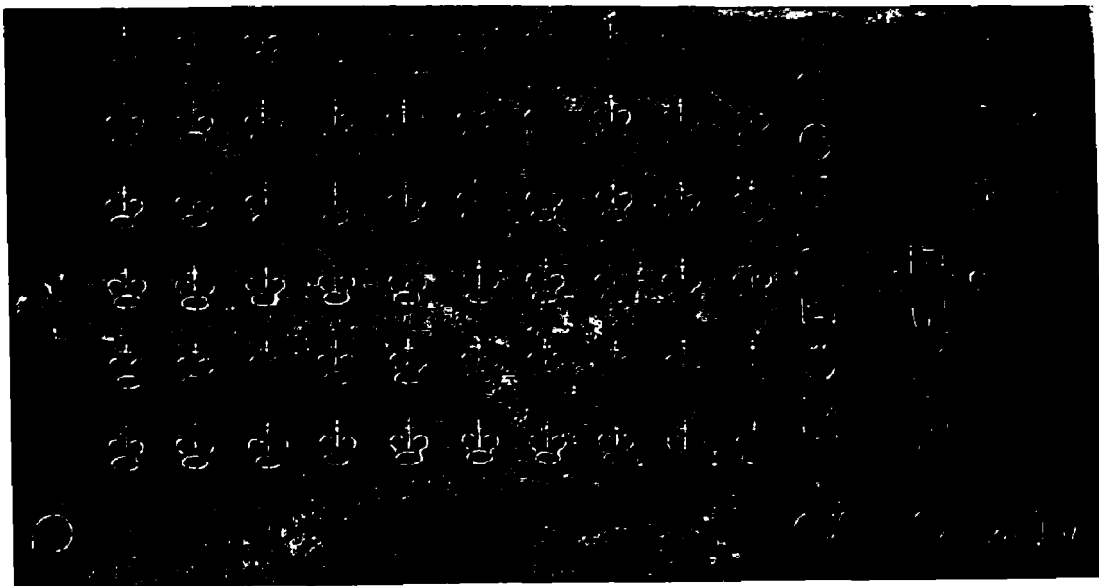
It is furnished with a "George V" punch-box which gives a "comb" perforation measuring 15 x 14, there being about 1,000 "pins" to the comb.

The machine can cope very rapidly with the large output of stamps which will be manufactured throughout the week of the Exhibition, and visitors will be fascinated in watching the steady beat of the perforator working on the stamps printed by Messrs. Waterlow Brothers.

The machine is being installed by the constructors, Messrs. Grover & Co., Limited.



The Full Size Power Perforating Machine to be installed at the Model Stamp Factory. It will perforate with a "comb" gauging 15 x 14.



ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE PHILATELIC CURIOSITIES IN THE EXHIBITION IS PART OF THE ORIGINAL MOULD FOR WATERMARKING PAPER FOR THE STAMPS OF DENMARK.

original arrangement of many interesting Australian stamp watermarks as "Crown Q," "Tas," "Crown N.S.W.," "V and Crown," etc., etc. Also a mould showing how a profile of Queen Victoria was once prepared for use as a watermark device.

Mr. Crocker's "Stamps Worth Fortunes."

What about the stamps themselves? It is as yet difficult for me to even skim the surface of the great display of rare stamps to be on view. Of the 135 stamps in one small packet sent by Mr. Henry J. Crocker, of San Francisco, one could write a book of many pages. Every one of the 135 stamps is a pearl of great price. There are no fewer than 17 of the celebrated Missionary stamps of the Hawaiian Islands, some of the greatest rarities in the Hawaiian Inter-Island numeral stamps, the double Geneva stamp, the Indian 4 annas with inverted head, the £1 anchor of Great Britain, the 3 lire of Tuscany, the pick of the rarities from 100 different countries, in all practically a complete reproduction in actual genuine stamps of the stamps referred to in my "Postage Stamps Worth Fortunes."

Great Great Britain Displays.

Mr. Sydney Loder is showing his wonderful collection of Great Britain which I have not seen for some years now, but which I understand has been greatly extended, and with Mr. W. M. Gray's collection of Great Britain in 17 volumes, also in the show, the British specialist is going to have the time of his life in examining these treasuries of British philatelic knowledge.

Stamp Collecting de Luxe.

A collection both priceless in value and in the exquisite elaboration of its arrangement is that of Mr. Victor Beaujeux's "Switzerland." Here Mr. Beaujeux shews what is not merely a life work in the study of the stamps of one country, but also a labour of limitless love in the caring for his specimens and the desire to give them a setting worthy of their interest and their value. The marvel is that any one man could have begu and completed so beautiful and withal tasteful scheme of displaying a really great collection.

Cingalese and St. Lucias.

Baron Anthony de Worms is shewing his Ceylons, and Mr. Albert Ashby is also shewing one issue of Ceylon. Between these two the lovers of the fine early issues of recess-printed stamps for the British Colonies will have a rare treat. Then there are Mr. Horsley's St. Lucias, the description of which has set me alive with excitement, and I may prophesy that in this one exhibit alone there will be enough to justify a keen collector coming 5,000 miles to see the Jubilee Exhibition.

Matchless Sydney Views.

Mr. Harvey R. G. Clarke's collection of Sydney Views is another of those great displays which baffle brief description, and exhaust the scribblers' stock of superlatives. Enough to say that in this collection you can see the most complete lot of these favourite stamps ever brought together.

Mr. Pack's Four Displays.

Mr. C. Lathrop Pack has sent four important exhibits. One comprises the Rivadavia stamps of the Argentine Republic (1864-72) and fills three large albums. Another comprises the 1879-80 issues of Queensland, yet another the Diligencia stamps of Uruguay, and the fourth is the much discussed and truly wonderful display of the 1894-1904 issue of Brazil, an issue to which Mr. Pack devotes no fewer than seven albums.

Honours for a Philatelist.

That most talented of American philatelic students, Mr. John N. Luff, has sent a fine collection of Samoa; Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg is showing the "Liberty Head" issues of Hayti, in which he has made important discoveries and succeeded in reconstructing the plates. Mr. Harry L. Hayman, who, I delight to learn, has been honoured by the King of the Belgians with the "Order of the Crown," has sent several entries including a wonderful display of curious and rare items.

Well Worth Many Visits.

It is, of course, only possible for me to touch on the fringe of the subject of the vast store of fine collections

being displayed out during the last days of this week at the Royal Horticultural Hall for next Monday's opening. But I have just named a few of the three hundred entries, hoping to raise both the curiosity and the interest of my readers to lead them to pay an early and many repeated visits to the exhibition. I can assure them they may see there all the things I write of and many more which are of not less interest.

The Trade at the Exhibition.

The stamp dealers, too, are making a fine show. Mr. Field has something—I have not seen it yet—which he is confident will be the rarest and finest item in the Exhibition. It will need to be scarce indeed to beat Messrs. Bridger & Kay's wonderful sheet of the 240c. Uruguay, for which they are asking the reasonable price £1,650. Mr. W. H. Peckitt, whose stall is sure to be one of the most elegantly fitted, in keeping with the up-to-date style of "No. 47, Strand," told me of several of the very front rank rarities he proposes to have on view, as well as the greatest collection of Cayman Islands stamps; and a new Melville Stamp Book is to be published by Mr. Peckitt at the Exhibition. Messrs. Charles Nissen & Co. have recently acquired a very fine and historic Rowland Hill document in the Reformer's own handwriting. It is the original draft—altered and re-altered in many places—of the famous letter written to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on November 2, 1839, and consists of many pages of Rowland Hill's scheme for the gradual introduction of Penny Postage. Mr. Lincoln, who has very considerable experience of exhibitions, both philatelic and non-philatelic, will doubtless make a bold bid for the attention of visitors. Those enterprising dealers, Mr. W. T. Wilson,

of Birmingham, and Mr. C. G. Dietrich, of Liverpool, will be welcomed with their stocks in the Metropolis, and their enterprise in setting up stalls at the Exhibition is most praiseworthy. Mr. Wilson, by the way, is showing the sheet of the Dalai Lama's proposed stamps at his stall. Messrs. Lewis May & Co. have, as usual, set themselves out to provide an all-round supply of stamps and accessories, sets, packets at the exhibition, and the sets and packets have been prepared with the special purpose of interesting the general collector and the medium specialist. Mr. Oswald Marsh has a surprise in store for his clients and for those who will surely join the army of his clients at the Exhibition; it is a new book by Mr. S. C. Buckley, on the Marginal Varieties of the King Edward Stamps of Great Britain. Mr. Marsh will have on view a fine stock of stamps of Great Britain and of the British Colonies. Messrs. P. L. Pemberton and Co. are having a general all-round stock of stamp, and a particularly good lot of the firm's specialities, viz., Greek and Australian stamps; their Connoisseur loose-leaf album at 10s., and the well-known Connoisseur clip album at 1s. 6d. will be on sale.

The Supporters Who Make the Exhibition Possible.

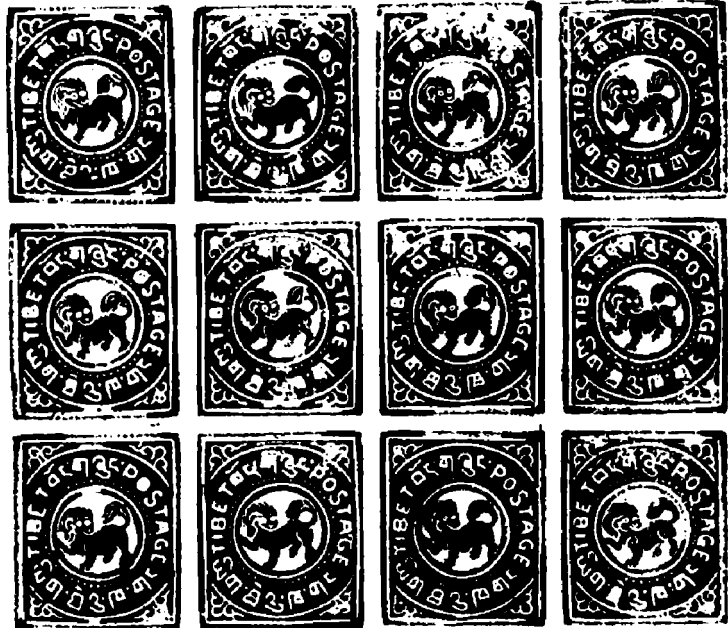
The Exhibition is fortunate in having the support of so excellently representative a group of stamp dealers, and the visitors to the Exhibition who wish to show their appreciation of the work of the Executive Committee in providing the Exhibition free of entry money, will serve the best interests of the organisers, as well as of Philately, in giving their custom to the occupiers of the stalls at the Exhibition. It is respectfully pointed out that it is by the lettings of the stalls that a large portion of the expenses of the Exhibition will be defrayed, and as the Exhibition is

THE WEIRD NEW STAMP FOR TIBET.

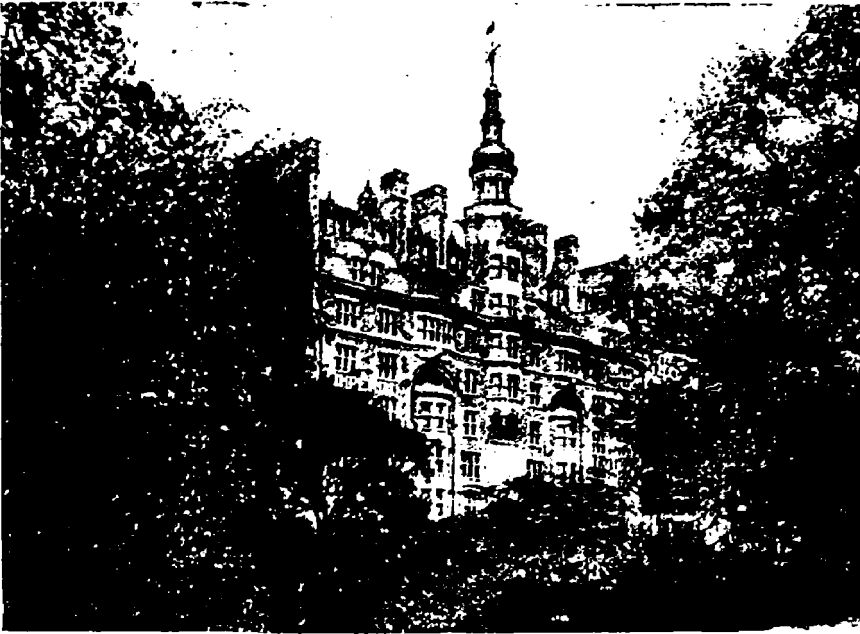


ENLARGED.

Many visitors to the Exhibition will not wish to go away without seeing the curious stamp which the Dalai Lama has prepared in anticipation of his return to power. It will be on view at Mr. W. T. Wilson's stall. It is printed in a ruddy violet colour in a sheet of twelve, a facsimile of which we give on this page, along with a careful enlargement of one of the stamps.



The complete sheet of the Dalai Lama's proposed new stamp as shewn at the Exhibition.



THE IMPERIAL HOTEL, RESIDENTIAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE FOREIGN AND PROVINCIAL VISITORS TO THE EXHIBITION.

sure to be an important factor in furthering the interests of Philately these dealers who have taken stalls have shown a real desire to act in the best interests of our hobby in thus associating themselves with the Exhibition. None but stall holders may sell stamps or accessories in the Exhibition.

Huge Demand for Tickets.

The third and final English edition of the prospectus was published on the 7th inst. One of the clearest evidences of public interest in the Exhibition is the rapidity with which successive editions of the printed matter have been exhausted. In spite of repeated printings of the several editions of the prospectuses and admission tickets, there was nearly a famine in both last week. Altogether nearly 20,000 prospectuses and upwards of 50,000 admission tickets have been issued up to the time of writing. Another 5,000 tickets now delivered will probably be exhausted in the course of the present week.



Some of the designs sent in for the Exhibition Competition for an improved English Stamp (see page 23).

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. X. p. 286).—The *London Philatelist* records some provisionals of 2½ reis and 5 reis created by overprinting the 15 reis of the King Carlos issue with overprint "REPUBLICA" similar to the 10 reis on 15 reis already chronicled by us. Our contemporary also lists two 25 reis provisionals. For these the King Carlos 75 reis stamps, both of the 1902 (rose, with "Provisorio" overprint) and 1903 (dull purple) issues, have been utilised. It is stated that these last two stamps are further overprinted "REPUBLICA" in dull purple: this must be a local overprint, as the Lisbon overprint was only applied in carmine or green.

Provisionals.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 12.

(a) On 1902 issue.

Overprinted "Provisorio" in black, "REPUBLICA" in dull purple, and new value in black.

July, 1912. 25 reis on 75 reis, rose and black.

(b) On 1903 issue.

Overprinted "REPUBLICA" in dull purple and new value in black.

July, 1912. 25 reis on 75 reis, dull purple and black.

(c) On 1911 issue.

Overprinted "REPUBLICA" in carmine and new value in black.

July, 1912. 2½ reis on 15 reis, dull green and black.

5 " 15 " " "

Bahamas.—(Vol. X. p. 273).—The *London Philatelist* chronicles the Georgian 1d., which completes the set. Our valuable contemporary has, however, contracted a bad habit of chronicling new Colonial issues without mentioning whether they have been actually issued or whether they are recorded from "specimen" or "advance" copies. We will chronicle when we know this stamp to have been issued in the islands.

Belgium.—(Vol. X. p. 273).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* chronicles two more values, the 20 centimes and 25 centimes, of the new King Albert series.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.

September, 1912. 20 centimes, olive.
25 " " blue.

Ceylon. (Vol. X. p. 212).—The *London Philatelist* has seen the 2 cents, 5 cents and 25 cents of the Georgian series. "Specimen" copies?

China.—(Vol. XI. p. 10).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* chronicles two more sets of Chinese stamps with Republican overprints applied locally at certain towns, no doubt only to temporary exhaustion of stocks with the Shanghai overprint.

1. *Overprinted at Hochow An.*

White wove paper. Perforated 14, 15. Black overprint.

July, 1912. 1 cent, brown,
1 " brownish ochre.
2 cents, deep green.
3 " blue-green.
4 " scarlet.
5 " deep violet.

2. *Overprinted at Tchangtsien.*

White wove paper. Perforated 14, 15. Black overprint.

July, 1912. 1 cent, brownish ochre.
Overprint sideways.
2 cents, deep green.
3 " blue-green.
4 " scarlet.
5 " deep violet.

French Guinea.—(Vol. X. p. 212).—We learn from the *London Philatelist* that the overprints on certain of the recent provisionals are in red and not in black, namely:—

On 1892 issue. The 5c. on 4c., 5c. on 15c. and 5c. on 30c.

On 1904 issue. The 5c. on 25c., 5c. on 30c. and 10c. on 50c.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands.—(Vol. X. p. 238).—Seven more values, 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 2/-, 2/6, and 5/-, in the new Georgian design are chronicled by the *London Philatelist*, no doubt from "specimen" copies.

India.—(Vol. X. p. 286).—The *London Philatelist* has seen the Georgian 4 annas and 25 rupees, but it is not evident that they have yet been issued. The same values have been overprinted "SERVICE" for official use, the overprint on the 25 rupees being in larger *sans-serif* capitals.

Levant. (Russian P.O.)—(Vol. VIII. p. 8).—The *London Philatelist* chronicles some new stamps for issue in these offices. Current Russian stamps have been overprinted at top in black with value in Turkish currency.

White wove paper with intersecting varnish lines. Perforated 14, 14½. Black overprints.
August, 1912. 20 paras on 5 kopecs, claret.
1½ piastres on 15 kopecs, pale magenta and ultramarine. †
2½ " " 20 " carmine and blue
25 " " 25 " grey green and mauve.
3½ " " 35 " purple and green.

Martinique.—(Vol. X. p. 213).—The *London Philatelist* is our informant that the following of the recent provisionals were overprinted in red and not in black, as chronicled:—the 5c. on 15c. and 5c. on 25c.

New Caledonia.—(Vol. X. p. 213).—According to the *London Philatelist* the recent provisional 5c. on 15c., 5c. on 30c., and 10c. on 50c., were overprinted in red and not in black.

Nicaragua.—(Vol. X. p. 286).—We thought that we had done with the complicated provisionals made from the much overprinted railway tax stamps, but it is not to be. The *London Philatelist* prints a list of provisional official stamps. The stamps used are those extraordinary abortions with fiscal overprint on the face and a postal overprint on the back. The latter, which is of the value of 15 centavos, is now erased with a black bar, and the words "Vale 10 ctvs." of the fiscal overprint are also barred out. The new official overprint on the face is placed vertically, reading downwards, and reads "Correo Oficial—1912.—5 cvs." in three lines, the last being of course altered according to its value. It is a pity that the authorities could not have simply overprinted the new "permanent" issue with the necessary word "Oficial".

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.

Black overprints.

July, 1912.

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 5 centavos on 10 centavos | on 15 centavos | on 1 centavo, vermilion |
| 10 " " | " " | " " |
| 15 " " | " " | " " |
| 20 " " | " " | " " |
| 35 " " | " " | " " |
| 50 " " | " " | " " |
| 1 peso | " " | " " |



THE WINTER GARDENS AT THE IMPERIAL HOTEL, ADJOINING THE BALL ROOM.

North Borneo.—(Vol. VIII. p. 81).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* records the 5 dollars and 10 dollars of 1894 with the "BRITISH—PROTECTORATE" overprint in a new type, applied locally. The overprint is in tall *sans-serif* capitals, and there is no stop after "PROTECTORATE". Presumably the stock of the current (1911) 5 dollars and 10 dollars has given out, and old stock has been pressed into service.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.
Red overprint.

July, 1912. 5 dollars, bright purple
10 " brown.

Northern Nigeria.—(Vol. IX. p. 117).—The *London Philatelist* has seen probably "specimen" copies of the Georgian ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., and 6d.; they are in the usual "Postage & Revenue" key-plate design.

Portuguese India.—(Vol. XI. p. 11).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for further provisionals, to which there seems no end. Stamps of the unoverprinted King Carlos issue, as before,

have been perforated in half vertically, and each half overprinted with new value in black.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 12.
Black overprint.

August, 1912. 1 real on half of 1 tanga, carmine and black.
1½ reis on half of 9 reis, deep lilac and black.
6 reis on half of 4½ reis, pale green and black.

Reunion.—(Vol. X. p. 213).—The following of the recent provisionals for this French colony were overprinted in red and not in black, according to the *London Philatelist*:—

The 5c. on 15c., 5c. on 25c., 5c. on 30c., and 10c. on 50c.

Southern Nigeria.—(Vol. X. p. 227).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us a copy of the first value of the Georgian set, the 1/-. The design is the same as that of the Edwardian stamps with the exception of the portrait. "Specimen" copies of the 2d. have been recorded for some time, and now the *London Philatelist* chronicles the full series, but no doubt from "specimens." We will chronicle them when issued.

Coloured chalk-surfaced wove paper.
Watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple).
Perforated 14.

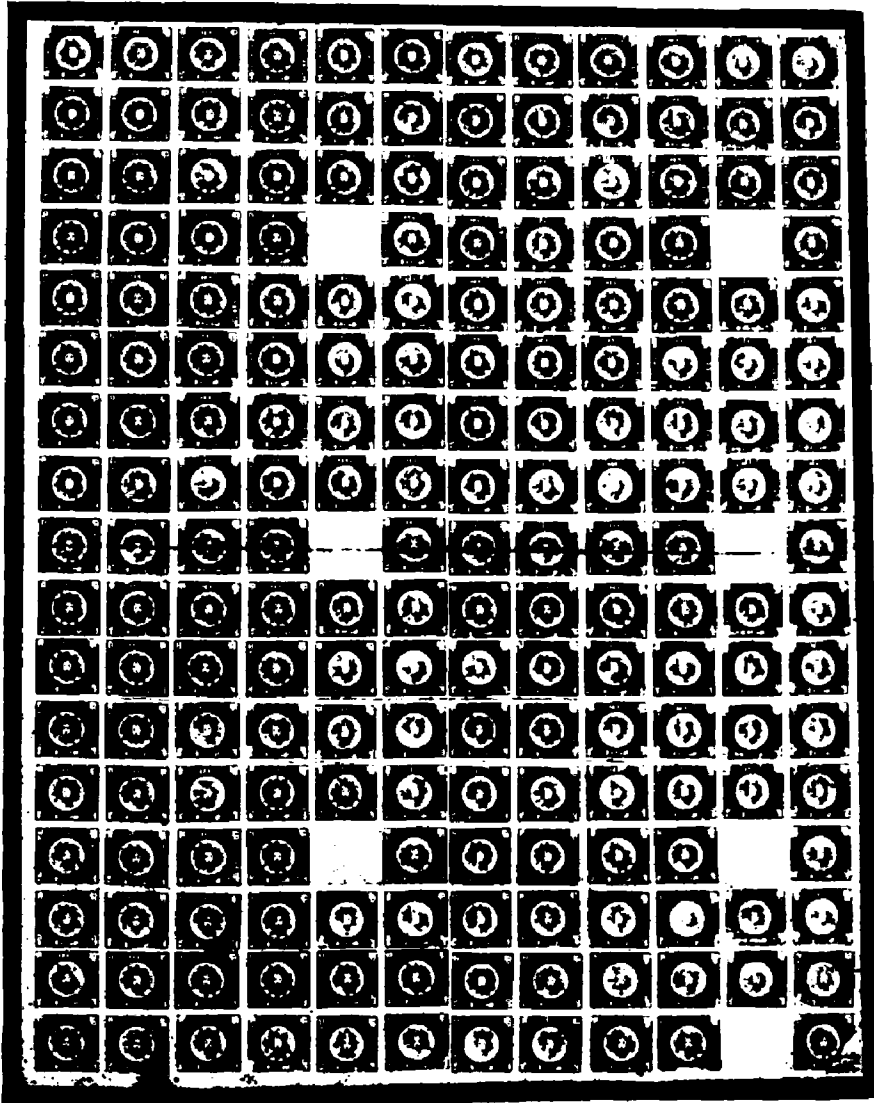
August, 1912. 1/- black on green.

Spanish Guinea.—(Vol. IX. p. 238).—In July, 1911, a set of provisionals was issued, created by overprinting some of the 1909 issue with "Guinea 1911" in an ellipse in various colours. Only the lower values have been chronicled, but it is now evident that the whole series was thus treated. The colours in which the overprint was struck on these additions to the list are as follows:—black on the 50c., blue on the 30c. and 40c., red on the 25c. and 1p., and green on the 4p. and 10p.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.
Various coloured overprints.

July, 1911. 25 centimos, indigo blue.
30 " chocolate.
40 " lake.
50 " indigo lilac.
1 peseta, green.
4 pesetas, orange.
10 " salmon.

Straits Settlements.—(Vol. X. p. 155).—The 5 cents, 10 cents and 500 dollars of the new Georgian series are chronicled by the *London Philatelist*, probably from "specimen" copies. The 5 cents and 10 cents are in the "Postage & Revenue" key-plate design, and the 500 dollars similar to the Edwardian high values except for the portrait.



AN UNIQUE ITEM FOR SALE AT THE EXHIBITION. MESSRS. BRIDGER AND KAY ARE OFFERING THIS AT THEIR STALL FOR £1,650.

Sweden.—(Vol. X. p. 274).—*Alfred Smith & Sons' Monthly Circular* chronicles the 20 ore official stamp on the paper watermarked wavy lines.

OFFICIAL STAMP.

White wove paper. Watermarked wavy lines. ☐

Perforated 13.

August, 1912. 20 ore, blue.

Victoria Land.—(Vol. VII. p. 252).—The *London Philatelist* chronicles the current New Zealand ½d. (with portrait of King Edward VII.) overprinted "VICTORIA—LAND" in two lines in black. We had hoped that we had seen the end of these Antarctic issues.

White chalk-surfaced wove paper.

Watermarked single-lined NZ and Star. Perforated 14 × 15.

Black Overprint.

July, 1912. ½d. yellow-green.

How to keep up with New Issues.

It has been shewn over and over again that new issue collecting on a systematic basis is by far the best means of keeping up-to-date in one's collection. Nearly every new stamp is circulated to hundreds of subscribers to the various new issue services at a trifling percentage over face. If one neglects to keep up with these new emissions regularly, it becomes a costly matter to fill the void later on. At the present time the possibilities for systematic investment in new stamps as they come out, are greater than ever. Nearly every week we chronicle new stamps first appearing in connection with the Crown Agents' Colour Scheme, but which will probably remain in use for but a short period, as they are practically bound to be superseded by new Colonial Key Plates, bearing the portrait of King George V. Regarded strictly from the investment point of view the high values are the best, as these are printed in comparatively small quantities, and they are not imported extensively, as the collectors who have the pluck to take all new stamps above 2/6 face are in the minority. That makes it all the better, financially, for the courageous ones.

Death of Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen

Founder of Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd.

It is with deep regret that we learn of the death, at Reading, on October 1st, of Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, the founder of the well-known business of Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., Norwood.

Mr. Ewen has been seriously ill for a long time past, but his philatelic friends heard some months ago of his convalescence, which however was not maintained. The funeral took place at Elmers End, on Saturday, October 5th, at 12.30, and a number of well-known philatelists attended.

Of Mr. Ewen's interesting career in philately we hope to be able to give some particulars in an early issue of the *Postage Stamp*. Of his special work as a dealer and as a compiler of most valuable specialised catalogues, there is little need to remind the readers of this journal. His first Great Britain catalogue was published from his old home at Swanage in 1893, and in the several successive editions developed into the one indispensable handbook for the collector of the stamps of our own country. As the vigorous exponent of many side-lines of philatelic research Mr. Ewen displayed a wonderful capacity for industry and for enterprise. His hobby was the acquisition of foreign languages, and the number of his conquests in foreign tongues is scarcely credible to those who never had the privilege of his acquaintance. To this hobby and

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On sale at Stall No. 6 during the Exhibition. Only ONE of each kind supplied, and to Collectors only.

Postal orders from Collectors unable to visit the Exhibition will be executed on the same terms during October only while limited stocks last (postage extra). The following are not "catch penny" offers but real genuine bargains from my accumulated stock, including some philatelic classics:—

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And Stall No. 6 at the Jubilee Philatelic Exhibition, London, October 14-19, where I shall have on view a practically UNKNOWN STAMP, believed to be unique, and never before exhibited, consisting of a complete sheet of Stamps which the Dalai Lama of Tibet has prepared for issue.

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to his business the late Mr. Ewen devoted practically his whole time.

The Ewen collection of Railway Letter Stamps is a tremendous aggregation of these interesting issues, to gether with a very complete documentary record of their history and use. In connection with this collection Mr. Ewen wrote his largest work, "A History of Railway Letter Stamps," published in 1901.

Mr. Ewen was also the publisher and editor of *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, and, as every reader of *The Postage Stamp* is probably aware, was a strenuous advocate of the collecting of new issues, of simple life collecting, and indeed of several interesting and important aspects of the pursuit.

The Stamp-Design Contest

The Prize Winners



"SABLE."



"STANDARD."



"CARMINE."

THE adjudication of the designs submitted in competition for the prizes offered for an "ideal postage stamp of Great Britain was completed in September last, but up till Saturday, October 5th the identity of the prize-winners was not disclosed. The judges in the contest were:

George W. Eve, Esq., designer of several of the English postage stamps, and a well-known art examiner.

William Waterlow, Esq., Managing Director of the stamp-printing firm of Messrs. Waterlow Brothers and Layton.

A. G. Gronow, Esq., the Manager of the same firm who has specialised in stamp printing, and

Fred. J. Melville, Editor of *The Postage Stamp*.

The judges had only the drawings and reduced size photographs to work upon, and the identity of the competitors was preserved in sealed envelopes, the drawings being merely signed with a *nom de plume*. The full report of the judges will appear in the Exhibition Catalogue, but for the present it is sufficient to state that they deemed the designs of "Sable," "Standard," and "Carmine" the best sent in, though no one of these designs fully satisfied the judges in its original form, and

they therefore decided to divide the two prizes equally between these three competitors.

On Saturday last (October 5th) the Editor of the *Observer* (London) undertook to open the sealed envelopes which disclosed the identity of the three competitors whose designs were considered the best. These competitors were:—

"*Sable*." Louis S. Rayner, St. Cuthberts, Caerwrie, Wrexham.

"*Standard*." Henry Schubert, 81, Oakfield Road, Southgate, N.

"*Carmine*." John Ashley, 32, Cromwell Street, West Gorton, Manchester.

to each of whom a cheque for £5 5s. will be forwarded by the Executive Committee of the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition.

The Exhibition authorities, on the advice of the judges, based the Exhibition stamp on the design of "*Standard*."

Central and South American Notes

Brazil.—President Hermes da Fonseca in his message to the National Congress of Brazil made mention of the prosperous year of the postal service, the profits exceeding that of the previous year.

Chile.—The values of the current set will be changed to conform with the new postal rate. In place of the 1c., 3c., 5c., 12c., and 15c. the values to be substituted are, 4c., 8c., 14c., 40c. and 60c. Fifty-six million stamps have been ordered from the American Bank Note Co.

Colombia.—A new set is in prospect, the contract being awarded to the American Bank Note Co.

Costa Rica.—A decree was passed recently forbidding government servants to sell collectors and dealers unused official stamps.

Dominican Republic.—In 1911 there was received from foreign countries 724,279 pieces of mail, while 254,787 pieces were sent abroad, a total of 979,066 pieces handled as compared with 877,997 in 1910. Local mail numbered 2,244,147 pieces.

Nicaragua.—The monetary system has been changed, the *cristobal* replacing the *peso*.

Panama.—Preparations are being made for a set to commemorate the opening of the Canal.

Paraguay.—The new President, Mr. Eduardo Schaerer, elected July 19th, has taken active interest in the postal affairs of the Republic, and promises many reforms in the head post office, the home of several attempts to foist upon the philatelic public stamps which were not good for postage, such as Gibbons' 176, 177, 196, 197, 204, to mention only a few of the "made for collectors only" brand.

Peru. The department during 1911 handled 26,621,783 pieces of mail.

Venezuela.—While the government permitted in the past the use of "*Instruccion*" stamps (revenues) as postage, a decree has been passed making the further use of these stamps as postage prohibitive, the desire being to keep accounts accurate. Postmasters are enjoined to treat mail prepared with fiscals as deficient.

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Stall No. II.

HAVE on view a large selection of their well-known stock books of all countries. These are practically complete in stamps of all issues, from the commonest to the rarest—shades, minor varieties, blocks, etc., and collectors can, doubtless, find the stamps they have been unable to procure elsewhere. Also a fine display of early issues of Colonial and Foreign stamps, such as Cape, Ceylon, Mauritius, New South Wales, New Zealand, France, and German States, in first-class condition, in pairs, blocks, on entires, etc.

The unique sheet of 240r. Uruguay, 1858 issue, price £1650, sheets of first issue India, lithographed Trinidad, early Transvaal, etc., will be on sale.

Copies can be had gratis of the price list of British Colonial stamps, B. & K. items, with notes of recent purchases, special offers and prices for later issues of stamps, also a handy perforation gauge.

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Catalogues are posted to Foreign Clients **FIVE** weeks before each Sale; to Country Clients in Great Britain a fortnight before the Sale; and to distant applicants known to us, or to others who send satisfactory references, we will send lots for inspection.

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Business and Advertisement Communications should be addressed to S. R. LE MARZ, 21, Paternoster Square, London, E.C. Telephone No. 9107 City.

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, 9s. 6d.; Half-Yearly, 5s. 3d. Quarterly, 1s. 8d.; Single Copy, 1 1/4d.

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, 6 o'clock p.m.

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Founded by
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Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE

No. 3 Vol. 11
(Whole Number 264)

19 OCTOBER, 1912.

Price 1d.

EXIT THE LION

New Penny and Threepence Issued last week

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE

THE British lion has made a dignified exit from our penny postage stamp a few days before its international critics foregather in London for the Jubilee Stamp Exhibition, which opens next Monday. As a complete surprise to the public, unheralded by official announcements, unexpected even by philatelists, the penny stamp on sale on Tuesday, October 8, was a complete novelty.

The circumstances which led to the change may be stated briefly. In the first issue of the stamps of King George's reign, on Coronation Day, the public and philatelic experts found much to criticise. But, as usual, the authorities paid little heed until Lord Balcarras, the eminent connoisseur, and incidentally the son of the great philatelist, the Earl of Crawford, criticised the stamps in Parliament. The half-penny and penny stamps were later issued in a revised edition, but instead of abandoning the first penny design, the authorities merely tinkered with it to fatten up the sleek original lion and to improve the general printing qualities of the design.

The result was still anything but satisfactory and last January the Junior Philatelic Society started a novel contest to show how stamp designs should be obtained and further planned to show how they should be manufactured under the best possible conditions. The Society's stamp is being printed and perforated at the Model Stamp Factory which has been set up at the Royal Horticultural Hall this week. The Post Office, however, has risen to the occasion and produced a pleasant surprise for the philatelists by springing a new and much improved penny stamp upon them. But these critics, including several distinguished foreigners who have arrived in London for the exhibition are agreed that the Exhibition stamp is still likely to prove superior to the latest production of the Post Office. It is claimed also that the Exhibition stamp affords a more perfect security against forgery, that the method of its manufacture is quicker and less expensive,

at the same time being entirely safe from counterfeiting.

The ultimate proof of the perfect stamp plate is in the perforating, and it is believed that the Exhibition stamp will respond with complete success to this test.

The chief improvements in the government's new penny stamp comprise a larger and better head of the King taken from a medal by Mr. Bertram Mackennal, and a more pleasing frame design. But the artist has entirely avoided the use of solid colour and although printed in a true scarlet the colour is much weakened by the design. Further, while the artist has avoided true solids in his design the printer had obtained false solid effects in his impressions. This is only natural in a small design

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composed with a ground of extremely fine lines, it being difficult to prevent the ink from filling up the white spaces and giving the appearance of solids. This effect, however is accidental, and it is variable; variation of any kind is a serious defect in stamp production and on the sheet I purchased to-day I found that the stamps on one and the same sheet bore quite striking differences. On some the top spandrel to the left of the portrait oval appears solid, while the opposite spandrel is composed of lines; on other specimens it is vice versa; on yet others both spandrels are solid. If a question arise as to the genuineness of such a government stamp the arbiters will find a difficulty in arriving at a verdict. When all the genuine stamps are different who is to say that any doubtful copy is a forgery? Even the watermark hitherto has not been an entirely certain test, and one of the curious exhibits at the coming Exhibition will show genuine English penny stamps of the Georgian series which are entirely void of watermark.

Another defect in the new penny stamp is the arrangement of the figures of value. These are

uncoloured on a ground of lines but parallel with each "1" are two uncoloured strokes which confuse the prominence of the numeral.

The sheets of the new stamp bear a new control letter, starting "C 12" and are on the paper with the "all-over" watermark of the Royal Cipher. The paper appears to be much superior to the old paper and has a better finish. Whether from this reason or no the stamp has the appearance of having been better printed, and altogether the new production may be reckoned a considerable advance on the recent stamps issued from the works of the new contractors.

A new threepence stamp was also on sale for the first time yesterday. It is similar in design to that of the recently issued twopence orange stamp but it is printed in violet which colour shows the design to more advantage than the orange. A "control" mark "A 12" figures on the margins of the sheet. This is the first stamp above the face value of a penny to have this special mark which collectors will want to include in specialised collections of the stamps of Great Britain.

The Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition

FULL REPORT OF OPENING CEREMONY

(Special to "The Postage Stamp")

THE opening ceremony in connection with the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition which is being held under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society took place on Monday, October 14th, 1912, at the Royal Horticultural Hall, when the Postmaster-General, Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P., gave an address. The President, Mr. F. J. Melville, occupied the chair, and was supported on the platform by Sir John Henniker Heaton, Major E. B. Evans, R.A., etc.

THE PRESIDENT, in opening the proceedings, said: Ladies and Gentlemen, it is my pleasing duty on behalf of the Junior Philatelic Society organising this Exhibition to welcome you here to-day, and especially to welcome all those visitors from abroad who have come to see our Exhibition. As I shall have several opportunities during the ensuing week of addressing you in regard to various matters connected with our Society, I do not propose to defer for long the privilege which you are about to enjoy of hearing the Postmaster-General. I have therefore very much pleasure in asking the Postmaster-General to kindly undertake for us the duty of declaring our Exhibition open.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am very happy to be able to accept your invitation and to attend here to-day to perform the opening ceremony of this Exhibition. Stamp collecting is, I have always thought, one of the most delightful and one of the most interesting of hobbies. For many years it was the hobby in which I myself took chief interest, but those were the days before I became a distributor of stamps, and now a distributor of stamps on a very much larger scale than ever I was a collector. For every day I furnish the public of these Islands with about eight millions of penny stamps and about nine millions of stamps of other varieties. You will well understand that the production of this vast quantity of adhesive stamps

is not unattended with difficulty, and especially the Government has been faced by many difficulties in the last year or two in the production of the new series of Georgian stamps in which I am sure you all take a specially keen interest. As you are probably aware, it was decided that the Mint should itself engrave the stamps instead of going to a Contractor, and that the contract should be thrown open to competition instead of being renewed in the hands of the famous firm who have printed the stamps so well for so many years—Messrs. De La Rue. By this change we were able to effect for the benefit of the tax payer a saving of about £40,000 a year, no inconsiderable sum, and in order to save that sum it was well worth while undertaking the difficulties that were attendant upon this new enterprise. But I must admit that the result was in the early days to produce a stamp which was not in every respect as ideally satisfactory as we might all of us have desired. I think many of those difficulties so far as the production of the stamps are concerned have been overcome, and after the first few editions of the stamp the printing itself is satisfactory, and the gum on which the Comic papers for some months vented their easy humour, the gum now is as satisfactory as could be desired. As to the design of the stamp, my lion, which has not been treated with the kindness that would have been desired, has gone back to its cave, and we have now a different and I think I may say a really satisfactory design for the penny stamp by that distinguished artist Mr. Bertram MacKenna, the Australian Sculptor. I have seen with much interest the design which was the outcome of the competition organised by your Society, and it appears to me quite a good stamp; but I do not know whether it is parental bias that makes me think that our stamp is even better.

During the time this Exhibition is being held I hope that two more of the series of King George stamps will be available for public use and on sale at the Branch

Post Office which is at the back of the hall. The penny-halfpenny stamp will be in design the same as the present halfpenny stamp, but with the King's head in profile instead of being three-quarter face. The three-halfpenny stamp will, I hope, be available at the Post Offices the day after to-morrow; and the 2½d. stamp, which will be the same in design as the new penny stamp, will be available at the end of the week—(cheers)—and then, as fast as the plates can be prepared and the stamps printed, the remaining stamps of the issue will be placed before the public. Of course, comparisons are frequently made, and to the disadvantage of our present-day stamp, with the early ones which were issued in the reign of Queen Victoria, and especially our stamps do not compare very favourably if they are put side by side with the original red penny Queen Victoria head, but that is partly because those stamps were printed by a process which allowed a good deal more ink to be used and gave them a much stronger body of colour. But that process was open to one objection: if it were used for revenue purposes and were cancelled with pen and ink a fraudulent person could obliterate the erasure and use the stamp over again without damaging the ink and without much sign of alteration. Those early Victoria stamps were not used for revenue, they were only used for postage, so it did not much matter, because the postmark could not be easily obliterated; but when the stamps were used for both purposes it was no longer safe, and the process which all the great European countries used had to be substituted in order to prevent fraud. But let me tell you that when the Queen Victoria stamp was first produced it also was received with unfavourable comments, and a few weeks ago a correspondent sent me a cutting from an old newspaper of 70 years ago, a Scotch newspaper, indignantly denouncing the Government of that day for producing adhesive stamps at all instead of the beautiful and convenient Mulready envelope. This newspaper said, "Are we to be made to lick stamps for the Government?" (Laughter). Why should we have these adhesive stamps forced upon us and be unable to send our letters by any other process?" And I may mention that I showed this cutting to Mr. Lloyd George, who was very much soothed on reading it. (Renewed laughter).

Well, ladies and gentlemen, there are now, I believe, in the world some 25,000 different varieties of stamps for stamp collectors to exercise their activities upon, of which the British Empire is responsible for no fewer than 7,000. No inconsiderable proportion of these, including the best and most perfect specimens, are exhibited here to-day and will be exhibited for the interest of the people of London, and of visitors who may come from other places, therefore, it is with very great pleasure and satisfaction that I have the honour now to declare open this Exhibition. (Applause).

SIR J. HENNIKER HEATON: Mr. President and Gentlemen. About three minutes ago I was entrusted with the responsible task of proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the British Postmaster-General for opening this Exhibition to-day. It will surprise you to learn that notwithstanding my attacks during more than a quarter of a century on the British Post Office I now declare in the most sincere manner that the British Post Office to-day is the greatest and most trustworthy in the whole world. (Applause.) For many years I complained of a number of things, but what I did emphasise was that this great Post Office was also the meanest in the world, but all these petty meannesses are disappearing. I will give you one instance. You remember in Parliament I complained that the great Post Office, earning many millions profit a year, charged a halfpenny for the two shilling books of stamps, that is to say, you paid two shillings

and only got one and elevenpence halfpenny worth of stamps. I complained in vain to the Postmaster-Generals until the present Postmaster-General came into office and he abolished more than twenty of these petty annoyances and established the two shilling book of stamps with two shillings' worth of stamps in it. It was an irritating thing to have to pay two shillings and only get one and elevenpence halfpenny worth of stamps. But what occurred after the alteration? The sale of these books went up from one million to six millions a year in a very short time. Now, that shows the value of these reforms, and quite a dozen other reforms of a most important character have been carried out by the present Postmaster-General. We are hoping to-day that he will complete his great work and will not leave office until he establishes universal penny postage. (Applause.) I know he is strongly in favour of it. While it is a great satisfaction to me to give this praise to the British Post Office, although it is not in accordance with my attitude in past years, I would like to tell the Postmaster-General in regard to the stamp collectors of the world that in all my experience no more interesting body of men than those in this Society exist, and he will be glad to know that among the criminal classes their records are the very lowest. There are less crimes among stamp collectors than among any other body of men. I can only conclude by proposing a vote of thanks to the energetic Postmaster-General we have in power to-day. (applause).

MAJOR EDWARD B. EVANS, R.A.: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have very much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks which has been proposed by Sir Henniker Heaton to the Postmaster-General for coming here to-day to open our Exhibition. In days gone by we were not always on such friendly terms with Postmasters-General and high officers of state. I believe we were even accused of accumulating stamps for the purpose of defrauding the Post Office in the way the Postmaster-General has told us used to be done. I think that was always a libel upon us. In the present day I think we are regarded, and rightly so, as very excellent customers of the Post Office, because we purchase large quantities of stamps without any intention of getting the Post Office to do any service in return, and keep those stamps unused. At the same time, although we do not demand any return from the Post Office, we do sometimes get a little return, and that of a very pleasing character indeed. Such a return as that we are having to-day in your presence to open our Exhibition, for which we return you our most hearty thanks.

THE PRESIDENT then put the resolution to the meeting, and it was carried with acclamation.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am greatly obliged to you for the vote of thanks you have been good enough to pass, and I appreciate it the more since it has been moved by my old friend and enemy Sir John Henniker Heaton, who has been for so many years a persistent and—I think on the whole—a very efficient and successful critic of the British Post Office. Representing here the lamb, I am exceedingly pleased to lay down with the lion, Sir John Henniker Heaton. (Laughter.) I thank you most cordially for your vote of thanks. Before we separate I should like to propose another vote of thanks and that is, to the Chairman for presiding here to-day. When we thank him, I think we may thank him as representing all those who have worked so hard and so successfully to bring together the remarkable Exhibition which concerns us.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation and the proceedings then terminated.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS

Five Great Collections in Competition

THE first of the exhibits in the Championship Class is the famous collection of Ceylon which has been formed by Baron Anthony de Worms, and includes practically all the rare stamps of this interesting colony.

In the first issues notably the pence imperforate series the collection is particularly strong. Here one finds two copies of the great rarity amongst Cingalese stamps, the 4d. rose unused. The Baron also shows a used pair. The surface printed ½d. imperforate is included in the collection in a wonderful block of ten which cannot be matched in any other collection. The remarkable feature of the display of the imperforate pence stamps is the number of very exceptional blocks of quite a surprising size, as for example the part sheet of 34 of the 2d. stamp (green). In the perforated series of the Perkins-Bacon stamps there are numbers of items which are in this but in no other collection, and the same remark applies to the De la Rue prints from the Perkins-Bacon plates in the years that followed the transfer of the plate in 1863. Of the surface-printed stamps of later times there is an abundant profusion, but in a rapid review of the exhibit it is impossible to enter into detailed description. Suffice it to say that the chief interest to the specialist lies in the early issues, particularly when these early issues are such handsome productions as the first recess-printed stamps of Ceylon.

Mr. Sidney Loder competes in this class with his collection of Great Britain which is shown in its entirety for the first time. Last year at the Vienna Exhibition Mr. Loder displayed his British stamps in two sections. He received for the unused a great Gold Medal, and for the used stamps, a small Gold Medal. The collection has been greatly extended since it was last exhibited in London in 1906, and now contains a practically complete record of the stamps of Great Britain. There is a V.R. 1d. black and an unused block of 30 of the ordinary 1d. black unused, at the commencement of the collection, and it is followed by the exhibit of the 2d. blue stamp of 1840 with white lines which attracted a great deal of attention at the Exhibition on Monday. The show of this particular stamp includes no fewer than five blocks of this in mint condition. Four of these blocks are consecutive in the arrangement of corner lettering, and each of these four is in the scarce, deep bright blue colour. Mr. Loder may well claim that these four blocks of the 2d. of 1840 comprise a matchless show of these stamps. The Penny Red-Brown of 1841 is in the collection in a complete unbroken sheet (plate 10). It is doubtless the only surviving sheet from this plate. The 2d. of 1841 is shown in four substantial blocks and a large number of other specimens and the history of the 1d. red and 2d. blue from 1841 to 1880 is traced out in detail both in the used and unused sections of the collection.

The embossed stamps of 1847 to 1854 are here in all the pristine beauty of their original state. The surface-printed 4d. are represented in all varieties of the small, medium, and large garters of both, on both the blue and the white papers. The 3d. "secret dot" is shown unused and the 9d. hair-lines is shown

used. The 5/-, 10/-, and £1 stamps on the anchor paper are all here in fine unused condition, and the £5 orange is in two printings on the blue paper. The example of the printing in orange is understood to be unique.

Mr. Loder further continues his collection right through every branch of official stamps which include all the varieties, and through the special issues of the British Post Office in the Levant which include the 40 paras purple on blue with double surcharge.

Dr. Chiesa, of Milan, who was one of the earliest arrivals at the Hall last Saturday, has a magnificent collection of the Buenos Aires stamps, including no fewer than 520 of the rare "Steamships." This collection contains historical documents relating to the post in the city of Buenos Aires at the time of the introduction of postage stamps; letters franked with the "cachots" in use prior to the stamps; essays, proofs, unused and used stamps, used stamps on letters and reprints.

Mr. A. J. Warren, of Epsom, spent last Saturday in an occupation after his own heart. To say that his collection of the stamps of Holland and the Dutch Colonies is a life work conveys but little idea of its magnitude and its thoroughness. With the early issues of Holland, besides Die Proofs, and Colour Proofs, full details are given as to plates, shades of colour, plate faults and retouches, while dates of issue are shown by dated copies and entires. A colour proof of the first plate and a "Moesman" reprint from the fourth are shown and some progress made in plating. Interesting Postal Cancellations are freely introduced. The perforations, which after 1867 become somewhat numerous, appear in full and in proper sequence, most of them being exemplified by large blocks of stamps.

Mr. Victor Beaujeux's grand collection of Switzerland is an exhibit every visitor should make a point of seeing. It is comprehensive of the Cantonal and the Federal stamps, and is arranged on a plan which sets off the beauty of the stamps, all of them in fine condition, to perfection. Special attention has been given to the mounting—the stamps being arranged on one sheet, a second sheet with cut-outs being superimposed in such a position that the stamps and descriptions (in English, French, and German) show through.

The collection includes Zurich, 4 rap. on letter; 6 rap. No. 98 Type III. retouch on letter; and 5 types of the 6 rap. with horizontal and also with vertical red lines, on originals.

Basle, 2½ rap. unused, also on letter.

Genova, 5 + 5c. on letter, and right and left halves on original covers; large eagle, 2 on letter; and 5c. green on white (envelope stamp), on letter dated 1851.

Vaud, 4c. on letter, also 5c. on original.

Neuchatel, 5c. unused, also on letter.

Winterthur, 2½ on letter.

The Federal stamps from 1850-1911, unused and used, have been very carefully studied and are arranged in 10 sections.

The Rayon issue of 1850-54 is shown in unused and used blocks, strips, and pairs, and includes a block of 6 of the Orts-Post without frame on letter; recon-

structured plates with and without frame; Post-Locale 2½ rap. without frame, unused and used; also copies lithographed from the original stones; and re-constructed plate with frame.

Rayon I, deep blue, without frame, plated in pairs; also plated with frame; and unused and used copies with oily frame.

Rayon II, yellow, in all shades; an uncatalogued

variety with crossed lines through stamp (type 33), unused and used; plate of 40 types, unused, in blocks of 30, 4 and 6; also plated in used pairs.

Rayon I, pale blue, with complete frame round the cross; reconstructed plates, unused, and used in pairs.

Rayon III, red, 15 rap. small figures, and 15c. in mint condition; also block of 6 large figures, used; and re-constructed plates of all varieties.

WHAT TO SEE AT THE EXHIBITION

A Few of the Special Items

AMONG the surprising rarities, and important collections and novelties, every visitor should look out for are:—

At the Stalls.

The original copper plate from which the "Post Office" Mauritius stamps were printed (Stall No. 2). Valued at £5,000.

The Inverted Swan stamp of Western Australia (Stall No. 15).

The unique sheet of 240c. Uruguay, 1858 (Stall No. 11).

Rowland Hill's letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Stall No. 4).

Sheet of the Dalai Lama's stamp for Tibet (Stall No. 6).

At nearly every stall the visitor will find something of rare and curious interest.

At the Model Stamp Factory.

See the old and new ways of making paper. If you get the opportunity make a sheet of hand-made paper for yourself to satisfy yourself that you know how it is done.

See the plates for printing the "Ideal" stamp by typography and by the intaglio method.

See the latest Wharfedale machine by Elliott, of Otley, for stamp printing and see also the old-fashioned Lithographic press close by, taking impressions from the intaglio plate.

See both the perforating machines at work. The large one is the same as used at Somerset House, Hayes, and Broken Wharf.

In the Avenues of Exhibits.

For a special account of the Championship Class, see descriptions of the collections elsewhere.

IN CLASS B (Great Britain) see Mr. W. Martello Gray's great collection of unused, also the collections of Messrs. T. H. Hinton, J. C. Sidebotham, and L. A. B. Paine, and Miss Lindner. In the same class are Mr. Herbert Clark's collection of Circular Delivery Companies' stamps, Mr. R. M. R. Milne's Oxford and Cambridge College issues, and Mr. C. Ott's British used abroad.

In CLASS C., look for the following collections:—

Hon. E. R. Ackerman (U.S.A.)—British Guiana.

H. M. Hepworth—British Guiana.

O. K. Trechmann, J.P.—Ceylon.

C. L. Bagnall—British New Guinea and Papua.

Harvey R. G. Clarke—New South Wales.

M. Kurt Maier (Germany)—Sydney Views.

Henry Grey—Barbados.

C. A. Stephenson—Barbados.

W. H. Tarrant—Barbados.

Major H. C. French—Canada.

Frank C. Graham—Cape of Good Hope.

W. Martello Gray—Cape of Good Hope.

A. Wallace McGregor—Federated Malay States.

H. J. Reckitt—Nevis.

Henry Grey—Trinidad.

H. J. Reckitt—British Bechuanaland.

C. Ott—British Central Africa.

A. S. Mackenzie Low—British Somaliland.

J. C. North—Cyprus.

W. Nichols—Gambia.

Miss F. Graham—Gibraltar and Morocco Agencies.

A. Mattana—Gibraltar, &c.

H. P. Ereaud—Heligoland.

T. H. Hinton—Hong Kong.

A. J. Séfi—Kashmir.

J. E. Williams—Malta.

H. H. Harland—St. Helena.

A. S. Mackenzie Low—Sudan.

J. M. Winch—British Honduras.

A. Leon Adutt—Cayman Islands.

H. J. Reckitt—Grenada.

M. H. Horsley—St. Lucia.

E. M. Taylor (California)—Tonga.

In the chief European CLASS (D) there are many notable collections:—

J. Schieb—Alsace and Lorraine.

A. E. Glasewald—Baden.

H. J. Reckitt—Bosnia.

Fritz Klarbach—German States.

Ludwig M. König—ditto.

Ernst Metzkes—Germany and Colonies.

Etc., etc.

McTavish on the Exhibish!

The organisers of the Exhibition missed a grand opportunity when they forgot to invite Mr. Angus McTavish, of the P.J.G.B., to serve on the Publicity Committee.

But the next best thing has been done: Angus has started an exhibition publicity committee of his own, and sets forth in great style on computations which even Mr. Holt Schooling could not have worked out. He says:

"Writing of the Exhibition reminds me that possibly a few figures will interest my readers.

"(1) It is computed that if all the drawing pins used for mounting the exhibits were decapitated and placed end to end, they would be long enough to penetrate four elephants and a dachshund, provided all five animals were standing close together in a row.

"(2) If the decapitated heads were placed side by side they would reach from two miles outside Brighton to within four millimeters of Reigate.

"(3) If all the ink used in writing letters about the Exhibition could be collected and reduced to a liquid state, it would be sufficient to drown 802 cockroaches, or 1,002 blackbeetles.

"(4) If all the letters used in the words 'Junior Philatelic Exhibition' were duplicated, there would be enough to form the same sentence over again."

The Working of the Army Post Office

During the Manœuvres

TWO years ago we contributed to *The Postage Stamp* a short account of the working of the Army Post Office and of the postmarks used during the 1910 Manœuvres. As my readers are no doubt aware, the Army Manœuvres were abandoned last year owing to various causes, the grave international crisis, the strikes and the scarcity of water in the manœuvring area. This year the manœuvring area in East Anglia was the same as that selected for last year's operations, and had certainly not suffered from any scarcity of water!

In the Standing Orders issued by Lieut.-General Sir J. M. Grierson, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., commanding the Blue Force, the following appeared:—

SECTION XIV.—POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Field Post Offices.

1. Field Post Offices will be established by the Army Post Office Corps at Blue Force Headquarters and the Headquarters of each Division and of each Infantry and Cavalry Brigade during Army Manœuvres.

Each Brigade, etc., will arrange for the attachment to a unit of the detachment of Army Post Office Corps allotted to it.

* * *

Letters.

2. The Field Post Offices will deliver letters and parcels to regimental orderlies at the post office tent. They will sell stamps, postal orders, etc., and cash postal orders. *It is essential that letters, etc., for the troops should not be addressed to any town or camp, but should only bear the name of regiment, battalion, battery, or other unit, and Division to which the address belongs, with only the words "On Manœuvres" as an address.* Letters for Officers, &c. located in hotels, should be directed to the hotels of the various towns in which they may be staying.

Discipline.

3. Should any point of discipline arise with regard to the Army Post Office Corps it will be referred to the Director, Army Postal Service, "On Manœuvres."

Post Carts.

4. Post Carts will be neutral and will be allowed to move independently of the troops to which they are attached, but they are to be used only for the carriage of post office stores and equipment.

The present system of Field Post Offices was first introduced at the 1903 Manœuvres, and this is the 10th year in which they have been employed. As on previous occasions, Major P. Warren was Director of Postal Services, and there were under him working the Field Post Offices a number of N.C.O.'s and men of the Army Post Office Corps Reserve, who are attached for equipment, etc., to the 8th (City of London) Bn. the London Regiment, more usually known as the Post Office Rifles.

The date-stamps used were similar to those employed in former years, but either new stamps were made or the figures denoting the number of the field post office were moveable, as slight differences in the lettering may be noticed. The inscription read "ARMY POST OFFICE" round the top, a code-letter A or B, and the date in two lines in the centre and at bottom was the number indicative of the field post office. There were eighteen field post offices which were allotted as follows:—

- | | |
|--------|--|
| No. 1. | 1st Cavalry Brigade. |
| " 2. | 2nd " " |
| " 3. | Mounted Brigade. |
| " 4. | 4th Cavalry Brigade. |
| " 5. | Headquarters (Blue Force). |
| " 6. | " (3rd Division). |
| " 7. | 7th Infantry Brigade (3rd Division). |
| " 8. | 8th " " ("). |
| " 9. | 9th " " ("). |
| " 10. | 10th " " (4th Division). |
| " 11. | 11th & 12th " ("). |
| " 12. | Divisional Artillery (4th Division). |
| " 13. | Headquarters (4th Division). |
| " 14. | " (2nd Division). |
| " 15. | " (1st Division). |
| " 16. | " (Red Force). |
| " 17. | Liverpool Infantry Brigade (Territorial Force). |
| " 18. | South-Western Mounted Brigade (Territorial Force). |

The Army Base Post Office was located at Cambridge, and only employed two date stamps, instead of four as in 1910; this postmark was inscribed "ARMY BASE POST OFFICE" round the top, and contained an asterisk instead of a code-letter: the numbers of the date-stamps were 19 and 20. The base office also employed an ellipse-shaped frank with a crown in the centre inscribed "ARMY POST OFFICE" round the top.

These field post offices transacted a considerable amount of postal business, and had great difficulty in coping with the rushes of business when the troops were not on the move.

Postmark collectors will find these marks difficult of acquisition in spite of the fact that a large number of letters and postcards were despatched, as in all probability the addressees attach no value to them and the letters are destroyed.

We may add that we are much indebted to Major Warren, the Director of Army Postal Services, for information kindly accorded to us.

COMMONWEALTH STAMPS

From *The Australian Stamp Journal*

MR. FISHER, Prime Minister and Treasurer, delivered his budget in the House of Representatives on 1st inst.

Despite the introduction of 1d. postage the Post Office yielded £3,916,599, being £10,584 in excess of the preceding year. The introduction of 1d. postage resulted in a loss last year

to the Postal Department of £470,000, but this is counter-balanced by the general increase in postal revenue, which was £46,599 above the estimate.

* * * *

At the end of March last the population of New South Wales was 1,687,768, Victoria 1,376,513,

Queensland 625,162, South Australia 418,787, West Australia 297,458, Tasmania 191,363, Northern Territory 3,316, and Federal Capital Territory 1,985.

It will be seen, therefore, that the following table represents roughly the relationship of each State to the other in regard to population :—

| | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| New South Wales | 16.88 |
| Victoria | 13.76 |
| Queensland | 6.25 |
| South Australia | 4.19 |
| West Australia | 3.00 |
| Tasmania | 1.91 |

An analysis of the above figures would tend to the assumption that New South Wales uses eight times as many stamps as Tasmania, nearly six times as many as West Australia, four times as many as South Australia, 2½ times as many as Queensland, and 20 per cent. more than Victoria. A further investigation of the above figures will enable philatelic students to make an approximate calculation as to the relative rarity of the current stamps of the various States. It should be remembered, however, that proportionately New South Wales and Victoria, in all probability, use more 1d. stamps than the smaller States.

* * * *

There is a good deal of excitement amongst local collectors in regard to some supposed errors and varieties on the Victorian provisional 1d. stamps which were issued at the beginning of last month. Broken "E's" have been discovered in parts of various sheets. One of our correspondents has sent us a stamp for inspection showing apparently a small "p," and another has sent us a specimen which is, to all appearances, a figure "1" between the words "one" and "penny". Having had previous ideas as to the manner in which these surcharges were applied, we could not straight away accept these as real varieties; for in our opinion they were merely defective printings. We have made inquiries at head quarters, and have been informed that all the surcharges (viz., "one penny") are from the same mould, and consequently, all must be alike. In reply to our inquiry regarding the figure "1," the Commonwealth Stamp Printer states that the machinist has informed him that a piece of roller composition became jammed between the two words causing it to appear as it does in the printing. Directly he observed it the same was removed.

The question arises, is the figure "1" entitled to the status of a variety. We are inclined to think it is, but we cannot admit the defective "E" to the same status, for several of these throughout various sheets are to be seen in numerous stages of defectiveness, some letters showing more distinct than others.

It may not be generally known that the sheets of paper used for printing Victorian stamps comprise 480 watermarks when received from the paper-makers.

In some cases 480 stamps are printed on the sheets at one operation, in others 240, while a number are only printed 120 at a time. We are not prepared to say at present how many of the surcharged stamps were issued, but a week's supply was run off and sent to the Postal Department. This would be necessary, for it stands to reason that if the paper were short-shipped by one steamer, a week would have to elapse before it could come by another.

One of our correspondents is anxious to know something as to the likely rarity of these stamps. Taking into consideration the above facts, coupled with the knowledge that large numbers of speculators purchased quantities of them during the time they were on sale, we do not think they are likely to become "a gold mine," in fact, it is this proclivity (which has already made itself very apparent in recent years) which has materially helped to steady the prices of new issues, for sooner or later all these stamps find their way on to the market and, with an issue which may be computed at anything from two to five million stamps, of which probably two-thirds are "looked after," it is scarcely probable that the supply will be exhausted sooner than the demand.

* * * *

There are still persistent rumours that it is the intention of the postal authorities to surcharge most of the denominations above 1d. similarly to the Victorian 2d. stamps, and an impression has got about that not only are the Victorian stamps to be treated in this manner, but that the stamps of all the States are likely to follow suit. There is absolutely no foundation whatever for this supposition. At no time recently has it been customary to carry huge stocks of any of the denominations, the practice being in most cases to print a supply according to requisitions from the postal department, merely keeping a small stock on hand for contingencies.

* * * *

We understand that the preparation of the new dies is being proceeded with in due course and that when the new stamps are issued to the public they will be very different to, and much improved on, the illustration which was published in the April number of our Journal.

One of our correspondents having stated recently that some Victorian stamps were coming along now on thinner paper we have made inquiries and have been informed that the paper is exactly the same thickness as before, but that the gum is thinner. As a matter of fact, this supposed new paper has been previously gummed in England. The intention of the authorities to use previously gummed paper in the printing of stamps was mentioned in these pages some months ago, and, having seen some of the 1d. Victorian stamps on the previously gummed paper, we have no hesitation in saying that they look very much better than heretofore.

NEWS FROM GERMANY

Our Berlin Letter

SOME German postal statistics of the year 1911 (financial year) are to hand, and so as to give some idea of the growth in the Post Office work in Germany, I give the quantities as recorded in the Post Office financial year of 1896 as well as in 1911.

| | 1911. | 1896. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Letters, cards, etc. ... | 6,100,000,000 | 2½ milliards. |
| Papers, circulars, etc. ... | 2,100,000,000 | 1 milliard. |
| Parcels, sendings of value, etc. ... | 274,000,000 | 152,000,000 |
| Telegrams ... | 58,000,000 | 35,000,000 |

Errors of the stamps of Saxony are few and of great rarity, and the old-time lynx-eyed officials were quick in discovering anything defective or erroneous, with the result that the errors which passed their notice were errors in the colour of the paper upon which the stamps were printed.

The well-known error was the $\frac{1}{2}$ Neugr. black on blue instead of grey, with the portrait of King Friedrich August; whilst a less popular error was the 5 Neugr. (King Johann) burnt brown instead of red.

An extremely interesting specimen (used) of the $\frac{1}{2}$ Neugr. has now been brought to light, on which the value ($\frac{1}{2}$) in the left-hand side oval has been doubly printed, so that the value in the oval reads: $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$. The value in the right-hand oval is normal.

As the error is very obvious, and has not long been discovered, it will not be surprising if it turns out to be a rarity of the first class.

Dr. Franz Kalckhoff, the Lindenberg medallist for 1911, has obtained a very high Governmental appointment (Privy Councillor), and all philatelists will join in wishing him the best of luck. Dr. Kalckhoff is the third German philatelic student to be awarded with the philatelic D.S.O., the previous two being the late Theodor Haas and the late Hans Kropf. It is to be sincerely hoped that Dr. Kalckhoff's appointment will in no way sever his distinguished connection with philately.

I learn from M. A. Coyette, of Paris, that our French neighbours are promoting what they term an International Philatelic Essay Competition. Anything which is novel and out of the beaten path always calls forth an abundance of criticism. There are nine classes, and medals are to be awarded in each class, whilst successful essays are to be published. Should this competition rouse the right students and scribe of the hobby, it cannot be denied that this novelty should prove of benefit in every way. Some of the "classes" will make rather portly "essays" if taken seriously! Would not a better result be arrived at if the classes were not so many, and the awards for the fewer classes were correspondingly increased?

For the convenience of passengers on board the Zeppelin aerial ships, the postal facilities are step by step improving. Letters, postcards, etc., can now be posted on board the dirigible during its voyage, and all

such correspondence is cancelled with a round oblong postmark, reading "Flugpost" (Air-post), together with the name of the dirigible and the date (day, month, etc., but not hour). At present inland correspondence only is dealt with.

In the middle of December, 1900, the Post Office in the Beuthstrasse (Berlin P.O. No. 19) opened a special department which sold stamps required by the philatelic fraternity. The immediate cause of this post office innovation was that collectors used to go to their nearest P.O.'s and want this or that stamp (generally from the middle of some unbroken sheet, etc.), and naturally the postal officials were not always prepared to comply with such faddist requests. I learn that from October 1, this "stamp collectors' department" will be carried on at the P.O. in the Königstrasse (Berlin P.O. No. 61).

From some statistics it would appear evident that the Imperial Post has not made a great trade with its "Collectors' Post Office."

From the end of 1900 to the end of 1910, the takings of the philatelic department in the Beuthstrasse were exactly 1,231,600 marks (£61,580).

During 1911 and the three-quarters of the present year altogether 200,000 marks have been taken in, making to date £71,580 over a period of 12 years, or an annual average of £5965. That the Post Office is not over-pleased with its venture can be gathered from the figures given.

The growth and amalgamation of the German Post forms an interesting feature in the pages of our albums. Thurn and Taxis held, practically unopposed control of most of the entire Continental post and postal affairs from the fifteenth to the middle of the nineteenth century. Then between 1849 and 1866 a number of German states (and free towns) issued their own and exclusive issues. In 1867—just after the formation of the North German Confederation—Prussia purchased most of the rights (postal) of the princes of Thurn and Taxis for a sum of some £450,000.

The proclamation of William I. as Emperor of Germany came also as an effectual check to the list of separate stamp-issuing states. The Imperial series then superseded the War issue of Alsace and Lorraine. After this there remained Bavaria and Wurtemberg. Truly, history can be followed through stamps, and no better examples need be given than France and the German States.

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.

Belgium.—(Vol. XI. p. 19).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for a copy of the new 2 centimes. This stamp is in an entirely new design, showing the Belgian lion rampant within a circular garter inscribed "BELGIQUE BELGIE" and surmounted by a crown and scroll: in the left bottom corner is the figure 2, and in the right bottom corner the letter C: all this is within a rectangle of dots and an outer line, and is placed on a solid background. It of course has the usual "Sunday" label attached.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.
September, 1912. 2 centimes red-brown.

Bosnia.—(Vol. X. p. 166).—We have received from Mr. W. T. Wilson a set of new stamps for this Austro-Hungarian possession. They all bear a fine portrait of the Emperor, Francis Joseph, and are beautifully line-

engraved. The values from 1 heller to 30 heller have a full-face portrait, and those from 35 heller to 72 heller a profile: the krona values are rather larger in size than the others, the 1 krona and 2 krona having the full-face portrait, and the 3 krona and 5 krona the profile.

Wove paper. Perforated 12½.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| October 4th, 1912. | 1 heller olive. |
| | 2 .. pale blue. |
| | 3 .. claret. |
| | 5 .. green. |
| | 6 .. black. |
| | 10 .. carmine. |
| | 12 .. olive-green. |
| | 20 .. brown. |
| | 25 .. ultramarine. |
| | 30 .. vermilion. |
| | 35 .. greenish-black. |
| | 40 .. deep purple. |

I beg to announce the Purchase of the very important

COLLECTION OF Cayman Islands

formed by **LEON ADUTT, Esq.,**

— President of the Thanet Philatelic Society, etc., etc. —

Such interest has always been taken in this popular little country that I am very pleased to have been able to acquire the Collection which is well known as being the finest that has ever been got together.

A study of the stamps of this Island will well repay the Collector; indeed, it is very surprising how very small most of the numbers are, especially in the case of the Provisionals. Of these there are so few that it must be apparent to the most casual observer that there is nothing like a sufficiency for the Collecting world, even for the specialist in West Indies, let alone the general Collector, and looking to this fact it is obvious that there must be a very large increase in value in the future.

This, therefore, is the last opportunity that most Collectors will have of completing their wants at reasonable figures.

It is impossible within the limits of an advertisement to mention more than a few items in this magnificent Collection. Among the Provisionals, however, the following are particularly noticeable:—

½d. on 5/- double pane of 120 stamps showing error, uncharged stamp with normal.

½d. on 5/- double surcharge.

½d. on 5/- inverted surcharge.

½d. on 5/- strip of three, middle stamp without surcharge. Etc.

1d. on 5/- double pane of 120 stamps.

1d. on 5/- double surcharge.

1d. on 5/- double surcharge, used. Etc.

2½d. on 4d., block of 12 stamps.

2½d. on 4d., inverted. Etc.

1d. on 4d., inverted. 1d. on 4d., inverted, used. Etc.

W. H. PECKITT,

47, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Telephone:
3204 Gerrard.

Telegrams: "Peckitt, Westrand, London."
Cables: Peckitt, London."

PERIODICAL
SALES BY AUCTION of **Rare Postage Stamps**

HELD BY MESSRS.

VENTOM, BULL & COOPER

(Who originated them in this country), at the

CAXTON HALL, CAXTON ST., VICTORIA ST., S.W.
(Adjoining St. James's Park Station on the District Rly.)

Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper beg to announce that they have fixed the following dates for their Periodical Sales by Auction of Rare Postage Stamps for the ensuing Season, 1912-13:—1912—Oct. 24 & 25; Nov. 7 & 8, 21 & 22; Dec. 19 & 20; 1913—Jan. 9 & 10, 23 & 24; Feb. 6 & 7, 20 & 21; March 6 & 7; April 3 & 4, 17 & 18; May 1 & 2, 15 & 16, 29 & 30; June 12 & 13.

Oct. 10th & 11th. Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper will sell, on the above dates A FINE SELECTION OF

British, Foreign & Colonial Postage Stamps

These Sales are attended by all the principal known Collectors and Dealers, and afford the best means of disposing of Collections and Rarities, the prices obtained being most satisfactory to owners. It is advisable that owners desirous of obtaining special days of sales should communicate as early as possible, as the dates are being rapidly filled up.

Owing to the large number of applications that the Auctioneers receive from America and the Continent for their Catalogues, these are issued, when practicable, one month before the date of sale. In order to facilitate this arrangement, owners intending to include Stamps should forward them at the earliest possible moment. The greatest care is requisite in the preparation of these catalogues, so that a correct and comprehensive description of the Stamps may be given. VALUATIONS MADE IF REQUIRED.

Advances Made on Collections pending Realization if desired.

Catalogues of all Sales may be obtained of

Messrs. **VENTOM, BULL & COOPER,**
(Philatelic Dept.), 35, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address "Ventom, London."
Telephone No. 3392 Central.

Established 1761.

45 heller sepia.
50 " slate-blue.
60 " deep plum.
72 " deep blue.
1 krona deep plum on buff.
2 " indigo on blue.
3 " lake on green.
5 " dark violet on lavender.

Brunei.—(Vol. X. p. 191).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 50 cents in new colours, "specimen" copies of which we reported last March.

Coloured wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple).

Perforated 14.
August, 1912. 50 cents black on green.

China.—(Vol. XI. p. 19).—From Mr. W. S. Lincoln we have received information of yet another set of provisionals, emanating this time from Kien Yang Fu in the Province of Fukien. The overprint is very similar to the Hochow An Republican overprint chronicled last week, but differs in details. Only 1,000 copies of each of the lower values have been overprinted, mostly in black, but a few in red. If we go on like this, we shall have separate provisionals for every town in China.

White wove paper. Perforated 14, 15. Black or red overprint.

August, 1912. ½ cent brown.
1 " brownish orange.
2 cents deep green.
3 " blue-green.
4 " scarlet.
5 " deep violet.
7 " crimson lake.

Gambia.—(Vol. X. p. 212).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co's *Novelty List* states that all denominations of the new King George stamps from ½d. to 3/- were issued on September 1st, on which date all the Edwardian stamps in stock were burnt. We may as well chronicle the new series.

Fourth ——— Public Sale

In the
Hotel Drouot in Paris,
9, Rue Drouot, :: ::

4th to the 12th November, 1912,

OF THE SUPERB STOCK OF POSTAGE STAMPS HELD BY MR. JULES BERNICHON

This fourth sale comprises the stamps of the different

AMERICAN STATES,

with the exception of those of the British and French American Colonies.

All these States are represented by numerous rareties and varieties, new and used,
IN PARTICULAR THE UNITED STATES.

Detailed catalogue showing the composition of the lots will be sent carriage paid on application to
MAISON BERNICHON, 4, RUE ROCHAMBEAU, PARIS.

NOTE.—M. Lemaire, Expert Dealer in Paris, 16, Avenue de l'Opera, who will carry out the sale, will execute orders on commission sent him on the same terms as the late Mr. Bernichon, and with the same care and attention.

Wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.

September 1st, 1912. ½d. blue-green.
1d. carmine.
1½d. olive and green.
2d. greyish slate.
2½d. ultramarine.
3d. purple on yellow.
4d. black and red on yellow.
5d. orange and purple.
6d. dull purple and bright purple.
7½d. brown and blue.
10d. pale sage-green and carmine.
1/- black on green.
1/6 violet and green.
2/- purple and bright blue on blue.
2/6 black and red on blue.
3/- yellow and green.

Great Britain.—(Vol. X. p. 298).—The Post Office authorities have sprung a bombshell on the philatelic world by issuing two more new Georgian stamps on the 8th October. The new 1d. is quite a surprise, and is the third Georgian 1d. postage stamp to be issued in eighteen months. The control is C 12. The new 3d. is in the same design as the recently issued 2d., and is the first stamp of a higher face value than 1d. to bear a marginal control: the control on the sheets of the new 3d. is A 12. Both stamps have the new Royal Cipher watermark, and the 15 × 14 perforation. A fuller description appears elsewhere in this number.

White wove paper, watermarked Royal Cipher (multiple).

Perforated 15 × 14.
October 8th, 1912. 1d. scarlet.
3d. violet.

Just as we go to press, the *British Philatelist* announces further novelties. The re-engraved ½d. has now appeared on the Royal Cipher paper, and booklets are now issued with the first type, ½d. and 1d., on the new paper. Our contemporary does not state whether the ½d. with the Royal Cipher watermark has the control C12, but we expect that it will have a new control.

White wove paper. Watermarked Royal Cipher (multiple). Perforated 15 × 14.

October, 1912. ½d. green.
As last, but first Georgian types. Used only in booklets.
October, 1912. 1d. green.
1d. scarlet.

Grenada.—(Vol. VIII. p. 210).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. state in their *Novelty List* that they are officially informed that new stamps bearing the portrait of King George V. will be issued for this colony on January 1st, and that at the same time the stock on hand of the issues now current will be burnt.

Morocco (British P.O.)—(Vol. X. p. 274).—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the Harrison print of the Edwardian 2½d. with 15 × 14 perforation, overprinted for use in these offices.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown of 1880. Perforated 15 × 14. Black overprint.
September, 1912. 25 centimos on 2½d. blue.

Portuguese India.—(Vol. XI. p. 20).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us yet another provisional, made in like manner to its immediate predecessors. The unoverprinted King Carlos 4 tangas has this time been maltreated to produce 2 reis stamps.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News chronicles the 1 tanga with "REPUBLICA" overprint converted into two 1 real provisionals. We chronicled the unoverprinted 1 tanga thus treated last week.

Wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 12. Perforated in half vertically. Black overprint.
August, 1912. 2 reis on half of 4 tangas blue and black on blue.
As last, but with overprint "REPUBLICA."
August, 1912. 1 real on half of 1 tanga carmine and black.

STANDARD CATALOGUE

Thirteenth (1913) Edition.

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PRICE 2/- Post Free.

Interleaved Edition, 3/6 Post Free.

THE popularity of this Catalogue is proved by the fact that the 1912 edition was completely exhausted in May, although we had printed a number which were considered sufficient to last until December.

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POSTAGE STAMP SALES

On alternate Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at 4.30 p.m.

Next Sales: October 22nd and 23rd; Nov. 5th and 6th, 19th and 20th; Dec. 3rd and 4th, 17th and 18th; Dec. 31st and (1913) Jan. 1st, 14th and 15th, 28th and 29th; Feb. 11th and 12th, 25th and 26th; March 11th and 12th; April 8th and 9th, 22nd and 23rd; May 6th and 7th, 20th and 21st; June 3rd and 4th, 17th and 18th.

Catalogues are posted to Foreign Clients FIVE weeks before each Sale; to Country Clients in Great Britain a fortnight before the Sale; and to distant applicants known to us, or to others who send satisfactory references, we will send lots for inspection.

Collectors who intend to dispose of Collections are advised to make early arrangements to secure advantageous dates of Sales.

Coins, Medals, Fine Art Property, Jewellery, etc., Paintings, Engravings, Miniatures, China, etc., promptly Catalogued and offered for Sale.

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PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

League Advertisement Slip.
19 Oct., 1912.
Cut this out.

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I AM again willing to supply Collectors and Dealers with fine Postally used or Mint Colonials at my usual low prices. The Colonies which I specialise in are:

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Those Colonial Collectors who wish to see their Colony's stamps can depend on my sending a good selection and one worth showing round to their friends. All books are made up to suit individual requirements. Why not write at once, and have a book by return of mail?

Have nice lot of used Prince Edward Islands in stock.

Great Britain, 1867-70, 2/- brown, superb used, £2 10s.

Great Britain, 1841, mint sheet of 60 1d. red brown, imperf. (Gibbons' No. 8). £10.

Canada, Jubilee issue, complete mint set, 73 / over face value.

B.E.A., 1870, 1/2 to 5 rupees, mint set, 15/- (face 23/-).

Ceylon, 1869, 1r. 50 and 2r. 25, mint pair, 9/3.

Gibraltar, 1907-11, 1/- and 2/- used, fine, price 2/9 pair.

Hong Kong, 12c. blue CC, mint sheet of 60, price £3.

Gold Coast, 1876, CC, 1d., 1, 2, 6, mint set, 15/-

Newfoundland, 1910, Guy set complete, mint, 5/7 per set.

Nova Scotia, 1851, 3d. deep blue on originals, price 6/6.

Seychelles, 15c. on 16c., mint pair, inverted surcharge, £4.

Transvaal, mint set of V.K.L., 1/2 to £5, face £6, price £4.

Zuluand on G. Britain, 5/- mint or used, 45/-

B.E.A., Gibbons' Nos. 130, 137 and 139, cat. £7 5s., mint set, price £2.

Virgin Islands, Gibbons 11, mint (cat. 56/-) Price 21/-

BERNARD LEVATINO,

Mayfield Avenue, Chiswick, London, W.

POSTAGE EXTRA.

URUGUAYS. Sets 1, 2, 5, 10c., 1889, 5d.; 1892, 5d.; 1894, 5d.; 1895, 8d.; 1897, 5d.; 1901, 4d.; 5m., 1, 2, 5, 10c.; 1899, 5d.

5m., 1, 2, 5, 8c., 1910, 6d.; Argentina, 1, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12c., 1889, 10d.; '92, 3d.; '96, 3d.—E. Woodcock, 23, Pembury Rd., Tottenham, Midx.

STAMPS PURCHASED.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

STAMP Collections Purchased.—Lewis May & Co., King William St., Charing Cross.

STAMPS SOLD.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

3 CYPRUS FREE to applicants for approval Sheets.—Jaques, 49, London Wall.

GEO. C. GINN & Co.

66, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Offer this week the following in superb condition used:—

India, King, 3r. black postmark ... 2 0
Ditto, 5r. O.H.M.S., ditto ... 4 0
Ditto, 10r. " " " " each 10 0
Ditto, 15r. " " " " " 22 6
Ceylon, King, 1r. (will be scarce) " 1 6
Ditto, 2r. " " " " " 2 6

New Zealand, " King, " 4d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 8d., 1/- set of 8 2 0

Newfoundland, 1910, Litho., " Guy," ERROR 1c. green, " Newfoundland" (cat. 40/-), unused ... each 13 6

Ditto, ditto, used (cat. 30/-) ... 12 6

These two latter are most interesting and only a few are now left at the price.

Newfoundland, 1911, " Guy," engraved set, 6c., used postally, rare each 10 0

Do., 9c. " " " " " 1 0

Do., 10c. " " " " " 1 9

Do., 12c. " " " " " 1 0

Do., 15c. " " " " " 1 6

Great Britain, King, 5/-, 10/-, £1, a nice set ... the set 16 6

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100 VARIETIES, 9d.; Foreign and Colonial, 66 to 80 /, under catalogue; approval. Rev. G. Bell, Lisburn, Ireland.

STAMPS: West Indian and African unused Queens sent on approval. Colonists kindly write for my list of offers in exchange for stamps. A. Francois, City Chambers, Birmingham.

51) SPLENDID Varieties, 7d., many scarce. —Collector, 11, Vaughan Gardens, Ilford, Essex.

STAMPS EXCHANGED.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

FOREIGN STAMPS, unpicked, 1/4 lbs. 1/8, postage 4d. 250 different British Colonials, 4/7; 500, 15/1. 500 different stamps, 2/3; 1,000, 6/4. William Lewthwait, Printer, Egremont, Cumberland.

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STALL No. 10.

Do not fail to visit our Stall, No. 10, at Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition, Horticultural Hall, October 14th-18th,

as we shall have on sale a large stock of stamps, in the finest of condition, at astonishingly low prices, including a splendid stock of King's Heads and two volumes of sets, and a large assortment of special cheap packets. Come early, as we expect all our Exhibition stock to be cleared during the 6 days, as such superb copies as we are selling are now very difficult to obtain. Send at once for our special Exhibition list, post free. Free admission tickets sent to all requiring same. Rare stamps and collections purchased.

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| Some Stamps in our Fresh Books. | | W. WARDLOW & SON, Green Park, Lec. Kent. Est. 1888 | E. 1888 |
|---|-----|--|---------|
| FRANCE, 1849, 1fc., carmine | 3 9 | | |
| CHILI, 1862, 20c., green | 7 7 | | |
| RUSSIA, 1902, 7 roubles | 1 0 | | |
| GREECE, 1901, 2 drachma | 1 0 | | |
| TURKEY, 1863, 20 paras (thick paper) unused | 7 6 | | |
| GT. BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. blue, no lines, from | 3 0 | | |
| BRAZIL, 1876, 500 reis, souleite 1 | 1 3 | | |
| PERU, 1866, 5c., 10c., 20c. (Lahma) | 0 7 | | |
| MEXICO, 1866, 25c. (engraved) mint | 0 9 | | |
| INDIA, 1866, 6a., prov. | 7 6 | | |
| SIAM, 1889, 1att on 1 pie, provisional | 0 6 | | |
| PAPUA, 1907, 2d., genuinely used | 0 9 | | |
| VENEZUELA, 1863, 1c. pale red, unused | 7 6 | | |

EASTERN Stamp Exchange.—26a, Southwark St., S.E. Hop Exchange tram pass the door. Two minutes from London Bridge.



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

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

No. 4. Vol. 11.
(Whole Number 265)

26 OCTOBER, 1912.

Price 1d.

THE RECORD BANQUET

240 Covers at the Official Banquet of the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition

THE official banquet in connection with the Exhibition was held on Wednesday evening at the International Hall of the Café Monico, and covers were laid for 240 guests. The menu cards each bore a copy of the Ideal Stamp, printed in a colour that was exclusively used for this purpose, representing an issue of one entire sheet of 240 stamps. The colour was the lovely new dahlia lako, which showed up the beauties of the stamp to perfection.

Among those present were: Salib Claudius Bey, Inspector-in-Chief of the Egyptian Postal Service; Sir John Henniker Hexton, Bart., Fredk. Atterbury, C.B., and Mrs. Atterbury, Lady Yoxall, Seymour J. Bennett, F.S.O., J.P., Frank Seymour Bennett, M.A., Miss Seymour Bennett, M.A., Harry L. Hayman, Mrs. H. L. Hayman, Mrs. T. J. Melville, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Baron Erik Leijonhufvud, Baron Anthony de Worms, William A. Waterlow, Mark Waterlow, Albert G. Gronow, Nils Strandell, B.A. (Stockholm), Albert Coyette (Paris), Mr. and Mrs. Stonestreet, A. R. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Ashley, A. H. Motley, jun. (New York), H. Pilkington, Mr. and Mrs. A. Léon Adutt, Mr. and Mrs. Edw. M. Taylor (Altadena, U.S.A.), Percy C. Bishop, H. H. Harland, A. E. Praddick, Mr. and Mrs. F. Seal, D. B. Armstrong, H. P. Ercout, E. M. Gilbert Lodge, J. G. S. Mummery, L. W. Crouch, Mr. and Mrs. F. Treacher Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Wedmore, H. F. Johnson, Miss Thorne, Mr. and Miss Mount Brown, Wilmot Corfield and Miss Corfield, J. C. Sidebotham, W. S. Lincoln, G. B. Browne and Miss Browne, Dr. Achillito Chiesa (Milan), Herbert Clark, Miss A. M. Woodley, W. H. Peckitt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Griehert, A. B. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. C. Nissen, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Pemberton, F. F. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. D. Field, Miss Field, G. Whitfield King, jun., L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc., Miss W. B. Gibbs, M. Giwelb, Frank Graham, W. M. Gray, Karl Gunther (Chemnitz), Mr. and Mrs. R. Kohler (Chemnitz), C. I. Harro-Lovelace, etc., etc.

Letters and telegrams regretting inability to attend the banquet were received from the Right Hon. Herbert Samuel, M.P., Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., Sir Alexander King, Dr. Emilio Diena (Rome), the Hon. Harry Lawson, G. W. Eve, John Wulff (Stockholm).

E. D. Bacon, L. J. R. Hausburg, R. B. Yardley, A. W. Batchelder (Boston), Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Miller, Arthur Elson, G. Hunt, C. Phillips, etc., etc.

Congratulatory Telegrams.

The following telegrams were received during the evening:—

"Best wishes.—Vienna Section of Stamp Collectors."

"With heartfelt congratulations for the success of the recently opened Jubilee Exhibition. We regret much not to be able to join you at the banquet to-day.

Wulff
Kraepelin
Levin
Drake
E. Wilms
A. Wilms

Stockholm."

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"Kindly receive our best wishes for the success of the Jubilee Exhibition which we are sure to be equal to every philatelist's highest expectations. — Sveriges Filatelist Forening—Wulff."

"Congratulations and greetings. Hamburg Section, Society of Stamp Collectors.—Sadezky."

"Cordial wishes brother philatelists assembled Monico. Sorry unforeseen absence.—Diens."

"Dutch Philatelic Society sends congratulations and best wishes for success Exhibition.—Wafelbakker, President."

"Sincerest wishes for happy results of Exhibition, and heartiest greetings from Holmberg, Ljungstrom, Rosendahl, Westberg, Wikström, members Stockholm Filatelist Sällskap"

The management of the Café Monico served a most delightful dinner which was thoroughly enjoyed.

DINNER MENU.

Hors d'Oeuvre à la Russe.

Consommé Petite Marmite.

Fillet de Sole Grand Marnière.

Turban de Ris de Veau Oriental.

Selle de Mouton de Galle à la Broche.

Quartier d'Artichaut frit à l'Italienne.

Haricots verts au beurre.

Céleri braisée à l'Espanol.

Pommes Anna.

Faisan doré roti en Casserole Périgourdine.

Salad de Saison.

Bombe Glacée Délice.

Panier de Succulence.

Dessert.

Café.

Mr. Fred J. Melville, in a few well chosen words, proposed a toast to the King, which was warmly responded to.

Mr. Melville then proposed a toast to the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and all the members of the Royal Family, after which a pianoforte solo was beautifully rendered, and Miss Mabel Manson (Soprano) who has a delightful voice, then favoured the company with a song entitled "Sincerity," which was greatly appreciated. Miss Manson's singing was most enthusiastically received and was a successful feature of a entirely successful gathering.

THE CHAIRMAN. Ladies and gentlemen, we are assembled here this evening to celebrate the occasion of the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition, and I am told that our numbers are exactly 240, which, curiously enough, happens to represent the total number of units in a full issue sheet of postage stamps. (Laughter.)

I am very pleased to think that we hold together well as a complete sheet, and that when the time comes when we must sever—when some of us must part—we shall travel as the postage stamp does across the world, but at the same time we shall, after the very successful Exhibition we have had, always retain a certain amount of sentiment for the original members of this human sheet of postage stamp collectors, no matter to what part of the world we may be called. (Hear, hear.) I hope that

we shall preserve the same identity of interest which the postage stamps on a sheet ought to preserve of design. I hope also that we shall stick to our interests and to the Junior Philatelic Society with an adhesive quality equal to that of Messrs. Waterlow's triple gum. (Laughter.)

It is getting rather well on in the evening and we have very important matters to get along with, so I propose to be very brief indeed. The most important item I have to deal with is the announcement of awards in connection with the exhibits, and they are somewhat lengthy, so I propose to allude but shortly to our guests, whose health I have the honour to propose at this moment.

Salib Claudius Bey is the representative here this evening of the Egyptian Postal Service. Coming from the Post Office of Egypt, he represents (a fact which may not be very readily familiar to you) one of the most progressive Postal Departments in the world. The Egyptian Post Office has, I believe, the most nearly universal penny postage in the world, and it is willing to accept universal postage with any Postal Department who will reciprocate. Salib Claudius Bey I have the pleasure to name in connection with this toast, but I have also to include the Judges who have decided the awards of our Exhibition, the announcement of which I propose to defer until a later part of our programme; and in connection with our Judges, who have come from the most important European countries and the United States of America, I have to name Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, who is very well known to every stamp collector as one of the collaborators in the great monograph on the stamps of Switzerland. (Applause.)

Amongst our guests here this evening we have representatives from all nations, and I do not propose at this time to go into details as to the many countries from which they come, but I must particularly express my extreme pleasure at the presence here to-night of so many distinguished officials of our own Government Departments. (Applause.) There was a time when philatelists were quite unable to approach a British Government Department with any feeling of hopefulness of getting any information at all. I expect we have all come across the type of official to whom a sarcastic correspondent wrote: "I suppose, if I were to write wishing you a happy Christmas and a bright new year, I should be assured by return of post that the matter would have your attention." (Laughter.)

To-night we have here Mr. Frederick Atterbury, the Secretary to the Board of Inland Revenue—(applause)—a gentleman who has probably caused me more annoyance than anyone else in the world—(laughter)—in connection with the illustration of postage stamps in periodicals. I am very glad to meet him. (Prolonged laughter.) I hope I shall have very little more annoyance in connection with the production of illustrations of postage stamps in periodicals in the future. He has already accused me of placing Mrs. Atterbury by my side in the hope of penetrating some official secrets. (Laughter.)

We have also with us Mr. Seymour Bennett, I.S.O., J.P. (Applause.) Although I can scarcely say that he is well known to philatelists, yet he knows more what a postage stamp should be—not necessarily what it is—(laughter)—than anyone else in this room to-night. Mr. Bennett, I do not imagine for one moment, was responsible for the lion which appeared on our first Georgian penny postage stamp; that lion was presumably inserted to represent the strength of the British nation; but I am not prepared to state that the colour of the new 1½d. stamp represents the strength of the present British Government, a colour which is distinctly suggestive of Sandow's cocoa. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Bennett is the third gentleman down on the list of those who are to respond on behalf of the guests, and I am going to give him full liberty to say what he thinks of the postage stamp as printed at the Exhibition under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society. I have no doubt he will have some criticisms to offer on the reproduction of the Philatelists stamp, but I may mention that so pleased were many of the stamp collectors at the Exhibition that they thought it a very great pity that with such a beautiful stamp it was not possible to use it for the purpose of affixing to letters and for paying postage as an ordinary postage stamp. (Laughter.) I hope the Government, and especially Scotland Yard, will be very lenient with such Philatelists who try to use it for this purpose; perhaps they will take the same view as a certain Colonial Postmaster did when reporting the circumstance of a very respectable family in his Colony using a defaced stamp; he wrote a report to the effect that "the family is very respectable, and I am perfectly sure they would never knowingly have defrauded the Post Office of so small a sum." (Laughter.)

Ladies and Gentlemen, I call upon you to drink to the health of our guests, including the three gentlemen whose names are printed. (Applause.)

SALIB CLAUDIUS BEY, Inspector-in-Chief of the Egyptian Postal Service, then expressed his gratification at the honour bestowed upon him, and wished to thank them for the many nice things they had said regarding Egypt and his work. He mentioned that he was not there in any official capacity, but he was only on a holiday in England. His short speech was received with great appreciation.

(Salib Claudius Bey's speech was practically inaudible, therefore a verbatim report cannot be given.)

BARON A. DE REUTERSKJÖLD: Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a very great pleasure to me to have to say a few words to you on behalf of the Judges of this Exhibition. Personally I have attended a great many Exhibitions, in fact I may say that as Visitor, Exhibitor or Judge I have attended almost, I think with the exception of two I did not attend, every International Philatelic Exhibition that has been held in Europe (Applause) and I wish to state that this Exhibition, under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society, is certainly one of the most interesting Exhibitions that I have attended. (Applause.) I wish here to point out two or three of the points of special interest that I have found in this Exhibition, and which I think all the Judges will agree with me, are points which have not cropped up at other Exhibitions.

In the first place, at this Exhibition we have not only been able to feast our eyes on the valuable collections made by the older Philatelists, but in the collections of the young collectors we have noticed that the Junior Philatelic Society has brought up the young collector in the way he should go (Applause) and he now takes some interest in his collections and does not only try and fill the spaces allotted in a printed album.

In the second place, at this Exhibition we have not only seen the stamp themselves, but we have had a great pleasure in also seeing the way stamps are made, not only the making of the paper, the watermarking, the different kinds of plates from which stamps are printed, but we have also seen the stamps themselves being printed, perforated and finished, so that if they paid the necessary postage we could put them direct on our letters.

In the third place we have had great interest in seeing not only postage stamps produced by the Junior Philatelic Society, but also through the courtesy of the Postmaster-General, most of us have had several of the new values of the Georgian stamps issued for the first time in the Exhibition Post Office. (Applause.)

I wish, therefore, to thank the members of the Executive Committee in the name of the Judges for giving us such a splendid entertainment, not only from a philatelist's point of view, but also from an educational point of view. (Applause.)

MR. SEYMOUR BENNETT, I.S.O., J.P. Mr. President, ladies, and gentlemen, I have listened with the greatest attention and interest to the various remarks that have fallen from the lips of the previous speakers. Some of these I feel I shall have to reject, whilst others I shall do my best to try and believe. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. President, in referring to my esteemed chief, Mr. Atterbury, mentioned the extremely uncomfortable times he has given him in the past: wait until he sees his post in the morning—(laughter)—after that he is not going to see me for a while. (Laughter.)

He invited my opinion of the representation of a stamp which all of you 240 units of a sheet have upon your menus. (Laughter.) I am not going to say all I think about it—(loud laughter)—I will say it is a most excellent stamp, there are many points about it which I distinctly like and one of them is the way in which they have appropriated our lion; whichever way you look at the stamp you will see him in different attitudes. (Laughter.) We brought him out as our own, you routed him out and put him for your own; my! how that chap on the right climbs up. (Laughter.) There they are on the left too, but it is the one on the right that takes my fancy. (Laughter.) I have stated you will be hoaring from us upon the matter of postage stamps in the morning; you will hear from Scotland Yard on the other matter—(laughter)—we cannot bail you out, but if you want witnesses we have our price. (Laughter.)

I am not a philatelist, I have not been in the past, but heaven knows what I shall be in the future after this. (Laughter.) When I first went to school (I was nearly telling you the date, but if I did some of you would be so quick in calculating that you would very soon know how old I am), when I first went a very long way away to school, a relative of mine sent me some stamps, whether he thought I would keep them or not I do not know, but I did not keep them very long as I exchanged them for a bowie-knife. The next collection I sold for a brass cannon. (Laughter.) I could not get the cannon to go off properly, I filled it with powder and set a match to the breach but without result, I afterwards applied a match to the muzzle, then I did get a result. (Laughter.) I made yet another collection which was the best of the lot; this I exchanged for a Bell's Life in London. (Loud laughter.) I will not tell you what was in the collection, but I remember there were some extremely good stamps, and it would only make your mouths water, and be a life long regret to me if I told you. Nature never intended me to collect stamps, whether she intended me to make them I leave you to judge. (Laughter.)

We have seen a good many stamps this week, and I hope you will see yet another one before the week is over, and I hope if you do that you will think as well of it as its designers do; we are always grateful to you for your criticism; if it is pleasant criticism we think what a lot you know about stamps, if it is not we do not care a dump. (Laughter.)

We look upon philatelists as most useful: they sometimes see things that are not there, but true you find out things that should not be there. (Laughter.) Sometimes when you find out things that ought not to be there you save us a lot of expense and trouble, and you give yourselves a great deal of amusement.

Well! Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, on behalf of our collectors here I thank you most heartily for this

most delightful evening. I have visited the Exhibition, and I intend to go again. I once had a visit from a gentleman, with very good credentials, who wanted to see the method of printing stamps; after he had seen what he wanted to see, he said—"There is not very much for me to learn as I am a practical printer," but I was under the impression, and experience has shown that there are a very few practical printers who can print stamps, but after I have seen the efforts of the Junior Philatelic Society I do not think that the number is so limited.

I thank you again most heartily for what you have said, for what you have done, and for what you are going to do to help us. (Loud Applause).

Mr. Cooper Mitchell then gave a very amusing sketch on the Piano, which was greatly appreciated.

MR. PERCY ASHLEY, M.A.—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, this toast as a matter of fact needs no words, it speaks for itself, the ability and energy of the Junior Philatelic Society are known to all, its fame has gone out into all lands. We have evidence of that in the Cosmopolitan gathering here to-night, and more than that I suppose we are all conscious that there are many who are prevented from being with us in the body, who are with us in the spirit.

The Junior Philatelic Society deserves its name, and what ladies and gentlemen are the qualities which we associate with youth; it is certain that from the commencement of its birth the Junior Philatelic Society has been a lusty child. That no efforts have been lacking is shown by its propaganda and success. There is no lack of courage and independence which is shown by its Exhibition. In the young there is also a certain amount of self-confidence, even self-assertion which is not amiss. No doubt as the years go by these qualities may become less important in the Society, there may come a time when the Society will have reached middle age, like shall I say I will not name any Society—and there may be a time when it will reach a dignified senescence, but these years I feel very confident are very distant, and I am not sure that they are really unavoidable. There is an old saying, that a man is as old as he feels, but that a woman is as old as she looks, or manages to look (laughter), and I believe there are ways and means of managing it (laughter). It seems to me that this Society contains both of these qualities, it has an example in its President, who looks quite young and feel young (applause).

The latest manifestations of its zeal and of its ability are in the Exhibition, which we have all enjoyed, and which are owing to the ability and effort of its Secretary, Mr. Johnson (loud applause).

I invite you to join with me in wishing the Junior Philatelic Society every success and prosperity. Ladies and Gentlemen, I give you the toast of the Junior Philatelic Society and the Executive Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Ladies and Gentlemen, please be natural as we want to take a pleasant photograph. (Laughter).

MR. FRANK T. TERRY.—Mr. Ashley, Ladies and Gentlemen, I regret to say that we had considerable friction at the Committee Meeting yesterday when it was known that there was going to be this toast. Mr. Melville, our President, suggested that Mr. Johnson should reply to this toast, as he had done the

lion's share of the work; Mr. Johnson said no, Mr. Melville should reply as he had done the lion's share, but Mr. Melville would not do it, and then someone suggested "Terry has done no work, why should he not do it?" (Laughter and hear, hear). In fact that is why I am here to reply to this toast. (Applause). Still I know the work that has been done by the other members of the Executive Committee. I do not think you can realize what these fellows have done for the Exhibition, it started two years ago, and it has gone right on. The last few months have been very busy, but when you come to the last week we have exceeded all records.

There are several factors which make up the success of an Exhibition. There was the Model Stamp Factory, we were rather afraid that the people who kindly lent their machinery might not be quite satisfied, but we have heard that they are quite satisfied. The general public have come in good numbers, and I think I may take it that they are satisfied.

As for the Society, we are the largest in Great Britain, we have over 1,000 members, and I am glad to say that since the Exhibition opened we have obtained another 117 members. (Applause).

Mr. Ashley, I thank you for the way in which you proposed this toast; and you, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank for the reception you have given it.

SIR J. HENRIKER HEATON, BART.—Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a very great pleasure to me to be here this evening with you and to spend such an enjoyable and perfect dinner, and to propose a vote of thanks to the youngest Chairman in the world. We have had a delightful evening, and it is especially interesting to me to be received by you in such a friendly manner, because I believe the work I am engaged in will put an end to stamp collecting of the stamps of the future, and day by day, as the years roll by, your stamps of the old days will become more and more valuable.

I am especially pleased to see Mr. H. L. Hayman, the great collector, and I should like to take this opportunity for a moment to congratulate him on the Honour he has received from the King of the Belgians in having bestowed on him the great honour in the Order of the Crown of Belgium. Generally, honours are cheap, but I can assure you that the Belgian is less free in distributing honours than any country on the Continent, and it was given to him for forty years service in retaining the friendly relations between Belgium and Great Britain and Ireland. (Loud applause).

We heartily wish the President long life, he is progressive and he is tactful, and we old fellows recognise in you young people the Philatelists who are to take our place in the years and years to come, and it will be a pleasure to see, as mentioned by Mr. Ashley in his speech, how long you can avoid growing old, and how long you can keep up your name of the Junior Philatelic Society. I think the time will come when you will alter your name to the Seniors as you must do in the years to come.

I, therefore, ask you to drink with me long life and prosperity and years and years of happiness to our Chairman who has so ably presided to-night. I shall always remember his human sheet, and shall take away with me remembrances of this very

pleasant evening we have spent together. (Loud applause).

"For he's a jolly good fellow" was then enthusiastically sung by the Company.

Miss Mabel Manson favoured the Company with another song, rendered in her usual excellent style.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Ladies and Gentlemen, I am overcome with emotion at the very hearty response you gave the toast of my health, and I was particularly gratified at this coming from my good friend, Sir John Henniker Heaton, particularly so because, although he may not have known it until quite recently, he was the first gentleman to whom I confided my plans and my ambition which I have tried to set before you with the aid of my Executive Committee at the present Exhibition. It is two years ago since I had a talk with Sir J. Henniker Heaton at the Crystal Palace, and told him of my ambitions for the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition.

I must tell you, in case you go away with any extraordinary idea of the merits of the President of the Junior Philatelic Society, of the way in which a good lady took me down quite recently. Some months ago when the news of this Exhibition was first published in the newspapers, a lady set out from the North of London, Finsbury Park, to go to the Royal Horticultural Hall with a box of stamps. The officials of the Royal Horticultural Society

knew very little of what would take place at the Exhibition to be held some months later, but they had my address and they gave it to the lady. She followed from Vincent Square to Brixton Hill, and was fortunate enough to find me in. (Laughter). Finding me in she produced her box of stamps, and asked for my opinion as to whether she should exhibit them. I told her I had no objection to her exhibiting them, provided she could get Mr. Johnson's permission to do so, but her idea of exhibiting seemed to be that she could realize a considerable sum of money upon them. After she had spent sixpence on her fares it was very difficult for me to tell her that her stamps were worth rather less than twopence. (Laughter). And in order to pass it off as nicely as possible, I told her that her stamps were of no value to speak of, say 1/- or 2/-. I thought I had managed it very nicely, and was escorting her to the door, when she asked me if I could recommend her to anyone else who could give her a different opinion. (Laughter). I had no one for whom I entertained sufficient animosity, so I could not help her.

Now the evening is getting late, and the matter which many here are anxious to hear, namely, the awards, still remains. I shall not attempt to give you the full list as it is much too long. I propose, therefore, to tell you one or two of the most important, and the full list will be hung in the Reception Room, so that those interested may get full details.

The company then sang "God save the King," standing.

The Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition

OFFICIAL LIST OF AWARDS

THE number preceding the name of the exhibitor indicates the exhibit for which the award was made, and is the number of the exhibit in the Official Catalogue. The sixpenny edition of the Catalogue was completely sold out before the close of the Exhibition, and only a few copies remain of the interleaved edition, price 1s., post free 1s. 4d., from the Hon. Secretary, H. F. Johnson, 44, Fleet Street, E.C.

CLASS A.

SECTION I.—1, Baron A. De Worms, Great Gold; 2, S. Loder, Great Gold.

SECTION II.—4, A. J. Warren, Great Gold; 3, Dr. A. Chiesa, Gold; 5, V. Beaujeux, Gold.

CLASS B.

SECTION I.—6, W. M. Gray, Gold; 9, L. A. B. Paine, Silver; 7, T. H. Hinton, Bronze.

SECTION II.—No Exhibit.

SECTION III.—11, R. M. R. Milne, Silver Gilt; 13, J. C. Sidebotham, Silver; 10, H. Clark, Bronze.

SECTION IV.—15, Mendel and J. R. M. Albrecht, Silver Gilt; 14, J. R. M. Albrecht, Bronze.

CLASS C.

SECTION I.—17, E. R. Ackerman, Gold; 18, H. M. Hepworth, Silver; 19, O. K. Trechmann, Silver.

SECTION II.—20, C. L. Bagnall, Silver.

SECTION III.—30, H. Grey, Gold; 27, W. M. Gray, Silver Gilt; 25, Major H. C. French, Silver Gilt; 22, H. Grey, Silver.

SECTION IV.—41, H. H. Harland, Mr. Field's Gold; 39, A. J. Séfi, Gold; 37a, H. P. Eraut, Silver Gilt; 34, J. C. North, Silver; 36, Miss F. Graham, Bronze; 40, J. E. Williams, Bronze; 42, A. S. M. Low, Bronze.

SECTION V.—47, E. M. Taylor, Silver Gilt; 46, M. H. Horsley, Silver; 44, A. L. Adutt, Bronze.

CLASS D.

SECTION I.—55, K. Gunther, Gold; 54a, R. Wedmore, Silver Gilt; 48, J. Schieb, Silver; 56, K. Hiemann, Silver; 50, H. J. Reckitt, Bronze; 53, E. Metzkes, Bronze.

SECTION II.—57, H. J. Reckitt, Silver.

SECTION III.—61, R. Kohler, Gold; 64, Baron E. Leijonhufvud, Gold; 62, W. von Polansky, Mr. Field's Silver Gilt; 60, P. Kohl, Bronze.

SECTION IV.—68, Commandant G. Aupeele, Gold; 67, Mrs. A. H. Bridson, Bronze.

SECTION V.—69, P. W. Hall, Silver; 70a, E. Metzkes, Bronze; 72, J. Schmidt, Bronze.

CLASS E.

SECTION I.—73, G. Brueckner, Silver Gilt; 74, J. A. Steinmetz, Bronze.

SECTION II.—75, Capt. G. S. F. Napier, Gold; 78, A. H. Davis, Mr. Field's Silver; 76, G. H. Dannatt, Silver; 77, W. B. Calvert, Bronze.

SECTION III.—81, H. M. Ahrens, Silver Gilt; 80, J. D. Ragg, Silver.

CLASS F.

SECTION I.—84a, A. S. M. Low, Gold; 83, C. L. Harte-Lovelace, Silver Gilt; 85, R. W. H. Row, Silver Gilt.

SECTION II.—91, W. Jacoby, Silver; 90a, C. A. Howes, Mr. Field's Bronze; 88, L. W. Crouch, Bronze.

CLASS G.

102, C. L. Puck, Baron Leijonhufvud's Great Gold.

SECTION I.—98, H. Wade, Gold; 92, W. J. Cochran, Silver Gilt; 93, C. L. Puck, Silver Gilt; 94, A. Ashby, Silver; 96, E. W. Floyd, Silver.

SECTION II.—101, C. L. Puck, Gold; 100, J. N. Luff, Silver.

SECTION III.—106, C. L. Puck, Gold; 104, S. C. Buckley, Silver.

CLASS H.

SECTION I.—No Exhibit.

SECTION II.—107, C. L. Harte-Lovelace, Mr. Adutt's Silver Gilt; 108, E. Klein, Bronze.

CLASS I.

SECTION I.—110a, A. Wehn, Gold; 110, J. C. Sidebotham, Silver.

SECTION II.—111, W. H. Fordham, Bronze.

SECTION III.—112, C. F. Harris, Bronze.

SECTION IV.—114, Mrs. Field, Gold; 113, T. Allen, Silver; 115, P. Beaumont, Bronze.

SECTION V.—116, J. Ireland, Bronze.

CLASS J.

129, B. A. Cazalet, Mr. Melville's Cup.

SECTION I.—120, D. A. West, Gold; 118, W. B. Haworth, M. Coyette's Silver; 118a, H. Burnett-Bruce, Bronze.

SECTION II.—121, Countess Apponyi, Gold; 121a, H. Burnett-Bruce, Bronze; 122, E. Cazalet, Bronze.

SECTION III.—125, R. Schunck, Silver; 127, L. H. White, Bronze.

SECTION IV.—128, H. R. Holmes, Silver.

SECTION V.—129b, A. Pollitz, Silver; 129a1, F. S. Chilcott, Bronze.

CLASS K.

SECTION I.—132, Capt. G. F. Napier, Silver Gilt; 134, W. P. Costerus, Silver; 131, H. Rehlen, Bronze; 133, W. T. Wilson, Bronze; 135, L. de Raay, Bronze.

SECTION II.—136, H. Rehlen, Silver.

CLASS L.

SECTION I.—137a, H. J. Crocker, Gold; 137, Dr. A. Chiesa, Gold; 139, H. L. Hayman, Silver Gilt; 142, J. C. Sidebotham, Silver.

SECTION II.—144, M. K. Maier, Silver.

CLASS M.

SECTION I.—145a, R. B. Sparrow, Silver; 147, G. B. Duerst, Silver.

SECTION II.—154, H. L. Hayman, Silver; 150, W. Corfield, Bronze; 152, M. Giwelb, Bronze; 153, A. E. Glasewald, Bronze.

SECTION III.—156, H. Clark, Silver; 158, E. Zumstein, Bronze.

SECTION IV.—159, H. Clark, Bronze; 160, G. H. Holland, Bronze; 160a, W. Nake, Bronze.

CLASS N.

SECTION I.—162, H. Griebert, Silver Gilt; 163, F. J. Melville, Silver Gilt; 161, D. Field, Bronze.

SECTION II.—164, P. Kohl, Silver; 164b, The New England Stamp Co., Silver; 164c, Capt. P. Ohrt, Silver; 166, C. Schmidt, Silver; 167, Sveriges Filatelist-Forening, Silver.

SECTION III.—173, P. L. Pemberton & Co., Silver Gilt; 171a, Junior Philatelic Society, Silver; 169a, British Guiana Philatelic Society, Bronze; 170, D. Field, Bronze; 171, H. Griebert & Co., Bronze; 172, P. McGraw Mann, Bronze.

SECTION IV.—174a, B. P. Kosack, Silver Gilt; 176, Philatelisten-Verein Bern, Silver Gilt; 174, P. Kohl, Bronze; 177, L. Schneider, Bronze; 178, Sveriges Filatelist-Forening, Bronze.

SECTION V.—180a, P. Kohl, Silver Gilt; 180, D. Field, Silver.

SPECIAL GOLD MEDALS AWARDED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Waterlow Bros. & Layton, Ltd.; Messrs. Grover & Co., Ltd., Messrs. Miller & Motley.

For and on behalf of the Judges,

E. D. BACON.

The Judges were Baron A. de Reuterskiold, Messrs. Nils Strandell, B.A., Albert Coyette, E. D. Bacon, L. L. R. Hausburg and R. B. Yardley.

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 Sprigg's Publishing Agency, 21, Paternoster Square, London, E.C.4, 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.

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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.

For the Young Collector

THE A.B.C. OF STAMP COLLECTING

A Revised and Partly Re-Written Edition*

CHAPTER XIX.—Philately and the Fine Arts

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE

Continued from page 10

Several of the stamps of the Vasco da Gama series of Portugal are copied from paintings by distinguished artists, as also were the Columbus issues (1893) of the United States. On the 1 cent stamp is a reproduction of the picture by Powell entitled "Columbus in Sight of Land." Vanderlyn's picture of the "Landing of Columbus," which is the property of the United States Government and is kept at the White House, appears on the 2 cents stamp. The picture on the 3 cents is from an old Spanish engraving of the "Flag Ship of Columbus," while another engraving on the 4 cents value shows the "Fleet of Columbus." After being unsuccessful in trying to interest the King of Portugal, the explorer begged his way to the Spanish Court. This led to the incident recorded on the 5 cents stamp, "Columbus Soliciting Aid of Isabella," which is taken from Brozik's painting. R. Roger's bas relief of "Columbus welcomed at Barcelona" forms the subject of the design on the 6 cents the niches at each side being occupied by miniature representations of statues of Ferdinand of Aragon and of the last of the Moorish Kings of Granada, Boabdil. "Columbus restored to favour" is the painting that has been reproduced on the 8 cents stamp. "The Recall of Columbus" forms the subject of the picture on the 50 cents stamp. The hero is shown "presenting natives" of the New World to his sovereign, on the 10 cents label. On the 15 cents is the picture "Columbus announcing his discovery by Balbus." The next value, the 30 cents, shows the navigator discussing his project with the monks of La Rabida. Isabella offered to pledge her jewels to defray the expenses of the expedition; and this incident is illustrated by the reproduction of Degrain's painting, "Isabella pledging her Jewels," on the \$1 stamp. On his third voyage the navigator suffered much from the treachery of his enemies, being actually fettered and sent back to Spain by the first Governor of Cuba. Lentz's picture, "Columbus in Chains," commemorates this incident on the \$2 stamp. On the \$3 stamp Columbus is "describing his third voyage" (from the painting by Tovor); on the \$4 are two medallions of Isabella and Columbus; while the highest value of the set, the \$5, bears a medallion of Columbus in profile with allegorical figures at each side.

The sculptor's art is well represented on stamps. Nearly all the portraits on the stamps of the United States are from busts by some of the most skillful sculptors.

The following busts appear on the stamps of this country. In brackets are given the names of the respective sculptors: Benjamin Franklin (after Rubright); Andrew Jackson (after Powers); George

Washington (after Houdon); Abraham Lincoln (after Volk); Henry Clay (after Hart); Benjamin Webster (after Clavonger); General Scott (after Coffo); Alexander Hamilton (after Cerrachi).

The profile of Jefferson on the 30 cents stamps now current is from a statue by Powers; while the representation of Commodore Perry is after Walcott's statue of the famous officer. The splendid statue of Columbus erected at his reputed birthplace, Genoa, has been reproduced on a stamp of San Salvador. Several Grecian statues are also depicted on stamps, notably the statue by Praxiteles of Hermes on the 2 drachmæ, and that of Victory by Peonias on the 5 drachmæ. Other classical statues on stamps represent gladiators and a quoit thrower. The favourite design on the Greek stamps, however, represents the profile of Hermes (the Grecian Mercury). He is shown on all the early issues and on the 1902 series with his petasus, as his winged headgear is termed. On the issue of July 14th, 1901, the famous statue of Mercury by Giovanni de Bologna forms the central design. This shows the god with his caduceus, or wand, entwined with two serpents, which was the staff of office of the messenger of the gods. He is depicted running, his feet embellished with wings, and his right arm upraised.

A number of statues of South American heroes have been reproduced on stamps. Among these officiers are Juan Santamama (Costa Rica), Suarez (Uruguay), and a fine equestrian statue of J. Rufino Barrios on the 2 centavos (1902) stamp of Guatemala.

Architecture, the lowest of the fine arts, has not much to do with stamp designs. Several of the Grecian stamps issued in 1896 depict some of those monuments of antiquity which still adorn Athens, "the eye of Greece, mother of arts and eloquence." On the 10 drachmæ is a view of the Acropolis with the remains of Minerva's Temple; and on the 1 drachma is the Stadion where the Olympic games were held.

The Imperial Post Office at Be lin, a very handsome structure, is shown on the current 1 mark stamp of Germany. The Post Office buildings at Lima and Adelaide are depicted on stamps of Peru and South Australia respectively. The Temple de Minerva and the Palace de la Reforma are shown on two recent specimens from Guatemala.

The Cathedrals of Guatemala (20 centavos, 1902), Mexico (5 pesos, 1899), Monte Video (Uruguay 3 pesos, 1895), are included in stamp designs, that of Mexico being exceptionally handsome. On a private German local stamp is depicted the renowned Cathedral of Strasburg.

I beg to announce the Purchase of the
very important

COLLECTION OF CAYMAN ISLANDS

Formed by LEON ADUTT, Esq.

(President of the Thanet Philatelic Society, etc., etc.)

SUCH interest has always been taken in this popular little country that I am very pleased to have been able to acquire the Collection which is well known as being the finest that has ever been got together.

A study of the stamps of this Island will well repay the Collector; indeed it is very surprising how very small most of the numbers are, especially in the case of the Provisionals. Of these there are so few that it must be apparent to the most casual observer that there is nothing like a sufficiency for the collecting world, even for the specialist in West Indies, let alone the general collector, and looking to this fact it is obvious that there must be a very large increase in value in the future.

This, therefore, is the last opportunity that most Collectors will have of completing their wants at reasonable figures.

It is impossible within the limits of an advertisement to mention more than a few items in this magnificent collection. Among the Provisionals the following are particularly noticeable:—

- ½d. on 5/- Double page of 120 stamps showing error, unsurcharged stamp with normal.
- ½d. on 5/- Double surcharge.
- ½d. on 5/- Inverted surcharge.
- ½d. on 5/- Strip of 3, middle stamp without surcharge. Etc.
- 1d. on 5/- Double pane of 120 stamps.
- 1d. on 5/- Double surcharge.
- 1d. on 5/- Double surcharge, used. Etc.
- 2½d. on 4d. Block of 12 stamps.
- 2½d. on 4d. Inverted. Etc.
- 1d. on 4d. Inverted.
- 1d. on 4d. Inverted, used. 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.

Azores.—(Vol. IX, p. 270).—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the new "permanent" Republican issue of Portugal overprinted "ACORES" for use in these islands. The overprint is in black in all cases, except the ½ centimo, which is overprinted in red.

Chalk-surfaced wove paper. Perforated 15 × 14.
Black (red on ½c.) overprint.

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| September, 1912. | ½ centimo deep olive-brown. |
| | ½ " black. |
| | 1 " green. |
| | 1½ centimos chocolate. |
| | 2 " deep red. |
| | 2½ " violet. |
| | 5 " deep blue. |
| | 7½ " brown. |
| | 8 " slate-blue. |
| | 10 " yellow-brown. |
| | 15 " claret. |
| | 20 " purple-brown on green. |
| | 30 " chocolate on pink. |
| | 50 " orange on buff. |
| | 1 escudo deep green on azure. |

Bechuanaland Protectorate.—(Vol. VI, p. 268)—The second type Georgian 1d. of Great Britain has been overprinted in black for use in this Protectorate. The marginal control is B 11.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown of 1880. Perforated 15 × 14.
Black overprint.

September, 1912. 1d. scarlet.

Belgium.—(Vol. XI, p. 32).—We have to thank Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for a copy of the 2 francs with portrait of King Albert. The small portrait design has been used, not the large design employed for the 5 francs.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.

October, 1912. 2 francs violet.

Great Britain.—(Vol. XI, p. 35).—The *British Philatelist* reports the discovery of a sheet of the second type Georgian 1d. with the watermark inverted.

The new Georgian 1½d. was issued at the Post Office at the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition on the 15th October last, but apparently it has not been placed on sale at any other post office at the time of writing. The design is similar to the current ½d., except for the portrait, which is *en profil* instead of three-quarter face. The colour is red-brown, practically identical with the "Venetian red" of the 1880 1d. and 1½d.

White wove paper. Watermarked Royal Cipher (multiple).
Perforated 15 × 14.

October 15th, 1912. 1½d. red-brown.

Paraguay.—(Vol. IX, p. 117).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us a copy of a new provisional. The 50 centavos of 1910 has been overprinted "Habilitada—en—VEINTE" in three lines with a line of rule below the last word, all in black.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½. Black overprint.

September, 1912. 20 centavos on 50 centavos carmine.

Straits Settlements.—(Vol. XI, p. 20)—The *West End Philatelist* chronicles and illustrates the first of the Georgian series for this Colony, the 10 cents.

Coloured wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple).
Perforated 14.

August, 1912. 10 cents purple on yellow.

New Stamps for Colombia

WE always urge the publication in full of any official document relating to the postage stamps or postal service of any country. Years afterwards these documents may become quite inaccessible to the philatelic student, and those collectors, who have attempted the study of out-of-the-way countries, will know how difficult it is to obtain official information relating to postal matters. We have therefore to thank Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for their kindness in sending us the following document, which is an invitation, which was recently sent to various stamp printers in Europe and America, for tenders for a contract for supplying a new set of stamps to the Republic of Colombia. The first part is a model contract, and the second part consists of regulations for the submission, etc., of tenders. As has already been noted in *The Postage Stamp*, the American Bank Note Company of New York were the successful firm.

Finally, may we appeal to all our readers to send us any official documents which may come into their hands, concerning the stamps of no matter what country, so that they may be published and put upon record in our columns.

BIDS

for the contract for supplying Postal Values.

The undersigned, that is to say:—the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, representing the National Government, of the one part, hereinafter in the text of this contract called *the Government*, and representing hereinafter called *the Contractor*, have agreed to enter into the following contract:—

1. The Contractor agrees to supply the Government of Colombia with postal values, duly perforated and gummed, as follows, engraved on steel plates of the best quality, according to the design, denomination, size and conditions following:—

Four millions of the value of half centavo (\$0.01) dark violet, with portrait of Caldas.

Eight millions of the value of one centavo (\$0.01): green, with portrait of Narino.

Sixteen millions of the value of two centavos (\$0.02): red, with portrait of Santander.

Four millions of the value of five centavos (\$0.05): dark blue, with portrait of Bolivar.

Two millions of the value of ten centavos (\$0.10): orange, with portrait of Sucre.

One hundred thousand of four centavos (\$0.04): for registered matter: violet with an allegorical figure of Great Colombia.

One million of the value of twenty centavos (\$0.20): olive, with portrait of Ricaurte.

Two hundred thousand of the value of fifty centavos (\$0.50): vermilion, with portrait of Cordoba.

Four hundred thousand of one peso (\$1): lilac, with the Arms of Colombia.

One hundred thousand of the value of five pesos (\$5), with portrait of Camilo Torres, black, on yellow paper.

Forty thousand of the value of ten pesos (\$10): with the Arms of Colombia, black, on green paper.

One hundred thousand of two and a half centavos (\$0.25) "too late" stamps: carmine, with the word *Retardo* in artistic tracery, and the Arms of Colombia.

Five hundred thousand of ten centavos (\$0.10) "registered" stamps: with view of the Salto de Tequendama, light blue.

One hundred thousand of five centavos (\$0.05) "acknowledgment of receipt" stamps: yellow-green, with the letters *A.R.* in the upper corners, and a view of the National Capitol in the centre.

"B. & K. ITEMS"

No. 11.

Just Published—Free on application.

Gives full particulars of some recent purchases, and our latest prices for King's Head stamps, etc., etc.

We have lately acquired several fine collections, and have now in stock a large number of rarities, "difficult to find" stamps, pairs, blocks and entire sheets of all countries. Collectors should write to us for selections of their favourite countries.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

We are always open to purchase for prompt cash collections, specialised or otherwise, of all countries. Dealers or collectors invited to send selections of fine copies of old issues for which we have a large demand, and will pay high prices, in many cases well over full catalogue.

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Next Sales: October 22nd and 23rd; Nov. 5th and 6th, 19th and 20th; Dec. 3rd and 4th, 17th and 18th; Dec. 31st and (1913) Jan. 1st, 14th and 15th, 28th and 29th; Feb. 11th and 12th, 25th and 26th; March 11th and 12th; April 8th and 9th, 22nd and 23rd; May 6th and 7th, 20th and 21st; June 3rd and 4th, 17th and 18th.

Catalogues are posted to Foreign Clients FIVE weeks before each Sale; to Country Clients in Great Britain a fortnight before the Sale; and to distant applicants known to us, or to others who send satisfactory references, we will send lots for inspection.

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PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

* Fifty thousand of four centavos (\$0.04), with the inscription *Urgente*, colour grey, with a drawing representing a postman in the centre.

Four hundred thousand single post-cards of two centavos (\$0.02), with the Arms of Colombia on the left and the design of two centavos stamp on the right, in red. They must bear the inscriptions enforced by the Postal Union.

One hundred thousand double post-cards, like the last, and with the words *Reponse, Respuesta*.

2. To manufacture the said postal values in a size measuring two and a half centimetres in length and two centimetres in breadth, except the registered stamp, which must be in size four centimetres in length and two and a half in breadth, with the inscriptions *Colombia. Correos*, the value in Arabic figures and the words centavo, centavos, peso or pesos as the case may be.

3. To have these stamps engraved on steel plates. The execution of the work will be of the best quality and fineness, and on paper of the best kind used for similar work.

4. To manufacture the stamps on white paper, except those of five and ten pesos, which must be on paper of the colour indicated above, paper which must be uniform in quality for all values, and with the centre, Arms or portrait, in black. The registered stamp must bear the inscription *R* in large lettering on the left, the mark *No.* on the right, and a sufficient blank space for entering an amount of five figures. They must bear the name of the personage portrayed upon them.

5. To deliver all the stamps in perfect condition, without defects of impression and duly perforated on their four sides, and gummed. This perforation must be uniform for all values.

6. To print each of the stamps with the letters *R.C.*

7. To deliver the total quantity of the postal values to which the present contract refers two hundred and ten days after the signing of these presents, and in two parts, thus:—one fourth part one hundred and fifty days from the signing of these presents, and the remainder in the said two hundred and ten days.

8. To give personal security for the sum of five thousand gold pesos (\$5,000), in order to guarantee the completion of this contract, which must be agreed to within the fifteen days following the approval of the verified bids by the Ministry of the Government. The corresponding fiscal duties are at the charge of the Contractor.

9. To permit Government inspection, by means of the persons who will be appointed, in the manufacture of the values alluded to, and on the termination of this contract, to place the said plates under seal in the presence of the representative of Colombia appointed for that purpose.

10. The Contractor agrees to manufacture the postal values to which the present contract refers, at the rate of

11. To pay to the Government, by way of penalty, in the event of this contract not being complied with in every way, the sum of four thousand gold pesos (\$4,000), and proportionately in relation to the part of the contract which has been badly complied with.

12. The General Director of Posts and Telegraphs, with the sole approval of the Minister of the branch, will be able to annul this contract promptly, without any right of complaint on the part of the Contractor, when the latter has not delivered the first fourth part of the stamps on the date agreed upon, except in the event of proved *via major*. The Government hereby agrees:—

1. To pay to the Contractor the price for the manufacture of the said postal values, in accordance with this contract, in two sums:—the first, of _____, when the first fourth part [of the quantity of stamps contracted for] has been received at Puerto, Colombia, by the Agent whom the Government will appoint, and the second, of _____, on the final delivery of the said values, to the satisfaction of the same person, at the said port.

The values must come insured as far as Bogota at the cost of the Contractor.

NOTICES.

1a. The bids will be examined at the offices of the General Direction of Posts and Telegraphs, on the first convenient day after the expiration of one hundred and twenty days, reckoned from mid-day to mid-day, from the date when the present invitation for tenders is published in the *Diario Oficial*.

2a. Every bid for the contract will be guaranteed by a security against loss of five hundred gold pesos (\$500), deposited with the Treasurer-General of the Republic, who will give a written acknowledgment that such formality has been complied with, to accompany each bid.

3a. The bidder to whom this contract is awarded will forfeit in favour of the National Treasury, by way of a penalty, the amount deposited, if within the fifteen days mentioned in article 8 he has not complied with the stipulation contained therein. To the other bidders their deposits will be refunded and this will wind up the negotiations.

4a. The bids, in closed covers, sealed and bearing indications outside which explain the nature of the contents, will be received at the Department of the General Direction of Posts and Telegraphs until the tenth hour in the morning of the last day, that is to say, until 11 o'clock strikes.

5a. Every bidder must submit, for the better appreciation of his work, samples of postal values manufactured by him or by those he represents. The Direction will supply the photographs which must be used in the manufacture of the stamps.

6a. The committee for adjudicating in the matter of this contract, presided over by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs or by the employee whom he appoints to fill his place for this purpose, will commence work at two o'clock in the afternoon on the convenient day following that on which the term of one hundred and twenty days, reckoned from mid-day to mid-day, from the day on which this invitation for tenders is published in the *Diario Oficial*; the proposals which are made will be publicly opened and read, one by one, and bids and fresh bids will be made by all those who have presented proposals, until one is considered the best, to whom the award will be made. If two or more bids are equal or clash, in addition to being the best among those made, the Director will choose from among those whose bids are equal the one who appears to him most satisfactory; the Minister of the Government will finally decide which of the bidders, other things being equal, is most satisfactory to the Treasury, and until that Department has done this, these bidders of equal prices will remain bound to the Government. Bogota, July 15th, 1912.

The Director-General,

GREGORIO PEREZ.

LINOTIPO DE LA IMPRENTA NACIONAL.

The "Postage Stamp" on Sale.

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

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

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

W. Ward, Booth Street, Piccadilly, Manchester.

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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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|---|---|---|
| | FRANCE, 1849, 1fc., carmine ... | 3 9 |
| | CHILE, 1862, 20c., green ... | 7 7 |
| | RUSSIA, 1902, 7 roubles... 1 0 | 0 0 |
| | GREECE, 1901, 2 drachma ... | 1 0 |
| | TURKEY, 1863, 20 paras (thick paper) unused ... | 7 6 |
| | GT. BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. blue, no lines, from ... | 3 0 |
| | BRAZIL, 1876, 500 reis, rouletted ... | 1 3 |
| | PERU, 1866, 5c., 10c., 20c. (Lahma) ... | 0 7 |
| | MEXICO, 1866, 25c. (engraved) mint ... | 0 9 |
| | INDIA, 1866, 6a., prov. ... | 7 6 |
| | SIAM, 1889, 1att on 1 pie, provisional ... | 0 6 |
| | PAPUA, 1907, 2d., genuinely used ... | 0 9 |
| | VENEZUELA, 1863, 1c. pale red, unused ... | 7 6 |

STAMPS PURCHASED.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

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Publishing Offices:—SPRING'S PUBLISHING AGENCY, 21, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

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

Business and Advertisement Communications should be addressed to S. R. LE MARE, 21, Paternoster Square, London, E.C. Telephone No. 9107 City.

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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| | |
|---|-----|
| France, 1900, 5 franc, superb used (cat. 1/6) ... | 0 9 |
| Slam, 1908, 5 ticals (cat. 7/6) ... | 4 6 |
| Do., 1909, 6sat. on 4 att., red & sepia, S.G. 260a, mint or used ... | 5 6 |
| Do., 1909, 14sat. on 12 att., pale blue, S.G. 265, mint or used ... | 3 9 |
| Do., 1910, 2, 3, 6, 12 & 14sat., used ... | 0 6 |
| 7 Cape of Good Hope, 1902, 1d. to 1/-, used ... | 0 5 |
| 2 Leeward Islands, 1902, 1d. on 6d. and 1d. on 7d., used (cat. 3/6) ... | 1 6 |
| 7 Transvaal, 1903—9, 1/2 to 1/-, used (cat. 1/5) ... | 0 6 |

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26 Oct., 1912.
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and Chicago





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

No. 5 Vol. 11.
(Whole Number 266)

2 NOVEMBER, 1912.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE EXHIBITION

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The P.M.G. as Stamp Printer.



THE opening ceremony on Monday, October 14th, attracted a large number of distinguished visitors. During the afternoon the Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, M.P. had the novel experience of printing a sheet of stamps. Taking up his stand by the fine new Wharfedale printing press installed by Mr. E. A. Braddick on behalf of Messrs. Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Ltd., he fed

in two sheets and pulled the lever which set the press in operation. One of the sheets was reserved for the distinguished printer, and the other was claimed by Sir John Henniker Heaton, Bart., who had been an interested spectator. In the group accompanying the Postmaster-General at the time was Mr. Fredk. Atterbury, C.B., the Secretary to the Board of Inland Revenue.

The Lady Mayoress Prints an Ideal Stamp.

Another interested visitor the same afternoon was the Lady Mayoress of London, who printed and perforated a sheet of the ideal stamp, which she took away as a souvenir of her visit to the Stamp Exhibition. Accompanying her was her brother, Mr. Crosby, brother of the Lord Mayor. At the Exhibition, Miss Crosby was joined by Lady Dorothy Nevill, whose volumes of reminiscences have been the chief delights of recent autobiographical literature. At different times her ladyship has collected all sorts of things, so she tells us in a delicious chapter on "collecting and amateur work," and presumably "everything" may be taken to include postage stamps. For Lady Dorothy did the Juniors the honour of not waiting for a special invitation to the Exhibition.

New Stamps for Egypt.

Salib Claudius Bey, Inspector in Chief of the Egyptian Postal Service, was present on Monday afternoon, and he

told me that Egypt has just entered into arrangements for a new issue of postage stamps, which Messrs. De La Rue are to print.

The De La Rues Visit the Exhibition.

Mention of the De La Rues reminds me of visits from Sir Evelyn De La Rue and many of the heads of the great stamp printing works in Bunhill Row. A little bird has whispered that the comments of these leaders of the stamp-printing world on the subject of the Juniors' Ideal Stamp were very complimentary.

Other Stamp Makers among the Visitors.

There were visitors also from Messrs. Harrison & Sons, Perkins Bacon & Co., Bradbury Wilkinson, and two gentlemen, M. Fontaine and M. Leon Eveley, of the Belgian State Printing Works at Malines. Mr. Macdonald, of the celebrated engraving firm, an expert who probably knows more of intaglio stamp printing than any other living man, was an interested visitor. There

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were also many visitors from the Stamping Department at Somerset House and from the Royal Mint, the department now responsible for the construction of our British stamp plates.

The Rush for Tickets.

There were many other interesting and notable visitors, and some endeavour was made to preserve a record of these. In all there were 45,000 visitors, and so great was the demand for tickets that large batches of tickets presented each day had to be re-issued, and although during the last few days before the show the printers had been delivering lots of 5000 tickets every other day, there were several occasions when the head office of the Exhibition at 44, Fleet Street, E.C. was suffering from a ticket famine.

200 Philatelists at the Coliseum.

Of the banquet a full report has already been given in the *Postage Stamp*. The day after it two hundred of the Exhibition visitors occupied seats in the Royal Circle at the Coliseum, and about half the boxes were occupied by distinguished visitors to the Exhibition. The occasion was the performance of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt of "Elisabeth Reine d'Angleterre." On behalf of the international visitors the President of the J.P.S. presented Mme. Bernhardt with an address and an exceedingly handsome basket of flowers, standing nearly five feet high, and composed of beautiful roses tied with white silk ribbons, on which were worked artistic reproductions of the Ideal stamp.

Accompanying the basket was a short address, which read as follows:

"The visitors from many countries present in London for the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition, having witnessed to-night your performance, desire your kind acceptance of this floral and philatelic token of their admiration and high esteem. It is offered in the name of the Junior Philatelic Society, and its visitors, representing some 200 members of your audience."

The Address, which was signed by the President of the society (Mr. Frederick J. Melville) was handed over the footlights to Madame Bernhardt. The talented actress had her customary cordial reception, and the curtain rose and fell many times before the little performance could take place. Madame Bernhardt, to whom the gracious act came as a complete surprise, was obviously greatly charmed and pleased, and repeatedly bowed her acknowledgements during a scene of remarkable enthusiasm. During the interval the management at the Coliseum threw on to the screen a reproduction of the Ideal stamp which was printed and perforated at the Exhibition at the Royal Horticultural Hall.

The Ball and Supper.

The final event in the social calendar of the Exhibition was the Ball and Supper in honour of the foreign visitors to the Exhibition. Among the foreign visitors present on this occasion were Mr. Nils Strandell, B.A. (Judge), Mons. A. Coyette (Judge), Dr. Achillito Chiesa (gold medallist), Mr. Rudolph Köhler (gold medallist), and Mrs. Köhler, Mr. Karl Gunther (gold medallist), etc. Dancing was started at 9.30 and continued till 4 a.m., with a break of rather more than an hour for supper. The event was one of the most successful of the many successes of the Exhibition.

The Attraction of the Stalls.

The dealers' stalls at the Exhibition were a great attraction, and it is good to know that all the holders of these stalls were highly satisfied with their association with the Exhibition. All were most cordial in their congratulations to the President and Secretary on the

successful accomplishment of the work which has been in preparation for nearly two years. That the stalls formed a most attractive feature of the show in themselves was very obvious, and at many times it was difficult to get near them, so busy were they with customers.

Rare Exhibits by the Dealers.

Mr. Field's exhibit of the original plate from which the Post Office Mauritius stamps were printed, was one of the chief attractions of the Exhibition, and there were constant enquiries from visitors who had come specially to see it. Mr. Peckitt's frames of rare stamps, including the Western Australia "inverted swan" and many other of the choicest of rare stamps also proved a great draw, and brought crowds round his attractively arranged stall.

A Busy Time all Round.

Mr. Lincoln and his staff were kept busy all the time and Messrs. Charles Nissen were shewing an interesting and valuable Rowland Hill document, which attracted much interest. Mr. C. G. Dietrich, of Liverpool, must have had many good things on offer, for each time I called to wish him good day I found his clients had formed an impenetrable barrier round his stall; the same was the case with Mr. W. T. Wilson, who was shewing the sheet of the Dalai Lama's stamp at stall No. 6. The next stall was a little model post office, all too little for the big business it had to transact. The issue of the new 1½d. Georgian stamp on the Tuesday led to very large sales of these stamps, over £50 worth in the first day, so I heard; and later on the 2½d. was issued (Friday), and even up to this date of writing the 2½d. does not appear to be on sale at many other offices. The post office started with but one attendant selling stamps, he was very promptly re-inforced. Mr. Oswald Marsh had a good demand for his new book on the marginal varieties of the Edwardian stamps (compiled by Mr. S. Buckley) and for his fine stock of British and British Colonial stamps. Messrs. Lewis May & Co. did exceedingly well with packets and sets, and their stall was one of the busiest spots in the hall. Messrs. Bridger & Kay had many enquirers to see their unique sheet of the 240c. Uruguay, and Messrs. P. L. Pemberton & Co., although some distance away from the main centre of trade, appeared to be doing quite a brisk business.

Dealers who Deserved Success.

The business man visiting the Exhibition out of curiosity, or with some idea of investigating the possibilities of stamp-collecting as a suitable hobby for his hours of recreation, must have wondered much at the activity of the dealers' stalls. This great event, crowded all the time with enthusiasts, and evidently moneyed people, as the carriages and liveried servants at the doors testified, was in the hands of ten business firms: was he to suppose that the whole of the philatelic business in this country was in the hands of less than a dozen firms with sufficient enterprise to go in for the hire of a stall at the greatest Exhibition ever held in connection with the hobby? There was nothing else for him to think. And perhaps, after all, he was right, for the dealers who would not participate in a work so beneficial to their business interests were either lacking in business capacity or cared nothing for the future of the hobby which provides them with their means of livelihood. All honour, however, to the ten excellent firms who had the courage to support the Exhibition, and who were good enough to remember that the J.P.S. exhibitions have always been conducted on lines calculated to give the dealers the best possible results, and in a manner that is absolutely impartial to every dealer, whether he be in a large or small way of business.

The Model Stamp Factory.

But the general consensus of opinion marks out the wonderful display in the Model Stamp Factory annexe as the outstanding feature of the Exhibition. Here the throb of machinery was heard all day, and it was scarcely needed to sound the attractions of this show. The annexe was crowded at all times, and often the printing press, the perforating machine and the paper-making machine were surrounded by interested spectators, who filled every available space whence they could see the work in progress. There was a little stand inside this section where visitors could procure specimens of the Ideal stamp, and some idea of the popularity of this exhibit may be gauged by the fact that upwards of 24,000 of the stamps were bought at a penny each as souvenirs.

Skilled Experts Explaining the Machinery.

It may be fairly claimed that the stamp manufacturing exhibit actually achieved all that was promised in advance. The printing press was a fine new one by Elliott, of Otley (Agent: E. A. Braddick), and Messrs. Waterlow Brothers did some most excellent work upon it, and their staff was most courteous and helpful to the student. Mr. A. G. Gronow, the manager of this great printing firm, was himself in almost constant attendance, and contributed much to the success of the demonstrations. Mr. F. Woolford, too, representing Messrs. Grover & Co., Ltd., the constructors of the perforating machines, was ever ready to explain and demonstrate the processes of perforating, and as the machines owe much to his mechanical genius, the visitors were fortunate in having so able an expositor.

Messrs. Miller & Motley's plates were much admired by

the many technical printing experts who visited the Exhibition. The plates in use included a 240 set for typographical printing, and 120 set for intaglio work. There was also a cylinder on which were laid out panes of 120 for each process. Messrs. T. J. Marshall & Co. made a very interesting display of paper making, which was a very popular feature of the exhibition.

Special Gold Medal Awards.

I am glad to note that the Executive Committee recognised the fine work of Messrs. Waterlow Brothers and Layton, Ltd., Messrs. Grover & Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Miller & Motley, by an award of a special gold medal in each case.

Souvenirs of the Exhibition.

The Ideal stamp may still be had in singles, blocks, or complete sheets, at the uniform rate of 1d. per stamp. For 1s. (plus postage 1d.) a set of various colours, and imperf. and perf., and including examples printed in intaglio, may be obtained.

The attractive Exhibition post cards, showing the Ideal stamp enlarged and printed in two colours on various coloured and plain post cards may be had at 1d. each, sets of seven for 6d., and the whole of the twenty-one colour varieties for 1s. 6d.

All the sixpenny catalogues of the Exhibition were sold out before the closing day, and there are now only a few 1s. (interleaved) copies available. These may be had with the "Awards" Supplement post free for 1s. 4d.

Any of the above souvenirs, catalogue, etc., may be obtained at the prices mentioned from the Hon. Sec. of the Exhibition, H. F. Johnson, 44, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Stamps from Booklets.

A number of correspondents have written me *re* the appearance of the early Georgian stamps, ½d. and 1d., with the Royal cipher watermark; it has already been noted in *The Postage Stamp* that the latest issue of the stamp booklets contains the stamps on this new paper. As a matter of course, the watermark occurs inverted in relation to the design of the stamps in a proportion of those printed for binding into book form; the special arrangement of the plates for book-form stamps has been repeatedly described in these pages. By the way, I note that Mr. W. H. Peckitt has had the enterprise to take a page advertisement in the latest issue of these little stamp books.

The Balkan States and Turkey.

The Metropolitan Stamp Co. is making a bid for the popular interest in stamps of the countries in the war zone. The cheap sets of Greek, Bulgarian, Montenegrin, Servian and Turkish stamps which they offer in our advertising columns this week should enable many of our readers to fill some of the blanks on pages not often well filled in the general collector's albums. In all European warfare during the past six or seven decades the postage stamps of the countries concerned have reflected for posterity some of the outstanding results of each campaign. So following on the present struggle we are sure to get some notable memorials of the stirring events in the Balkan States for our collections.

The World's Stamp Statistics.

Messrs. Whitfield King's Catalogue for 1913 is out, and the publishers in their preface bring up to date their

figures of the stamp issues denoted in their book. They state:—

"The total number of stamps issued to date as included in this catalogue is 24,973, of which 7,334 are apportioned to the British Empire and 17,639 to the rest of the world. Europe has issued 5,208, Asia 4,823, Africa 5,763, America 5,470, the West Indies 1,958, and Oceania 1,756."

A Dutch Work on Dutch Stamps.

Mr. J. C. Auf der Heide sends me a little book entitled "Handboek over alle Post en Portozegels van Nederland en Koloniën," a well-illustrated guide in the Dutch language for the collector of Dutch stamps. The illustrations include most of those in the Editor's sixpenny handbook in English on the stamps of Holland. The price of Mr. Auf der Heide's book is not stated on my copy, but doubtless a card to the publisher at Koornstraat, 31c. Hilversum, Holland, will secure information on this point.

"M.S.B.'s", for French Readers.

Another foreign publication with a certain home association is "Les Premières Emissions de Timbres de la Grande-Bretagne par Frédéric J. Melville," which M. Georges Brunel has just produced in his "Bibliothèque du Philatéliste." The work is a translation into French, fully illustrated, of two of the works in the Melville Stamp Books, series: "Great Britain: Line-Engraved Stamps," and "Great Britain: Embossed Adhesive Stamps." The two are brought into a single volume in the French edition, the price of which is not stated on

the copies received. The publisher is M. Charles Mendel, 118 bis Rue d'Assas, Paris.

Melody and the Postman.

"Illustrated Music-Titles," by W. E. Imeson, is a little work which at first glance does not suggest that it calls for notice in *The Postage Stamp*. Yet it is an example of the many little-known avenues of interest into which our philatelic hobby leads us. Mr. Imeson's stories of curious old music covers include a number of interesting items relating to postal matters, and some of the illustrations are of value to the collector of postal souvenirs as depicting old time uniforms in the postal service. Such curios will be found in the examples facing page 12:—the Rat-Tat Polka, in which a postman, wearing the tall hat of the early Victorian period, is executing what to-day might be mistaken for a two-step; and the Postman's Knock, where a postman of the same period, in high hat and red coat, stands upon a

doorstep with his hand raised to the knocker. Mr. Imeson tells us that the same picture figures on "The Postman's Knock Quadrilles." Mr. Imeson's book costs 1s. 6d., and is to be obtained of the author at 103, St. Julian's Farm Road, West Norwood, S.E.

Marginal Varieties.

Yet another interesting little book just published is Mr. S. C. Buckley's work on "The Marginal Varieties of the Edwardian Stamps of Great Britain, 1902-1912." This is issued by Mr. Oswald Marsh, of 18, Hamlet Road, Norwood, S.E., and costs 2s. 6d. nett. The book is copiously illustrated and deals with a subject which many of us will be glad to have ready to hand for reference in this useful volume. The subject is one which is too interesting to be dealt with in a short paragraph, and I propose to discuss it at some length in an early number of this journal.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF STAMPS

New Regulations of the Board of Inland Revenue

THE following Circular has been issued by the Board of Inland Revenue in reference to the illustration of postage stamps and "postage paid" stamps in periodicals and printed books.

NOTE.—These Regulations are in substitution for those contained in the Notice of the 1st June, 1906.

REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH ILLUSTRATIONS OF POSTAGE AND "POSTAGE PAID" STAMPS MAY BE MADE.

INLAND REVENUE,
SOMERSET HOUSE,
LONDON, W.C.,
16th October, 1912.

The Board of Inland Revenue have considered, in conjunction with the Postmaster-General the subject of the illustration, by Stamp Dealers and others, of postage stamps and designs or marks intended to denote payment of postage.

All such illustrations are, as the Board are advised, an infringement of the law.

It is, however, recognised that the object in view in those cases where the illustrations are intended for the use of stamp collectors, etc., is an innocent one, and that a considerable industry exists in connexion with their production.

In these circumstances neither the Postmaster-General nor the Board of Inland Revenue desire that the practice should be prohibited so long as no danger to the Revenue arises from its continuance.

They propose, therefore, in future to abstain from interfering in all cases in which the following regulations are complied with.

1. The concession will be limited to certain special classes of publications, such as Stamp Dealers' Catalogues, Books on Stamps, Stamp Albums, Articles in Newspapers, Periodicals, etc. Permission will not be given, in any circumstances, for ordinary advertisement purposes.

2. Illustrations must be in black alone. The Board will not abstain from interfering where they are in colour, no matter what may be the size of the illustration.

3. The permission of the Board must be obtained before any illustrations are made, and the persons

making application for permission must furnish the names and addresses of the proposed makers of the dies, etc., and of the printers of the publication, and must state where it is proposed that the dies, etc., should be kept.

4. Bond in the sum of £100 must be given for the proper use and safe custody of the dies, etc. (a) by the person by whom the dies, etc., are to be made, (b) by the printer of the publication in which the illustrations are to appear, and (c) by the person (if other than the maker or printer) by whom the dies, etc., are to be kept when not in use.

5. No die, block, plate, etc., is to be made, no illustration is to be printed, and no dies, etc., are to be kept, except by a person under bond. The specific authority of the Board for each die proposed to be made must be obtained by, or on behalf of, the makers before the die is made, and a specimen illustration from every die made must at once be forwarded to this Office in order that the die may be registered here before it is brought into use.

6. Each die, etc., must bear engraved thereon, but not necessarily on the face thereof, a distinguishing number, which shall be specified when the illustration from the die is forwarded to the Board.

7. No die, etc., is to be obtained for printing an illustration except from an authorized maker under bond, and except under the authority of the Board.

8. No person authorised to make, use, or have possession of any dies, blocks, plates, etc., shall lend, sell, transfer or in any other way dispose of such dies, etc., or any of them, except with the express permission of the Board previously obtained.

9. The Board will require to be satisfied as to the provision made for the safe custody of the dies, etc., and their Officers are to be always free to visit the premises where the same are kept.

10. All dies, blocks, plates, etc., no longer required for the production of illustrations must, on demand, be sent to this Office for destruction.

It must be understood that the Board reserve to themselves the full right to withdraw this concession in any case in which they may deem it necessary to do so.

F. ATTERBURY,
Secretary.

U.S.A. PANAMA CANAL STAMPS

Postmaster-General Approves Designs

For Jan. 1, 1913, Four Values—1, 2, 5 and 10c., in "striking designs and superb workmanship" are promised

POSTMASTER-GENERAL HITCHCOCK has approved proofs prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the new special issue of Panama-Pacific postage stamps. The series comprises four denominations, one, two, five and ten cents. The stamps are about three-fourths of an inch high by one and a sixteenth inch wide; at the top appear the words "U.S. Postage" and "San Francisco, 1915"; in the left hand border is a branch of laurel, and in the right hand border a palm branch; a numeral expressing the denomination is shown within a circle in each lower corner, with the word "cents" between.

The one cent stamp is green and in the centre appears, within a circle, a bust of Balboa, discoverer of the Pacific ocean, looking to the left, and wearing a cuirass and a helmet with a plume. On each side of the background are palm trees, with the ocean in the foreground. Below the portrait, in a horizontal panel breaking the circle, are the words "Balboa, 1513."

The two cent stamp is red. It represents the Gatun

locks of the Panama canal, with a merchant steamer emerging from one lock and a warship in the other. The mountains of the isthmus appear in the distance, and palm trees on the right hand side of the locks. Beneath the picture are the words "Gatun Locks."

The five cent is blue, and presents the Golden Gate of San Francisco harbour, with the setting sun in the background and a steamer and sailing vessel in the bay. The words "Golden Gate" appear below the picture.

The ten cent stamp is dark yellow. The subject is "Discovery of San Francisco Bay," from a painting which represents the discovering party looking out upon the distant bay.

All of the new stamps are fine examples of the engraver's art. The Postmaster-General has directed that 80,000,000 one cent, 150,000,000 two cent, 8,000,000 five cent and 5,000,000 ten cent stamps be prepared, and that they be placed on sale in post offices beginning January 1st, 1913.—*Mekel's Weekly*.

For the Young Collector

THE A.B.C. OF STAMP COLLECTING

A Revised and Partly Re-Written Edition*

Chapter XX.—History in Postage Stamps

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE

IT has often been claimed for stamp collecting that it teaches in some measure the history of our own times. It certainly adds considerable fascination to the study of history. Ancient scenes are recalled by stamps as well as modern ones, and it will surprise the uninitiated to learn that the earliest historical incident recorded on a postage stamp is Adam's fall. A local postage stamp issued at Viborg in 1887, though now obsolete, represents Adam and Eve in the garden. The pair are depicted standing one on each side of the tree, the *malum prohibitum*, on which is entwined the enticing, all-mischievous serpent.

In the chapter on commemorative stamps, a number of instances of old time episodes recalled by stamp designs are given. The latter half of the nineteenth century saw the gradually increasing vogue of the adhesive postage stamp throughout the world. The eventful period that has elapsed since the forties has some of its most important episodes recorded in the pages of the stamp album.

Some months after Louis Philippe abdicated the throne of France, the newly constituted republic, under the presidency of Charles Louis Napoleon, issued its first stamps. These appeared in 1849, and bore a representation of the head of Ceres.

Two years later the celebrated *coup d'état* occurred, and Napoleon III. was elected President for a term of ten years. Ceres was replaced by a portrait of the President, and two of the stamps were issued soon afterwards bearing the inscription "Repub. Franc." Having

strengthened his position by giving the chief offices of State to his own supporters, he appealed to the people this same year (1852) and by an almost unanimous vote the Empire was re-established on the 2nd of December. The same portrait appeared on the next stamps of 1853, but the inscription reads "Empire Franc." When new plates were prepared, Napoleon's victories in Italy were signalled by the addition of a wreath of laurel to his profile on the stamps of 1863. In 1870 the Franco-Prussian War broke out, and Napoleon and his army surrendered after the memorable struggle at Sedan on September 4th. In 1870 new French stamps appeared bearing the head of Ceres and the inscription "Repub. Franc."; since which time the Republic has been firmly re-established. The calmed state of the country is clearly denoted by the allegorical design which appeared on the stamps a few years later, depicting Commerce clasping hands with Peace across the globe, and more recently by the late M. Roty's picture of La Semeuse. The Franco-German War has left another record in the stamp album. Reaching the States of Alsace and Lorraine on its way to Paris, the German army issued stamps and these were used for franking soldiers' letters home at a low charge.

The stamps of Spain bear indications of the long series of internal discussions that have passed since the period of its premier issue of postal labels in 1850. Perhaps the most troubled of all the greater European States, the design on its issue of 1873 appears somewhat ironical. It shows a female figure with an olive branch in her hand, emblematical of Peace. Portraits of the succession of rulers since Isabella appear on the contemporary stamps

(ante c. xviii.). During the revolution of 1868 the Provisional Government had the stamps bearing Isabella's portrait surcharged across the bust of the Queen. It also issued new stamps bearing the face values in large numerals. In 1873 again, during the Carlist insurrection, stamps were issued, several bearing the features of the Spanish pretender. After Amadeus abdicated in 1873 an attempt was made to form a Republic, and the design on the $\frac{1}{2}$ de peseta stamp was changed from a royal to a mural or city crown, while other labels were issued bearing the arms of Castille, Leon, Aragon, Navarre and Granada. Tiring of the Republican form of government, the crown was offered in 1875 to and accepted by Alphonso XII., whose portrait appears on the stamps issued in August of that year.

The "Impuesto de Guerra," or War Tax Stamps, 1874—9, were for the payment of a tax on letters of 5 centimos. The object of the tax was to raise money for the expenses of the civil wars, and a similar tax was raised by means of special stamps issued from 1897—99 to defray the expenses of the war in Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

The year 1871 saw the consolidation of the German Empire; but stamps had been in use for years in thirteen independent states and cities, and the postage stamps of Germany illustrate the gradual bringing together of all the states which constituted first the North German Confederation and ultimately the German Empire.

The following States and free cities, which were incorporated in the North German Confederation, had stamps of their own:—Prussia (1850), Saxony (1850), Oldenburg (1852), Brunswick (1852), Bremen (1855), Mecklenburg Schwerin (1856), Lubeck (1859), Hamburg (1859), Mecklenburg Strelitz (1864).

Bergedorf, which had issued stamps since 1861, came under the jurisdiction of Hamburg in 1867, the stamps of the latter city superseding those of Bergedorf. Hanover and Schleswig Holstein, both of which issued stamps in 1850, were annexed to Prussia in 1866. Those parts of Germany not having postal systems of their own, were served by the Counts of Thurn and Taxis, who carried on the postal work under a monopoly granted by the Government. Stamps were used by the Thurn and Taxis administration, and these were stopped when the monopoly was handed over to Prussia, rather more than two years before the foundation of the new German Empire. Baden enjoyed separate postal administration until it was incorporated in the new German Empire in 1870. In 1902 the stamps of Wurtemberg were superseded by the Imperial issues. The stamps of Alsace and Lorraine were only used during the Franco-German War, after which the ordinary stamps of the Empire came into use. So that out of 16 separate stamp-issuing postal administrations only two remain to-day, those of the Empire and of Bavaria. The gradual absorption of the cities and the States which now form the German Empire is thus clearly defined in the history of its stamps.

The story of the coalescence of the Kingdom of Italy is a more stirring and adventurous one compared with the peaceable embodiment of the German Empire. Yet the changes in the postage stamps demarcate the chief episodes in the narrative.

The stamps of the Confederate States of America are interesting historically, as they denote the great struggle that raged between the Northern and the Southern States. The Civil War broke out in 1861; and in the same year two stamps were issued by the Confederate States. The 2 cents bore a portrait of Andrew Jackson, the 5 cents one of Jefferson Davis, while in the following year a 10 cents stamp was added, with Madison's portrait. In 1862 also Calhoun was portrayed on a 1 cent stamp. Washington was shown on the 20 cents issued in 1863.

On several single specimens from Peru are indicated the changes that have taken place in the government of

that country. For example, the 1 cent orange of 1874 was issued under the first Peruvian Government, which dates from 1867. During the occupation of Peru by the Chilians, the latter took the stock of Peruvian stamps and overprinted them with the design of the Chilean arms. Recovering their country, with the exception of the province of Tarapaca (ceded to Chili), the Peruvians took the stamps that had been stamped with the Chilean arms and again overprinted them with a Peruvian design. Thus this stamp (and others like it) marks the fall of the first Republic of Peru, the success of Chili, and then the return of the Peruvian Administration.

The important steps in the history of the Transvaal are clearly illustrated in the stamp album.

(1) The first South African Republic began to issue stamps in 1870. The design shows the arms of the Republic. (2) Great Britain annexed the Transvaal in 1877, and then the stamps of the Republic were overprinted with the legend "V.R. Transvaal." A year later a portrait of Queen Victoria appeared on the stamps. (3) Then came the great blow to British prestige at Majuba Hill in 1881. When the second Republic (under British suzerainty) was established, the stamps bearing the Queen's portrait were surcharged with the new values expressed in Dutch. These appeared in 1882, and in the following year a new series, bearing the arms of the South African Republic, was issued. (4) On June 5th, 1900, Lord Roberts entered Pretoria triumphant. This led to the overprinting of the Transvaal stamps with the familiar initials "V.R.I." (5) The next change was necessitated by the death of Queen Victoria in 1901, after which the initials of the overprint were changed to "E.R.I.", and in 1902 the portrait of King Edward appeared on the Transvaal stamps. In a few weeks time there will be a new issue of stamps bearing King George's portrait for the whole of the newly-formed United South Africa.

The war in South Africa produced other stamp souvenirs apart from those described as denoting changes in the government of this new portion of the British Empire. The historic Mafeking siege stamps, particularly the "portrait" ones, will always excite interest so long as the impression (which was made from photographic negatives on ferro prussiate paper) remains unfaded.

During the early months of the siege the enemy's lines were too strong around Mafeking to allow of any communication between the Britons within and the Britons without. But after the relief of Kimberley by General French, the Boers had to withdraw some of their men from Mafeking, thus somewhat relaxing the cordon round the beleaguered city. Then Baden-Powell's comrades organised a regular system of Kaffir runners leaving the town twice weekly, once by the South and once by the North. The charge for letters was 6d. by the North and 1s. by the South, the latter being the more dangerous route. The Kaffir letter-carriers had to dodge through the enemy's lines and pass either to Buluwayo in the North or to Kimberley in the South. It was on the letters carried by these runners that most of the Mafeking stamps were used. The two most interesting ones, however, were used chiefly within the town for a purely local post. One was designed by a Dr. Hayes and showed Sergeant-Major Goodyear of the Cadet Corps on a bicycle. The other, designed by Captain Greener, the Chief Paymaster, gave a portrait of the gallant defender of Mafeking, Baden-Powell himself.

When the British troops were sent to China to relieve the legations they used Indian stamps overprinted C. E. F., i.e. China Expeditionary Force. These will long serve to keep philatelists in memory of those weeks of anxiety in 1901 when everyone was perturbed concerning the possible fate of the Embassies.

To be continued.

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 current 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).....

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DATE.....

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

PHILATELIC FACTS AND FALLACIES

By L. HARALD KJELLSTEDT, in *Meekel's Weekly Stamp News*.

IN addressing myself to those who have recently entered the philatelic game, my only desire is to give them the benefit of a few experiences purchased for a cash consideration by one who is only collecting in a small way, but who has been steadily at it for many years. There are those who always preach that stamp collecting should be done for pleasure's sake and should be divorced from all thoughts of money values or monetary returns. I am inclined to believe that these apostles of purity are either entirely theoretical or else are so abundantly supplied with cash that the outlay for their collections cuts no figures. For my own part, I belong to the great majority to which the constantly increasing high cost of living is a problem difficult to solve. As the solution involves a curtailing of expenses for pleasures, the stamp collection has to take its share of this curtailment, and it becomes imperative to know that the money we spend on stamps is not spent foolishly.

One of the pitfalls of the beginner is his desire to cover the whole field at once. I know that the temptation, backed as it is by an abundance of enthusiasm, is very great, but if the collector can master this temptation and will take up one country at the time, carrying it towards reasonable completion, he will be more satisfied in the end. Printed albums with loose leaves are in the market and these enable the collector to purchase leaves for only one country at the time. Concentrated efforts always produce more satisfactory results than scattered efforts and this is true in stamp collecting as well as in everything else that we undertake. If a collector feels inclined to run a country beyond the limitations of the printed album, then the blank album is to be recommended, and an early start with the latter may just as well be made because it is what the serious collector will come to in the end, anyway. A general collection, housed in a ponderous volume which exhibited about 10,000 blank spaces, caused me to drop the collection and general collecting in disgust. If I had been provided with a sectional loose leaf album from the beginning, filling in the less expensive issues in one country at the time, I would probably have been at it yet.

As a rule, the young collector with his first catalogue becomes possessed of highly exaggerated ideas as to the importance of catalogue values. In a few instances stamps in extra fine condition may be worth the full catalogue quotation, and even more, but these are scarce stamps sought by those who can afford to pay connoisseur's prices. The great majority of stamps are purchased by the dealers at prices enormously out of proportion with catalogue values. One serious fallacy in regard to catalogue values is the beginner's ignorance or disregard of the importance of the *condition* of the stamps he buys. A poor copy of a rare stamp is only worth a small fraction of its listed value, and a poor copy of a common stamp is not worth anything, and should not even be given away. The disregard of condition when purchasing stamps has caused collectors more disappointments and serious losses than all other philatelic pitfalls and fallacies combined. I have been there myself and know what I am talking about. When I started a general collection, I turned to a large and reputable house for packages of stamps, sets, and single specimens. I was isolated from other collectors and deprived of experienced advice, consequently I accepted in good faith as fine the condition of the stamps I received. The single stamps I purchased at a discount of 10% on catalogue prices. One day they sent me a stamp of Holstein which was trimmed within the design

and had one corner hanging by a shred. This certainly did not look fine to me, and having my suspicions aroused I decided to try another dealer, whose advertisements laid stress on the condition of his goods. The first approval selection I received from him was an eye-opener. I found that the stamps I had purchased during a whole year were rather indifferent, so far as condition was concerned, and as a result I had to spend money on better specimens with which to replace those that looked the poorest. This was many years ago, and the condition standard was not quite as high as it is to-day, but I suspect that I was rated as belonging to the schoolboy class and was catered for accordingly. A new beginner should never collect according to his own imaginary standard of excellence, but should avail himself of the first opportunity to consult the collection of an advanced and careful collector. If such an opportunity does not present itself, he may scan his own or somebody else's daily mail for a well-centred, distinct but lightly cancelled, and perfectly clean specimen of a U.S. current 2c. stamp. When found, this specimen may be mounted on a card and used as a standard with which to compare every single stamp received on approval. If a stamp does not compare favourably with the selected standard, leave it alone. Of course, in the case of several of the scarcer issues some latitude will have to be allowed, as well-centred and lightly-cancelled specimens of such issues may be nearly unobtainable and command prices accordingly. So far as common stamps are concerned, those that catalogue from 1d. to 1s., there is no excuse for being satisfied with poor specimens. The unsatisfactory condition of the stamps in the collection of the average beginner can be laid to the impatience with which he is striving to fill blank spaces. His motto is too often that anything is good enough so long as it will fill a space. He should remember that the stamps he may purchase years from now will have to keep company with those first entered into the collection, and for that reason every beginner should start with a condition standard which will stand the test of his own critical scrutiny when he has reached the advanced stage of collecting. It will make slower progress, but the future satisfaction reaped will more than repay the earlier irksome restraint.

Offers of free hinges and cheap hinges should be shunned. The best hinge in the market is none too good, and when it comes to parting with a collection through the agency of a dealer, the way the stamps have been mounted will be second only in importance to the condition of the stamps themselves. Careless mounting with poor non-peelable hinges will discount the sales value of a collection most seriously. The present prices of good hinges leave no excuse for purchasing those of poorer quality.

Never grudge the paying of a fair price for a fine specimen. Stamps that are sold at 50 or 75% discount from standard quotations are generally 50 or 75% off when it comes to condition.

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 Sprigg's Publishing Agency, 21, Paternoster Square, 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., 1d.

The Stamps of Bergedorf

BY DR. GEORGES BRUNEL*

Translated by L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 293 (Vol. X.)

CHAPTER III.

The Unofficial Reprints.

1.—The 1872 Reprints.

When Moens bought the remainders, there were also delivered to him the matrix stone and the obliterating handstamp. He was then quite at liberty to make all the reprints he liked. This he did not hesitate to do, and he thus alienated collectors from this country; the varieties arising from the numerous reprints were such that stamp collectors grew weary and took alarm.

In 1872, yielding to the importunities of several dealers, Moens consented (no great pressure had to be brought to bear upon him) to make reprints of the labels, which were reserved almost exclusively for these dealers.

These reprints are distinguished by the bad printing, a difference in the papers, and finally by the absence of gum; it must be added that the purchasers knew how to gum the sheets which were delivered to them, whence come those varieties of gum, which have been the despair of German specialists.⁽¹⁾

According to the author of these reprints himself, the following are the varieties to be met with on the stamps:—

½ schilling. The sheet of 100 stamps was composed of 10 vertical rows of 10 stamps; the stamps measured 15 × 15½ mm.; the tint of the paper varied from pale blue to deep blue; the impression was in intense black. Distinguishing marks:—when two stamps are joined together horizontally, they show two more or less complete vertical lines between them, with a space of 1 millimetre (this only occurs in the 1861 stamps in the case of the 1st and 2nd, 5th and 6th, 6th and 7th varieties); the size is 31 millimetres instead of 32 millimetres, not including the dividing lines.

The A of HALBER has no bar on the 1st, 3rd and 7th stamps of each block of 10.

The H of SCHILLING never has a bar.

The A of POSTMARKE only has a bar on the 1st stamp of each block of 10.

1 schilling. The sheet contained 80 stamps, set up by 10 transfers of a block of 8 labels arranged in two vertical rows. The figures in the corners have all been re-drawn, so that they do not fill up the space, as in the originals; they have a serif at bottom to the left on the first ten varieties, to left and to right in the case of the lower figures of the two others. The tenth variety has the upper right figure without a hook.

The stamps measure 16 × 16 millimetres. The impression is in intense black on yellowish white paper.

The distinguishing mark of this reprint is the horizontal stroke at the bottom of the figures in the corners.

(1) Stated to be genuine by the late M. Moens.

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A Magnificent Collection of the Stamps
of the

Straits Settlements

THIS is practically the finest collection of this group extant, containing as it does the pick of the well-known Bagshaw Collection: the late owner has also purchased anything fine that came on the market during the last few years.

The following interesting items may be mentioned:—

1867 Issue. Large mint blocks of all values with full margins, including a pane of one denomination.

1879-82. Provisionals in blocks, etc., including the 5c. and 7c. with error in blocks and strips.

1883. Provisionals. Large blocks and strips showing various types and several copies of the newly discovered 4c. in red on 5c. blue.

1892-4. 32c. error unused and used, the latter being the only known copy extant.

1899. 5c. carmine without surcharge.

JOHOR.

A fine range of all the various surcharges, errors, etc., etc.

PAHANG.

Used and unused copies of the 8c. and 10c.; the bisected provisionals, used and unused, \$50 on \$5. etc., etc.

PERAK.

Errors with surcharge inverted. 1c. with Roman "I," etc., etc.

SERVICE:—The errors with double overprint, without stop, and with wide spacing.

SELANGOR.

A fine lot of the different surcharges, including the error on the 2c. on 24c. green, of which this is the only known copy.

SUNGEI UJONG.

All the various overprints in blocks, etc., etc.

Lists of wants of the above group will receive every attention, and selections will be forwarded on approval.

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Owing to the large number of applications that the Auctioneers receive from America and the Continent for their Catalogues, these are issued, when practicable, one month before the date of sale. In order to facilitate this arrangement, owners intending to include Stamps should forward them at the earliest possible moment. The greatest care is requisite in the preparation of these catalogues, so that a correct and comprehensive description of the Stamps may be given. VALUATIONS MADE IF REQUIRED.

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1½ schillinge. The printing stone was made up by means of the original type on the matrix stone without any alteration, that is to say with the final E of SCHILLINGE; there were 100 stamps arranged in the same way as in the 1861 printing, that is to say with the four *tete-beche* stamps.

Size: 17½ × 17½ mm. The impression is defective and on bright yellow paper.

No reprints of the 1½ schilling (without the final E) were ever made.

3 schillinge. A sheet of 80 stamps was formed by a transfer containing 10 rows of 8. The size of the stamps is 19½ × 19½ mm. The impression is in bright blue and blurred on thin soft violet paper.

The wavy lines in the background of the stamp come out badly; the eagle's head is white; when the vertical dividing lines are present, it is a sure characteristic of this reprint.

4 schillinge. A sheet of 40 stamps was formed by transfers of a block of 10 copies in two vertical rows; the size is 21 × 20½ mm. The impression is in black on reddish buff paper.

The wavy lines in the background are complete, but on the left, in front of the I of VIER, there is in the circle a slanting line which does not occur on the genuine; the R and G of BERGEDORF are not clearly separated.

2.—The 1874 Reprint.

This reprint is a supplement to that of 1872. It appears that the lithographer had not supplied the necessary quantity of the 4 schillinge, whence the occasion for Moens completing his sets.

The printing stone was made up by transfers of eight labels arranged in two horizontal rows, so that the 40 stamps were arranged thus:—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

The horizontal rows measured 183½ mm. and the vertical ones 110 mm.

The paper was the same as that used in 1872; the colour is reddish buff.

By way of distinguishing marks, there is a vertical line on the head of the eagle; the central slanting line which occurs on the preceding reprint is missing in this one; the wavy lines are broken in several places, through defects in the transfer.

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.

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.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—(Vol. X. p. 212).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the Georgian 75 cents, which is in the same design as the recently chronicled 3 cents and 6 cents.

Coloured chalk-surfaced wove paper.
Watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple). Perforated 14.
September, 1912. 75 cents, black on green.

Great Britain.—(Vol. XI. p. 44).—On the 18th October the new 2½d. was issued at the Post Office at the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition. The design is similar to that of the new 1d. The new Georgian 1½d., 2½d. and 3d. are all being printed at the Stamping Department of the Board of Inland Revenue at Somerset House, and all bear the control "A. 12" on the margin of the sheets. Messrs. Harrison & Sons are printing the Georgian ½d., 1d. and 2d. only.

White wove paper. Watermarked Royal Cipher (multiple).
Perforated 15 × 14.
October 18th, 1912. 2½d. ultramarine.

Guatemala.—(Vol. X. p. 44).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* records three new provisionals created by overprinting the 20 centavos, 50 centavos and 75 centavos of the 1902 issue with the date "1912" and a new value. On the 7th and 57th stamps in the sheets of the 5 centavos on 75 centavos, the figure "2" of "1912" is omitted.

L'Echo de la Timbrologie states that the numbers overprinted are as follows:—1c. on 20c. 200,000, 2c. on 50c. 200,000, and 5c. on 75c. 100,000.

White wove paper. Perforated 14, 15.
Black overprint.

| | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| August, 1912. | 1 centavo on 20 centavos, | claret and black. |
| | 2 centavos on 50 " | brown and blue. |
| | 5 " 75 " | lilac and black. |

India.—(Vol. XI. p. 19).—The *Philatelic Journal of India* states that the dies of the Georgian stamps are being re-cut, the high light on His Majesty's nose and moustache being remedied and the elephant on the chain round the King's neck being improved. Supplies are, however, still being printed from the old plates, pending the construction of new ones, except in the case of the 2 annas 6 pies: the re-engraved stamp of this value is to be issued at once, as great dissatisfaction has been evinced at the present one.

Portuguese India.—(Vol. XI. p. 35).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for a copy of another provisional. The unoverprinted 2 tangas has been perforated in half vertically, and each half overprinted "3—REIS" in two lines in black.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 12.
Black overprint.

August, 1912. 3 reis on half of 2 tangas, brown and black.

Sudan.—(Vol. VIII. p. 198).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has been shown the 10 piastres on the Star and Crescent paper overprinted "O.S.G.S." for official use. This stamp was issued with the "Army Service" overprint in June of last year.

OFFICIAL STAMP.

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Society News

NORTHAMPTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

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PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS.

SIXTH SEASON, 1912-13.
1912.
Oct. 2nd—Committee Meeting.
Oct. 14th to 19th—Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition, Royal Horticultural Hall, London.
Nov. 6th—Paper and Display, "Gold Coast," and Talk on the Cistafle System for mounting collections; Mr. D. S. Darkin, of London.
Dec. 4th—Paper and Display, "English Fiscal Stamps"; Mr. T. Edwards, of Leicester.

1913.
Jan. 8th—Display, General Collection; Mr. N. F. Bostock, Paper, "The Ideal Exchange Club"; Mr. J. Jolleyman.
Feb. 5th—Paper and Display, "Heligoland"; Mr. H. P. Ercaut, of London.
March 5th—Paper and Display, "Norway and Sweden"; Mr. W. Nichols.
April 2nd—Display, "Great Britain Official Stamps"; Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S.L. Paper, "Postage Stamp Designs"; Mr. E. T. Phillips.
May 7th—Annual General Meeting.

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THE PANAMA PACIFIC STAMPS OF THE U.S. (see p. 62)



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

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all Classes of Stamp Collectors*

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9 NOVEMBER, 1912.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Margate's New Mayor.



THE collecting of the stamps of the Cayman Islands on highly specialised lines is vindicated. Who shall dare to question their interest and value as a philatelic study when the Chief Magistrate of the important borough of Margate is their Chief Exponent?

My heartiest congratulations are due to Mr. A. Leon Adutt, the President of the Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society, on the unani-

mous decision of the Municipal Town Council of his Borough to have him for their Mayor. I know not which is to be the more felicitated—Mr. Adutt on his election to the Chief Magistracy, or Margate on the acquisition of so delightful a Mayoress as Mrs. Adutt, whose speech at the Congress Banquet last May was the success of the evening.

Pour encourager les autres.

The progression from stamp collector to Mayor is briefly outlined thus: Cayman Islands—Turtles—Soup—Alderman—Mayor. I shall have to be careful what I say of Caymanian philatelic scandals in the future lest I come by any chance within the jurisdiction of Margate's new Chief Magistrate. But seriously, we stamp collectors should be encouraged by the news from Margate, and not allow ourselves to rest until the J.P.S. gets a chance to run the Lord Mayor's Show.

Collections Destroyed by Fire.

I set out with a bit of good news, but unfortunately there is a gloomier side to my gossip this week. Mr. G. C. Asby, an American correspondent, tells me he has had the misfortune to lose his philatelic collections and library, which were completely destroyed by a fire which occurred at his residence in October. It must indeed be

a serious shock to any collector to have the work of years and years of interested effort turned to ashes in one night, and there are many of us who would have little courage to begin all over again. Mr. Asby has, however, made a new start; his address is Union Center, Wisconsin, U.S.A., and possibly some of my readers have some spare copies of philatelic journals with which to give him a "leg up."

Death of Mr. H. J. Crocker.

Then there is grievous news from San Francisco where only a few days after sending off his exhibit to the London Exhibition Mr. Henry J. Crocker died on October 11th. Of Mr. Crocker's work in connection with philately much has been written, and there were few collections more widely known than that of the Sandwich Islands stamps, which gained for their owner the nick-name of "Hawaiian" J. Crocker. Mr. Crocker was ill for some time prior to the date for sending entries for the exhibition, and hearing nothing from him a cable message was despatched to which Mr. Crocker at once replied that he

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Publishing Offices: SPRIGG'S PUBLISHING AGENCY,
21, Paternoster Square, E.C.

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



MARGATE'S NEW MAYOR.
ALDERMAN A. LEON ADUTT.

had shipped his exhibits forthwith. But his illness prevented him from sending more than some small exhibits of rare stamps which happened to be in readiness, and so Londoners missed the privilege of seeing any extensive collection of the Crocker treasures.

Death of a Young Philatelic Writer.

The death of another stamp collector has just been reported—Mr. H. G. Jobson, a very promising young writer whose first essay in philatelic writing was the little brochure on "Papua," which he published in 1909. He also contributed to a number of philatelic journals and achieved a distinct success with a novel paper and display at a London meeting in 1909 on "The Carriage of the Mails, as shown on the World's Postage Stamps."

Death of Mr. Simon Klarbach.

Yet another death just reported is that of Herr Simon Klarbach, who died at Essen-Ruhr on October 21st. Mr.

Klarbach was the founder of the firm Gebr. Klarbach, and his relative Fritz Klarbach was the exhibitor of part of a very fine collection of 29,000 varieties at the recent exhibition.

Britannia or Queen Anne?

As all my readers are aware, Barbados has already issued its Georgian stamps, with the portrait of King George in a small oval above the sea-horses design already familiar in connection with this colony's stamps. According to the *Globe* (30.10.12), there is a question as to the identity of the lady of the sea-horses picture. Says our evening contemporary:—"The figure has been declared by various experts to be Queen Anne, Britannia, and Queen Victoria, respectively. No one seems to be able to declare whom the figure really represents; all that is known for certain is that the seal of the colony bears a figure which was first introduced in the reign of Queen Anne, and which subsequently figured in the early stamps."

The Emblem of Wales.

The use of the daffodil as the emblem of Wales on the insurance stamps is still being discussed in Parliament. I take the following from the *Times* report (30.10.12):—

In reply to the Marquess of Tullibardine,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said.—I am not responsible for the designs adopted for the Prince of Wales's insignia and have no knowledge of the points raised by the noble lord in that connexion. As I have already stated, the use of the daffodil on the insurance stamps follows that precedent.

The Marquess of Tullibardine asked whether he was correct in assuming that in adopting the emblem upon the insurance stamp the right hon. gentleman had acted unconstitutionally and in a supererogatory manner towards the Crown.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—I simply followed the precedent which must have been sanctioned by the Crown at the Investiture of the Prince of Wales.

The Marquis of Tullibardine.—Is he aware that it was not sanctioned by Garter King-at-Arms?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—I cannot imagine that to be the case because the Garter King-at-Arms was a member of the Committee.

THE PANAMA PACIFIC STAMPS

By CAROLYN CROSS in the San Francisco *Sunday Call*

WHENEVER a great spectacle in which the world at large is interested is staged in this country, Uncle Sam shows his approval of the project in many ways. But in none more effectively, from the popular standpoint, perhaps, than that of ordering a special issue of postage stamps struck off at his Bureau of Engraving and Printing in honour of the occasion and as an advertisement of it. He did this prior to the world's fair at Chicago, again before the one at St. Louis, and, more recently, preceding the Jamestown exposition. And now, through Postmaster-General Hitchcock, he has set his seal of approval upon a similar honour for the Panama-Pacific exposition, to be held at San Francisco in 1915. So, by the first of the new year you'll be sticking the new Panama stamps on your letters and admiring their handsome designs.

To strike off a special issue of postage stamps is no light matter. In the first place, rolls and rolls of red tape must be officially unwound at Washington, for the grand old gentleman in the high silk hat and the star spangled homespun is quite partial to his own selection in the stamp line. And, secondly, such a proceeding entails no end of additional labour at his "print shop" in Washington, where he strikes off his stamps and his paper money. Hence, such

an act is undeniably one of encouragement on his part.

Some time ago the directors of the exposition approached Postmaster-General Hitchcock regarding a special issue of stamps. He agreed to grant their request if suitable designs were submitted to him. The directors then consulted Joseph E. Ralph, director of the bureau of engraving and printing, who passes upon proposed designs for new issues before forwarding them to the postmaster-general for final action. Of course, the designs are made in the bureau, but those interested in a project of this sort are naturally consulted. After due consideration on the part of the director, the commissioners, Assistant Director Frank E. Ferguson and E. J. Hill, head of the designing department of the bureau, selections were made for the new stamps in four denominations—one cent, two cents, five cents, and ten cents.

The postal union law requires that all one cent stamps shall be green, all two cent ones red, and all five cent ones blue, but makes no provision as to the colour of ten cent stamps. Though a choice of colour might have been exercised regarding this latter denomination, it was deemed wiser to conform to usage and make them orange, as are the ten cent stamps now in use. In design the border will be the

same on each of the four denominations except as to colour with the lettering "U.S. Postage San Francisco 1915" at the top and the word "cent" or "cents" at the bottom, and bearing in both lower corners the denomination if the stamp in numerals. Superimposed on the right side of the border is a palm branch and on the left a spray of laurel.

A tiny photograph of each of the four stamps, the exact size of the finished product, has been carefully mounted on dark gray cardboard. At the bottom of each is written "Approved, Frank H. Hitchcock, postmaster-general." These are the designs which were submitted to him for his approval and are the official patterns by which the new issue must be made.

The design for the one cent stamp was selected almost as soon as presented and without discussion. It was made by the designing department of the bureau under the direction of Hill. In the centre of the stamp, in a circle, is a picture of Balboa, discoverer of the Pacific ocean, while the background which covers the rest of the stamp to the edges of the border is a vista of palm trees and ferns with the ocean beyond. This design may be seen at the bureau in its various stages of completion; there is the border alone, the border with the background filled in and the complete, reduced photograph.

The two cent stamp shows two merchant vessels in the Gatun Locks of the Panama canal, with the words "Gatun Locks" in a panel below the engraving. The picture is an accurate reproduction of a model of these famous locks kept at the war department. This model is truly a working one, for it contains water and miniature vessels and has locks that work as will the ones on the real canal. So clear and perfect is the workmanship on the stamp design that, minute though it is, one can plainly see the two ships headed in opposite directions and the outline of the lock that raises a vessel to a higher level while the other lock lowers another boat to the lesser level. Sand and trees, true to life, are depicted as the background for this exquisite triumph of the engraver's art.

The five cent stamp shows a view of the Golden Gate from Alcatraz island. In the panel beneath it are the words "Golden Gate." The idea for this design was obtained from two wood cuts in an old magazine. Hill took them, and, by combining, changing and embellishing, fashioned the accepted design, which, by the way, is considered by some of the officials of the bureau the most artistic of the four. At the extreme right and left of the picture are mountains, with the setting sun in the background. In the centre a tiny sailboat and a modern steamer float upon the waters of the Golden Gate.

The discovery of San Francisco Bay by Gaspar de Portola is depicted in a 10 cent stamp. It is a direct copy of a painting by Arthur F. Matthews, and was brought to the attention of the bureau through a reproduction of that artist's painting in *Sunset* magazine. Permission was readily obtained to copy the painting for the new stamp. The design shows a number of explorers congregated on the brow of a high hill overlooking the bay; there are more than a dozen of them, but so skillfully has the reproduction been made that each individual figure is clear and distinct. The panel below the engraving bears the inscription "Discovery of San Francisco Bay."

The various designs are perfected in a size much larger than that of the stamps themselves, being from four to six square inches in size. They are reduced to the desired dimensions by photography,

first on glass, then on metal by skilled workmen. The same effort to secure absolute accuracy that characterizes the making of the designs attend the making of these plates. Were it not forbidden by law, a reproduction of the original designs and the finished designs on this page would convey a convincing description of the masterful work accomplished by Uncle Sam's print shop.

It is expected at the bureau that the stamps will be ready for sale to the public in all post offices in the country by the first of January, but the task of printing and distributing them is a gigantic one, indeed, and there may be some delay. They will not, of course, entirely supplant the ones now in use. A certain number only of the machines in the bureau will be fitted up for printing the new stamps, according to Assistant Director Ferguson, while the remainder will continue to turn out their usual assortment.

Officials of the bureau say they will strike off enough of these new stamps to supply the demand, but they will not hazard even a guess as to the total output. All government postage stamps are sent out from the bureau to the various post offices only on order from the post office department, the orders being approved in the office of the third assistant postmaster-general. Some time in December probably, he will order that a certain number of the new Panama stamps be sent to each post office in the country in proportion to its size. After that they will be sent to postmasters upon request.

The bureau will continue to print the new issue until the close of the exposition in 1915, then if Postmaster-General Hitchcock follows the policy adopted regarding the last two issues of special stamps, no more will be sold at the stamp windows and the unsold ones returned to the department for redemption. But the stamps themselves, of course, will be honoured at any time. And it is remarkable how long these special issue stamps are sometimes kept before being used.

An official in Washington says that even now the Jamestown exposition stamps are repeatedly passing through the mails. From a carefully compiled table of the sales of the last three special issues, it is deduced that the popularity of the special stamp is on the wane. Only about one-seventh as many Louisiana Purchase stamps were sold as of the Columbian issue of 1893-4. At that, though, nearly three hundred million of them were affixed to the country's mails.

The difference in size of the new stamps will attract immediate attention. The ones now in use are taller than they are broad; the new ones will be broader than they are tall. They are to be fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in height by one and three-sixteenths in width. Postage stamps are not printed separately, but in large sheets. As these regulation sheets will be used for the new issue, there will be a difference in the number of stamps engraved on each sheet. Four hundred of the current issues are now struck off on each sheet, but with the "Panamas" as they are popularly called, there will be room for only two hundred and eighty. These sheets are too large to be conveniently handled, so they will be cut into quarter squares, each containing 70 stamps.

This increase in size means a corresponding increase in the government's paper bill. Since only 280 of the new issue can be printed on a sheet of paper that could contain 400 of the current ones, a desired number of the new stamps (the daily numerical output, for example) will require nearly a fourth more paper sheets. And this—when the enormous

number to be printed is considered—will be no slight expense. In addition, the cost of the new plates and the time spent in working on them by the designers and engravers must be figured in as extra cost. Uncle Sam, however, is willing to stand this extra demand on his pocketbook because of the nature of the project he so honours.

The actual printing of the new stamps will in no way differ from that now in use at the bureau of engraving and printing. Certain of the regular stamp machines will be fitted with the new plates and the work will proceed as before. An expert printer polishes and inks the moving plate as it glides past him, then his assistant (usually a woman) places upon it the blank sheet of paper; pressure is put upon it and presently the sheet comes off bearing the imprint of the stamps.

The sheets are then counted and assorted and sent to the gumming department. There they are fed into monster machines which automatically spread the sticky gum over the reverse side of the sheets and then pass them through a heated dryer which extends the length of the room. A sheet is fed to the machine and a moment later it comes out at the other end nicely gummed and perfectly dry.

Again the sheets are counted, then perforated by machine, recounted, cut into half and quarter sections and counted still again. In fact this counting follows every separate operation upon the sheet. If one is missing the person who should have turned it in is charged with the value of the stamps that would have been printed upon it. If a sheet is spoiled in the printing it is turned in along with the good ones in order to make the count tally. The finished stamps are wrapped in packages and sealed, with their number and denomination marked on the outside. The packages are then placed in reserve vaults in which a supply of 1,600,000,000 stamps is always kept on hand. From these vaults they are sent out to the various post offices as needed.

Not very long ago a new machine called a "coiler" was installed in the stamp department of the bureau. As its name implies, it rolls single strips of stamps into coils for the mechanical vending machines that register the number of stamps taken out and for the nicker-in-the-slot ones that relinquish two two-cent stamps and one one-cent for a five cent piece. A number of the Panama stamps will be prepared for sale in this way.

At the bureau the sheets of stamps to be coiled are first cut in half and the half sheets are pasted together, end to end, in long strips, which are ten stamps wide, and from five hundred to a thousand stamps in length. The machine separates the half-

sheets into strips of single stamps attached end to end. It is manipulated by a woman who takes off and seals the rolls of stamps as the required number is rolled up. Before the installation of this new machine the half sheets that had been pasted into strips were cut by hand into the narrow strips to be coiled. Now, with these machines three women can do the work that formerly required twenty-two.

"While a postage stamp is small indeed," said Mr. E. J. Hill, chief of the art and designing department of the bureau, "it requires an amazing amount of time and effort to secure the requisite degree of accuracy. The designing department was at work for several months before perfecting the four Panama stamp designs that were finally approved by the Postmaster-General. These, for example," pointing to the two old wood cuts that were used as a basis for the new five cent stamps, "had to be changed a great deal.

"As you see, they're pretty dead looking pictures. Some life and interest had to be put into them. These mountains are reproduced almost without change, but this flat, discouraged looking sailboat was made over into the trim, jaunty little one you see on the stamp. The battleship, of course, is a simon pure addition, for they didn't have battleships of this type when those wood cuts were made. In making the sunset we followed copy pretty closely, contenting ourselves with brightening it up a bit.

"The 10 cent stamp is an exact reproduction of Matthew's painting. It was reproduced from this excellent photograph six inches square, which the Sunset magazine so kindly loaned us. The Balboa stamp" (referring to the 1 cent design) "was fashioned here in the bureau and was the first completed."

Director Ralph, with pardonable pride and backed up in his opinion by many who are considered experts in such matters, believes the stamps of the United States Government are more artistic in design than are those of any other country. The quality of the engraving and printing, too, he claims, is superior to that of any other stamp made. Despite higher wages paid the workmen, Uncle Sam's stamps cost him less per thousand than any other government pays for its stamps. It costs Japan, for example, 7 cents per thousand to print her stamps, while we pay but 5. And this, too, despite the fact that Japan pays her printers but from 10 to 40 cents per day, while Uncle Sam hands over from \$1.50 to \$10 for similar work. This economy is effected, the director believes, by the improved machinery installed and by a system under which every expense is cut to its lowest possible figure.

For the Young Collector

THE A.B.C. OF STAMP COLLECTING

A Revised and Partly Re-Written Edition*

Chapter XXI.—Stamps as Instructors in Geography

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE

STAMPS, when understood aright, are instructors. They instil pleasantly into the mind of the collector a large amount of useful and varied knowledge. Regarded in this light stamps are like books and to them may be applied much of what Richard de Bury says of books. "We must consider," wrote the

venerable Prelate, "what pleasantness of teaching there is in books, how easy, how secret! How safely we lay bare the poverty of human ignorance to books without feeling shame!" Stamps, too, "are masters who instruct us without rod or ferule, without angry words. If you come to them they are not asleep; if you ask and

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inquire of them they do not withdraw themselves; they do not chide you if you make mistakes; they do not laugh at you if you are ignorant."

Philately will promote in the earnest student a knowledge of geography, not only in its physical but in its political branch. During the formation of a collection the philatelist becomes well acquainted with minor kingdoms and little known republics. He discovers their position on the surface of the globe, and arranges his stamps accordingly. Stamps have been issued for such little known places as Angora, Angra, Bamra, Bussahir, Corrientes, Dedeagh, Djibouti, Eritrea, Horta, Las Bela, Marianne Islands, Negri Sembilan, Nossi Be, Ponta Delgada, Poonch, San Marino, Sungei Ujong, and numerous others. To the average man "all beyond Hyde Park is a desert" and the majority of these places are entirely unknown, but the philatelist must needs be acquainted with them all, and with their respective situations on the map.

The philatelist, however, learns more than the mere names and geographical positions of the world's stamp-issuing countries. On the political side stamps generally bear witness to the form of the Government of a country, whether monarchical or republican. Some specimens distinctly portray the race of people which inhabit the land from which the stamp hails.

For instance, the Dyak is familiar to stamp collecting youths who have never seen him in the flesh. This is because of the attractive figure of one of these men that appears on the 1 cent stamp of the 1897 issue of British North Borneo. The stamp, it should be said, is scarcely worth a penny, and is within the reach of every school-boy collector. "God's image done in ebony," as Fuller has described the negro, is pictured on the stamps of several of the countries inhabited by this race. The portraits of rulers, rajahs, and natives on stamps form a very representative picture gallery of the living races of mankind.

The topography of many countries is illustrated on their stamps. Take, for example, the handsome pictorial stamps issued by New Zealand in 1898. Two, the 4d. and 5s. values show capital views of Mount Cooke, the 2d. shows Lake Wakatipu, with Mount Earnslaw in the distance, the 5d. the Otira Gorge, with a miniature view of Lake Ruapehu, and the 2s. Milford Sound. Turning over the leaves of his album, the collector catches glimpses of life on the Congo River, in the African deserts, and half deserted Moroccan towns. On a stamp of the Soudan is shown a mounted Arab wending his way across the arid wastes, while on the Egyptian stamps are depicted the Sphinx, "whose veil," the poet tells us, "no man hath lifted," and the "star-pointing" pyramid of Cheops, both hoary monuments of a far distant past.

The stamps of the American Continent recall scenes of adventure in the Far West. The philatelist sees Fremont waving the Stars and Stripes from a newly reconnoitred peak in the Rockies, and Marquette's missionary and exploration work on the Mississippi is also the subject of a stamp design. "Farming in the West" and the "Hardships of Emigration" are investigated by the intelligent and observing philatelist without leaving his study. A stamp design depicts each of these subjects. Mount Roraima and the Kaieteur Waterfall are shown on recent British Guiana stamps; and the Queen's Staircase in the Bahamas, the Llandoverly Falls at Jamaica, Hobart and local Tasmanian views are all to be seen on postage stamps. The fine new harbour at Port Rosario is illustrated on a long and handsome stamp issued by the Argentine Republic in 1903. Even Bermuda has depicted a dock on its stamps.

From some of his specimens the student may even gain a knowledge of the religion of the stamp issuing country (see chapter xxiii.).

The geographical distribution of plants and animals is also largely illustrated in the philatelist's album. The stamps of the Congo Free State show the stately palm, while New Zealand, Nyassa, Labuan, Liberia and other countries illustrate indigenous vegetation on their stamps. A specimen from Tonga displays several varieties of coral procured in the neighbourhood of the island.

Animals are still more strongly represented in the philatelists' collection. The species vary from the wild King of Beasts and the ferocious jungle tiger to the tamest of birds. The horse may be seen on the stamps of Formosa and Brunswick; the camel on those of Nyassa and the Soudan; the elephant "wreaths his proboscis lithe" on a stamp of the Congo Free State, and on stamps of Liberia and the Malay States. The clumsy hippopotamus is on a Liberian stamp, and the repulsive saurian with gaping jaws appears on stamps of North Borneo. The handsome two cents stamp of the same colony shows a stately stag which is nearly if not quite as proud as the peacock, or rather Argus pheasant, which appears on the five cents stamp of the same issue.

Other zoological specimens illustrated on stamps are the reindeer on a Tromso stamp, and the kangaroo, the emu and the lyre bird of New South Wales. New Zealand has quite a philatelic aviary on its 1898 issue. The 3d. stamp shows a pair of huia, the 6d. a kiwi and the 1s. a pair of kakas. Newfoundland, "where the dogs come from," has several canine subjects for stamp designs, as well as a seal and codfish to illustrate local industries.

The 1897 series of Newfoundland stamps is in itself a geographical lesson for every collector. Three of the stamps depict industries and the stamps impress all beholders with the fact that mining, sealfisheries, and logging are among the resources of the colony. The sports, illustrated on three more specimens, include salmon fishing, ptarmigan shooting, and caribou hunting. An Arctic touch is added by the view of an iceberg off St. John's shown on the 35 cents stamp. A portrait is given, on the 60 cents stamps, of King Henry VII., who granted a charter to Cabot to discover new lands. On the 10 cents specimen is a picture of Cabot's ship the "Matthew," leaving the Avon, while on the 3 cents stamp is shown Cape Bonavista "The Landfall of Cabot." The 2 cents stamp bears a portrait of Cabot himself with the informative inscription "Hym that found the new Isle."

The romance of geographical discovery is amply indicated in the numerous Columbus issues and other stamps issued to commemorate the exploits of great explorers.

Captain Cook, after circumnavigating and charting New Zealand, surveyed and took possession of the east coast of Australia on behalf of Great Britain. The colony of New South Wales, which was included in Captain Cook's annexation, when celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the settlement honoured the memory of that intrepid captain by placing his portrait on the 4d. stamp of 1889.

In addition to the exploits of Columbus, Cabot and Cook those of other navigators and pioneers are recorded on stamps. Among these may be mentioned Cartier, Fremont, Marquette, Prince Henry of Portugal, and Vasco da Gama.

There are further evidences of the value of stamp collecting as a liberal aid to education in geography, but enough has been written here to indicate the lines on which an intellectually profitable study of stamps may be made. To the mere accumulator, stamps will teach nothing; but to the diligent and thoughtful student they can open up wide fields of knowledge in which the collector may plough his furrow to his heart's content. To him the stamp album becomes a "vast authentic Doomsday Book of nature."

To be continued.

Death of Mr. Henry J. Crocker

The Owner of the Celebrated Collection of Hawaiian Stamps

THREE days before the opening of the London Exhibition, to which he sent some of his greatest philatelic treasures, Mr. Henry J. Crocker died in the Adler Sanatorium, San Francisco. The news, only just to hand at the time of writing, will come as a shock to the large circle of philatelists in this country who had the privilege of Mr. Crocker's friendship.

A Leading San Franciscan.

Mr Crocker was one of San Francisco's leading citizens, a one-time candidate for the mayoralty, a harbour commissioner, capitalist, and member of the famous Crocker family of California. He was President of the West Coast Life Insurance Co., Vice-President of the Italia-American Bank, Director of the American National Bank, Vice-President of the H. S. Crocker Co., Vice-President of the Refining and Producing Oil Co., and director in a number of other large concerns. His fortune is estimated in several millions of dollars.

Mr. Crocker, who resided at San Francisco, spent most of the past summer at his country place on the McCloud River, and it was while there that he was taken ill. His condition, however, was not considered serious until Sunday, September 29th, when kidney and liver complications developed, and it was decided to remove him to San Francisco for treatment in a hospital. After his removal his condition became rapidly worse, and he died on October 11th.

Mr. Crocker's Family.

Mr. Crocker, who was 50 years old, is survived by a widow, Mrs. Mary Ives Crocker, and five children, Harry, Clark, Marian, Kate and Mary. He was a nephew of Charles and Henry S. Crocker, and a first cousin of William H. and Colonel Charles Crocker.

The funeral was fixed for October 18th, from the Crocker residence at Laguna and Washington streets.

His Beginnings in Philately.

Mr. Crocker started to collect stamps in his schooldays. Some of his fellow pupils collected stamps, but more collected bird's eggs and other collectable objects, and many was the curious exchange he would effect in the way of a "tidmarsh's egg for a stamp."

Almost from the commencement of his philatelic career, circa 1871, Mr. Crocker had a special interest in the stamps of what is now the territory of Hawaii.

For about nine years after leaving school Mr. Crocker was away from his Californian home, but he still continued his collection, always keeping a weather eye open for "Missionaries" (as the first stamps of the Sandwich Islands have long been popularly styled) and Hawaiians generally. In later years his fame as a stamp collector spread all along the coast, and whenever a stamp was found it would be taken to Mr. Crocker, and thus, on the Pacific coast, many of the gems of the Crocker collection were, figuratively speaking, cast up.

A General Collector.

Mr. Crocker was a general collector, with several specialistic interests. His exhibits of rarities at the recent Exhibition in London evinced the broad scope of his interests, as they contained, in addition to a special exhibit of Hawaiian gems, two lots of fifty of the rarest stamps from one hundred different countries. But there were many parts of the general collection which developed into specialised collections. Japan, for example, was one of the best of his countries, always excepting the country of his special favour—Hawaii. The Japanese collection was very thoroughly worked out, and it was

said to have been even finer than that of the late Mr. William Moser, which attracted so much attention in London in 1906. But alas, in 1906, while the Crocker Hawaiian collection was safe in London awaiting the exhibition of that year, the Japan collection was destroyed in the fire which followed the disastrous earthquake in San Francisco.

Collection Lost in the Earthquake Fire.

That calamitous earthquake, and the fire which followed it, lost to Mr. Crocker eleven of the forty-three albums in which his stamp collections were then housed. The Japanese were the finest, but a fine collection of Great Britain went also, and the whole of his collections of British North America and the West Indies. The Great Britain collection included such gems as the 4d. green, plate 17; 10d., plate 2; 6d. chestnut, plate 13; mint £1 Anchor and £1 Cross, etc.

As an American, Mr. Crocker formed a valuable collection of the stamps of the United States and its possessions.

His Many Medals and Awards.

But the Hawaiian collection is the one which gained Mr. Crocker the widest renown. It secured him the highest awards nearly everywhere it was exhibited including gold and great gold medals at Chicago (1901), Mulhausen (1903), Berlin (1904), and the Championship Cup at the London Exhibition in 1906.

His Wealth of Hawaiians.

The richness of the Hawaiian collection in the great rarities of the country surpasses anything ever attempted in a stamp collection of a country of similar philatelic difficulty. The first issue—the "Missionaries"—are there to the number of seventeen, or to be precise, sixteen and a "bit," the bit, however, being actually used on the letter in its present state. Of the rare things in the other numerals, those little understood Inter-island issues many of the varieties are not behind the Missionaries in degree of scarcity and practically every rarity figures in the Crocker collection. Mr. Crocker was able to reconstruct the various settings of these type-set stamps, and our photograph of him, reproduced from our Editor's booklet "Postage Stamps of the Hawaiian Islands in the Collection of Henry J. Crocker, Esq., of San Francisco" (1908) shows him turning over the pages of his favourite collection, and it is worth noting that he has halted at the reconstructed setting of the 2 cents numeral, dark blue or bluish, plate VB, a reconstruction based on his own discoveries, of which successful achievement he was especially proud.

His Work for the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The loss of Mr. Crocker will be a very real one to San Francisco, where he was the organiser of the notable Horse Shows held there; and he was one of the chief promoters of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, now in process of organisation for 1915. For more than a year past he has been actively engaged on plans for the coming Exposition, and it was largely due to him that it was decided to hold a philatelic exhibition in 'Frisco in 1915, at the same time as the great Exposition. San Francisco has within a very short period lost two of its leading philatelists; it is only a few months since Mr. Crocker himself notified us of the death of Mr. William J. Gardner, and Mr. Crocker had kindly arranged with Mrs. Gardner that the Gardner collection of Chinese stamps should be sent along with his own exhibit to London this year, an intention unhappily frustrated by Mr. Crocker's own illness.

THE LATE MR. HENRY J. CROCKER.



The Photograph is an exceptionally good one of the late Mr. HENRY J. CROCKER, and shows him with a portion of his celebrated Collection of the Postage Stamps of the Hawaiian Islands.

The Stamp Trade at the Exhibition

Enthusiastic Reports from all the Leading Dealers

THE all-round success of the recent Exhibition has been most cordially and enthusiastically emphasised by an interesting series of letters from the leading dealers who had stalls at the show. Each of these firms has written expressing unqualified approval of the arrangements made in their interests and evincing most clearly the splendid business resulting from their connection with the enterprise.

Nothing could be more gratifying to the organisers of the Exhibition than to know of this complete satisfaction existing amongst the enterprising firms whose hire of stall space alone made the Exhibition possible. Most dealers expect little else of an exhibition than a good advertisement; they scarcely anticipate paying handsome profits on their expenses at the show itself. Yet such was the business done that, as a perusal of the following interesting and freely expressed reports will show, the stalls in practically every case handsomely paid for themselves in actual transactions during the week.

Stall No. 1

Was the J.P.S. stall for the sale of catalogues and picture post cards. The business here was in penny souvenir postcards and sixpenny and shilling catalogues. Business done exceeded £96 in these small items alone.

The Annexe Stall.

In a space of less than 3ft. in the Model Stamp Factory nearly 30,000 specimens of the Ideal Stamp were sold at 1d. each. Profit over £85, here, not including vouchers for £25 worth supplied to other J.P.S. vendors at the Exhibition.

Stall No. 2—Mr. D. Field.

Mr. Field, of 4 and 5, Royal Arcade, Bond Street, W., writes: "Just a few lines to convey to you and the members of your Committee the admiration I feel for the business way in which you and they organised and managed the great Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition. To this management is due its unparalleled success, a success unmarred by any untoward incident. As one of the principal stall holders I can truthfully say that from the dealers' standpoint the results were most satisfactory, my assistants being kept busy from the opening to the closing of the Exhibition. My latest publication, 'King Edward VII. Land,' went like hot cakes, and I sold many copies of this interesting stamp. My purchases also ran into many hundreds of pounds. Included among these was Mr. J. C. North's famous collection of proofs, which latter transaction, like many others, was carried through in a cosy corner of the social club. I was extremely pleased at my clients' successes, which included among many others the great gold Championship medal and the Junior Championship cup. I am sure you must all feel proud at your great achievement, and greatly gratified at its splendid success."

Stall No. 3—Messrs. W. S. Lincoln & Son.

Mr. W. E. Lincoln, of 2, Holles Street, Oxford Street, W., on behalf of this firm, reports: "We were most completely satisfied with the success of our stall at the Exhibition, and our immediate takings alone more than paid us for the work and expenses incidental to the hire of the stall. Without a doubt it was the finest exhibition that has ever been run in connection with stamps.

There were several features of it that struck me especially. First, the number of faces of people I have not seen for many years. As a reunion of philatelists it was remarkable. In addition to old acquaintances there were many of our clients from the provinces and from abroad whom we had never met before. It was the most prominent note in the whole affair, this national and international reunion. But I must pay you the special compliment, here and now, for the success which attended your efforts to conduct the Exhibition on thoroughly popular lines; it was the most 'go-out-into-all-the-world-and-preach' stamp exhibition ever held. In addition to stamp collectors you had many visitors who knew nothing of the subject; these were interested with what they saw, and may become future stamp collectors; your publicity brought people who had dabbled in stamps years ago, but had dropped out, and I have had enquiries from several of these as to how they should go about forming new collections. Another class of visitor, of whom there were no doubt many, were the parents who accompanied their stamp collecting sons and became interested themselves. The father of one boy has started a collection with me for himself, and this gentleman is a most desirable client. No previous exhibition has ever attracted so much popular attention, and none has been so vastly beneficial to philately and to the stamp trade."

Stall No. 4—Messrs. Chas. Nissen & Co.

Mr. Nissen, of 63, High Holborn, W.C., writes (Oct. 28th): "I should like to congratulate you on one of the finest, if not *the* finest Exhibition on record, and to thank you for the very able manner in which you carried the whole thing on. I should like also to thank you and Mr. Johnson and the other officials for all the arrangements made for our comfort and convenience. I can only say I did better, from a business point of view, than at any previous Exhibition, and the only complaint I have to make (if it can be called a complaint) is that I have been kept busy since, and hardly know which way to turn."

Stall No. 5—Mr. C. G. Dietrich.

Mr. Dietrich, writing from 61, Lord Street, Liverpool, says: "Regarding my views as to the success of the Exhibition, from a financial standpoint I have nothing to grumble about. I am indeed very pleased with the result, which is considerably better than I expected, and I have good reasons to believe that I have acquired a good many new clients who will not neglect me in the future."

Stall No. 6—Mr. W. T. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson, of 18, Livingstone Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, says: "I desire to express my thanks to you and your Committee for the excellent manner in which the arrangements made for the stall-holders were carried out, and I congratulate you on the splendid attendance you obtained. The business results from the Exhibition were quite satisfactory to myself, and I think this must be the case with all your other stall-holders."

Stall No. 9—Mr. Oswald Marsh.

Mr. Marsh, of 18, Hamlet Road, Norwood, S.E., writes: "I think a few lines are due to you now that the Exhibition is over to thank you and all those connected with the arrangements made for the most successful of

stamp exhibitions. I think it is entirely due to the very careful planning and foresight of yourself and the other members of the Committee having charge of the Exhibition that I have had such good results at the stall I took. You will no doubt be interested to hear that I took the stall merely for advertisement purposes, not expecting to see back in takings the amount of the hire money, cost of erection and incidental expenses, but that so great has been the success of the Exhibition, that not only have the sales made at it far exceeded my anticipations but that I am not in the least out of pocket over it, the profits made having covered all the outgoings. I have met several of my clients with whom I have been in correspondence for years, without having previously seen them, and have also made several fresh customers, my only trouble was to find time to attend to all who wished to speak to me, and to view the exhibits."

Stall No. 10—Messrs. Lewis May & Co.

Mr. May, writing from 15, King William Street, Charing Cross, reports as follows: "We are greatly satisfied with business transacted at our Stall No. 10, and are pleased to state that the turnover was more than treble its predecessors. Mrs. May and her sister were driving busy from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., which gives them great credit considering I was not personally there until after 6 p.m. Several of our clients state that they wanted to make a purchase at our stall, but could not get near it on account of the number of customers that were being attended to. We consider it was an enormous success which is bound to further the interests of stamp collecting."

Stall No. 11—Messrs. Bridger & Kay.

Messrs. Bridger & Kay, of 71, Fleet Street, write: "We must express our appreciation of the excellent way in which the Exhibition was organised, and the admirable manner in which all arrangements were carried out without any hitch. From the time of opening, when all was in readiness, until the closing, the hardworked and energetic officials did all within their power to make the Exhibition the greatest philatelic success yet attained. The attendance must have been greatly in excess of any other similar exhibition, and nearly all visitors found the display far finer than their expectations. We were enabled to make the personal acquaintance of a very large number of our clients from all parts of the metropolis, the British Isles, the Continent, and very many foreign parts; and hope also to have made several new customers among those who favoured us with their patronage."

Stall No. 15—Mr. W. H. Peckitt.

Mr. W. H. Peckitt, of 47, Strand, says in a letter of October 26th: "I am glad to take this opportunity of expressing appreciation of all the work and organisation which had such successful results in the Exhibition. I am sure the whole affair was most successful, from start to finish, and reflects the very greatest credit upon such a willing band of workers."

Stall No. 19—Messrs. P. L. Pemberton & Co.

Mr. P. L. Pemberton, of 68, High Holborn, W.C., writes on Oct. 31st: "I am happy to say that I am very well satisfied with the business which I did at the stall at the Exhibition. I should like to take this opportunity of congratulating you, and the officers of the Junior Philatelic Society, on the complete success which attended the function. I was, in particular, surprised and pleased to meet there, collectors from all parts of the world, many of whom I had never previously seen, though well known to me by correspondence; in fact I cannot remember any Philatelic event which has been so well attended."

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The Stamps of Bergedorf

BY DR. GEORGES BRUNEL*

Translated by L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 58

3.—The 1887 Reprints.

Philatelists must have been literally hypnotised by the "magnificent" labels of Bergedorf, for Moens states that in 1887 his stock was exhausted, and he himself must have been astonished, for he had not contented himself with a small printing in 1872-74. However, it may be, he was then obliged to have some reprints made. The lithographer, who produced the first lot, having died, the new printer, instead of making use of the system of transfer in groups, made up the printing stones by transferring one stamp at a time, from the transfer stone and not from the matrix stone; but this work was badly done and the impression is coarse throughout the printing. The papers of these printings are quite different from the preceding ones.

½ *schilling*. The sheets contained 200 labels in 10 horizontal rows of 20; the size of the stamps is 15½ × 15½ mm., and the paper is lilac-blue.

None of the letters A (and rarely the letters H) have bars: the background is blurred, as if the stone was worn.

1 *schilling*. The arrangement of the sheet was the same as the last; the size of the label is 16½ × 16½ mm. The paper is white. All the figures 1 were re-drawn, that is to say enlarged; the letters A have no bar, and the background is like that of the ½ *schilling*.

1½ *schillinge*. The sheets contained 190 stamps in 19 vertical rows of 10 stamps; in consequence of the size of the paper the last row, although transferred on to the stone, was not printed; it had to be erased after the size of the sheet was noticed. The paper is very bright yellow; the size of the stamp is 18 mm. square.

The transfers having been taken from the matrix stone which was not retouched, the stamps bear the error SCHILLINGE. In the lower left corner, the small figure 1 is very reduced in size and is only single-lined instead of double; the letters A appear to have no bar; the eagle has a small horizontal line in front of its head; the background hardly shows up at all, and has the appearance of a very worn stone.

3 *schillinge*. The sheets consisted of 200 labels in 10 horizontal rows; the size of the stamps is 19½ × 20 mm. The paper is very bright rose.

The head of the eagle is not shaded, the Lubeck shield has the upper part solid, and the background has almost entirely disappeared.

4 *schillinge*. The sheets contained 200 stamps as in the case of the preceding value; the size of the stamps is 21½ × 21½ mm., and the paper is the same as that of 1872, reddish buff.

The principal distinguishing mark is the malformation of the name BERGEDORF, so badly printed that it might be thought that this word had been entirely re-drawn, the letters are so thin and irregular; nevertheless, these defects are only due to bad transfers;

opposite the 1 of VIER there is an oblique line in the circle; the background is very badly printed.

Summary of these reprints:—

- $\frac{1}{2}$ schilling, black on lilac-blue.
- 1 " black on white.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ schillings, black on very bright yellow.
- 3 " milky blue on bright rose.
- 4 " black on reddish buff.

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.

Great Britain.—(Vol. XI. p. 59).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has received a sheet of the new 1d. stamp with inverted watermark. The Royal Cipher watermark is not so clear as the old Crown, and no doubt inverted watermarks will be a comparatively common occurrence in the new series.

Stationery.—Our readers will recollect that the Georgian registration envelope stamps, as first issued, did not bear any die-number, but that a white letter "w" (standing for Wolverton where they are manufactured) appeared on the solid ground below the bust. A new registration envelope stamp has now been issued in which the letter "w" is omitted and a die-number appears on the base of the bust as on the Edwardian stamps: the numeral 3 is also much smaller than before. We have as yet only seen die 9.

REGISTRATION ENVELOPE STAMP.

No letter "w". Die-numbers on base of bust.

October, 1912. 3d. brown.

Haiti.—(Vol. X. p. 251).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has been shown two more values with portraits of the late President, Cincinnatus Leconte.

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

July, 1912. 1 centime, lake.
2 centimes, yellow.

Portugal.—(Vol. X. p. 274).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the new 1 centimo and 2 centimos overprinted "ASSISTENCIA". No doubt these were issued as a special tax for charitable purposes like those issued a year ago. Their object was fully described on page 92 of Volume IX.

Straits Settlements.—(Vol. XI. p. 44).—The *Berliner Briefmarken-Zeitung* chronicles the Georgian 1 cent. The new 10 cents chronicled by us a week or two ago was issued on the 23rd September last.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple). Perforated 14.

September, 1912. 1 cent, green.

Back Nos. of "The Postage Stamp."

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9 Nov., 1912.

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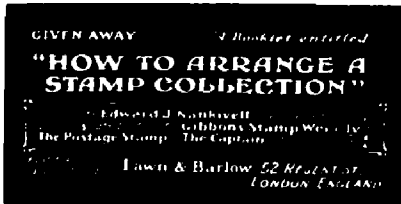
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price £3.

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5/7 per set.

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| | |
|--|-----|
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| RUSSIA, 1902, 7 roubles... | 1 0 |
| GREECE, 1901, 2 drachma | 1 0 |
| TURKEY, 1863, 20 paras (thick paper) unused | 7 6 |
| GT. BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. blue, no lines, from | 3 0 |
| BRAZIL, 1876, 500 reis, rouletted | 1 3 |
| PERU, 1866, 5c., 10c., 20c. (Lahma) | 0 7 |
| MEXICO, 1866 25c. (en- graved) mint | 0 9 |
| INDIA, 1866, 6a., prov. | 7 6 |
| SIAM, 1889, 1att on 1 pic, provisional | 0 6 |
| PAPUA, 1907, 2d., genu- inely used | 0 9 |
| VENEZUELA, 1863, 1c. pale red, unused | 7 6 |

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Mention Packet 21. (Business by post only). P.S.—Customers abroad please send 10/6 deposit—returnable.

The Mint's Work on Postage Stamp Plates (see page 75)



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

An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors

No. 7. Vol. 11.
(Whole Number 268)

16 NOVEMBER, 1912.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Stamp Exhibition for South Africa.



MR. Norman Welsford writes me that the proposal to hold an Exhibition of stamps in Durban, Natal, next year has taken shape, and is being taken up enthusiastically by the societies in South Africa. It had also been suggested that a congress of these societies should be held at the same time, but this proposal has been abandoned. It is considered

that an Exhibition is more calculated to promote the general interests of Philately than a more or less limited gathering of collectors at a Congress. The Exhibition will most probably be held during the first or second week in July next.

Philatelic Societies of South Africa.

At the same time Mr. Welsford furnishes me with a list of the active philatelic societies of South Africa:

- Philatelic Society of Natal, Durban.
- Johannesburg United Philatelic Society.
- Pretoria Philatelic Society.
- Cape Town Philatelic Society and Exchange Club.
- East London Philatelic Society.
- Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society.
- Philatelic Society of Rhodesia, Bulawayo.
- Bloemfontein Philatelic Society.

Several of the above are of quite recent formation, but are doing excellent work and show promise of useful careers.

The International Essay Competition.

Elsewhere in this number we give a list of the subjects set in the international Essay Competition

instituted by Mons. Albert Coyette in connection with the Paris International Philatelic Exposition of next year.

New York's Forthcoming Show.

The other great exhibition of next year is to take place in the autumn, at New York, where the news of the American successes at the London Exhibition has been received with the greatest enthusiasm. Our enterprising contemporary, the *Philatelic Gazette*, arranged for a special cable detailing the successes of American exhibitors and this, dated from London, October 17, appears in the October number of that journal. There was good reason to be gratified with both the number and the quality of the American awards, which included:—

American Successes in London.

Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack's single issue exhibits,

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21, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E.C.

Editorial Address: FRED. J. MELVILLE, 14, SUDBOURNE
ROAD, BRIXTON, LONDON, S.W.

Brazil, 1894-98; Queensland, 1879-80; Uruguay, 1856; and Argentine Rivadavia, which won:—

- (a) Baron Leijonhufvud's Great Gold Medal.
- (b) Gold Medal.
- (c) Gold Medal.
- (d) Silver-gilt Medal.

Senator the Hon. E. R. Ackerman secured a gold medal for his British Guianas; the late Mr. H. J. Crocker a gold medal for rarities; Mr. John N. Luff, a silver medal for early Samoas; Mr. C. A. Howes, bronze medal for Corea; Mr. E. M. Taylor, silver medal for Tonga; Mr. Jos. A. Steinmetz, bronze medal for United States; Mr. Eugene Klein, bronze medal for Danube Steam Navigation Co. issues; and the New England Stamp Co., silver medal for publications.

A Stimulus for the Coming Shows.

That list ought to give American collectors an appetite for entering into the competition in New York in great style next October. Another excellent effect the recent London exhibition should have on both the Paris and New York shows is that the dealers will readily support these ventures, and the widest possible publicity is being given to the enthusiastic reports of good trade done by the dealers at the London show. After reading these reports (published in last week's *Postage Stamp*) it would be strange indeed if the French and the American dealers allow the stalls at their respective exhibitions to go unlet for want of a little pluck. The *Philatelic Gazette* commenting on the American successes in London says "this glorious news will awaken a renewed interest in our Stamp Exhibition next year."

A Stamp Collector in Liechtenstein.

Senator Ackerman, the well-known New Jersey collector who was recently in Europe took the opportunity of paying a visit to the new stamp-issuing principality of Liechtenstein. He has visited many of the minor stamp-issuing states, including Iceland, Luxemburg, Finland, Macau, Sudan, Johore, Panama, St. Christopher, and Venezuela, and now Liechtenstein is to be added to the list. It was while in Vienna that the Senator had the happy idea of taking the newest stamp country into his itinerary and even those Cook's people were puzzled and declared that they had never sent anyone to the place before. Arrangements were made, however, to "ticket" the party as far as the nearest point, but no tickets were obtainable to Vaduz, the capital, as there is no railroad there. The Senator enjoyed his visit, and speaks of the simplicity of the people. The principality is said to have a population of 9,600 as compared with 11,000 in San Marino and 15,000 in Monaco, though Liechtenstein is larger than either of these other countries in point of area.

The New South African Stamps.

It is reported that designs have now been approved for the new Union Stamps. The portrait of King George is to be the same as that used in the latest Imperial stamp, and the issue is expected about the middle of 1913.

A Patriotic Stamp.

I learn from the *Star* (29.10.12) that the South African National Union is offering a prize of five guineas for the best design of a patriotic stamp suitable for use in the country.

The idea of the stamp is to appeal to the patriotic

instincts of the people to patronise local products and locally manufactured goods.

Home Rule Stamps.

During the debate in the House of Commons on the Home Rule Bill many questions have arisen in connection with the administration of the proposed separate Irish Post Office. The questions directly concerning stamps appear to reveal a complete uncertainty as to the philatelic necessities of the case; in the circumstances it was very diplomatic of the British Postmaster-General to defer any definite pronouncement on the stamp question until he has obtained the opinions of the future Irish Postmaster-General.

The Mint and the Discarded Georgian Dies.

It is interesting to note from the report of Mr. Edward Rigg, of the Royal Mint, that there was a sudden stoppage put to the preparations for the Georgian stamps towards the close of 1911 and that at that time the Mint was nearly ready with dies and master plates of values up to the 1s. Philatelists would have been interested to see in the Mint report some illustrations of those abortive dies, and in view of the Mint's illustrations of coins and medals we miss stamp illustrations which would have enhanced the utility of the report. But perhaps the Royal Mint does not care to apply to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for permission to illustrate stamps in the report, or perhaps, as is the case with the philatelic publishers who met recently in London, the Mint does not like the new regulations for illustrating stamps. I hope to discuss these new regulations in the course of my gossip at an early date.

A Dissertation on the Seedy Lion.

Mr. R. P. Bridgo who may be a physician, a zoologist or a Scotch humorist, writes me in highly specialistic vein on the penny Georgian (Lion No. II.) He says:—

"As you are aware, there are many shades in Die II. of the King George penny stamp of Great Britain. There are the deep, medium and light shades, the clear and dull background of the King's portrait, and while the point of hair above the ear is defined and distinct in some, in others the shading of the hair runs almost imperceptibly into the shading of the face. These have hitherto, I think, been the main varieties noticed, but another terror has been added to the painful list of abnoxious atrocities. In short, I have 'ma doots' about the animal at the foot of the stamp. At first, while he was white in Die I., he looked like a hungry dog. Then he was fed up, painted red and made to *look like* a lion. But is he really a lion? He may be a disguised ass. However, he reminds me of the curate's egg. When the curate was asked by his landlady whether he liked the egg which she had provided for his breakfast he replied that it was 'very good—in parts.' In a somewhat similar way all is not well with the 'lion.' He seems to be moulting, shedding the red paint—in parts, two distinct white spots having appeared on his shoulder, and if the world's champion stamp-tinker would accommodate him with a few more spots, or stripes, he (the lion, I mean) might develop into a decent leopard or a tiger, in fact, I should not be surprised to see a zebra or a giraffe if I will 'wait and see,' though I am afraid I may be disappointed in that respect for the days of the poor thing are numbered, seeing that stamp No. III. has now appeared. I enclose specimens for your

inspection and also stamped addressed envelope for their return after perusal."

A Post Office Manifesto.

There was "quite a fuss" says several newspapers over the "ideal stamp" at the recent show. To quote these journals further, "a fierce manifesto on official paper and headed 'Special Notice' was displayed at the branch post office at the hall, to the effect that the stamp in question must not be placed on the address side of letters and postcards, or anywhere in proximity to the stamps to cover postage; 'otherwise,' the announcement mysteriously proceeds, 'such articles will be stopped in the post. By Order.' The 'ideal stamp' is quite different in colour and general appearance from the official stamp, so that no mistake ought to arise and it would be interesting to learn on what ground the Department would

justify the stopping of a letter on which the postage had in fact been paid in the ordinary way."

Labels on the Address Side.

The Post Office has its own by-laws and regulations; the Post Office Guide is full of them; and one of them deals with the affixing of labels resembling postage stamps to the face of a letter or postcard. The provision is not an unreasonable one as most of the work of postmarking and sorting letters has to be done at high speed, and the affixing of labels to the front of letters may quite easily lead to slight confusion. The curious thing is that philatelists who should know the regulation by this time should still want to fix their labels on the face of letters, etc., in spite of the warning of the exhibition authorities that the stamps if affixed to letters should only be affixed to the back of such letters.

THE ROYAL MINT

A Year's Work on Stamp Dies and Plates.

THE Royal Mint is one of those branches of the Government Service which issue an annual report, and this year Mr. Edward Rigg, C.B., I.S.O., Superintendent of the Operative Department, has some interesting information to impart as to the new work of his department in connection with the preparation of stamp dies.

In dealing with Machinery Branch, Mr. Rigg points out that the work of this section has been considerably extended as a result of the arrangements under which the Department is called upon to supply all dies and plugs required by the Inland Revenue Department for Duty Stamps, dies for embossed postage stamps, plates for all adhesive stamps and—within the last few months—plates for printing the stamps required to carry out the provisions of the National Insurance Act, 1911. The number of artificers employed has necessarily been materially increased to meet these and other recent demands, and the permanent staff now numbers 67 with 16 temporary mechanics.

In the Mechanics' shop certain new tools were erected—three motor generators for electrotyping stamp plates and dies temporarily placed in position, a quantity of gauges and other tools made for work in connection with die and stamp-plate manufacture.

The extension of the electric plant throughout the Department has been less than that of 1910, during which adequate motors, etc., for meeting the new requirements for producing stamp plates were installed, but some increase is to be looked for during the current year when the new buildings for this service are handed over by the contractors.

Although not of special interest to the majority of philatelists, we quote the details given by Mr. Rigg of the work done on the Inland Revenue Embossing dies, as it may prove of use to the collector of fiscal stamps, and in any case the work of producing embossing dies is interesting historically in connection with many famous issues of embossed postal issues. The most valuable part of Mr. Rigg's report to the philatelist is the record of work done on the postage stamp plates, which record we quote in full. As the work on the Insurance Stamps is of a kindred nature we also give the section of the report which deals with these.

Inland Revenue Embossing Dies.

The heavy demands received for the great variety of these dies now called for have only been met with great difficulty owing to the delay in completing the new premises and the consequent necessity of doing all this extra work as well as that for postage stamps, dies, plates, etc., in temporary premises. Some estimate of the amount of this extra duty is afforded by the fact that no less than 31 varieties of embossing dies have been required since the 1st January, 1911, all of which have to be finished by hand, and the numbers of such dies and the requisite dating plugs supplied in 1911 and during 1912 to the end of May are recorded below:—

| | EMBOSSING DIES. | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| | 1911 | 1912 to end of May. |
| For England and Wales ... | 79 | 16 |
| For Scotland ... | 1 | 2 |
| For Ireland ... | 18 | 7 |
| Total ... | 98 | 25 |
| Dating Plugs ... | 4,471 | 1,410 |

The dies represent values ranging from 1d. (for cheques) to £50.

Adhesive, Postcard and Embossed Postage Stamp Plates and Dies.

Although the preparation of dies and plates for the above was only commenced last year, I gave some details in my last memorandum of the progress made in this work. The new premises not yet being completed, the work is now being conducted under the same conditions, and the very urgent demands received for plates for printing the National Health and Unemployment Insurance Stamps, subsequently referred to, have greatly increased the difficulties which these temporary arrangements entail.

Before the close of the year under review dies for all duties of adhesive stamps from ½d. to 1s. were completed or nearly so, but instructions having been received to suspend all work on duties above ½d., only plates for this duty and the ½d. were supplied to the printers. It followed that a considerable amount of work became necessary in order to maintain old Edwardian plates of values above ½d. in working

condition, and this work is recorded separately in the following summary statement of work done (1) during the year 1911 and (2) between the 1st January and 31st May last. It should be added that in this statement is included the work summarised at page 47 of my memorandum last year.

| Description. | 1911 | | | January to May, 1912. | | |
|---|---------|----------------------|--------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------|
| | Copper. | Electros. Nickel. | Steel. | Copper. | Electros. Nickel. | Steel. |
| <i>Stamp Plates supplied—</i> | | | | | | |
| Halfpenny ... | 35 | 2 | — | — | 16 | — |
| Penny ... | 41 | 7 | — | — | 10 | — |
| Halfpenny (book) ... | 5 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Penny (book) ... | 5 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Twopence ... | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Twopence-halfpenny 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Overprint Plates ... | — | — | — | 4 | — | — |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| <i>Postcard—</i> | 90 | 9 | — | 4 | 26 | — |
| Halfpenny Dies ... | 250 | — | 237 | — | 54 | — |
| Penny ... | — | — | — | — | 62 | 78 |
| Instruction plates and Headings (various) ... | 819 | — | — | 84 | 328 | — |
| <i>Wrappers—</i> | | | | | | |
| Halfpenny ... | 82 | 68 | 42 | — | 60 | 30 |
| Penny ... | — | — | — | — | 225 | 50 |
| <i>Letter Cards—</i> | | | | | | |
| Stamps with Headings ... | 86 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Registered Envelope Dies ... | — | — | 9 | — | — | 2 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| Totals ... | 1,327 | 77 | 288 | 88 | 755 | 160 |

Stamp Printing Plates Repaired.

| | Jan. to May. | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------|
| | 1911 | 1912 |
| <i>Edwardian (various)—</i> | | |
| Repaired ... | 24 | 22 |
| Re-steoled only ... | 27 | 11 |
| <i>Georgian—</i> | | |
| Repaired ... | 78 | 6 |
| Re-steoled only ... | 16 | 1 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 145 | 40 |

In addition to the plates enumerated above 70 adhesive stamps plates which proved defective or were damaged beyond repair while in use have been destroyed. This number consisted of 3 Edwardian plates; 23 Georgian plates which have been in use and are included in the above statement of copper electros supplied; and 44 defective Georgian copper electros which were not issued.

It will thus be seen that a very large number of plates, dies, etc., for the service of the Post Office has been issued to Somerset House by the Mint since this work was commenced early in the year under review, the serviceable plates (for 240 adhesive stamps each) numbering 125, and the dies for postcard and other stamps and instruction plates numbering no less than 2,566, while 185 plates have been repaired.

Reference has already been made to the fact that towards the close of 1911 instructions were received to suspend all work on plates for adhesive stamps above the penny, and this suspension applies also to the four plates for twopence and twopence-halfpenny included in the above statement as issued. This instruction naturally led to a large amount of work already done becoming unavailable for the preparation of stamps of duties above one penny, all original dies up to that for 1s. stamps having been engraved to the point of inserting the duty, while in the case of those for 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d.,

4d., 5d., and 6d., the duty had been inserted, and master plates made from the three first mentioned.

Since the close of the year considerable progress has been made in the substitution of dies of new designs, those for 1d., 1½d., 2d., and 3d. being in the most advanced state.*

National Health and Unemployment Insurance Stamp Plates.

In February of the present year we received an intimation from the Inland Revenue Department that plates would be required for printing the several duties of National Health and Unemployment Stamps, and the approved designs were received on the 21st March and the 9th April respectively. The duties for which plates have been prepared are:—Appropriated Health, 4½d., 5d., 5½d., 6d., 7d., and 1s. 2d. Unappropriated Health (overprinting) 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 3½d., 4d., and 1s.

The Unemployment Stamps are of three duties, all printed from appropriated plates, namely, 2d., 4d., and 5d., while a Key Plate for the printing of other duties required is in course of manufacture.

The time available for the preparation of these plates was very limited owing to the fact that stamps of the 16 duties were required to be printed and circulated before the 15th July, the date of commencement of the Act. Only 13½ weeks have elapsed since the approved Health Stamp design and 11 weeks since that for the Unemployment Stamp design were received, but, nevertheless, at the date of this memorandum, we have engraved all dies for the several duties, made all master plates—except one not applied for until the 11th instant—and issued the following working plates to the Inland Revenue Department:—

| | | Duty. | Number of Plates issued. |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Health.</i> | Appropriated ... | 4½d. | 4 |
| | | 5d. | 5 |
| | | 5½d. | 5 |
| | | 6d. | 4 |
| | | 7d. | 16 |
| Unappropriated— Key Plates ... | — | 5 | |
| | 3d. | 6 | |
| | 3½d. | 2 | |
| | 4d. | 2 | |
| | 1s. | 3 | |
| <i>Unemployment</i> ... | | 2d. | 2 |
| | | 5d. | 8 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | 62 | |

All these plates were of nickel except two of the six 3d. Health Duty.

* As our readers are aware these together with the 2½d. are now in circulation.—EDITOR.

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.

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

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

W. Ward, Booth Street, Piccadilly, Manchester.

And at all Newsagents and Booksellers.

THE FUN OF THE FAIR

Jokes of the Exhibition.

SOME of the journals allowed their humorists to deal with the philatelic question, which but for the outbreak of the war in the Balkans would evidently have been the most prominent question of the week.

The Cautious Philatelic Host.

Punch had a capital picture entitled :

"THE WORLD'S WORKERS."

"A hospitable but cautious Philatelist permitting a distinguished foreign collector the privilege of glancing at his famous Five Cent Ruritania, value £14,000."

The distinguished foreign collector is securely strapped by the arms and legs to a chair while the hospitable but cautious British collector is holding up the case containing his gem at a couple of yards' distance and covering the distinguished foreign collector with a revolver. The cartoon may have been suggested by a wonderful yarn in the *Mirror* (7.10.12) where rare stamps were said to be "guarded more carefully than the most precious jewels," "in little fireproof cases," etc.

"Punch" on Stamp Values.

The same journal (October 23) says :

Stamps said to be worth over £250,000 were on view at the exhibition of the Junior Philatelic Society. It is, however, extremely difficult to estimate the value of stamps. At one time, for instance, it was asserted that certain fourpenny stamps of ours were worth ninepence, but this is proving a delusion.

The Poor Sick Beast.

Another of *Punch's* squibs during the same week : An old lady, on examining one of our new penny postage stamps, remarked that she was not surprised to find the lion which figured on the former issue had passed away as he had never looked very well.

A Matter of Taste.

The *Manchester Guardian* (6.11.12) tells the following :—

One member of the company handed round a few of the new penny stamps, remarking, "Have you seen the new issue?" Whereupon an earnest seeker after exact knowledge enquired, "Why, are they different from the old ones?" "Only a slight change in the taste of the gum," retorted the exhibitor.

Everybody's Doing It Now.

A writer in the *Bath Chronicle* (19.10.12) says :—

Apropos, I hope I may, without presumption, venture to call the attention of the Philatelic Society to what must be regarded as a singular oversight. No appreciative reference, so far as I have observed, has yet been made at any meeting of the Society to the enormous increase in the ranks of stamp collectors since July the fifteenth.* Stamp collecting was a somewhat exclusive hobby; nearly "everybody's doing it now."

Some of the most amusing items in connection with the exhibition are to be found in the newspaper reports from a collection of which philatelists could cull a very choice collection of examples of "unconscious humour"

* The date on which the National Insurance Act became operative

Stamp Collecting and History Making

"Truth" on the Exhibition.

I AM not now a stamp collector myself (writes a contributor to *Truth*), although as a loyal subject of Mr. Lloyd George, I have recently come to regard followers of the craft with the respect we owe to pioneers on a thorny path. But I have always felt a certain interest in them. On the face of it they seem to range under the same banner with the fret-saw enthusiast, the boyish ravager of hedgrows, or the infant who demands cigarette pictures as you leave your tobacconist's shop. But their choice of a name lifts them to another plane—whether it was vouchsafed them from above or whether they chose it. The mere stamp collector commands—or so it seems to the outsider—no more than the indulgent smile; the philatelist takes rank with the F.R.S., the Eugenist, and the public analyst, as omniscient man of science.

The coincidence of the jubilee international exhibition of the Junior Philatelic Society with the outbreak of hostilities in the Balkans may be no more than a coincidence, but it is a very useful one. A state of war gives to the philatelist at once his best advertisement and the promise of his continued

prosperity. Even the unimaginative critic, who sneers at pasting pieces of coloured paper into an album, bends his proud crest before the awful words, "Historical research." Yet such is stamp collecting, or may easily be made so to appear. Can we not imagine the Junior Philatelist, at the first growling despatch from Tsar Ferdinand, turning over his cloistered pages until he comes to that inscribed, perhaps, "Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia." First he will show with modest pride his Rumelian examples, if he have any, of the 1881 issue, then that which followed it in 1885, surcharged with the legend, "Southern Bulgaria" only to be superseded a year later by Bulgarian stamps *pur sang*. So with the sovereignty of the kingdom from 1879, the first year of Bulgaria's recognition as a separate principality, under Alexander, to 1910, when Ferdinand seized the crown royal and set it at once upon his head and his postage stamps, does not the stamp album unfold its history *in petto*? It is the same with Greece and Turkey and the other Eastern squabblers; not one but has sacrificed to the philatelic shrine. Very wise, or more than very lucky, were

those Junior Philatelists in their choice of date. Very anxious they must be, also, just now, and until the Balkan fires are extinct, to hear that from all the trouble some new re-arrangement of territory, with its consequent new issues or surcharges upon old ones, has taken place.

Another point in connection with the exhibition at the Horticultural Hall speaks for wisdom in its organisers. It includes not only working models showing the process of stamp making, but also a suggestion towards the ideal stamp issue for these realms. Personally, I do not think it any idealer than those already dedicated to our use. The new stamp is clear, clean, concise, and in every way an improvement on the Coronation issue. But if not an ideal in itself, at least the ideal stamp represents one. Hitherto the main philatelic interest, or so

I gather, has been material. If a triangular piece of blue paper is worth £126 14s. 6d., it has been held more desirable, more fascinating, more love-worthy than a square pink piece valued only at 11½d., irrespective of their artistic merits or demerits. But the new departure bids us hope we may in future regard the collector as connoisseur, idealist, and not as mere commercial materialist. We may look forward to future Kultur-Kämpfe between Cubists and Triangulists, between the Postage-Impressionist and the Pre-Buxtonite. The nuance of a pink ten centesimi Italian (1927 issue) surcharged "Dalmatia," and watermarked with a crown and a pike haurrent, may hold spellbound by its beauty a whole world of worshippers, to whom alike its value and its historical significance may be as nothing, and a whole new art jargon be thrust upon the reluctant critic.

An International Essay Competition

In connection with the Paris International Philatelic Exhibition, 1913.

MONS. ALBERT COYETTE, of the Société Française de Timbrologie, has sent us (says the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*), a detailed prospectus of the International Philatelic Essay Competition which his Society has inaugurated as a means of promoting the interchange of philatelic ideas and information. It is a most interesting and commendable departure, and we hope there will be no lack of entries from this side of the Channel. We give below particulars of the various classes and sections:—

CLASS A.—Papers on the essays of one or more countries, or on essays generally, showing their interest for collectors.

Silver-gilt, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded.

CLASS B.—Which stamps are underpriced in the catalogues? Give a list and also your reasons.

Awards: One silver medal, one bronze medal.

CLASS C.—Essays on postmarks of one or more selected countries.

Medals: One silver, one bronze.

CLASS D.—Four divisions as follows:—

(a) Give a list of bisected or other cut stamps, both (i.) officially sanctioned, and (ii.) allowed to pass through the post, although unsanctioned.

(b) A list of forgeries that have passed through the post.

(c) A list of "cut out" card and envelope stamps which have officially done duty as adhesives, and also a list of fiscal stamps that have been so used.

(d) A list, either universal or limited to a certain country or countries, of "stamps used abroad," whether in peace or war. State whether a permanent or merely a temporary one.

A gold medal, as well as silver and bronze medals, will be awarded in this class.

CLASS E.—Two sections as follows:—

Section A.—Instance historical points that are illustrated by means of postage stamps, such as German Confederation; the formation of the Kingdom of Italy; Garibaldi's Campaign; the Suppression of the Italian States' provisional issues, etc., etc.

Section B.—Biographies of celebrities whose heads appear on postage stamps.

Awards: Gold medal, silver and bronze medals.

CLASS F. (open only to collectors under 18 years of age).—Why should we collect postage stamps? What advantages are to be gained from the pastime?

Awards: Silver and bronze medals, and other prizes consisting of stamps, etc.

CLASS G.—Two Sections as follows:—

Section A.—Published Philatelic Works, on the stamps of one or more countries, issued since 1910.

Awards: Gold, silver and bronze medals.

Section B.—Philatelic Libraries owned by societies or individuals.

A full description and catalogue of each library to be sent in.

Gold, silver and bronze medals to be awarded.

CLASS H.—A clear, complete list of the special characteristics of genuine stamps, as opposed to forgeries. (All countries to be dealt with).

Awards: Gold, silver and bronze medals.

CLASS I.—Paper on "What should a collector know?"

Silver and bronze medals will be awarded.

The address of the Secretary, M. A. Coyette, for all essays, is 136, Boulevard Magenta, Paris. The closing date for the competition is March 1st, 1913.

It may be added that the copyright of every essay sent in will remain the property of the essayist, the Committee of the French Society stipulating only for the right to publish in one French stamp journal.

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 Sprigg's Publishing Agency, 21, Paternoster Square, 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.

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 Bergedorf

BY DR. GEORGES BRUNEL*

Translated by L. W. CROUCH

Continued from page 71

4.—The 1888 Reprints.

The figures 1 of the 1 schilling did not agree with those of the originals, and the tint of the paper for the 3 schillings being too bright, Moens decided to make a fresh printing of these two values, of which several sheets were gummed.

1 schilling. The sheet only contained 180 labels in ten horizontal rows, the 5th and 6th being separated by an interval of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and the 2nd and 3rd, the 10th and 11th rows, being separated by another interval of 2 mm. The transfers were done in groups of ten stamps in two vertical rows, taken from the matrix-stone. The figures were changed; they are generally thin and badly drawn, and there are as many varieties of the 1 as there are stamps on the sheet; the paper is dead white; the labels measure $16\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ mm.; there are no *tête-bêche* stamps in the sheet.

It is difficult to describe the varieties of the 1 which are met with!

There are some having a slanting serif at left and at right (!), others surmounted by a horizontal line; often there is no serif; the background is so worn that it is generally missing.

3 schillings. The sheets contained 60 stamps, printed from one stone made up of 120 labels in twelve rows; the six vertical rows on the left were used, the paper not being able to receive the whole sheet; the transfers were done in groups of 12 labels in two horizontal rows; the size of the stamps is $19\frac{1}{2} \times 20$ mm.

The paper is surfaced violet-rose and contains small silk threads, a quite remarkable characteristic; the background is quite worn away.

Summary of this printing:—

- 1 schilling, black on dead white paper.
- 3 schillings, bright milky blue on violet-rose paper.
- 3 " dull blue on violet-rose paper.

After these reprints had been made, Moens had the transfer stone cleaned off, and finally in 1895 he sold to the Berlin Postal Museum the Bergedorf obliterating handstamp and the matrix stone, thus destroying for future generations the means of again starting the reprinting game.

Therefore, besides the issues which we have just enumerated and described as faithfully as possible, there can only be forgeries.

CHAPTER IV.

The Forgeries.

When one has noticed the considerable number of genuine copies (official issues and reprints) which were put into circulation, it will be asked what were the forgery-mongers thinking about! However, there were quantities of forgeries and that from the earliest times of philately. It is absolutely inconceivable and the mind vainly tries to comprehend the wherefore of such an avalanche of Bergedorf labels and above all the liking of collectors for these horrible specimens of the lithographic art. I suppose no one will expect us to describe the forgeries minutely;

JAIPUR.

The Interesting Provisionals
of 1911 in complete sheets
- containing all varieties. -

| | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, greenish yellow, per sheet of 6 types | 1 | 6 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ anna apple green, per sheet of 6 types | 2 | 0 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, plate 2, blue | 4 | 0 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, plate 3, blue | 4 | 0 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, plate 3, pale blue | 1 | 6 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, plate 2, shewing error $\frac{1}{2}$ for $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 | 0 |
| 1 anna pale pink, plate 2 | 2 | 6 |
| 1 anna pink, plate 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 2 anna green, plate 2 | 12 | 0 |
| 2 anna deep green, plate 2 | 12 | 0 |

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Owing to the large number of applications that the Auctioneers receive from America and the Continent for their Catalogues, these are issued, when practicable, one month before the date of sale. In order to facilitate this arrangement, owners intending to include Stamps should forward them at the earliest possible moment. The greatest care is requisite in the preparation of these catalogues, so that a correct and comprehensive description of the Stamps may be given. VALUATIONS MADE IF REQUIRED.

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that would only be of slight interest; it is sufficient for collectors to be informed as to the characteristics which differentiate the originals from the reprints, whether official or unofficial. Any stamp not coming within one of these categories must be a forgery.

Nevertheless, in order to be complete, there is no harm, from the historical and anecdotal point of view, in mentioning some special forgeries.

The 3 schillinge, claret, has been imitated by means of the 3 schillinge, black on rose, but, as the paper of the latter was thin and that of the genuine was thick, as it measured 19½ × 19½ mm. instead of 19¼ × 19¼ mm., and as the letter s is spotted in two places like all the reprints of this value, the fraud is easily detected.

In 1864 the *Allgemeine Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* noticed at Hamburg forgeries of the ½, 3, and 4 schillinge, recognisable in that the middle turret of the arms is almost as thick as the right turret and therefore the two turrets are very close together.

Then came the Nuremberg and Dresden forgeries, which were much more carefully done, but the characters in the inscriptions are unequal.

One of the last forgeries done at Hamburg is recognisable in that the background is formed of oblique lines instead of wavy lines; these stamps are obliterated with parallel bars.

Another forgery, done at Vienna, has the wavy background; the towers are too close together, part of the background is missing, and finally, there are no secret marks of genuineness; the paper is always deeper in shade than the originals. These stamps are only met with unused.

Generally, the forgeries may be distinguished by the blurred printing, the irregular inscriptions which are larger than the originals, and by the very accentuated heavy or badly printed background; a careful examination is, nevertheless, useful, in order to be able to make out the special marks which help one in distinguishing the originals and the reprints.

We will finish this work by giving a complete list of all the printings and reprints of the stamps of Bergedorf.

To be continued.

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W. After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Argentine Republic—(Vol. IX. p. 293).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* states that the Director of Posts and Telegraphs has decided that the current 5 centavos and 12 centavos will be printed, as in the case of the other values in use, at the Buenos Ayres Mint instead of in New York. This will mean that they will be reduced in size and surface-printed instead of recess-printed.

Bahamas—(Vol. XI. p. 18).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has received the Georgian 1d., thus completing the new set.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple).
Perforated 14.

October, 1912. 1d. carmine.

Belgium—(Vol. XI. p. 44).—We learn from *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* that the recently issued King Albert 25 centimes is in a slightly different type from that of the others, the portrait being larger and less of the bust being included. Our contemporary states that "all the small heads are to be discontinued and new plates made with the larger portrait; the work is being rapidly carried through, and no further printings will be made from the small head plates."

Bolivia—(Vol. X. p. 212).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* chronicles a new provisional, created by overprinting the 1901 20 centavos in black with "5 Centavos—1911" in two lines diagonally. This overprint is the same as that applied to the 2 centavos of the same set and issued in October, 1911. Only 300 copies of this latest provisional were made.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½, 12.

Black overprint.

August, 1912. 5 centavos on 20 centavos, lilac and black.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. also send us a copy of another provisional created by overprinting the 10 centavos "Transacciones" fiscal "CORREOS—1912" in two lines in blue, like the 2 centavos and 5 centavos recently chronicled.

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

Blue overprint.

August, 1912. 10 centavos, vermilion.

Chili—(Vol. IX. p. 55).—The *London Philatelist* has been shown a new 10 centavos stamp printed in two colours and with a portrait of O'Higgins. Is it the fore-runner of a new series?

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

September, 1912. 10 centavos, blue and black.

China—(Vol. XI. p. 34).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* chronicles the whole set of postage due stamps with the new overprint of four Chinese characters arranged in two pairs. This overprint was printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., the manufacturers of the stamps themselves. We have already chronicled the ½ cent.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

White wove paper. Perforated 14, 15.

Black overprint.

| | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| August, 1912. | 1 cent, brown. |
| | 2 cents, brown. |
| | 4 " dull blue. |
| | 5 " brown. |
| | 10 " dull blue. |
| | 20 " " " |
| | 50 " " " |

Colombia—(Vol. XI. p. 45).—We understand that the contract for the new stamps of this state is not yet settled, as a document later than that published on pp. 45, 46 extended the period for the submission of tenders. It is therefore not correct to state at this juncture that the American Bank Note Co., or any other firm, is the successful bidder.

Crete.—(Vol. VII. p. 54).—A Reuter telegram published in the *Daily Telegraph* on the 2nd instant states that a decree has been promulgated at Candia ordering the use of Greek postage stamps in Crete.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—(Vol. XI. p. 59).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have received the Georgian 1 rupee, and that

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Catalogues are posted to Foreign Clients FIVE weeks before each Sale; to Country Clients in Great Britain a fortnight before the Sale; and to distant applicants known to us, or to others who send satisfactory references, we will send lots for inspection.

Collectors who intend to dispose of Collections are advised to make early arrangements to secure advantageous dates of Sales.

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PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

all the other values are obtainable but that they are only sold when specially enquired for, there being still a considerable stock of the King Edward stamps to be worked off. We have chronicled the 3 cent., 6 cents and 75 cents, and will wait the arrival of the remainder before listing. The new 1 rupee is of course in the large size similar to that of the Edwardian rupee values, but with the portrait of King George V.

Coloured chalk-surfaced wove paper.

Watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.
September, 1912. 1 rupee, black on green.



Fiji Islands.—(Vol. X. p. 212).—*The Australian Stamp Journal* announces the receipt of the Edwardian £1 printed in new colours to conform to the Colonial Colour Scheme. This stamp has no doubt been printed for some considerable time, but has only just been issued owing to the exhaustion of the stock of £1 stamps in the old colours.

Coloured chalk-surfaced wove paper.

Watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.
July, 1912. £1 purple and black on red.

Great Britain.—(Vol. XI. p. 71).—*Oswald Marsh's Weekly Circular* records the second type Georgian 1d. on the new Royal Cipher paper. Apparently this new variety, as also the second type ½d. on the new paper, has so far only appeared in roll form for use in stamp-vending machines.

White wove paper. Watermarked Royal Cipher (multiple).
Perforated 15 × 14. Second type.

October, 1912. 1d. scarlet.

Greece.—(Vol. VIII. p. 191).—*The Evening News* (2.11.12) publishes a message from Athens, dated the 25th October last, that it has been decided to issue a new series of postage stamps commemorative of the war, and that the design will be an eagle holding a viper in its beak and tearing it asunder with its claws. Not very complimentary to the Turks!

Hyderabad.—(Vol. VIII. p. 142).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* chronicles the 1 anna with the new small type of official overprint.

OFFICIAL STAMP.

White wove paper. Watermarked Arabic characters.

Perforated 12½. Black overprint.

September, 1912. 1 anna, carmine.

India.—(Vol. XI. p. 59).—*The London Philatelist* has seen advance copies of the Georgian 5 rupees. Its colour is violet and bright blue.

Leeward Islands.—(Vol. X. p. 227).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for the Georgian ½d., 1d. and 2½d. for this colony. These are the first values of the new set to appear.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple).
Perforated 14.

October, 1912. ½d. brown.
1d. carmine.
2½d. bright blue.

Portuguese India.—(Vol. XI. p. 59).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* adds one more to the list of bisected provisionals, namely the 4 tangas bisected and each half overprinted "1½—REIS" in two lines.

Coloured wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 12.
Black overprint.

August, 1912. 1½ reis on half of 4 tangas, blue and black on blue.



Rhodesia.—(Vol. X. p. 119).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the current 6d. has appeared with the centre in deep brown instead of grey-brown as before.

St. Vincent.—(Vol. VIII. p. 286).—We take the following excerpt from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.'s *Novelty List* :—

Our agent informs us that a new set for this Colony will be issued on January 1st, 1913, and that the design will probably be a combination of the King's portrait and the Arms of the Colony, similar to those of Barbados. As soon as these new stamps are brought into use the entire stock on hand of stamps of the old issue will be withdrawn and burnt.

Sierra Leone.—(Vol. XI. p. 11).—We have to thank Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for copies of the Georgian 1½d. and 2d. The 1d. is the only value of the new set hitherto chronicled, though the ½d. is understood to be on the way.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple).
Perforated 14.

October, 1912. 1½d. orange.
2d. grey.

Uruguay.—(Vol. X. p. 298).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us two more values of the locally-printed stamps imitating the 1910 Artigas issue.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½.

October, 1912. 5 milésimos plum.
5 centésimos blue.

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.

BRITISH STAMPS

Issued before 1887,
And all High Values, especially in
Blocks and Strips.

Very high prices paid for anything really
nice. Remittances sent per return for all
goods bought.

Specimen Copy of my Weekly
Circular containing latest offers
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LONDON, S.E.

Telephone:

Telegrams:

Sydenham, 883.

Osmarnor, London.

| Some Stamps in our Fresh Books. | Wm. HADLOW & SON, Great Park, Lee, Kent. Est. 1866. |
|--|---|
| FRANCE, 1849, 1fc., carmine | 3 9 |
| CHILI, 1862, 20c., green | 7 7 |
| RUSSIA, 1902, 7 roubles... .. | 1 0 |
| GREECE, 1901, 2 drachma | 1 0 |
| TURKEY, 1863, 20 paras (thick paper) unused | 7 6 |
| GT. BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. blue, no lines, from | 3 0 |
| BRAZIL, 1876, 500 reis, rouletted | 1 3 |
| PERU, 1866, 5c., 10c., 20c. (Lahma) | 0 7 |
| MEXICO, 1866, 25c. (engraved) mint | 0 9 |
| INDIA, 1866, 6a., prov. | 7 6 |
| SIAM, 1889, 1att on 1 piec, provisional | 0 6 |
| PAPUA, 1907, 2d., genuinely used | 0 9 |
| VENEZUELA, 1863, 1c. pale red, unused | 7 6 |

NEW ISSUES. British Colonials and Foreign stamps, unused. References.—Foster, 25, Grenville Place, Brighton.

STAMPS SOLD.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

16 AUSTRIA JUBILEE, 1908, 1h. to 5krs., 8d.; 12 North Borneo, 1909, 1c. to 24c., 3/-; 100 French Colonials, 3/- per set. Approval Selections, wholesale and retail. References. Wholesale List post free. Stamps purchased.—William Stamp Company, 120, Leadenhall Street, London.

STAMPS PURCHASED.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

STAMP Collections Purchased.—Lewis May & Co., King William St., Charing Cross.

5 PERSIA FREE. Send 1d. stamp and ask for Approval Selection. Fine variety, low prices. Persia, 25 different, 1/-; 50, 2/6.—J. R. Morris & Co., Bleichley.

TURKEY. 10 different, 1908 to 1910, price 7d. (catalogued 3/8).—Harvey, 74, Aldworth Road, Stratford, London.

EASTERN Stamp Exchange.—26a, Southwark St., S.E. Hop Exchange trams pass the door. Two minutes from London Bridge.

STAMPS EXCHANGED.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

Society News

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Oct. 3rd. ANNUAL GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING. The Report for the past Session was presented and shewed a membership of 208, a net cash balance in hand of £86 4s 10½d besides considerable additions to the Permanent Collection and the Library. The meetings both indoor and outdoor had been very successful.

The officers and committee were elected, and a special resolution was ordered to be placed on the minutes recording the special services of Mr. C. A. Stephenson and expressing the hope that he will soon be restored to good health.

21s. was voted as a donation to the Congress Forgery Committee.

The Permanent Collection now contains 7,351 Gt. Britain and Colonies, 14,639 Foreign and 6,635 Miscellaneous such as Fiscals, Locals, Entire, etc., making a total of 28,625 an increase of 830 for the session, for which the following were thanked:—Sir D. P. Masson, Humphrey Bennett, F. C. Henderson, R. B. Yardley, H. L. Hayman, J. Swabey, C. Wells, Mrs. Lake, H. B. Bilbrough, Major G. S. Strode, Dr. E. F. Marx, Dr. H. Brice. Messrs. Bright & Son, were thanked for "Edwardian Stamps," Part 1; P. Kohl, for "Normal Catalogue,"; C. T. Reed, for periodicals; Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' for Monthly Journal; H. L. Ewen for *Even's Weekly*.

The following were unanimously elected members:—Lieut. Col. W. H. Starr, Mrs. F. S. Durrant, Miss Muriel Silk.

The following programme was approved:—Oct. 3 Annual Meeting.

Oct. 31 10 minutes with interesting stamps (By members.)

Nov. 14 Display, Gt. Britain, Mr. B. B. Tilley.

Nov. 28 Open Night. Visitors invited. Paper "Perforations." Mr. T. W. Peck.

Dec. 5 Auction, Lots to reach Hon. Sec. by Nov. 7.

Dec. 19 Display with notes, Persia, Mr. H. Ford.

Jan. 9 Visitors invited. (Meeting at the Medical Institute, Edmund Street.) Philatelic display by the Epidiacope. Mr. T. W. Peck.

Jan. 23 Paper, Trinidad, Mr. F. H. Frere. Feb. 13 Paper, U.S.A. Mr. W. Oakley. Feb. 27 Philatelic Generalia, Mr. Wilmot Corfield.

Mar. 6 Auction. Lots to reach Hon. Sec. by Feb. 5.

April 12 Sat. Display, Levant and Foreign Post Offices. Mr. H. L. Hayman. Address by Mr. Percy Ashley.

April 26 Sat. Outdoor Meeting at Mr Pimm's.

May 1 Annual Dinner.

The Packets during the past session had amounted to £20,617 14s. 3d. and the sales from them to £2,043 2s. 7d.

Hon. Sec. and Treas.: Councillor G. Johnson, B.A., Official Address, 308, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

GREAT BRITAIN

is our Speciality, and we always have in stock a large and varied selection of Stamps, Envelopes and Post Cards, both in unused and used condition; Proofs and Essays, King Edward VII. Issue, Controls, King and Queen, etc., etc.

"BRITISH USED ABROAD." We hold the Finest Stock of British Used Abroad, at Reasonable Prices, and shall be glad to hear from Collectors interested.

Read the Series of Elaborate Up-to-Date Articles on "King Edward VII. Issue of Great Britain," now running in "THE BRITISH PHILATELIST," specimen on application.

CHAS. NISSEN & Co.

69, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

BALKAN SETS !!

We give you the opportunity to keep in touch with the present struggle in the Balkans at a small cost. Order early to avoid disappointment, as we have only a limited quantity to offer.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Bulgaria, long set of 50 varieties, all different, used... .. | only 4 0 |
| Greece, ditto, ditto | 4 0 |
| Montenegro, 1894, 6 stamps, complete, 1 nov. to 2 fl., S.G. 107-112, used | 3 0 |
| Servia, 1901/3, 7 stamps, 5p. to 1 dinar, S.G. 159-165, used | 1 0 |
| 1903/4, 9 stamps, 5p. to 5 dinars, scarce, S.G. 159-165, used | 6 9 |
| 1904, 5 stamps (death's heads), scarce, 5p. to 50 paras | 1 0 |
| Turkey, 30 stamps, all different, various issues | only 0 11 |
| 50 stamps, ditto, ditto | 2 3 |
| 100 stamps, ditto, ditto | 9 0 |

Cash with order. Postage and Registration extra on orders below 10/-.

METROPOLITAN STAMP CO.,

6, Bishopsgate, E.C.

| | | |
|---|---|---------|
| SPECIAL | By buying largely we offer | BARGAIN |
| | TURKEY, 30 old, cat. 5/7, for 1/6 5/- Gt. Britain, 1902, cat 1/6, 9d. | |
| | N. NIGER, 1/- Edward on 1901, 5d.; 5m., 1, 2, 5, 10c.; 1897, 5d.; 5d.; 1894, 5d.; 1895, 8d.; 1897, 5d.; 1901, 4d.; 5m., 1, 2, 5, 10c.; 1899, 5d. 5m., 1, 2, 5, 8c., 1910, 6d.; Argentines, 3, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12c., 1889, 10d.; '92, 3d.; '96, 3d.—E. Woodcock, 24, Pembury Rd, Tottenham, Midx. | |
| WM. WARD, 9, Paton St., Piccadilly, MANCHESTER. | | |

POSTAGE EXTRA. Sets 1, 2, 5, 10c.; 1889, 5d.; 1892, 5d.; 1894, 5d.; 1895, 8d.; 1897, 5d.; 1901, 4d.; 5m., 1, 2, 5, 10c.; 1899, 5d. 5m., 1, 2, 5, 8c., 1910, 6d.; Argentines, 3, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12c., 1889, 10d.; '92, 3d.; '96, 3d.—E. Woodcock, 24, Pembury Rd, Tottenham, Midx.

Revised Scale for Advertisements in The Postage Stamp.

| | 1 Insertion. | | 6 Insertions per insertion. | | 13 Insertions per insertion. | | 26 Insertions per insertion. | |
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| | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. |
| Pages | 4 | 10 0 | 4 | 0 0 | 3 | 15 0 | 3 | 10 0 |
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| Quarter Pages | 1 | 2 6 | 1 | 0 0 | 18 | 9 | 17 | 6 |
| Eighth Pages | 12 | 6 | 11 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 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.

League Advertisement Slip.
16 Nov., 1912.
Cut this out.



GET A

“BLACKBIRD”

To those who have much writing, figuring, and study, a fountain pen is an indispensable aid, yet it often happens that one is disinclined to pay 10s. 6d. for a “Swan”—the recognised best. The “Blackbird” then meets the case. It is impossible to obtain a better pen for the small sum of 5s. Strong, well designed, with simple automatic ink feed and smooth iridium pointed gold nib, it is bound to give satisfaction. You will quickly regard the purchase as a real economy.



**MADE BY
THE ‘SWAN’
PEOPLE.**

With Pocket Clip,

5/6

By Post 1d. extra.

**SOLD BY STATIONERS, or
POST FREE FROM MAKERS, 5/1.**

MABIE, TODD & Co., 79 & 80, High Holborn, London, W.C.
BRANCHES: 38, Cheapside, E.C.; 95A, Regent St., W.; 3, Exchange St., Manchester;
10, Rue Neuve, Brussels; Brentano's, 37, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris; and at New York
and Chicago



The POSTAGE STAMP

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

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

No. 8. Vol. 11.
(Whole Number 269)

23 NOVEMBER, 1912.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

A Great "Find."



ANOTHER of those great finds which go to continue the great serial romance of Philately is reported by the *Philatelic Gazette* of New York. That journal states that "For a couple of months Nassau Street (the "Strand" of New York) as well as Broadway, has been agog over the wonderful find of old St. Louis, New York and 5c. and 10c. 1847 issues (of the United States).

From what we can gather the firm of Townsend and Whelin, of Philadelphia, sold a lot of old paper to a junk firm, who realised that they had a good thing. The correspondence of long ago was addressed to Charnley & Whelin, the predecessors of the present firm.

"All the stamps are on the original covers and among the lot are some very wonderful things. We have only seen a few of the St. Louis stamps which are mostly of the 10c. denomination. Of these there were some forty or fifty, while of the 5c. there were only about half a dozen. However, lo and behold, there are said to have been more 20c. stamps than there were 5 cents. The lot includes one cover with two 20c. and a 5c. making a 45c. rate for a heavier letter to an Eastern city."

Societies of Greater Britain.

Two most interesting reports from philatelic societies in the overseas dominions are to hand this week, and may be read as a sign that the great strides Philately is making is not confined to Europe and the United States, but is in fact a world-wide movement. The report of the young Natal Society shews great enterprise in the promise of an exhibition,

on what scale it is difficult to imagine as the society is still quite a small one and has no very big balance in the bank, although the balance it has is highly satisfactory at the close of the first year of the society's existence.

A Handbook by New Zealanders for New Zealand Specialists.

The New Zealand report emanates from a much older society, one of the oldest societies in the Empire outside of Great Britain. The report shows a steadily maintained progress without any sensational effort having been put forth. I look forward with much interest to the completion of the labours of the sub-committee on the handbook on New Zealand stamps, which, coming from the New Zealanders themselves, will attract much attention from specialists. It would be an excellent plan if each of the societies in the overseas dominions and colonies could under-

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Publishing Offices: SPRIGG'S PUBLISHING AGENCY,
21, Paternoster Square, E.C.

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

take similar tasks in respect of the stamps of their respective countries.

Another feature of the New Zealand report, though dealt with in just a brief paragraph, is I consider of the greatest interest in connection with the world-wide propaganda of the interests of Philately. In reference to the growth of the hobby we read that there are no fewer than five Philatelic Societies in New Zealand, two of them being run in the interests of the "Junior" Collector. "The interest now being taken in Philately by the younger generation is very satisfactory" concludes Mr. Phipson, the Hon. Secretary of the senior society of New Zealand, who no doubt realises that the spirit of youth is an impelling force that rightly directed will be of the greatest assistance to the promotion of philately in New Zealand, and will influence in the best possible way the future interests of the senior societies.

"Philatelic Opinion."

My old friend and colleague, Mr. B. W. H. Poole, who went to the United States some years ago, is evidently making good progress in his stamp business in California. He has started in connection therewith a little magazine of which Vol. I. No. 1 is just to hand. It is entitled *Philatelic Opinion* and the first number is an excellent sample of the class of philatelic journalism which Mr. Poole used to provide in *Poole's Monthly Philatelist* and other English journals. The features of the new journal will be "The Story of the Month," "Stamps of the Moment," "How-to-Tell" Page, and special articles. The subscription to the *Opinion* is 50 cents for 12 numbers, and Mr. Poole, who is acting in the dual capacity of editor and publisher is now-a-days to be addressed at Box 231, Altadena, California.

What IS it?

Some future philatelic historian, or natural historian

may possibly set himself the task of collecting the varieties of scientific descriptions (or are they biological epithetics) conferred on the late unlamented creature which crouched below the portrait on the first two types of the penny Georgian stamp. Last week Mr. Bridge told us it might be a disguised ass; now one Dak, who should know something of big game, admits that he mistook it at first for a cab horse in adversity. Like Polonius I will accept each and every description; it is very like almost anything you will, but would suggest that it just escapes being like a camel—by a neck.

^A Dak's First Impressions.

My correspondent who usually writes in verse is not that way inspired by his narration of his earliest impressions of the Georgian penny stamp. In simple prose he writes:—

"Mr. Wrinkle's shrewd 'dissertation on the seedy lion' on page 74 of *The Postage Stamp* refers to that now defunct animal as looking like a 'hungry dog.' I remember well purchasing the first Georgian 1d. stamp I saw on Coronation Day in the vicinity of Trafalgar Square when the idea struck me that the arrangement at the foot of the label was supposed to represent a calamitous accident to a cab-horse at the foot of the Nelson Monument. The nose of the fatally injured horse is turned towards the south-east corner of the stamp, the poor beast having been lifted on to the pavement and deposited (pending removal) beneath the figure of the Landseer Lion looking across to Drummond's Bank.

"This was part of the earliest mental impressions I got of the first stamp I met. At the moment I 'read' the thing the wrong way about.

"The poor Lion is dead and cremated. R.I.P. It's no use flogging a dead horse."

IRELAND AND THE POST OFFICE

The Stamp Difficulty

MR. AMERY (U., South Birmingham) asked the Postmaster-General whether, under the provisions of the Government of Ireland Bill, as amended, in accordance with the latest declarations of the Government, any loss on Irish postal or telegraph services arising out of rates imposed by the United Kingdom Post Office, would be regarded as a loss on the Irish Post Office administration to be met out of Irish revenues, or as an expense incurred by the Irish Post Office for the benefit of the United Kingdom Post Office to be repaid by the latter; and whether the determination of the existence and amount of such loss would be left to the United Kingdom Post Office or to the Joint Exchequer Board.

Mr. H. SAMUEL.—The question would be one for arrangement between the two Post Offices under the regulations to be made.

Mr. AMERY.—How is a dispute between the two Post Offices to be finally settled?

Mr. H. SAMUEL.—I hope there will not be a dispute, but if there is it will come before this House.

Mr. AMERY.—Is this House to be the final arbiter in questions of financial dispute between the United Kingdom Post Office and the Irish Post Office?

Mr. SAMUEL.—Certainly, it would come before this House, whose general control is specifically reserved.

Replying to a further question by Mr. Amery, Mr. Samuel said that the Government would consider, before Report Stage, the suggestion that the control over stamps to be reserved to the Imperial Government by the Government of Ireland Bill should be limited to their design. Arrangements would be made between the two Post Offices to prevent error in the allocation of revenue.

Mr. AMERY.—Are the stamps to be identical; and, if so, how will the revenue difficulty be met?

Mr. SAMUEL.—The matter will have to be considered when the case arises. If there is any possibility of confusion of revenue, the design might be modified in some slight detail, so as to distinguish the British stamps from the Irish.

Mr. AMERY.—Do I understand they will be the same and that they will be used in any part of the United Kingdom, or will there be separate stamps to be used only in Ireland?

Mr. SAMUEL.—It is rather difficult to deal with a matter of this kind until the Irish Post Office comes into existence, and the views of the Irish Postmaster-General on this point are known—(ironical Opposition cheers)—that if there is any danger of confusion of revenue the same stamp will not be used.—*The Morning Post*, 29.10.12.

International Philatelic Exhibition

Paris, 1913

First Draft in English of the Rules and Scheme of Competition

Foreword.

IN presenting, for the convenience of English readers, the following special translation of the advance programme of next year's Paris Exhibition, the Editor desires it to be clearly understood that this is a free rendering into the English language of the first programme issued by the Organising Committee. We take no responsibility therefor, and intending exhibitors are advised to consult in addition the official prospectus of the Exhibition when issued.

RULES.

ARTICLE 1.—An International Philatelic Exhibition will be held in Paris in 1913.

At this Exhibition there will be included :—

Postage stamps of all kinds, postage due stamps, envelopes, post-cards, wrappers, stamped money-orders; telegraph stamps; fiscal stamps of all kinds; municipal stamps; stamps of private and local posts, essays, proofs and trials of all postal or fiscal labels, charity stamps and commemorative stamps.

Old postmarks, works on philately, stamp albums; articles or books dealing with the philatelic bibliography of one or several countries; philatelic libraries; apparatus used in the manufacture of stamps (engraving, printing, gumming, perforating, obliterating, etc., etc.); processes used in the manufacture of stamps and processes used to defeat forgers; mosaics and tapestries made from stamps; works, engravings, lithographs dealing with ancient methods of the carriage of mails and generally everything which relates to former and present day manufacture, use and collection of stamps, and to the postal service.

ARTICLE 2.—The Exhibition will be open to the public every day from 10 a.m.; the entrance will be :—

- 3 francs on the opening day.
- 50 centimes on Thursdays and Sundays.
- 1 franc on other days.

Personal subscription cards, giving the right of entrance to the Exhibition throughout the time it is open, will be placed on sale at the price of 10 francs.

ARTICLE 3.—Persons who wish to exhibit must send to the Secretary of the Organising Committee the attached form of request* for admission, after having legibly filled it up and signed it.

The exhibitors must, in order to facilitate the compilation of the catalogue, carefully fill up the part of the said form reserved for the description of the items exhibited.

ARTICLE 4.—The exhibitors must show in what Class, Division and Section, they wish to compete; in default of a proper description or in the event of a defective classification, the Organising Committee will decide in the best interests of the exhibitor in what part of the competition his lot shall be placed and will give him notice of such decision.

* Not yet issued.

ARTICLE 5.—The arrangement of the competition, as well as the allotment of the various prizes to be awarded will be found set out at the end of these rules. There will be placed at the disposal of the Jury the following awards :—

1. Gold medals.
2. Silver-gilt, silver and bronze medals.
3. Two special prizes called the **Grand Prix** of the Exhibition and the **Coupe d'Honneur** intended for the two best exhibitors.

ARTICLE 6.—The Jury will be nominated by the Organising Committee, there will be no appeal from them, and they must finish their work in three days at the most.

The Jury will include not more than 15 members; they will elect a president (French), a vice-president (foreign) and a secretary.

ARTICLE 7.—The Jury will have the right of distributing, in each class or division, the awards as may appear to them best. They may suppress certain awards in the event of an insufficient number of entries; they may also add to them in the contrary case.

ARTICLE 8.—Each collection may only compete once.

If a collection, lot or item for which a medal is awarded has also received one of the two extra awards, this latter award will not be added to the former.

The former award will thus become free, and will be again at the disposal of the Jury who will be at liberty to award it to another exhibitor.

Medals intended for award to any special kind of collection or lot may be offered by private individuals and societies.

The medals thus offered will be awarded if the collections for which they are intended are of the requisite quality and importance.

In the contrary event these medals will be otherwise awarded, in accordance with the decision of the Jury. The medals will be of an uniform design. Persons who wish to offer medals for a purpose chosen by them, only have to pay their cost according to a tariff which will be sent to them, on demand, by the Organising Committee.

ARTICLE 9.—Joint exhibits will be accepted, but only "not for competition."

The list of exhibitors thus joining will be posted up.

ARTICLE 10.—As a main principle, every collection exhibited must be the property of the exhibitor.

ARTICLE 11.—Exhibits by members of the Jury must be declared to be not for competition.

The words "not for competition" will be posted up on the cases or frames of the exhibitors in question.

ARTICLE 12.—The stamps will be exhibited in albums or placed either on cards or on loose sheets.

Although no particular shape is compulsory, the

Organising Committee recommend exhibitors to use for the arrangement of their stamps cards or sheets Om. 33 in height by Om. 25 in width; each square yard of surface will thus contain 12 of these sheets or cards.

ARTICLE 13.—Private cases or frames will be accepted on condition that the sizes and designs are communicated beforehand.

The Committee will let the person interested know as to their use and as to the exhibitor's fee which will be payable for their installation.

ARTICLE 14.—The charges for space will be as follows:—

1. The charge for exhibits on sheets will be fr. 12.50 the square yard for the vertical cases and 15 francs the yard for the horizontal cases, of a width of 50 centimetres.
2. A collection in an album will be charged 20 francs.
Collections comprising more than two volumes will be charged by the yard with a minimum of 20 francs.
3. For journals, literary works and libraries, albums exhibited by their editors, for accessories, the minimum charge is 20 francs.
Official exhibits from postal administrations will be free.
4. Exhibits of machinery, engravings, designs, etc., will be dealt with according to each case.
5. In Class XVI. the charge is an uniform one of 100 francs.

ARTICLE 15.—Exhibitors will be responsible for themselves insuring the carriage of the articles intended for exhibition, both ways, so that the Exhibition Committee may not incur any responsibility.

Nevertheless the said Committee will obtain the assistance of a parcels delivery insurance company, and will undertake to send to the said company, without any responsibility on its part, the requests for insurance which may be made by exhibitors for the sending and return of their stamps.

Exhibitors must inform the Committee as to the amount for which articles intended for the exhibition are to be insured so that they may be able to estimate, on the same basis, their share in the joint insurance against fire and theft.

This joint insurance will be effected with one or several Insurance Companies and by paying a premium at the same time as they pay the exhibition charges, exhibitors will be protected against fire and the theft of their exhibits.

The amount of the premiums for the said insurances will be communicated after the Organising Committee have negotiated with the Insurance Companies.

ARTICLE 16.—The postage of the exhibits, as well as the amount of the delivery insurance and of the insurance against theft and fire, will be at the exhibitor's expense both ways.

ARTICLE 17.—The exhibits must be delivered ten days before the opening of the Exhibition.

One cannot too strongly recommend exhibitors to send them punctually so as to ensure the proper and timely arrangement of the Exhibition.

ARTICLE 18.—All the parcels or packages containing exhibits shall be accompanied by a list (certified by

the exhibitor) of the pieces sent which will immediately be placed in their frames.

ARTICLE 19.—After the Exhibition the exhibits will be returned to the exhibitor or to his duly authorised representative, who will give a receipt therefor.

ARTICLE 20.—The books and albums placed in cases will be opened at the most interesting pages; these pages will be changed each day by a member of the Committee.

ARTICLE 21.—In making the awards, the members of the Jury are asked to take into consideration specially not only the rarity and richness of the collection, but also the good taste shown in the arrangement of the exhibits, the method of mounting and the condition of the specimens exhibited, as well as the philatelic knowledge of the exhibitor.

ARTICLE 22.—The exhibition is open to all. However, the Committee reserve to themselves the right to refuse any exhibit without being required to give their reason, as well as the right to exhibit only a certain part of a collection sent, if the space asked for is insufficient to exhibit the whole.

ARTICLE 23.—No stamp, no collection, no exhibit, may bear a price, and no exhibit may be removed before the closing of the Exhibition.

This rule does not concern the sale room reserved for dealers.

ARTICLE 24.—Persons, who propose to sell stamps within the Exhibition in the stalls specially arranged for this purpose, must approach the Committee at least one month before the opening of the Exhibition. The charge is fixed at 1,000 francs. These stalls can be divided if the space reserved for them permits. The Committee has full powers to decide this point and to fix the price of the divisions.

Only those who shall have paid for stalls in the sale room will be allowed to sell stamps at the Exhibition and to conduct business there.

This privilege will be refused to all others.

There will be established in addition five stalls at a price of 500 francs for the exclusive sale of accessories, albums and journals.

The Organising Committee reserve to themselves the right to refuse the hiring of stalls without being required to give the reason.

ARTICLE 25.—The Committee will bring out a detailed catalogue of all the exhibits.

The catalogue will include advertisements to be paid for according to the tariff which will be sent on demand.

ARTICLE 26.—The Committee reserve to themselves the right of making any changes in this programme which they consider desirable and will bring them to the knowledge of the persons interested.

The Committee will decide in all cases not herein provided for.

ARTICLE 27.—A philatelic congress will meet in Paris during the Exhibition. A special programme will be published.

The Committee will arrange with the French Customs so that the packages intended for the Exhibition will not be opened at the French frontier, but only at the Exhibition itself in the presence of the members of the Committee.

The Committee will despatch in good time official labels which must be affixed to the packets or cases.

SCHEME OF COMPETITION.

CLASS I.

COLLECTIONS OF POSTAGE STAMPS AND POSTAGE
DUE STAMPS OF FRANCE.

- Division I.—Unused stamps (single copies or blocks).
 Division II.—Used stamps (single copies or blocks).
 Division III.—Collections of single copies, without varieties, unused and used, mixed.
 Division IV.—Collections of obliterations and various varieties.

- AWARDS.—Division I.—Gold medal, one silver medal, one bronze medal.
 Division II.—One bronze medal.
 Division III.—One bronze medal.
 Division IV.—One silver medal, one bronze medal.

CLASS II.

COLLECTIONS OF POSTAGE STAMPS AND POSTAGE
DUE STAMPS OF THE FRENCH COLONIES.

- Division I.—General collections of all the colonies.
 Division II.—One or several of the following colonies : Benin, Guadeloupe, Nossi-Bé, New Caledonia, Obock, Réunion, St. Pierre et Miquelon, Senegal, Tahiti, Zanzibar.
 Division III.—Two or several of the following colonies :—Congo, Somali Coast, Diégo-Suarez, Gaboon, Guiana, Madagascar, Soudan, and the Indo-Chinese Offices.
 Division IV.—Any other French colonies or Protectorates.

- AWARDS.—Division I.—Gold medal, one silver medal, one bronze medal.
 Division II.—One silver medal one bronze medal.
 Division III.—One silver medal one bronze medal.
 Division IV.—One silver medal one bronze medal.

CLASS III.

DIVISION I.—COLLECTIONS OF ONE OF THE FOLLOWING
COUNTRIES OR GROUP OF COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.

- Section A.—Austria, Lombardy, Hungary, Bosnia and Austrian Levant, Greece, Moldavia, Roumania, Russia, Poland, Finland, Russian Levant, Russian locals, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, Great Britain and English Levant.
 Section B.—(1) Germany, unused, used, obliterations, stamps on letters. (2) German colonies, unused, used, obliterations, stamps on letters. (3) Italy (kingdom of, and foreign post offices), old Italian States. (4) Bulgaria, Roumelia, Servia, Montenegro.
 Section C.—Denmark and Iceland, Danish West Indies, Sweden, Norway, Portugal and her colonies, Holland and Dutch colonies.
 Section D.—Belgium, Luxemburg, Monaco.
 Section E.—Alsace and Lorraine, collections of unused stamps and collections of obliterations.

- AWARDS.—Section A.—Gold medal, one silver medal, one bronze medal.
 Section B.—Gold medal, one silver medal, one bronze medal.
 Section C.—Gold medal, one silver medal, one bronze medal.
 Section D.—Gold medal, one silver medal, one bronze medal.

Section E.—One silver medal, one bronze medal.

DIVISION II.—COLLECTIONS OF ONE OR SEVERAL OF
THE FOLLOWING ENGLISH COLONIES.

- Section A.—Guiana before 1852 or complete, Ceylon, Mauritius, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria.
 Section B.—Canada, Cape Colony, India, Natal, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, British Columbia, Straits Settlements and dependencies, South Australia and departmentals, Tasmania, Trinidad, Western Australia, Papua (including British New Guinea).
 Section C.—Barbados, Fiji, Heligoland, Labuan, Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Turks Islands, Ceylon, after 1863, New South Wales after 1860, Victoria after 1862, Western Australia after 1861, Guiana after 1852, Mauritius after 1859.
 Section D.—Bahamas, Bechuanaland, British Honduras, Cyprus, Grenada, Griqualand, St. Helena, British Central Africa, one or several counted as one ; British East Africa, British South Africa, Niger Coast, Guiana after 1863, Transvaal (including, or not including the South African Republic), Orange River Colony (including, or not including the former Orange Free State).
 Section E.—Antigua, Bermuda, Cook Islands, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Ionian Islands, Jamaica, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malta, Madagascar, Montserrat, Borneo, Prince Edward Island, St. Christopher, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Tobago, Virgin Islands, Uganda, Zanzibar, Zululand.
 Section F.—English colonies before 1900.

- AWARDS.—Section A.—Gold medal, one silver medal, one bronze medal.
 Section B.—Gold medal, one silver medal, one bronze medal.
 Section C.—Gold medal, one silver medal, one bronze medal.
 Section D.—One silver medal, one bronze medal.
 Section E.—Two silver medals, two bronze medals.
 Section F.—One silver medal, one bronze medal.

DIVISION III.—COLLECTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING
COUNTRIES.

- Section A.—Japan, Philippines, Portuguese India, Afghanistan.
 Section B.—Azores and Madeira, Egypt and Suez, New Republic, Persia, Shanghai and China (without the locals).
 Section C.—Belgian Congo, Liberia, Sarawak, Siam, Korea, Formosa.

- AWARDS.—Section A.—Gold medal, one silver medal, one bronze medal.
 Section B.—One silver medal, one bronze medal.
 Section C.—Two bronze medals.

DIVISION IV.—COLLECTIONS OF THE FOLLOWING
COUNTRIES.

- Section A.—Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, Colombia, Hawaii before 1864, Mexico including locals, Peru, Dominican Republic.
 Section B.—Confederate States, United States of America, United States locals.
 Section C.—Argentina, Chili, Cuba, Porto Rico, Fernando Po, Uruguay, Venezuela, Hawaii

since 1864, Tonga, Corrientes and Cordoba, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Samoa.

- AWARDS.**—Section A.—Two gold medals, two silver medals, one bronze medal.
 Section B.—One gold medal, one silver medal, one bronze medal.
 Section C.—One gold medal, two silver medals, two bronze medals.

DIVISION V.—(RESERVED FOR BEGINNERS).

- Section A.—Three European countries.
 Section B.—Three countries in Asia and Africa.
 Section C.—Three English colonies in Australia, North America and Asia.
 Section D.—Three English Colonies in Europe, Africa and West Indies.

AWARDS.—In each Section, one silver medal, two bronze medals.

CLASS IV.

COLLECTIONS OF STAMPS AND RARE ENTIRES.

- Division I.—Collections of from 75 to 100 varieties. In this division pairs or blocks will be reckoned as one piece and the whole must be composed of different countries.
 Division II.—Collections of not more than 50 pieces, not exceeding a value of 50 francs each in the catalogue.
 Division III.—Collections of not more than 50 entires, varieties and others.
 Division IV.—(Reserved for stamp dealers only). Exhibition of 100 rarities of all countries.
AWARDS.—Division I.—Gold medal, one silver medal.
 Division II.—One silver medal, one bronze medal.
 Division III.—One gold medal, one silver medal.
 Division IV.—One gold medal, two silver medals, two bronze medals.

CLASS V.

GENERAL COLLECTIONS OF POSTAGE STAMPS WITH OR WITHOUT ENVELOPES AND POST-CARDS, GENERAL COLLECTIONS OF USED STAMPS, GENERAL COLLECTIONS OF UNUSED STAMPS, COLLECTIONS OF USED EUROPEANS, COLLECTIONS OF UNUSED EUROPEANS.

Arranged in albums, which in divisions I., II., and III. must not contain less than 10 countries.
 Division I.—Collections unlimited in number.
 Division II.—Collections of 10,000 pieces and over.
 Division III.—Collections of 5,000 pieces and over.
 Division IV.—Group of special collections, that is to say special collections grouping countries having between them geographical, historical, political or linguistic relations.

- AWARDS.**—Division I.—Two gold medals, two silver medals.
 Division II.—One silver medal, one bronze medal.
 Division III.—Two bronze medals.
 Division IV.—One bronze medal.

CLASS VI.

ENTIRES OF FRANCE AND COLONIES.

- Division I.—Envelopes and wrappers.
 Division II.—Post-cards and letter-cards.
 Division III.—Pneumatic posts and curiosities.

- AWARDS.**—Division I.—Gold medal, silver medals, bronze medals.
 Division II.—Gold medal, silver medals, bronze medals.
 Division III.—Silver medal, bronze medal.

CLASS VII.

- Division I.—Collections of entire envelopes and wrappers of one or several of the following countries:—Austria, Hungary, Lombardy, Great Britain, Germany and German States, Mauritius, Russia, Finland, Poland, United States, Colombia, Ceylon, Mexico.
 Division II.—Three at least of the countries not included in the above list.

- AWARDS.**—Division I.—Gold medal, one silver medal.
 Division II.—One silver medal, one bronze medal.

CLASS VIII.

COLLECTIONS OF POST-CARDS AND LETTER-CARDS.

- Division I.—One or several of the following countries: Russia and Finland, Germany and German States, Jamaica and British West Indies, Japan, Luxemburg, Belgium, Mexico, Roumania, Spain and colonies, Orange River Colony, Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Austria, Holland and colonies, British and German colonies in Africa.
 Division II.—Three at least of the countries not included in the above list.

- AWARDS.**—Division I.—Gold medal, one silver medal, one bronze medal.
 Division II.—One silver medal, one bronze medal.

CLASS IX.

COLLECTIONS OF MONEY-ORDERS OF SWITZERLAND, BAVARIA, WURTEMBERG, ROUMANIA, &C.

AWARDS.—Silver medal, bronze medal.

CLASS X.

GENERAL COLLECTIONS OF ENTIRES NOT INCLUDING MORE THAN 8,000 PIECES.

AWARDS.—Silver medal, bronze medal.

CLASS XI.

COLLECTIONS OF FISCAL STAMPS.

- Division I.—General Collections of fiscal stamps.
 Division II.—Collections of French fiscal stamps.
 Division III.—Collections of one or several foreign countries.

- AWARDS.**—Division I.—Gold medal, one silver medal, one bronze medal.
 Division II.—One silver medal, one bronze medal.
 Division III.—One silver medal, one bronze medal.

CLASS XII.

COLLECTIONS OF TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

AWARDS.—One silver medal, one bronze medal.

CLASS XIII.

COLLECTIONS OF MUNICIPAL STAMPS, STAMPS OF PRIVATE OFFICES AND OLD POSTMARKS.

AWARDS.—One silver medal, one bronze medal.

CLASS XIV.**ESSAYS.**

Division I.—Collections of French essays.

Division II.—Collections of essays of one or several French colonies.

Division III.—General collections of essays.

Division IV.—Collections of one or several foreign countries.

AWARDS.—Division I.—Gold medal, silver medal, bronze medal.

Division II.—Silver medal, bronze medal.

Division III.—Gold medal, silver medal, bronze medal.

Division IV.—Silver medal, bronze medal.

CLASS XV.**COLLECTIONS OF STAMPS ON LETTERS.**

AWARDS.—Silver medal, bronze medal.

CLASS XVI.**RESERVED FOR DEALERS MAKING DEPOSITS.**

In Class XVI., in order to insure the genuine character of the competition, exhibitors must undertake to sell immediately on the request of the Committee a certain number to be indicated by them of sheets, packets and collections at the prices marked by them as being their sale price.

The exhibits in this competition will be placed in horizontal cases.

(1) The best lot of postage stamps for sale *en bloc*.

(2) Small collections for dealers.

(3) Packets for dealers.

AWARDS.—In each Section one silver medal, and one bronze medal.

CLASS XVII.

Division I.—Reserved for stamp engravers and for manufacturers who must exhibit specimens and trials of their work.

Division II.—Machinery used in manufacture.

Division III.—Stamps commemorating the Exhibition.

AWARDS.—In each section except Division III.—One gold medal, one silver medal, one bronze medal.

Division III.—One silver medal, and one bronze medal.

CLASS XVIII.**PHILATELIC LITERATURE.**

Division I.—Philatelic Journals.

Division II.—Philatelic works published since 1890 and exhibited by the editor or author.

AWARDS.—In each Division, one silver medal, one bronze medal.

CLASS XIX.**ALBUMS.**

Division I.—The best album for a specialised collection.

Division II.—The best album for a general collection.

Division III.—The best album for a collection of entires.

AWARDS.—In each Division, one silver medal, one bronze medal.

CLASS XX.**POSTMARKS, CURIOSITIES, &C.**

AWARDS.—One silver medal, one bronze medal.

CLASS XXI.**USEFUL PHILATELIC ACCESSORIES.**

AWARDS.—Two bronze medals.

CLASS XXII.**SOCIETIES, RULES, ORGANISATION, SERVICES RENDERED TO PHILATELY.**

AWARDS.—One silver medal, two bronze medals.

PHILATELY IN NATAL

Annual Report of the Philatelic Society of Natal

In his interesting first annual report on the work of this society, Mr. Norman Welsford, Hon. Secretary, under date October 3rd, 1912, says:

I have pleasure in submitting for your approval my report on our first year's work together with the duly audited balance sheet.

MEMBERSHIP. We have now a membership of 33 ordinary and 7 corresponding members. During the year one member has resigned. Considering that the Society has only been in existence a matter of twelve months, I think we can congratulate ourselves on this record. There are three applications for membership pending.

ATTENDANCE. Seventeen meetings have been held during the year, the attendance at which has been most encouraging, the average being twelve. Mrs. Duncan and Mrs. Polkinghorne, our two lady members, have been very consistent in this respect, but it is to be regretted that more lady collectors cannot be induced to join.

MEETINGS. For the first few months of our existence monthly meetings were considered sufficient,

but at the instigation of Mr. W. P. Williams a special meeting was called when it was decided to hold fortnightly meetings, and the innovation has proved a decided success.

At most meetings several members have displayed portions of their collections, and auction sales have been held at which bidding has been fairly keen and prices quoted good.

On the 6th June Mrs. Polkinghorne read to us a highly interesting and instructive paper on "Postage Stamp Engraving and Lithography," and on various occasions debates on interesting topics have been held. Some of the subjects discussed were "Why I Collect Stamps," "Stamp Collecting as an Investment," "Used v. Unused," etc.

At the meeting of 15th February Mr. Chamorlain read a paper embodying many useful and new hints to collectors. The speaker's method of mounting occasioned some criticism but was quite favourably received.

From the foregoing it will be seen that we have enjoyed a most useful and entertaining year, and it

behoves all members to make known to their collector friends the advantages of membership in the Philatelic Society of Natal.

LIBRARY. We have now the beginning of quite a respectable library, but it is to be regretted that members do not make more use of this section. The various books and papers are at all times available, but the Committee's efforts in this direction do not seem to be appreciated. Appended is a list of books and periodicals in the library on September 30th, 1912. Most of these have been donated and a vote of thanks is due to the donors.

EXCHANGE SECTION. This is undoubtedly our most popular section and many have joined specially to participate in the privileges of this feature. The free circulation of surplus duplicates and the exchanges effected is highly beneficial to all. It is not my intention to bore you with a long list of statistics relative to this department, but I must mention that sales have averaged about 50 per cent. of the total value of the packets, and I think you will find that this figure is hardly ever equalled or excelled in other societies. Acting on a suggestion of Mr. C. A. McDonald your Committee decided to introduce the net pricing of stamps, and the system was inaugurated with the October packet. A proposal was received from the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia for a mutual exchange of packets, and the Committee falling in with the idea, a packet was sent to the Rhodesian Society on the 15th September.

COMMITTEE. During the session seven committee meetings have been held and much of importance has been transacted. I have to record with regret the resignations from the Committee of Mr. J. E. Fox and Mr. C. Riches, both unavoidable. Messrs. J. Posner and E. D. Lieberman were elected to and have ably filled the vacancies.

THE EXHIBITION. As the outcome of a member's suggestion it has been decided, somewhat ambitiously no doubt, to hold a South African Philatelic Exhibition at Durban during July, 1913. The arrangements are well in hand and the prospectus will be ready for distribution this month. Labels advertising the affair have been printed and supplies handed to most members. Those who have not yet received any can have them for the asking. It is intended to ask his Worship the Mayor, Mr. Hollander, to accept the position of Honorary President of the Exhibition and I hope to be able to shortly announce that his Worship has honoured us by accepting. Enthusiastic letters have been received from all existing South African Societies promising support, and I think the affair will prove an unqualified success.

FINANCIAL. It will be seen from the accounts that the Society is in a sound position in this respect. A guarantee fund in connection with the Exhibition has been started and already some £10 has been promised by as many members. It behoves all of us, however, to at once indicate to the Treasurer the amount we are prepared to guarantee.

CONCLUSION. In conclusion, I wish to place on record the valuable assistance I have at all times received from Mr. Chamberlain and the members generally. Our thanks are due to these gentlemen for their efforts for the well-being of the Club, and also to the press for occasionally printing reports, etc., and it would not be out of place here to specially mention Mr. "Phil Hatterly" of the *Natal Advertiser* who has at all times greatly assisted by giving prominence to reports and announcements in his column.

NORMAN WELSFORD,

Hon. Secretary.

PHILATELY IN NEW ZEALAND

Report on the N.Z. Philatelic Society for the year ending August, 1912

MR. Percy B. Phipson the Hon. Secretary of the leading philatelic society in the Dominion presents the 24th Annual Report on the work done by this progressive institution.

He states:—

I have the honour to present herewith our 24th Annual Report and Balance Sheet

MEETINGS.—During the past year 9 Ordinary and 3 Committee Meetings have been held. As before, we are indebted to Mr. A. Hamilton, F.L.S., Director of the Dominion Museum, for having provided us with excellent accommodation.

The following displays have been held:—British Central, East and South Africa, Zanzibar (Sept.), New Zealand Issues (from 1855 to 1872 only), (Oct.), British North America (Nov.), France and Colonies (Dec.), India Straits Settlements (March), Holland and Colonies (May), West Indies (June), German Empire (July), Mauritius, Seychelles, St. Helena and British West Africa (Aug.)

MEMBERSHIP.—Ten new members have been elected, while one has died, nine resigned, and three have been dropped. The number of the roll is now 118, as against 121 at the commencement of the year.

EXCHANGE BRANCH.—It is with much regret that I have to report that ill health has prevented Mr. Acocks resuming his duties as Exchange Superin-

tendent, a position he has held with conspicuous success for the past 17 years. Only those behind the scenes know what a tower of strength Mr. Acocks has been to the Society, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is solely due to his own solid work and the enthusiasm he instilled into others that the Society is in existence to-day.

As successor to Mr. Acocks the Society has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. A. J. Bennett, a philatelist of long experience, under whose guidance we may expect this branch of the Society to give the same satisfaction that it has given in the past.

The past season has been the most successful on record: 528 sheets containing approximately 19,000 stamps of the gross value of £2,696 17s. 5d. have been placed on circuit.

The sales for the same period amount to £563 5s. 8d., and commission £21.

Unfortunately a lot of trouble has been caused by certain members keeping the Exchange Books considerably over the three days allowed. It has therefore been necessary to slightly alter the working of this Branch in order that the Exchange Superintendent may be better able to keep in touch with the books while on circuit. If this is not effective it will be necessary to make provision in our rules for fining members who offend.

ACCOUNTS.—The financial position of the Society

is very satisfactory. Our total liabilities amount to £59 12s. 7d., to meet which we have £102 3s. 8d. in cash and £45 17s. 7d. book debts—a total of £148 ls. 3d. The actual profits for the year were £20 18s. 3d.

HANDBOOK ON NEW ZEALAND STAMPS.—The decision of the Society to publish a Handbook on the Stamps of the Dominion has met with general approval.

A sub-committee consisting of Messrs. A. Hamilton, E. G. Picher, W. Jolliffe and the Hon. Secretary was appointed to collect material, and later Mr. Jolliffe was appointed editor. Mr. Jolliffe is a writer of experience, and one peculiarly fitted for the work in hand. The clear and convincing manner in which he marshals his facts will be appreciated by those who read his interesting paper. "The Evolution of Penny Postage in New Zealand." Mr. Jolliffe has been granted access to the Government records, and already has much valuable information in his possession dealing with the postal history of the country. The Royal Philatelic Society has also granted us permission to make use of the whole of the notes collected on their behalf by Mr. A. T. Bate, F.R.P.S.L., and later by Mr. A. Hamilton, F.L.S., and has promised to render us all the assistance in their power.

This generous action on the part of the premier Society dispels any doubt that might exist as to the success of our venture.

LIBRARY.—The following additions have been made to the Library:—

Melville Stamp Books, Nos. 15 and 16.
The London Philatelist (current volume).
The Philatelic Record (current volume).
The Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly (current volume).
The Stamp Lover (current volume).
The British Philatelist (current volume).

The following donations have been received:—

Canada. Presented by Charles Lathrop Pack, Esq., F.R.P.S.L.
The London Philatelist, Vol. 14, and missing Nos. of Vols. 16 and 17. Presented by F. Allen, Esq., F.R.P.S.L.
The Postage Stamp, Vols. 8 and 9. Presented by J. Boulden, Esq.
Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal (current volume).
The Australian Philatelist (current volume).
The Australian Stamp Journal (current volume).
Bright's A.B.C. Catalogue, 9th edition, Parts 1 & 2.
Bright's Philatelic Library, Vol. 1, Sudan.
Bright's Philatelic Library, Vol. 2, Edwardian Stamps of the British Empire.
Philately in a Nutshell.
Hagen's Catalogue for 1912.
Presented by the Publishers.

BLACK BOOK.—There has been a falling off in the number of donations to the Forgery Collection. I would be glad if members would forward me any forgeries they may come across instead of destroying them.

CONCLUSION.—In reviewing the past year reference must be made to the rapid growth our hobby is making in New Zealand. There are now no less than five Philatelic Societies in existence two being run in the interests of the "Junior" Collector. The interest now being taken in Philately by the younger generation

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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.
- XI. **THE WORLD'S STAMP ERRORS.** Part 2—Foreign Countries.
- XII. **HOW TO PHOTOGRAPH STAMPS.** By Wilfrid Haworth.

The above 12 Booklets will be sent post free for 6s.

ADDRESS

**W. H. PECKITT, 47, STRAND
LONDON, W.C.**

is very satisfactory. In conclusion I beg to express my sincere thanks to the members of the Committee and my fellow officers for their valuable assistance during the past year.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

PERCY B. PHIPSON

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

The Latest Penny Stamp

Criticisms of the New Design

WHEN the British Post Office issues a penny postage stamp which finds anything like unanimous favour at the hands of our critical public it will probably cause serious trouble at the G.P.O. and elsewhere. Officials who have withstood the fire of adverse criticism with which every new artistic attempt has been met may well find the shock of success at last too much for them.

We do not suggest that the new penny stamp is beyond criticism; it is admittedly a considerable improvement on its leonine predecessors. Already the *cacoethes scribendi* bacillus which promptly becomes epidemic at the appearance of a new penny stamp has seized correspondents of various newspapers, and already these eagle-eyed critics have discovered that the stamp-makers have left undone things which they ought to have done and have done other things which they ought not to have done.

One writer finds that the right terminal of the upper ribbon makes a grotesque miniature death's head; another discovers that the King has his mouth open and is showing his teeth. Neither suggests that these interesting, if somewhat imaginary, details have been purposely introduced by the artist to ward off writers to the newspapers.

Some recent letters to the press on the newest penny stamp are printed below:—

Design of the Stamps.

To the Editor, Evening Standard (28.10.12.)

Sir,—Without doubt the English stamp, as well as the English coin, has shown a steady decline in design and workmanship, and the latest addition to our stamps is little, if any, improvement upon its immediate predecessor. The later issues of Victorian coinage are wearing very badly.

Stamps and coins are practically the only world-wide advertisement which a nation possesses, and consequently should be of the highest possible calibre. I contend that the present twopenny stamp is one of the poorest specimens of a stamp in Europe.

J. P. BACON PHILLIPS

Crowhurst Rectory, S. S. 21 X.

Deserving of Early Suppression.

To the Editor of the Standard (24.10.12.)

Sir,—It seems as though those responsible for the issue of our postage stamps were under some evil spell. They seem unable to produce a stamp which is not obviously deserving of the earliest possible suppression. The new penny stamp ought to meet the fate of its predecessors. A very casual inspection of it will show that it represents the King as having his mouth wide open and showing his teeth. I will leave your readers to characterise the total effect as they think best.

It really is a shame that the features of our King should be so caricatured. Is something simple and noble, like the Victorian vermilion halfpenny, utterly impossible? The new stamp—but for the point which I have mentioned—is certainly a great improvement. But why make it like a Belgian stamp by the insertion of perfectly unnecessary figures of value at the bottom corners? The value is on the stamp, and there is no other of that size of the same colour.

The mystery of the new 2d. stamp being printed almost the same colour as the 4d. stamp, so that by artificial light they are with difficulty distinguished, will also, no doubt, some day be solved.—I am, Sir, yours truly,

EDWARD F. TAYLOR.

Plymouth.

New Issues and Old

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London. S.W. After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Chili—(Vol. XI. p.).—There is evidently to be a new series in the same design as the current stamps. Apparently this is caused by some re-arrangement of the currency, as new values have appeared in the same designs as the current ones, and there has been a sort of "General Post" in the arrangement of the portraits. The frame designs are all the same as before. Last week we chronicled the 10 centavos in the design of the 1911 5 centavos, and now we have received from Mr. H. N. Richmond, of Valparaiso, and from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. new 2 centavos, 4 centavos, and 8 centavos in the respective designs of the 1911 1 centavo, 3 centavos and 10 centavos.

By the-by we should call our readers attention to an error in our list of the 1911 issue on page 29 of Vol. IX.: the 4 centavos is listed by mistake instead of 3 centavo..

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| September, 1912. | 2 centavos, red (Columbus). |
| | 4 " sepiá (Toro Zambrado).] |
| | 8 " grey (Freire). |

Levant (Russian P.O.)—(Vol. XI. p. 19).—In sending us copies of the recently chronicled new issue for these offices, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the supply sent to Constantinople was small and is already nearly exhausted, and that these stamps are to be in use only till the end of the current year, when they will be replaced by a new issue bearing the portrait of the Czar of Russia.

Sierra Leone—(Vol. XI. p.).—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News has received a number of the new Georgian stamps, including new values of 7d., 9d. and 10d.

Chalk-faced (except for 1d. and 2½d.) wove paper.

Watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple).

Perforated 14.

| | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| September, 1912. | 1d. green. |
| | 2½d. ultramarine. |
| | 4d. black and red on yellow. |
| | 5d. dull purple and olive-green. |
| | 6d. dull purple and bright purple. |
| | 7d. dull purple and orange. |
| | 9d. dull purple and black. |
| | 10d. dull purple and red. |

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No. 11.

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League Advertisement Slip.

23 Nov., 1912.

Cut this out.

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- Serbia, 1901/3, 7 stamps, 5p. to 1 dinar, S.G. 159-165, used ... 1 0
- 1903/4, 9 stamps, 5p. to 5 dinars, scarce, S.G. 159-165, used ... 6 9
- 1904, 5 stamps (death's heads), scarce, 5p. to 50 paras ... 1 0
- Turkey, 30 stamps, all different, various issues ... only 0 11
- 50 stamps, ditto, ditto ... 2 3
- 100 stamps, ditto, ditto ... 9 0

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Ceylon, King, Single CA., 75c. blue, mint, 2/6

Ceylon high values, mint, Gibbons' No. 202, 5/6; 204, 5/6; 205, 8/-; 213, 3/9; 214, 6/6.

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1889, 5/-, 3/3; 10/-, 4/3; 20/-, 4/6

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Jamaica CA 14, 1d. carmine (cat. 5/-), mint blocks of 4, 6 and 12; 2/- per stamp.

Zanzibar, 1904 (Arms), 1a. to 5/-, complete mint set of this scarce issue, price 32/-

Leeward Islands, 1897, Jubilee, 2½ (cat. 4/6), mint 1 6, block of 4, 5/6.

Cayman Islands, 1905-6, mult., ½d., 1d., 2½d., 6d., 1/-, mint, 9s.

East Africa and Uganda, 1903, King, single, 5a., mint, 5/3.

Gambia, 1902-5, single CA, mint, 1/-, 5/9; 2/-, 5/6; 1/6, 2/6, 3/- (3), 9/-

Lagos, mult., ord., ½ to 1/-, mint, 6/6.

N. Nigeria, single CA, ½ to 2/6, mint (8), price 9/6.

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CHILI, 1862, 20c., green ... 7 7
RUSSIA, 1902, 7 roubles... 1 0
GREECE, 1901, 2 drachma ... 1 0
TURKEY, 1863, 20 paras (thick paper) unused ... 7 6
GT. BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. blue, no lines, from ... 3 0
BRAZIL, 1876, 500 reis, roulette ... 1 3
PERU, 1866, 5c., 10c., 20c. (Lahma) ... 0 7
MEXICO, 1866, 25c. (engraved) mint ... 0 9
INDIA, 1866, 6a., prov. ... 7 6
SIAM, 1889, 1att on 1 pie, provisional ... 0 6
PAPUA, 1907, 2d., genuinely used ... 0 9
VENEZUELA, 1863, 1c. pale red, unused ... 7 6

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THE PENNY POST IN NEW ZEALAND (see page 99)



Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE

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all Classes of Stamp Collectors*

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Stamps and the Politician.



MR. C. H. Mekeel in his *News and Trade Circular* says that the presidential election in the United States has made less difference with the stamp business this year than ever before in his firm's experience. The stamp business is evidently doing particularly well in the States. Sixteen years ago, just a short time before election day Mr. Mekeel's firm sold nearly

two thousand dollars' worth of stamps to a certain collector, accepting a cheque for same that the firm agreed to hold until November 5 and to return uncashed on that date if the election went a certain way. The election went right, says Mr. Mekeel, and the sale stood.

A Panama Commemorative Stamp.

The forthcoming issue of United States stamps to advertise the Panama Pacific exhibition will include a denomination bearing a portrait of Vasco Nunez de Balboa, the Spaniard who discovered the Pacific Ocean in 1513. Apparently the news of the inclusion of the portrait of Balboa on the U.S. stamps has given the Panama Republic an idea for a commemorative stamp and that country is said to be preparing a 2½c. stamp to mark the fourth centenary of the discovery of the Pacific. The stamp which will bear the effigy of Balboa is to be in use from September 1 to 25, 1913.

"Political Reasons."

The writer of our Berlin letter this week refers to one or two grumbles in the German stamp papers concerning the awards at the recent exhibition in

London. That most of these complaints emanate from disappointed croakers it is unnecessary to point out, for none but an individual possessed of the most porfervid imagination is going to believe that any German exhibit at an International Stamp Show was denied a fair and impartial judgment by reason of political prejudice. There was unfortunately no representative of Germany on the International Jury, a fact also attributed by some German writers to "political reasons," but which was solely due to the misfortune that the eminent Dr. Kalckhoff was unable to travel to London to accept the organising committee's invitation. Of those German gentlemen who did us the honour of visiting London for the Exhibition there was none who could reasonably be asked to fill the vacancy as each was an exhibitor and the appointment of any one of these gentlemen as a judge would have barred his exhibit from the competition.

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Editorial Address: FRED. J. MELVILLE, 14, Sudbourne
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The Variation in the Standard of Exhibits.

There is one point in the notes in the Berlin letter with which I am by no means in agreement, viz., that where a collection has been awarded two gold medals at foreign exhibitions an international jury "must (even if unwillingly) be influenced not to show that they disagree with the decisions of the last two juries . . . , etc." Such a statement suggests a lack of understanding of the conditions under which successive international exhibitions are held in different parts of the world. In the exhibitions of the past five years the standard of competition has varied considerably, and in a good many classes the competition in London was more keen, and the standard necessary to secure awards was higher than at any Continental Exhibition within our memory. Our German correspondent's views might be reasonable enough if the double gold medal award were pitted against the same competitors each time. But how can he justify his suggestion when certain collections which were good enough to justify gold medal awards in recent Continental Exhibitions were only deemed worthy of silver-gilt, silver or bronze medals in London in 1912. There is but one explanation of this: the very high standard brought about by keen competition, and the sportsmanlike determination of the British exhibition organisers in refusing to "play to the gallery" by providing an award for every exhibitor, no matter what might be the merit of the display.

There is no need whatever to tell philatelists generally of the strenuous and conscientious work of the members of the International Jury in London,

or to tell those who visited the Exhibition of the soundness of their conclusions.

The New York Exhibition.

It is now announced that the New York International Philatelic Exhibition will be held in the magnificent new Engineers' Building, 39th Street. The period is fixed for the week of October 27, 1913. The prospectus containing the rules, regulations and outline of the classes of exhibits, etc., is now in the press.

Those Chalkies Again!

Pity the poor cataloguer, his way lies along devious paths, and round many sharp turnings. But it is curious to find in *Gibbons' Stamp Circular* (published by Stanley Gibbons Inc., of New York City) the following reference to the Gibbons' Catalogue (published by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London). The *Circular* says:—

"Unfortunately, the Gibbons' Catalogue does not distinguish the difference between ordinary and chalk-surfaced papers as far as price is concerned and collectors are likely to be misled by quotations which in many cases apply to the ordinary paper, but there is no doubt but what a vast majority of sensible collectors are taking both surfaced and un-surfaced paper in as much as the difference in these stamps is quite as marked as many other varieties which are listed in the catalogue. Furthermore, the Gibbons' Catalogue already lists enamelled papers in Portuguese Colonials and it also lists chalk-surfaced papers in New South Wales; therefore we feel rather tempted to quote the old saying, 'O consistency, thou art a jewel.'"

PHILATELY IN THE U.S. COURTS

The End of the Travers' Case!

WE learn from the report in the *Washington Star* and from editorial references in *Meekel's Weekly Stamp News* that the Travers' case is now ended. The *Washington Star* says:—

"Arthur M. Travers, former chief clerk to the third assistant postmaster-general, and for several months acting as third assistant postmaster-general, to-day (October 29) withdrew a plea of not guilty to two indictments charging him with embezzlement and conspiracy in connection with the sale of stamps of the department having a large philatelic value. Mr. Travers, who was removed from the department early in 1911 and indicted April 3, 1911, entered a plea of *nolo contendere*.

"Justice Gould, in Criminal Court No. 1, imposed a fine of \$1,500 which was paid by Mr. Travers in \$100 notes.

"No statement was made as to the disposition of the conspiracy indictment against Joseph A. Steinmetz of Philadelphia, who was charged with buying the stamps removed by the postal official. It is expected, however, that in view of the settlement of the case against Mr. Travers the charge against Mr. Steinmetz will be abandoned by the government.

"The stamps taken by Mr. Travers represented,

it is stated, about \$30 in actual value, but as they were of a rare issue, commanded a high price among collectors of stamps. From the alleged sale of the stamps, it is said, Mr. Travers received about \$1,500 and when he made the offer to submit to a fine of that sum the Attorney-General and United States Attorney Wilson agreed to that disposition of the case because the government had suffered no financial loss, Mr. Travers having substituted stamps of the current issue for those taken."

The Editor of *Meekel's Weekly Stamp News* in referring to the case says the plea of *nolo contendere* "is sometimes accepted in cases of misdemeanor, whereby the defendant, without pleading 'guilty' submits himself to sentence by declining to contest the charge." He adds:—

"The final adjudication of the charges against Mr. Travers has removed from the calendar a celebrated case from the philatelic view-point; and philatelists will moralize upon the circumstances that combined to make him a victim of pliability or good nature, particularly as Mr. Travers was always courteous and considerate in according all the information available to inquiring philatelists."

The stamps concerned in the Travers' case were, it is stated, the experimental paper varieties of U.S. stamps on bluish paper.

The Evolution of Penny Postage in N.Z.

A paper read before the Philatelic Society of New Zealand on October 5th, 1911

By W. JOLLIFFE

THE first official reference to postage stamps in New Zealand is contained in a Proclamation by the Governor-in-Chief (Sir George Grey), dated the 31st December, 1850, in which it is proclaimed as follows:—"All letters and papers having a postage stamp or stamps affixed thereto or enclosed in covers having a postage stamp or stamps affixed thereto of such form as may be prescribed by the local Government, which shall not have been used before, and which shall be of the value or amount of the postage to which such letters or papers would be respectively liable, according to the scale hereinbefore provided, shall pass by the post free of postage."

The scale of postage rates referred to in the Proclamation was 2d. for every ½oz.; newspapers went post free, and price lists not exceeding 2ozs. in weight were similarly privileged.

A form of stamp was not prescribed by the Local Government, as promised by the Proclamation, until the month of July, 1855, four and a half years after the Proclamation. In a notice published in the Gazette of the 18th of that month, it is stated that the stamps referred to in the Proclamation of the values of 1d., 2d., and 1s. had been received and were available for public use.

The 1d. stamp was at first available only for letters written by or to non-commissioned officers and soldiers and sailors in Her Majesty's Service, a concession which was subject to the condition that the name of the writer and his rank should be written on the outside of the letter, and that it should be countersigned by the officer under whom the privileged person was serving. In the following year, however, its scope or usefulness was increased, as in that year a rate of 1d. was imposed on newspapers to Great Britain, or through Great Britain to any British possession, while on newspapers to the Mediterranean or India via Marseilles the rate was 3d.

The fact that at the date of issue of these stamps (falling as it did between the two Maori Wars) there was no considerable number of soldiers in New Zealand, while a visit from man-o'-war was of rare occurrence, will probably account for the scarcity of the London print of the 1d. stamp. It is suggested, too, that the condition requiring the signature of the writer's superior officer further conduced to the scarcity of the stamp. Tommy Atkins and Jack would in many cases sooner pay the full rate than bother the captain for the sake of a penny.

The rate fixed at the commencement of the postage stamp system was found to be unremunerative, and in March, 1857, a notice appeared in the Gazette stating that in conformity with arrangements made with the Imperial Government the rates were fixed as follows:—

On letters for the United Kingdom via Southampton or by a long sea route:—

Not exceeding ½oz., 6d.
Over ½oz. and under 1oz., 1s.
Over 1oz. and under 2oz., 2s.

With 1s. additional for every oz. or portion of an oz.

On letters for the United Kingdom via Marseilles an *additional* rate was charged of 3d. per quarter of an oz.

On letters for the Continent of Europe via Trieste the rate was 1s. for every ½oz.

Book packets were charged 8d. per lb. This alteration in the rates accounts for the appearance in 1858 of the 3d. stamp.

In addition to the general postage rates, a local delivery rate was authorised by the Local Posts Act, 1856, to be charged by and for the benefit of the provinces. Advantage of this Act was taken by the provinces of Auckland, Canterbury, Nelson and Otago, and a delivery rate of 2d. per letter was charged by the authorities in the Auckland, Nelson and Otago provinces, and of 1d. in Canterbury. The Post Office Act, 1858, however, cancelled this arrangement, and on 1st January, 1859, a new scale of rates was fixed, covering all charges. The rate on inland letters was 2d. for every ½oz. The rate on Home letters remained at 6d. and 1s., as before; but for letters to foreign countries there was an additional rate from 5d. to 2s. 1d. for every ½oz., varying with the country to which it was addressed.

Here it may be mentioned that in the case of two countries this additional rate included the fraction of 1d., that for Denmark being 10½d., and for Poland 11½d. per ½oz.; but no stamps available for such fractions were issued until 1873, and they were available only for newspapers addressed to places in New Zealand.

Some inconvenience was experienced owing to the via Marseilles rate (known as the French rate) being fixed at per ½oz., while the British rate was fixed at per ½oz., and in July, 1863, an arrangement was made between Britain and France whereby the French rate was fixed at 4d. per ½oz. This was soon found to be insufficient to cover the cost of transport, and in September, 1865, the rate was increased from 4d. to 1½d. per ½oz., bringing the combined rate up to 1s. instead of 6d. The reasons for this change, as set out in the despatch from the Home Government to the Governor dated 7th July, 1865, are interesting. It is there stated as follows:—

"The Postmaster-General is of opinion that the rate is quite insufficient for letters carried over large distances by sea, such, for instance, as letters between the Cape of Good Hope and India, China, or Australia, forwarded via Marseilles, or between India and Australia forwarded via Point de Galle. In both these instances the letter are carried by more than one line of packets, and the low rate of 4d. is insufficient to cover the cost of their transport.

"Independently of the long distance over which these letters are carried, as above stated, there are two other circumstances which, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, make it necessary to increase the sea postage. Firstly, this office has engaged to pay the Union Steam Ship Co. half the sea postage on letters carried by their packets from the Cape to Mauritius, and consequently if the

rate be left at 3d., 2d. only will remain for the expense of carrying a letter by packet from Mauritius to Aden, and thence to Sydney, a distance of nearly 10,000 miles, or to Hong Kong, a distance of more than 7,000 miles. Secondly, since the establishment of the French packets of the Indo-China and Mauritius lines occasions frequently happen in which a mail from one colony for another colony is carried by a British packet as far as Aden, Point de Galle, or Mauritius, the three points of junction, and arriving there intermediately between the departure of two British packets, but just in time for a French packet, is sent on by such French packet. In these cases payment for the sea conveyance at the rate of about 1s. per oz. has to be made to France, absorbing, at the present rate of charge, the whole of the sea postage, although a portion, and often the larger portion, of the conveyance has been performed by British packet."

The "Penny Post" saw daylight in New Zealand in the year 1867, when the rate of postage on town letters, that is, letters posted at any post office in New Zealand for delivery at or from that post office, was fixed at 1d. per ½oz. Country letters, that is, letters posted at any post office for delivery at or from any other post office within the same province, were charged 2d. per ½oz., while interprovincial letters were charged 3d.

In November, 1871, a further step in the direction of penny postage was made by reducing these three classes to two, viz., "town letters" and "inland letters," with a charge of 1d. and 2d. respectively. At the same time, foreign letters were, with certain exceptions, charged with the reduced fee of 6d. per ½oz.

The cause of cheap postage was being ably advocated by postal reformers in various parts of the world, notably by Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., one result of whose efforts was the formation of the Postal Union. In the year 1890 the various countries forming the Union decided on a 2½d. rate per ½oz., and by an Order-in-Council dated the 22nd December, 1890, that rate was adopted for letters addressed to places outside New Zealand. The rate was, however, available only via San Francisco. On other routes it remained at 6d. The 2½d. and 6d. stamps were issued in 1891 to meet the requirements of the new rate.

The appointment in 1891 of Mr. Ward (now Sir Joseph Ward) as Postmaster-General afforded him the opportunity of advancing his cherished scheme for a universal penny postage, and in the same year he introduced and succeeded in passing the Post Office Amendment Act, 1891. This Act made provision for the introduction by Order-in-Council of an inland penny postage rate. Circumstances, however, prevented the issue of any Order-in-Council for ten years.

The steady expansion of postal business, caused partly by improved facilities of communication both inland and abroad, and partly by the general spread of education throughout the world, had gradually and unintentionally converted the Post Office into a taxing machine, as the following figures will show:—

In 1881-2 the balance of postal revenue over expenditure was £1,237; in 1886-7 it was £14,167; in 1891-2, the year in which the 2½d. rate was introduced, it was £51,715; in 1896-7 the profit fell to £38,417, though for the same year the gross revenue increased from £320,000 to £392,000. In 1899-1900

the profit of the Department was no less than £97,000, and it was conceived that an opportune time had arrived for the introduction of a universal penny post, and by Order-in-Council dated the 1st January, 1901, this was brought about. It was estimated that the loss of revenue would be £80,000, but, as a matter of fact, the following year's postal revenue showed a shrinkage of only £43,000, and in three years the loss was wholly recovered.

The term "universal penny post," though not absolutely correct, is yet sufficiently definite. New Zealand was willing to send a ½oz. letter for 1d. to any country that would receive it. With very few exceptions the various countries of the world reciprocated, but in two notable instances opposition for a time was shown. The United States of America, though they agreed as a matter of courtesy to accept our letters bearing a 1d. stamp, did not for two years make a similar reduction on their side, while Australia at first refused to accept our letters except on the condition that a charge of 2d. be paid on delivery. However, during the last few months Australia has seen its way not only to receive our letters at 1d., but also to send them at that rate.

The profit of the Postal Department in the year 1907-8 was £113,000, and advantage of that fact was taken to reduce the inland rate of postage to 1d. for a quarter of a pound, a rate which has no parallel in any other part of the world except Great Britain. That this concession to the public was justified is shown by the fact that for the year 1910-1911 the profits of the postal branch of the Department were no less than £135,000.

In conclusion it may be pointed out that one effect of this low rate is to increase the scarcity of the 2d. stamp, an effect that probably was hardly intended.—*From the 24th Annual Report of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand.*

Philatelic Emblems of Victory.

Stamp collectors, at any rate, are bound to gain by the war in the Balkans. With luck in the next few days they may come across a Greek stamp surcharged with the word Lemnos and intended for use in that island. Moreover, the Greeks are to celebrate the victory of their armies with brand-new stamps, one symbolising the glory of ancient Greece and the other the faith of modern Greece. One stamp will bear the picture of a flying eagle with a serpent in its claws, in allusion to the old belief that Zeus sent from Olympus an eagle with a serpent to hover over the army to which he was pleased to give the victory. Carvings of such eagles were found in the neighbourhood of the classical Olympus, copied from one carved by Phidias for the Acropolis.

Another stamp is expected to bear the symbol to which King George of Greece alluded when he telegraphed at the beginning of the war to the Kings of Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro. At the bottom of the stamp will be seen a picture of the Acropolis and above it a large cross, from which come rays of light, with the words *in hoc signo vinces*. Greece has invited her allies to issue similar stamps, with the cross and the same motto displayed over a scene appropriate to each country.—*The Manchester Guardian*, 9.11.12.

NEWS FROM GERMANY

A Letter from our Berlin Correspondent

AN International Exhibition over; and the usual grumblings here and there! Here in Germany much has been said and written about the splendid success and organisation of the Exhibition, but from one or two quarters I have heard remarks about the judging, etc., with which I must disagree *in toto*. In the first place a paper here praises Herr Metzke for his courage in sending his Germans and German Colonials to London "as it is, unfortunately, a well-known fact that there is a strong feeling in England against the collecting of Germans and German Colonials." Does the author of these remarks *really* believe this to be true, or is his political imagination finding mouth in a *stamp journal*? The paragraph concludes by expressing astonishment that the above mentioned collection was awarded a medal! That collectors may not always be satisfied with the awards of the jury is, unfortunately, often the case, no matter what the exhibition be; but to bring political grounds against a philatelic jury is nothing short of absurd.

Elsewhere I have also read some remarks of discontent, but these are sensible, and probably the opinions of many collectors; namely, the repeated showing (in the same class or section) of a collection that has already been awarded two or three gold medals, in that class at previous International Exhibitions. As is quite rightly pointed out, a collection of Saxony has received two gold medals, and accordingly when exhibited a third time, the jury must (even if unwillingly) be influenced not to show that they disagree with the decisions of the last two juries, and so for the third time this same collection takes the gold medal in its class, at the expense of a new collection which, in all probability, is every bit as worthy of the highest honour. That this is wrong must be the opinion of many, and its only remedy appears to be that when a collection has obtained two gold medals, it must be promoted to a championship class, or else exhibited in its old class and marked "not for competition."

The International Exhibition to be held in Cassel in August, 1914, promises (from reports) to be on a large and elegant scale, and it will be interesting to see whether German collectors will alter what they found wrong at London.

Some time ago the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* organised a stamp design competition, the idea being to have suggestions for new stamps for next year, to celebrate the 25th year of reign of the Emperor William II. The designs submitted were numerous, but genius is hard to find among the "essays." There are two "essays" containing excellent full and half-full portraits of the Emperor, and in my opinion the designer of these two samples should experience little difficulty in carrying off the £25 prize.

The Balkan War will, without doubt, add numerous stamps and provisionals to the pages of our albums. A correspondent in Greece writes to one of the Vienna daily papers as follows: Two new types of stamps are in preparation, these stamps will only be used

as long as the war continues. The first design shows the Eagle of Zeus hovering over Olympus with a serpent in its talons. The second stamp shows the Acropolis, and above the Cross of the vision of Constantine the Great, with the inscription: "En tuto nika." Rays go from the Cross over the landscape and sea, and the words "Campaign (Feldzug) 1912."

It is said that in Lemnos the Greeks have surcharged the current Turkish stamps with the word "Lemnos".

The Greeks, at any rate, have not been long in setting the symbols of their "glorious victories" into some tangible form!

"To learn languages, collect stamps!" This suggests itself as a good title for a story of Herr Philipp Kosack's. One day a well-dressed youth entered Mr. Kosack's shop in business capacity, and during conversation the young man spoke with a very slight accent, but nevertheless very grammatically, so on being asked his nationality, it transpired that he was of Maltese origin. At the age of ten years, he had started interesting himself in stamps, and so to be able to read foreign stamp journals, etc., he had taken up studying languages on his own accord. The result is that this young man can speak German, English, French, Portuguese, Italian, Spanish and Russian fluently! Indeed the collector of stamps can learn much!

In the postal arrangements of different countries, there is always much which strikes one as being better or more convenient than in one's own country; and also, of course, *vice versa*.

The transmission of money, for example, as done by the German P.O. strikes me as being both better and more convenient than in England. The postal order has nothing against it, excepting that in certain cases it necessitates a long tramp to the P.O. for those in the country, to the nearest P.O. Even town-folk must sometimes find it tedious to have to go to the P.O. simply to cash an order. Here in Germany one fills in a paper with the name and address of the addressee, pays in the amount to the P.O., and then it is delivered by the postman at the addressee's house. He simply has to sign a form that he has received the amount, and is thus saved a visit to the P.O. to fetch his money. Surely this principle is more convenient than the postal order?

On the other hand, I doubt whether the average Englishman would care to have the registered letter (or parcel) on the same principle as here (although the German method is certainly the more sound). The postman in Germany does not (under any circumstances) deliver a registered letter or parcel, except personally to the addressee, who must sign the form in the presence of the postman. To be interrupted by the postman while in one's morning bath, does not sound too cheerful, but the fact, nevertheless, remains that this principle does away with practically all dishonesty. In England *anyone in the house* may sign for a registered letter, and then the P.O. is free from further responsibility—what opportunities for those of doubtful characters!

SPHINX.

Berlin, 13th November.

For the Young Collector

THE A.B.C. OF STAMP COLLECTING

A Revised and Partly Re-Written Edition*

Chapter XXII.—Stories about Stamps

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE

EVERY stamp has its story. In the following pages of this chapter a few only of the specimens of historic, romantic, and anecdotal interest will be described.

Several times large thefts of stamps from post offices have occurred, necessitating the demonetising of the type of stamp stolen. For instance, when a large quantity of the Persian stamps of 1897 were stolen, the postal authorities declared them obsolete and overprinted all that remained in stock with special designs; and these served provisionally until a new set of stamps was procured. A similar incident occurred in Greece when a supply of the Olympic Games and other stamps was looted during the war between Greece and Turkey.

The stamps issued for the Dominican Republic in 1900 almost caused a war. The design on the stamps showed a map of the island of Hayti, the eastern portion of which is occupied by the Dominican Republic and the western by the Haytian Republic. But in their endeavour to show the world how the land of the Dominican lies, these people overstepped their boundary and appeared to have annexed no little part of the neighbouring republic. That is to say, the boundary line on the map stamp was misrepresented, much to the annoyance of the nigger republic of Hayti, whose government immediately resented the untruthful map issue. The stamps were withdrawn, and nearly \$40,000 worth of them were destroyed in the furnace in 1902. But for the withdrawal there was some danger that fighting might have occurred between the two States.

Some of Canada's stamps are notably patriotic. The map stamp issued at Christmas 1898 shows the world on Mercator's Projection, with the British possessions indicated in red. It is always difficult in printing such small designs in colours to get each plate accurately registered. On some of the map stamps the inaccurate registering of the red part of the design has resulted in the annexation of the greater part of the United States, while England invaded France and the Cape of Good Hope went out to sea. The inscription "we hold a vaster empire than has been," is quoted from a patriotic verse by Sir Lewis Morris.

The object of the issue of Canada's map stamp was to signalise the introduction of Imperial Penny Postage inaugurated at Christmas 1898. The large label did not find universal favour, some business folk complaining that it was "too large to lick and too small for wall paper." The teetotal enthusiasts, thinking that the enlarged gummed surface would have to be moistened by some people's tongues, seem to have suggested that the stamp was issued by a Government of publicans expressly to promote thirst.

In 1885 Corea was about to enter the Postal Union. Every arrangement had been completed and a banquet was held at the Foreign Office to rejoice over the great stride the country was then taking. During the banquet Min Yon Ik, the confidential agent of

the King, staggered into the banquet hall, covered with blood flowing from numerous wounds. An attempt had been made by some of the native officials to assassinate him, for he was believed to have been opposed to Corea's advance in joining the Postal Union. A riot ensued and for some days there was danger of a rising that would sweep away every "foreign devil" from the country. Gradually, however, the excitement subsided. The people saw that the trouble was not due to the foreigners but to the hasty and ill-balanced officials. But the Post Office was defunct. The stamps prepared were never used, though they have been included among the curiosities of the philatelist's album.

A strange story of vanity, on the part of a Postmaster-General is recalled by a stamp of New Brunswick. That official, a Mr. Connell, had the audacity to substitute his own portrait for that of Queen Victoria on the 5 cents stamps of 1861. This action, was immediately resented not only in official circles but by the public. Postmaster Connell lost his position, which was worth £600 a year, and made a quiet retreat from the capital. After the first burst of anger at the ambitious Connell, the people amused themselves with the following couplet referring to what it cost Connell to see his portrait on a stamp:—

"Six hundred pounds to see his face,
Posting around from place to place."

The stamps were withdrawn, but not before a few specimens had been circulated. These are counted among the rarities, being worth about £20 apiece.

The pony express stamps recall many of the most exciting escapades of the daring cowboy runners who carried the U.S. mails from St. Joseph to Sacramento. Colonel Cody, better known by the pseudonym of "Buffalo Bill," rode 93 miles of the first of these rides. He figured in nearly all the most venturesome rides, and notably the record one, when young Cody was charged with President Buchanan's message to Congress on Secession.

Two Japanese stamps mark the silver wedding of the Emperor and his Empress. Another specially signalises the wedding of the Prince Imperial of Japan to Princess Sada. The design is illustrative of marriage customs in the land of the Mikado. At the top is the chrysanthemum, which is the Imperial crest. In an oval is a box which is called the yanagibako or willow box. This is covered with red paper, and in it the first letter which the bridegroom sends to his bride is kept. Behind this little box is a table, ornamented with pictures of cranes and pines. It is said in Japan that the crane lives a thousand years, and that the pine never dies; hence these are emblematic of long life.

On this table are placed cakes of mikka yo mochi, which means "three days' and three nights' bread." It is so called because it is left in the bridal chamber for three days and nights after the wedding, so that the bride and bridegroom may eat it whenever they wish to do so. These cakes are made of rice flour,

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and there are always as many cakes as there are years in the bride's age—if she tells it correctly.

When Hayti joined the postal union its President was Saloman, a notorious sectary of "voodoo" or snake worship. This gentleman objected to having his own features pictured on his stamps, and so the head of Ceres was used instead. After these stamps had been in circulation for some time it was whispered that the portrait was that of Mrs. Saloman, and indeed there was a striking resemblance. Then the people began to say: "The President would not have *his* portrait on the stamps, but he put his wife's on instead. That is not what he was asked for!"

Saloman was finally bound to admit the likeness and then agreed to allow his own portrait to take its place. But alas! the life of a Haytian President, like that of the policeman in the opera, is not a happy

one. Not long after the stamps were issued, President Saloman's political enemies began to get the better of him, until at last he fled, severely wounded, to Cuba.

At the time when the President fled there were in stock large quantities of these stamps bearing his portrait, and the economical postal authorities hesitated to destroy them. The enemies of the President were averse to using the portrait until all the stock was exhausted but did not want, or could not afford, to go to the expense of a new series. It was finally decided to use the stamps just as they were but to affix them to the envelopes upside down. By this device all concerned were satisfied and from that time forward all letters bearing the stamp the right way up were charged double postage on delivery just as though no postage had been paid.

To be continued.

THE STAMPS OF BERGEDORF

BY DR. GEORGES BRUNEL*

Translated by L. W. CROUCH

Concluded from page 80

CHAPTER V.

List of all the Stamps of Bergedorf (Originals and Reprints).

| Dates. | Values. | Colour. | Paper. | Size (in millimetres). | Varieties. |
|------------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 1861 ... | $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. ... | black | ... violet | ... $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$... | The 1st and 5th stamps of each group of 12 measures $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$ mm. (Essay). |
| " ... | 1 sch. ... | black | ... white | ... 16×16 ... | Some stamps measure $16 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ mm. |
| " ... | 1 sch. ... | black | ... yellowish white | ... 16×16 ... | Papers of varying thicknesses. |
| " ... | $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. ... | black | ... deep yellow | ... $17\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$... | |
| " ... | $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. ... | black | ... straw yellow | ... $17\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$... | |
| " ... | 3 sch. ... | black | ... claret | ... $19\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$... | (Essay). |
| " ... | 4 sch. ... | black | ... pale buff | ... $21\frac{1}{2} \times 21$... | |
| " ... | 4 sch. ... | black | ... deep buff | ... $21\frac{1}{2} \times 21$... | |
| " ... | $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. ... | black | ... pale blue | ... $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$... | The 1st and 5th stamps of each group of 12 measure $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$ mm. |
| " ... | $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. ... | black | ... deep blue | ... $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$... | |
| " ... | 3 sch. ... | dull blue | ... rose | ... $19\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$... | Some stamps measure only $19\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$ mm. |
| " ... | 3 sch. ... | pale blue | ... rose | | |
| " ... | 3 sch. ... | bright blue | ... rose | | |
| " ... | 3 sch. ... | deep blue | ... rose | | |
| REPRINTS. | | | | | |
| 1867 ... | $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. ... | black | ... violet | ... $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$... | |
| " ... | 3 sch. ... | black | ... rose | ... $19\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$... | |
| 1872 ... | $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. ... | black | ... blue | ... $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15$... | |
| " ... | 1 sch. ... | black | ... yellowish white | ... 16×16 ... | |
| " ... | $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. ... | black | ... bright yellow | ... $17\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$... | |
| " ... | 3 sch. ... | bright blue | ... violet-rose | ... $19\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{2}$... | |
| " ... | 4 sch. ... | black | ... reddish buff | ... $21\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$... | |
| 1874 ... | 4 sch. ... | black | ... reddish buff | ... $21\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$... | |
| 1887 ... | $\frac{1}{2}$ sch. ... | black | ... surfaced, light blue | ... $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$... | |
| " ... | 1 sch. ... | black | ... white | ... $16\frac{1}{2} \times 16\frac{1}{2}$... | Thick figures. |
| " ... | $1\frac{1}{2}$ sch. ... | black | ... surfaced, very bright yellow | ... 18×18 ... | |
| " ... | 3 sch. ... | milky blue | ... surfaced, bright rose | ... $19\frac{1}{2} \times 20$... | |
| " ... | 4 sch. ... | black | ... reddish buff | ... $21\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$... | |
| 1888 ... | 1 sch. ... | black | ... dead white | ... $16\frac{1}{2} \times 16$... | Different figures. |
| " ... | 3 sch. ... | milky blue | ... violet-rose (silk threads) | ... $19\frac{1}{2} \times 20$... | |
| " ... | 3 sch. ... | dull blue | ... violet-rose (silk threads) | ... $19\frac{1}{2} \times 20$... | |

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Foreign AND Colonial Novelties

IN MINT CONDITION.

| | |
|---|------|
| BRITISH BECHUANALAND. | |
| King George, 1d. | 0 2 |
| VICTORIA. | |
| Re-issue, on V and Crown paper, 1d. | 0 2 |
| PORTUGAL. | |
| "Assistencia," 1c. and 2c. The pair | 0 3 |
| BELGIUM. | |
| New Issue, 2c., 1d.; 20c., 3d.; 25c., 4d.; 2fr., | 2 0 |
| BOSNIA. | |
| New Issue, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, | |
| 45, 50, 60, 72h., 1k. Set of 17 | 5 3 |
| New Issue, 2k., 2/-; 3k., 3/-; 5k., 5/-. | |
| TRINIDAD. | |
| Unpaid Letter Stamps, Multiple wmk., unused, | |
| 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8d. Set of 7 | 4 6 |
| GAMBIA. | |
| King George, 1d., 1d.; 1d., 2d.; 1½d., 3d.; 2d., | |
| 3d.; 2½d., 4d.; 3d., 4d.; 4d., 5d.; 5d., 6d.; | |
| 6d., 8d.; 7½d., 9d.; 10d., 1/-. | |
| BAHAMAS. | |
| King George, ½d., 1d.; 1d., 2d.; 2½d., 4d. | |
| ST. LUCIA. | |
| King George, ½d., 1d.; 1d., 2d.; 2½d., 4d.; 3d., | |
| 4d.; 6d., 8d.; 1/-, 1/2; 5/-, 5/9. | |
| SIERRA LEONE. | |
| King George, 1d. | 0 2 |
| EAST AFRICA. | |
| King George, 3c., 1d.; 6c., 2d. | |
| BARBADOS. | |
| King George, 1d., 1d.; ½d., 1d.; 1d., 2d.; 2d., | |
| 3d.; 2½d., 4d.; 3d., 4d.; 4d., 5d.; 6d., 8d.; | |
| 2/-, 2/4; 3/-, 3/6. | |
| KEDAH. | |
| 55 | 13 6 |
| SWEDEN. | |
| 1 ore, wmk. wavy lines | 0 1 |
| ICELAND. | |
| Cameo series, 3a.—50a. Set of eight 2/-, 1k., 1/4. | |
| SURINAM. | |
| Type-set Provisionals, ½c., 2½c., 5c., 12½c. Set | |
| of 4 | 1 0 |
| PORTUGUESE INDIES. | |
| Bisected Provisionals, 1½r. on 9r., 5d.; 6r. on 4½r., | |
| 4d.; 1r. on 1r. Republica, 3d.; 6r. on 9r. | |
| Republica, 4d.; 1r. on 1½r., 3d.; 2r. on 2½r., | |
| 5d.; 1½r. on 2½r., 5d.; 1r. on 1½r. Republica, 4d. | |
| DENMARK. | |
| 5k. | 6 6 |

All the above distributed in W. H. Peckitt's 10%
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We think that we have given all the information likely to interest philatelists, on the stamps of the free towns of Germany; we have consulted every source, we have checked the various facts collected, we have examined all the copies in our possession, and we can say that we have written up this study with the chief wish to condense all that it is useful to know, leaving out intentionally all the polemics which have been engaged in on the subject of the various issues and reprints, in order to avoid the uncertainty with regard to their genuineness, with which some labels are surrounded.

THE END.

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. XI, p. 18).—*Le Journal des Philatelistes* gives the following as the quantities issued of the recent provisionals:—

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| 2½ reis on 15 reis, | 15,400. |
| 5 .. 15 .. | 25,200. |
| 10 .. 15 .. | 25,200. |
| 25 .. 75 .. | 60,200 (including a small quantity of the 1902 "Provisorio" 75 reis). |

Argentine Republic. (Vol. XI, p. 80).—In confirmation of our paragraph a fortnight ago, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a copy of the locally printed 12 centavos. It is a wretched production, far worse than the other values printed at the Buenos Ayres *Casa de Moneda*. The paper is watermarked with a honeycomb pattern. The perforation is very bad, and does not punch the paper from the holes: it gauges 13½.

White wove paper. Watermarked Honeycomb.

Perforated 13½.

October, 1912. 12 centavos, blue.

Bahamas. (Vol. XI, p. 80).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* are informed that "specimen" copies of the Georgian 6d. and 1/- have been seen in new colours, namely in lilac and black on green respectively instead of brown, and grey-black and carmine. Does this mean that these Islands are about to adopt the Colonial Colour Scheme?

Canada. (Vol. IX, p. 260).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* also states that sanction has been given by the Postmaster-General for the issue next year of a set of postage stamps to commemorate the centenary of Sir George Etienne Cartier, a great Canadian statesman, descendant of the discoverer, Jacques Cartier.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—(Vol. XI, p. 81).—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has been shown three more of the new Georgian stamps, the 12 cents, 15 cents, and 50 cents.

White (chalk-surfaced for 50 cents) wove paper.

Watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple).

Perforated 14.

| | |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| October, 1912. | 12 cents, grey. |
| | 15 .. ultramarine. |
| | 50 .. dull purple and black. |

Fiji Islands.—(Vol. XI. p. 82).—Messrs. J. H. Smyth & Co., and Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us copies of the first Georgian stamps for this Colony, the ½d. and 1/-, "specimen" copies of which we recorded last May.

Wove paper (chalk-surfaced for 1/-).
Watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple).
Perforated 14.

October 4th, 1912. ½d. green.
1/- black on green.

Great Britain.—(Vol. XI. p. 82).—The *British Philatelist* reports the discovery of the second type Georgian ½d. with inverted Crown watermark. The second type ½d. and 1d. are not likely to appear in booklet form on the old Crown paper, and so these stamps with inverted watermark are not liable to be confused with similar varieties from booklets.

There are two forms of the new Royal Cipher watermark, between which specialists will distinguish. In the earlier form the watermarks were placed above or below the spaces between the devices in the adjoining rows, similarly to the devices in the multiple "Crown and CA." paper. The early form of the watermark was that used provisionally for the Insurance stamps. In the later type of watermark the devices are directly above each other in vertical rows. This was the first of the watermarks actually used for the postage stamps, but it appears that some of the ½d. and possibly the 1d. have been printed on the earlier paper.

India.—(Vol. XI. p. 82).—The Georgian 25 rupees official stamp has appeared. The overprint consists of the word "SERVICE" in black. This value has not yet been issued without overprint.

OFFICIAL STAMP.

White wove paper. Watermarked Star.
Perforated 14. Black overprint.

October, 1912. 25 rupees, brownish orange and blue.

Morocco.—(Vol. X. p. 213).—We take the following interesting excerpt from *Le Journal des Philatelistes* with reference to the set of stamps recently emitted in this French Protectorate:—

The stamps in question are locals. Put out by the Moorish telegraph administration, they frank communications between the following places in Morocco: Fez, Petitjean, Mechra, Bel Ksiri, Souk el Arba des Beni Aissa, El Ksar, Larache, Arzila, Tangier, Poste du Sebou, Mehedy, Rabat, Casablanca, Mehnes, Mogador, Mazagan, Saffi, Azenur, Marrakesh. Registered letters are accepted. The tariff is the French one transformed into local money. The silver coinage used in Morocco is as follows: Bélioun equals 25c. equals 2½d.; Jonjel bélioun equals 50c. equals 5d.; Rha'rial equals 1fr. 25c. equals 1s. 0½d.; Nosrail equals 2fr. 50c. equals 2s. 1d.; and Rial equals 5fr. or 4s. 2d.



Northern Nigeria.—(Vol. XI. p. 20).—The *Hobbyist* reports the Edwardian 2d. grey on chalk-surfaced paper. This is not a likely variety, as the lower values up to 2½d. are never printed on "chalky" paper. Our Canadian contemporary must be mistaken.

PERIODICAL SALES BY AUCTION OF Rare Postage Stamps

HELD BY MESSRS.

VENTOM, BULL & COOPER

(Who originated them in this country), at the
CAXTON HALL, CAXTON ST., VICTORIA ST., S.W.
(Adjoining St. James's Park Station on the District Rly.)

Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper beg to announce that they have fixed the following dates for their Periodical Sales by Auction of Rare Postage Stamps for the ensuing Season, 1912-13:—1912—Dec. 19 and 20 1913—Jan. 9 and 10, 23 and 24; Feb. 6 and 7, 20 and 21; March 6 and 7; April 3 and 4, 17 & 18; May 1 & 2, 15 & 16, 29 & 30; June 12 & 13.

Oct. 10th & 11th. Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper will sell, on the above dates A FINE SELECTION OF

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LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES.

PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

Norway. —(Vol. X. p. 176).—Mr. O. Prior Kennedy draws our attention to the fact that we have never chronicled in these columns the 10 ore and 50 ore in the re-drawn type. We acknowledge our delinquencies, and will make the *amende honorable* by listing them now, although they were issued as long ago as 1910.

White wove paper. Watermarked Posthorn.

Perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

1910. 10 ore, rose.
50 " dull claret.

Philippine Islands. (Vol. X. p. 213).—The *Bazaar Exchange and Mart* lists the current 26 centavos printed in deep green instead of deep blue.

White wove paper. Watermarked PIPS (single-lined).

Perforated 12.

September, 1912. 26 centavos, deep green.

Portuguese India. —(Vol. XI. p. 82).—*Le Journal des Philatélistes* gives the following quantities of some of the recent provisionals as having been issued:—

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| 1½ reis on half of 9 reis | 28,000. |
| 1½ " " 4 tangas | 21,000. |
| 2 " " 4 " " | 29,400. |
| 3 " " 2 " " | 42,000. |

South Australia. —(Vol. VIII. p. 210).—The *Australian Philatelist* states that £25,000 worth of 2d. stamps (3,000,000) have been sent to Melbourne to be overprinted "One Penny".

Southern Nigeria. —(Vol. XI. p. 20).—We are indebted to Messrs Whitfield King & Co. for copies of the Georgian 2d., 3d. and 6d. The 1/- is the only other value so far emitted.

Wove paper (chalk-surfaced for 3d. and 6d.)

Watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple).

Perforated 14.

October, 1912. 2d. ultramarine.
3d. purple on yellow.
6d. dull purple and bright purple.

Tasmania. —(Vol. VIII. p. 293).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the issue of the current 4d. (presumably the re-drawn stamp) with compound perforation, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown over A (Melbourne type).

Perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

September, 1912. 4d. ochre.

Our contemporary also states that a large supply of the 2d. value has been sent to Melbourne for the purpose of having them surcharged "One Penny".

Union of South Africa. —(Vol. X. p. 166).—We publish the following extract from the *Johannesburg Sunday Times* of the 22nd September last:—

The new postage stamps for the Union will not be ready for issue until next year. The accepted design is the King's head in an oval, the head being the most recently approved representation of His Majesty, and the one in use in the newest issues of Imperial stamps. On one side of the oval is printed "Union of South Africa," and on the other side is the same designation in Dutch. Some simple scroll work gives relief to the borders of the stamp, while at the bottom in the two corners the value of the stamp is indicated. The international colours, green, red and blue, will be used in the halfpenny, penny, and twopence-halfpenny issues, but the colours in the costlier issues will not be decided till later.

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| Some Stamps in our Fresh Books. | | Wm. HADLOW & SON, Grove Park, Lee, Kent, Est. 1880. |
|---|-------|---|
| FRANCE, 1849, 1fc., carmine | 3 9 | |
| CHILI, 1862, 20c., green | 7 7 | |
| RUSSIA, 1902, 7 roubles | 1 0 0 | |
| GREECE, 1901, 2 drachma | 1 0 0 | |
| TURKEY, 1863, 20 paras (thick paper) unused | 7 6 | |
| GT. BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. blue, no lines, from | 3 0 | |
| BRAZIL, 1876, 500 reis, rouletted | 1 3 | |
| PERU, 1866, 5c., 10c., 20c. (Lahma) | 0 7 | |
| MEXICO, 1866, 25c. (engraved) mint | 0 9 | |
| INDIA, 1866, 6a., prov. | 7 6 | |
| SIAM, 1889, 1att on 1 piec, provisional | 0 6 | |
| PAPUA, 1907, 2d., genuinely used | 0 9 | |
| VENEZUELA, 1863, 4c. pale red, unused | 7 6 | |

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10 New Chili, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50c. ... 1/0
7 N. Borneo, 1910, new designs, 1-24c. ... 2/6
8 New Persia, 1-26ch., complete ... 10d.
5 ditto, high values, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 kr. ... 3/0
7 S. Nigeria, 1910, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 6, 1/- ... 1/6
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STAMPS SOLD.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.
16 AUSTRIA JUBILEE, 1908, 1h. to 5krs., 8d.; 12 North Borneo, 1909, 1c. to 24c., 3/-; 100 French Colonials, 3/- per set. Approval Selections, wholesale and retail. References. Wholesale List post free. Stamps purchased.—William Stamp Company, 120, Leadenhall Street, London.

NEW ISSUES. British Colonials and Foreign stamps, unused. References. —Foster, 25, Grenville Place, Brighton.

STAMPS PURCHASED.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

STAMP Collections Purchased.—Lewis May & Co., King William St., Charing Cross.

5 PERSIA FREE. Send 1d. stamp and ask for Approval Selection. Fine variety, low prices. Persia, 25 different, 1/-; 50, 2/6. —J. R. Morris & Co., Bletchley.

STAMPS EXCHANGED.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

BREAKING mint collection King's Heads, much below catalogue; state wants. Collector, Hatton House, King's Lynn.

Society News

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

BRIGHTON BRANCH.

November 7th. At the Royal Pavilion, the members of the Brighton Branch held their third meeting of this season, when they were treated to a very fine display of the stamps of Tasmania, which was given by Mr. R. B. Yardley. These stamps, especially the early issues, afford a most interesting study, as in addition to a large number of shades, there are a great many varieties of perforations to be found. The first issue which was produced locally was well represented, and Mr. Yardley has partially re-constructed the two plates of the 4d. red-orange value. Proofs were shown of the blue engraved issue of Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. in various stages and colour.

These early Tasmanians compare very favourably with the popular Peuce Caylons and their workmanship is exceedingly fine. There were a very large number of mint copies, and the used specimens were in fine condition. Mr. Yardley fully explained all points as he handed round the sheets, and in addition the notes on the sheets were most useful. Many of these stamps are exceedingly hard to get in mint or fine used condition, and Mr. Yardley is to be highly congratulated on the extensive collection he has got together. Among the many gems were several pairs and blocks. A fine strip of four of the 1d. blue, 1853; mint pair of the 1a. carmine, 1855; strip of five used of the 4d. blue of the same issue, also a block or six. A copy of the 1d., 1857, with watermark 2 instead of 1. A pair of the 11a. 6d., 1858 on "Star" paper, evidently proofs, printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. Specimens of all the varieties of perforation were in evidence. The later issues, 1870 onwards, were shown in great profusion, including three mint copies of the 1d. vermilion, 1871, and a pane of the 4d. surcharged on 1d. vermilion showing the two errors. The fiscals, which were used postally, attracted much attention, most of which are hard to obtain in that condition, especially those overprinted "Revenue." A set of the Jeffrey's Forgeries was also passed round, and to the uninitiated the easiest point of detection seems to be on the tail of the horse, which appears to be double the size of the original.

A hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Yardley was unanimously passed on the motion of the Rev. H. C. Bond, seconded by Mr. H. A. Payne.

B.N.G. PAPUA.—Breaking my specialized collection, all varieties; grand opportunity to fill blanks. Bridge, Corder Road, Ipswich.

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| Pages | 1 Insertion. | | | 6 Insertions per insertion. | | | 13 Insertions per insertion. | | | 20 Insertions per insertion. | | |
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| 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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| | |
|--|------|
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| 1906, 1½ sen blue and 3 sen rosin, No. 319/40, cat. 4/-, pair | 1 6 |
| 1908, 5 yen and 10 yen, high value, No. 275/6, cat. 17/6, pair | 5 9 |
| Natal, 1902/3, £1 10s. green and violet, No. 143, cat. 20/- | 9 6 |
| New Zealand, 1903/9, 2/- green, No. 298 | 0 11 |
| 5/- red, No. 299 | 3 0 |
| Straits Settlements, 1910, 50cts., No. 151 | 0 3 |
| 1911, \$1.00, No. 152 | 0 10 |
| 1909, \$2.00, No. 153 | 2 0 |
| 1910, \$5.00, No. 154 | 3 0 |

The Straits stamps have the various commercial houses' private stamp in violet, in addition to the postmark, the usual precaution taken by firms out there to prevent pilfering by the native employees. All superb postally used copies. Cash with order. Postage & Registration extra on orders under 10/-.
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SPECIAL SET GREECE, 1901 (cat. 4/6) FREE with "Macedonia War" Packet, which includes New Hertzgovina Jubilee (engraved Kaiser Joseph), Bulgaria, King Ferdinand Coronation, New Turkish (Mohamed) and others. Lot while they last 6d.
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League Advertisement Slip.
30 Nov., 1912.
Cut this out.



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and Chicago.



THE FUTURE OF THE CROCKER COLLECTION (see page 111)



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

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

No. 10. Vol. 11.
(Whole Number 271)

7 DECEMBER, 1912.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The International Philatelic Union Smoker.



Mr. W. E. Lincoln, an omission for which the company duly rebuked him.

Pleasant Memories.

I came away early without bringing my programme, so must trust to memory for my few comments on this very successful gathering, which has now become one of the social events of the philatelic season. Among those whose genial presence I recall were Messrs. Wetherbotham, Fortissimo Lamb, Angus McTavish, Buck and Edwards, M.C.C. Harris, Wilnot Care, Dak, the Manager of the SPLITZ Hotel, Lovinsky, and a waiter.

Guests in Good Voice.

The music was on a particularly high level, we had all the latest classics, from "Bird of Love Divine" to "Alexander's Ragtime Band." Even the modern craving for pawky Scotch humour was catered for (Mr. McTavish had doubtless fixed this up with the Concert Committee) and one of the hits of the evening was the absorbing way in which the guests chorussed Mr. Jock Walker's "Scotch" and "Mair Scotch." Mr. George Buck gave an amusing syllabus of his daily round and common tasks beginning "I never work upon a

Monday." Among the other artistes (all of whom were encorod) were Misses Florence Bostock, Ethel Bucknill, and May Stevens, and Messrs. Thomas Noakes (Piano), Albert Carpenter, George Gower, and Fred Reynolds.

The Concert Committee.

That there was very little speech-making was much to the company's liking. The toast of the Chairman (Mr. J. C. Sidebotham) was accorded with musical honours, and the company fittingly and enthusiastically expressed their thanks to the Concert Committee and the artistes. The Concert Committee was composed of Messrs. T. H. Hinton (Hon. Sec. of the I.P.U.), F. F. Lamb, P. L. Pemberton, and W. E. Lincoln.

McTavish on the Exhibish.

In his Current Chatter in the P.J.G.B. Mr. Angus McTavish reports that taxi-drivers are petitioning

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for another Stamp Exhibition to be held at the Horticultural Hall, especially the chap who took a country visitor to the Hagricultural Hall by—mistake. He also throws out a hint that the name of the place may be changed to Baronial Hall, and that Baron Reuterwormhufvud has raised no objection.

How to Tell—By One Who Knows.

A writer in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* has earned a biscuit for his brilliant hint on how to distinguish recent printings of these sevenpence Edwardian stamp of Great Britain. Says our contemporary:—

"Apart from the quality of the print, the Somerset House ink is a little greyer than that of Somerset House."

The Cassel Exhibition, 1914.

I have received a budget of papers dealing with the arrangements for the great international philatelic exhibition of 1914, which will be held in Cassel, Germany. The fine and spacious Town Hall has been secured and plans are already issued showing the proposed arrangements of the suite of halls. I note with interest that a Club is to be a feature of the Cassel exhibition, as indeed after the success of the Philatelic Club at the London Exhibition, the plan should be followed by all organisers of international philatelic exhibitions hereafter. Concurrently with the exhibition the Philatelistentag will be held in Cassel in 1914.

New York, 1913.

Mr. J. M. Bartels who is actively interested in the New York Philatelic Exhibition to be held in October, 1913, informs me that the committee has had considerable difficulty in finding a suitable hall, but a proposition has now been accepted by which the exhibition will be held in the imposing new building of the Engineers' Society—the princely gift of Andrew Carnogie. The conditions governing the arrangement do not permit of the sale of anything in the building except the exhibition catalogue, nor of the charge of any admission fee. There will be no dealers stalls therefore at the New York show.

An Unborn "Junior Philatelist."

Some day the philatelic bibliophiles may come across a small stamp journal bearing the imposing title "The New Zealand Junior Philatelist and Stamp Collectors' Friend," of which a part of Vol. I. No. 1,

December, 1911, is before me. It was apparently the ambitious intention of the officers of the Junior Philatelic Association of Christchurch, New Zealand, founded in November, 1911, to publish their own official organ from the very outset of their society's career. Arrangements were proceeded with to the extent of setting up and printing a cover pp. 1 and 12 and inside pp. 4-9, pp. 2, 3, 10 and 11 being blank in the copy which has reached me. I am informed that the scheme fell through, as indeed is not surprising; youthful enterprise is all very well in its way but full-fledged societies with journals of their own take some time to develop, and it would be well for the prosperity of future societies of young collectors if they will take the lesson of the N.Z.J.P.A. and establish their society on a firm basis before embarking on the troubled seas of journalism.

The Troubles of the Swedish Society

For some time past there have been reports of serious and disconcerting troubles in one of the largest and best of the European philatelic societies, the Sveriges Filatelist-Forening, of which His Majesty King George shares with H.R.H. Prince Gustav Adolf of Sweden the title of honorary member, equivalent to our English term of Patron. We have refrained from alluding to the subject before, but trust that the message just received from Stockholm puts a final period to these disorders and that henceforth all will be for amity, peace and prosperity, and for the furtherance of the best interests of Philately in Sweden.

A Mournful List.

I regret to learn of the death of Mr. A. Houtzamer, of the stamp dealing firm of W. and A. Houtzamer, of the Strand. Mr. Houtzamer died in a nursing home after a very short illness brought about by blood poisoning.

Other deaths reported include Mr. Edward C. Sheffer, of Chicago (died October 23, aged 26), an official of the Chicago and American Philatelic Societies. Mr. A. L. Seager, of San Francisco and Boston (died November 1), Postmaster J. Matinheiki, of Skelleftea, a member of the Swedish Philatelic Society for upwards of eighteen years, John Lindblom, of Jonkoping, Sweden, Karl Ohrman, of Bjurholm, Sweden, and R. Jamieson Torrie, of the Scottish Philatelic Society, Edinburgh.

Philatelic Excitement on the Amazon Or Better than Philatelic Fiction

SOME of the New York papers of September 4th (says the *Jamaica Gleaner*) contained a weird story of a man arrived from Cuba on what was reported as a tour of the world in quest of postage stamps for Baron Rothschild. According to the veracious accounts, the Baron offered a prize of 80,000 francs to the one of three men whom he sent out in 1900 from Paris with orders to collect postage stamps for him. Thirteen years were allowed and the first man with a collection of stamps from every country in the world was to have the prize of 80,000 francs.

One of the contestants met his end in Central America in 1902. According to the tale he attempted to become half of an unsevered pair with the beautiful daughter of a native chief, but a double surcharge

of poison cancelled his existence. The second man got to Mexico, where the shades in his stamp collection did not save him from fever, so that he took up a permanent residence in the local graveyard.

One hero who still survives had an awful time, believe him! He was perforated by the native knives in Chile, grilled by savages in Africa, embossed by black men in the Amazon region and forced to wander in the jungle for days in a condition that bordered that of the gentlemen depicted on the Olympic Series of Greece. The wandering philatelist told the reporters that he paid his way since starting from Paris twelve years ago by lecturing in various places. The lectures were undoubtedly worth the money, but the paper we read failed to state just how the Baron's stamp collection is getting along.

THE CROCKER COLLECTION

Probable Gift to the University of California or the Golden Gate Park Museum

WE learn from a newspaper report quoted in the *Philadelphia Stamp News* that there is a good prospect of the ultimate presentation of the Crocker collection of stamps to one of the public institutions of San Francisco. In any case it is evident that the Philatelic Exhibition at San Francisco during the Panama Pacific Exposition there is to be proceeded with and the Crocker collection will be among the exhibits to be shown there.

Crocker Collection for Museum or University.

We quote the Oakland (California) *Tribune* :—

"The exposition people have been advised that the widow of Henry J. Crocker will carry out his original intention of having his valuable collection of stamps form part of a big philatelic exhibit at the world's fair along with the collection owned by William H. Crocker, the banker. At the conclusion of the fair it is said to be Mrs. Crocker's intention to make a present of the collection either to the University of California or to Golden Gate Park Museum. If disposal is made in the latter way, then San Francisco, next to Cleveland, will have the finest old stamp collection of any American city.

Stamp Exhibits at the Frisco World's Fair.

"Other local collectors are to join in the fair's stamp exhibit. One is William J. Gardiner (sic), who has a specialized collection of Chinese stamps. (Although the late Mr. Gardner's collection may be exhibited at the San Francisco fair, our readers are no doubt aware that Mr. Gardner died several months ago.—Ed. P.S.N.) A. H. Weber, of the Humboldt Bank, G. Falte of the German Savings Bank, and Frank Koenig are three others. A fourth is H. B. Phillips, of the Union Trust Company, who has a superb gathering of Western franks, which is a collection of the 'Old Pony Express,' Wells-Fargo and local stage company stamps that were used before the railroads were in existence in the West. Some of these collections contain interesting postmaster's stamps that were in use in this country before the United States Government began issuing stamps in 1847. These were personal certificates by the postmaster that the letter-carrying was paid for. Only some of the Atlantic, or Eastern, cities and St. Louis issued these. The Baltimore stamp, which bears merely the signature of the postmaster, James M. Buchanan, and the words '10 cents', is the rarest of these. The latter are worth between \$3,000 and \$4,000 each."

Arrangements for the Pacific Exhibition.

Mr. Henry B. Phillips, the Vice-president of the

Pacific Philatelic Society, in a communication to *Meekel's Weekly Stamp News* confirms the intention of San Francisco philatelists to proceed with the Exhibition plans, and adds some further interesting details. He writes :—

"You can imagine how keenly we feel the loss of Mr. Crocker. Our Society has had no meeting since, but there is no doubt we shall face the future and the coming Exhibition with a determination to carry out our plans on the lines laid down. The writer has secured convention room from the management of the Panama Pacific International Exposition which may be inside or outside of the fair grounds as may be preferred.

Conventions and a Congress for San Francisco.

In due time an official invitation will be issued to the American Philatelic Society and to all other philatelic organisations to hold their conventions here that year, and Mr. Barr, director of conventions, hopes to have a congress of philatelic societies, which could take up certain lines of work that will suggest themselves to our philatelic leaders from all countries, and which could adjourn to meet again in three or five years. I am also assured we can have sufficient space in the fine arts building for an exhibition of stamps, but the Exhibition authorities would not insure nor provide more than ordinary police protection, placing the onus of safeguarding upon our society.

"However, to have secured room for convention and exhibition is a distinct gain on which we will build the superstructure of a great event, or series of events.

Mr. Crocker's Cousin a Philatelist.

"You may not be aware that Mr. Crocker's cousin, Mr. Wm. H. Crocker, the banker (president of the Crocker National Bank of S.F.) is a member of our society, and has a fine collection, and I am in hopes to interest him to take up some of the work and assume a leadership among us.

A Projected Work on Western Franks.

"I regret the loss of Mr. Crocker more than I can express, both as a friend and as a stamp companion. We were arranging to collaborate in the work of bringing out a work on Western Franks that would be worthy of the name and a credit to our city, and to that end he had begun to form a strong collection, which together with my collection and extensive notes would have enabled us to carry out the plan successfully."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF STAMPS

Questions Raised in Parliament

THE *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* states that Mr. Norman Craig, K.C., M.P., for the Isle of Thanet, raised the question of the new Somerset House regulations regarding stamp illustration in the House of Commons on Thursday, November 14th.

We give hereunder, in official form, questions

put by Mr. Craig and the answers made by Mr. Masterman on behalf of the Treasury :—

Mr. NORMAN CRAIG.—To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, whether the notice dated the 16th October, 1912, and issued by the Board of Inland Revenue, is applicable to illustrations of postage and postage paid stamps of foreign countries, and to illustrations

of postage and postage paid stamps issued by the British Government but no longer valid. Thursday, 14th November.

Mr. NORMAN CRAIG.—To ask the Secretary to the Treasury, under what statute the Board of Inland Revenue have issued regulations in regard to illustrations of postage and postage paid stamps, in so far as such illustrations reproduce foreign stamps and British stamps no longer valid, respectively. Thursday, 14th November.

ANSWERS BY MR. MASTERMAN.

With the Hon. Member's permission I will answer

For the Young Collector

THE A.B.C. OF STAMP COLLECTING

A Revised and Partly Re-Written Edition*

Chapter XXIII.—The Religious Interest in Stamp Collecting

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE

IT has been mentioned in a previous chapter that there are stamps which give an idea of the religion of the inhabitants of various countries. The St. Anthony stamps of Portugal are highly typical of the Roman Catholic beliefs. The stamps all bear portrait designs depicting scenes in the life of St. Anthony of Padua, who was born at Lisbon in 1195. As men refused to hear him, the saintly monk preached to the fishes, and this incident is pictorially recorded on the 5 reis stamp. The 2½ reis stamp illustrates a vision in which the Child Christ appeared to the holy friar. On the back of each of these St. Anthony stamps is printed an invocation quoted from St. Bonaventure:—

"O lingua benedicta que Dominum semper benedixisti et alios benedicens docuisti: nunc perspicue cernitur quanti meriti fueris apud Deum. S. Bonaventura." (Oh blessed tongue who didst always bless the Lord and teach others to bless Him; now it is clearly seen of what great merit thou wast with God).

Features of the same religion are recalled by the stamps issued in the Roman States when the Pope was a temporal overruler. The stamps bear a design in which are included the mitre and the two keys, one of gold and the other of silver, which are the insignia of the Papacy. The stamps are now obsolete, for the Roman States succumbed to Victor Emmanuel II., of Italy, and separate emissions of postal labels were no longer required. The Pope, though earthly sovereignty was taken from him, still claims the charge of "the keys of the kingdom of heaven."

The actual scene of the shipwreck of St. Paul is a matter of much doubt. The "island called Melita" referred to in the account given in the Acts of the Apostles, chapter xxviii. is generally considered to be the present isle of Malta, although there is an island near the Illyrian coast named Melita. Sailors and most theologians, however, argue in favour of Malta, and the people of the island themselves are quite confident on the subject. They can point out a cave in which St. Paul and St. Luke together lived for three months. On the ten shilling stamp now current in the colony the whole scene at St. Paul's arrival is depicted. In the foreground is the apostle, who has just shaken off the viper into the fire and "felt no harm." In

this and the next question together.

The notice of regulations referred to in the Honorable Member's questions is applicable to postage and postage paid stamps of foreign countries. It is issued in substitution for a Notice of the 1st June, 1906, and in accordance with the provisions of Section 65 of the Post Office Act, 1908, and covers illustrations of British stamps no longer valid. Current and obsolete stamps are reproduced indiscriminately for philatelic purposes and it is not practicable or desirable to distinguish between them.

the background is the wrecked ship, while two persons are shown struggling amid the violent waves. The whole scene makes a very effective postage stamp picture.

The stamps of Duttia, one of the native States of India, depicts a Hindu idol, the god Ganesh, or Gumputti, the elephant god. In Hindu mythology this deity takes the place of the Greek Hermes and the Roman Mercury. The squatting creature on the stamps of Duttia, instead of suggesting speed, seems typical of sheer immobility. For a more lively deity the collector may turn to the stamps of Jhalawar, which depict a dancing figure, also a creation of the native myths.

The ancient deities of the Greeks and the Cretans are depicted on stamps. Among these are Hermes on many of the Grecian stamps. On the 20 and 40 lepta stamps of the Olympic games series may be seen the figure of Pallas, the Virgin goddess, inaccessible to the passion of love, and the special protectress of Athens. She is represented on the stamp clad in a coat of mail, her headgear is a helmet, and in her hand is a shield adorned with the hideous head of Medusa. As the cock, among other things, was sacred to Pallas, two of these birds are included in the stamp design. Hera, the Grecian Juno, appears on the 5 lepta stamp of Crete.

Of the pictures of angels on stamps the foremost is St. Michael, "of all celestial armies, Prince." He is depicted on a pair of Belgian stamps issued to advertise the Brussels Exhibition of 1897. Another angel is depicted flying "in the midst of heaven" on a Brazil commemorative stamp of 1900. The earliest stamps from the Shah's dominions show the Lion of Persia, an awe-inspiring figure, as dazzling as the Veiled Prophet himself. One of its paws is upraised, and holds the sacred sword of the Khorassan. The Huia birds shown on the 3d. 1897 stamp of New Zealand used to be objects of worship among the aborigines in that country.

Hidalgo, the priest, appears on a number of Mexican stamps, while the Jesuit missionary Marquette is shown preaching to the Red Indians on the 1 cent stamps of the Omaha issue of the United States. Missionaries were responsible for the issue of the first stamps of Uganda, which were very crudely

produced. They were all made by means of a typewriter by the Rev. E. Millar, of the Church Missionary Society, and were issued on March 13th, 1895. As each stamp had to be typewritten separately, the resulting stamps are not all exactly alike, consequently it is difficult to distinguish a forgery. About 2,000 specimens appear to have been issued between March, 1895, and June, 1896, when a stock of printed stamps was received in the Protectorate.

On the stamps of the Virgin Islands several curious stamp pictures are given. The 1866 issue depicts a Virgin surrounded by ten lamps, suggestive of the parable of the wise and the foolish virgins. In 1868, however, the 4d. and 1s. stamps bore pictures of the Virgin Mary, "Mother of Mercies and of Divine Grace," crowned with stars. The current stamps show the "Mother of God" with the lily branch in her hand and her head adorned with a sacred aureole.

The characteristic feature of the old Swiss stamps is a cross, and this symbol appears on many stamps emanating from various countries. A stamp of the Dominican Republic shows an open Bible and the reputed tomb of Columbus. Chinese local stamps depict a variety of temples or pagodas, and in the chapter on architecture reference has already been made to a number of cathedrals depicted on stamps. A Venezuelan stamp illustrates the planting of the cross of Christianity in the country. The Portuguese division of the Red Cross Society is permitted by the Government of Portugal to issue postage stamps of its own. The design on the stamps show the cross, which is in red on a white shield, surrounded by an oval figure bearing an inscription in Portuguese denoting "Portuguese Red Cross Society. Postage free." It is not often seen in the unused condition, for it is for the exclusive use of the Red Cross Society, and will only frank the letters sent by that institution.

The handsome camel issue of stamps for use in the Sudan gave a considerable amount of trouble, which arose owing to a religious symbol. The stamps were all printed on paper which was watermarked with a design of a cross. As the cross is an unmistakably Christian symbol, it gave rise to bitter feeling between

the Moslem natives and the Britishers.

The Moslems abhorred the idea of moistening with their lips what to them was an unholy sign. If the crescent had been there instead, they would have applied their tongues eagerly to the mucilage on the back of the stamps. It was, of course, quite by an oversight that the stamps intended for a Mohammedan country bore a Christian symbol, yet the mistake was nearly the cause of an uprising among the natives in the Sudan. The stamps have been re-issued with the crescent and star watermarks. A subsequent issue of stamps depicts one of those curious vessels—possibly Cook's—that navigate the difficult waterways of the Nile. This bears the Mohammedan watermark of the crescent.

Faith without works is dead, and it is not merely the beliefs of religion that are illustrated on stamps. The works are included also. On the stamps of Nevis is a capital rendering of the sentiment of the Good Samaritan. Nevis is noted for its sulphur springs, and on the stamps in use in the colony until 1879 the Goddess of Health is depicted extending a life-giving "cup of cold water in His Name" to the "half dead" person who is being supported on the knee of a third figure. This interesting picture re-appears on the issue of 1903.

The "Sunday stamps" of Belgium had for their object the lessening of postal work on Sundays. A small label was appended to the Belgian stamps in 1893, and this was easily detachable, on account of the line of perforation which separated it from the stamp proper. The label was inscribed in French and Flemish "Not to deliver on Sunday." When this label was left on the stamp on a letter the postal authorities would not burden their assistants with it on the Lord's Day, but would keep it back for delivery on the following day. The sender of a message the urgency of which required Sunday delivery had only to detach the label before affixing the stamp to the envelope. The system, ingenious as it was, has proved a source of continual annoyance both to the public and to the postal officials, and so it cannot be said to have been attended with much success.

To be continued.

The Status of the Fiscally-Cancelled Rhodesians

From The Rhodesian Philatelist

FOR some reason or other, the compilers of the various stamp catalogues have seen fit to class all Rhodesian stamps up to the value of £10 as postals. It is difficult to understand why, unless it be because the high values bear no inscription denoting that they were issued for revenue purposes. But on this argument the £20 might also be classed with the postals, more especially because a few of the £20 stamps were actually surcharged with the word "REVENUE". The natural inference is that the £20 stamps without this overprint are postals. Of course, it is obvious that a £20 stamp could not, under any conceivable circumstances, be required to meet the postage on a letter or package, but is it so certain that a £10 stamp could be required for that purpose? We have never been convinced on this point.

Even if due allowance is made for the fact that postal rates in the "early days" were very much

higher than they are to-day, one is still inclined to doubt whether a single £10 stamp was ever actually needed for postal duty. We come to the 1898 issue. Postal rates by that date had been reduced considerably. Assuming for the moment that a parcel despatched in 1890 to some remote place could have called for a postage fee of £10, such a condition of affairs was certainly impossible in 1898; yet we find the £10 stamp of the latter issue also reckoned as a postal.

The case against the £5 stamp is not so strong. There is at least one well-authenticated instance of a stamp of this value having done legitimate postal service. A bundle of shovels was required to be sent urgently by coach from Bulawayo to Gwelo, and the postage actually amounted to £5. A passenger by the coach was lucky enough to secure this stamp, on the delivery of the shovels in Gwelo. But this was an altogether exceptional occurrence, and would

be a poor argument to bring forward to prove the necessity for a postage stamp of this value. One hopes that the mining operations for which the shovels were intended eventually proved successful.

But all this is perhaps rather like beating the air. The catalogues have decreed that the high values mentioned are "postals", and the principal ruled albums leave spaces for these stamps. One must collect them or have these blank spaces confronting one whenever the page is exposed. The collector of moderate means cannot afford unused specimens. He may look round for postally-used copies, but for these he will also have to pay high prices, besides running the risk of being defrauded. It is foolish for anyone who does not possess intimate knowledge of the methods of the fakers to purchase any high value Rhodesians, purporting to be postally used,

unless he has opportunities of consulting experts. The most dangerous are the stamps of 1890, which are admirably adapted for the faker's art. If, in fact, the authorities had had a tender feeling for these gentry, they could not have turned out stamps more suitable for their nefarious work than those of the issue referred to. These stamps are printed on strong, tough paper, and in colours so "fast" that they can be subjected to any ordinary treatment without changing one iota in appearance. We are giving away no secret when we say that the removal of the rubber-stamp obliteration (which was almost the only method of defacing fiscal stamps in the nineties) is one of the simplest practices imaginable. The faker's only real difficulty is to forge a passable postmark, and the fraud is complete.

NEW ZEALAND NOTES

BY STAMP MOUNT

WE understand that the Government Life Insurance stamps are to be renewed in the near future. These stamps were discontinued in 1907 when all Government Departments used the contemporary stamps overprinted "Official". The old dies are still intact and the 1905 plates will be used again for the 1d. and 2d. As the comb machines are now in vogue these stamps will probably appear in the universal colours, perf. 14 x 14½.

The long expected new issue is just as far away as ever. Mr. Mackonnal's design was a failure and

inquiries were made in Canada to ascertain whether the authors of the Canadian Georges could furnish New Zealand with an appropriate King's Head series. They were willing, but stipulated that the printing must be done in Canada. New Zealand having printed her own stamps and those of Tonga and Cook Islands could not agree to this, so up to the present nothing has been done.

An automatic letter-registering machine has just arrived and is to be installed at Christchurch. This machine imprints an interesting stamp on letters inserted and then gives receipt for the same.

Philatelic Societies in France and Belgium

BY B.T.K.S. IN *Alfred Smith's Monthly Circular*

IN France, the oldest and by far the most important of these societies is the Société Française de Timbrologie, of Paris. It was founded in 1874, and from 1875 to 1896 published a *Bulletin*, which remains a standard work in periodical philatelic literature; it also issued a few small but valuable monographs. The moving and ruling spirit of the society was the late Dr. Legrand, but he left it in 1893 on the ground that the "dealer element" had become predominant in it. His resignation was an irreparable loss, but the Society, amalgamated with the Société Philatélique Française, survives to the present day, and still publishes the *Revue Philatologique Française*, founded by the last-named society in 1890. Although, speaking frankly, it cannot be classed with the *London Philatelist*, or with organs of the Stockholm, Dresden, Netherlands, Indian, and other societies, it is a useful and creditable publication, hardly deserving of the jeers lately flung at it by M. Montader. He avers that no one reads it and once made a wager that he would print an historical but highly improper word on the centre page without the slightest fear of its being noticed. But whatever value we place on its monthly organ, the greatest praise must be awarded to the ambitious "Catalogue Officiel" of the society (3rd ed. Paris, 1908), a work whose importance has met with too little recognition in the English philatelic press. The international philatelic exhibition of 1900 in

Paris was organized by the Société Française and the best proof of its activity is shown in its preparation for the similar exhibition of 1913, for which we wish and predict all possible success. The Society numbers nearly 300 members, many of them living abroad, but the attendance at its meetings may generally be counted on the fingers of both hands. At these meetings the transactions are confined to business routine and the informal exhibition of curious or novel stamps, no programme of papers or displays being attempted.

Turning to the other French societies, we find that there are altogether about fifty, but many of these are merely exchange clubs, and, apart from two minor Parisian societies, the only ones that exhibit any outward signs of life at the present moment seem to be those of Annecy, Auxerre, Bordeaux, Gap, Grenoble, Havre, and Rouen, to which we may add the philatelic society rather curiously associated with the Touring Club de France. Judging from their reports, French societies meet at a somewhat late hour in the evening, sometimes even at half-past nine; the day chosen is nearly always a week-day. Nothing at all is done in the way of reading papers, and even the exhibition of a collection is a very rare thing. Sometimes there is an auction sale, generally a good deal of stamp exchanging, and nearly always a raffle or "tombola"; there may be [a *tombola de presence* for members present or a *tombola* for the

absent brethren, and the prizes are very trifling indeed, the "fortunate winner," as the reports style him, going away with a stamp worth four or five francs. Occasionally, however, there is a grand tombola, to which the society funds contribute, and the prizes may rise to a total value of £5 or £10, or more. Ladies are not present, but we find that when one secretary was ill, his wife understood his duties perfectly, and performed them without interruption. If, however, they do not attend the meetings they are not wholly absent from other social reunions which take place from time to time. Such reunions may consist of a banquet, like one of which we read, where certain comrades offered "savoury wines worthy of being placed before the most difficult gourmets," while, as a finish to the "succulent repast" other "sympathetic colleagues" offered in their turn "delightful cigars of the best brands." To use the consecrated phrase, "the frankest gaiety did not cease to reign," and after the inevitable tombola, the guests separated at a late hour, "all delighted with this charming evening passed in the intimacy of good fellowship," but the evening only came to a definite end with a party of *bridgeurs* and *manille d'honneur* at the Café Glacier. Another kind of reunion may consist of a "cyclo-pedestrian" outing, such as that of a Parisian society, which met one Sunday morning at seven, breakfasted

at Fontainebleau, and returned to Paris at midnight.

In Belgium, philatelic societies seem to be run on much the same lines as the French provincial societies. There is an occasional auction sale and unfailingly a "jolie tombola"; although no programme of papers is attempted, the exhibition of collections is more frequent than in France. We notice that in the case of one society, an annual competition for the younger members is held, the stamps shown being those of certain groups of countries. There are societies in active existence in Antwerp, Lierre, and Marchiennes-au-Pont. In Brussels there are two, the Cercle Timbrologique and the Club Philatélique. In Liège there is said to be a society, but it shows no sign of life. Louvain has a Cercle Philatélique, founded in 1884, a history of which appeared some years ago in a pamphlet of 84 pages. Indoor stamp-hours are held on Sunday mornings in Liège and Brussels, two exchanges existing in the latter city. In addition to these societies there is a Fédération des Philatélistes Belges, which held its 23rd annual congress at Louvain in June last. The attendance at these congresses is a small one, consisting of about twenty or twenty-five members, but at the last there was a "coquette exhibition" organised by the local Club, and followed as usual by a banquet. Next year the congress is to be held at Ghent."

DEATH OF BARON DE WORMS

The well-known Philatelist succeeds to the Title

The Late Baron de Worms.

WE regret to learn of the death on Tuesday, November 26th, of Baron de Worms, of Milton Park, Egham, an hereditary Baron of the Austrian Empire. We quote a short obituary notice from the *Daily Telegraph* :—

"Born in February, 1829, Baron de Worms was the eldest son of Solomon, first Baron de Worms, by Henrietta, eldest daughter of Samuel Moses Samuel, of Park Crescent. His brother was the late Lord Pirbright, at one time Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, and Under-Secretary for the Colonies from 1888 to 1892. He was head of the firm of Messrs. G. and A. Worms from 1856 to 1879, and was at one time closely associated with many important Jewish charities, being, till twelve months ago, a trustee of the funds of the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, having been associated in that capacity with the late Mr. F. D. Mocatta and Sir Benjamin L. Cohen. For many years Baron de Worms was a prominent figure in Hove, and identified himself with the interests of the town in many directions. He was a justice of the peace for the county of Sussex, and frequently attended at the Hove Petty Sessions.

"In 1860 Baron de Worms married Louisa, only daughter of the late Baron de Samuel, and had issue Anthony Denis Maurice George, born in 1869, who succeeds to the title; Percy George, born in 1873, who married, in 1900, Nora, daughter of Sir Harry S. Samuel, M.P.; and Henrietta, who married Dr. George Landauld, of Vienna.

Baron Anthony de Worms.

Baron Anthony, the eldest son and successor of the late Baron de Worms, is the owner of several important col-

lections, notably of Great Britain and Ceylon stamps. The Ceylon collection is probably the best known, and it will be remembered that it secured for Baron Anthony the great gold medal in the Championship Class at the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition last October. Baron Anthony was born in London in 1869, and is stated to have started collecting stamps at the age of six. The discovery in 1882 of his father's old and forgotten collection in a Lallier album greatly increased his interest in the hobby, and it was amongst the unsorted and unmounted duplicates in this old collection that the Baron found his first unused blocks of the first issue of Ceylon stamps for which he has had a *penchant* ever since. He joined the Philatelic Society in 1887, at the age of eighteen.

Alteration in the Brighton Programme.

Mr. J. Ireland informs us that owing to the bereavement, Baron Anthony de Worms will not be able to be present to give his display of Great Britain before the Brighton Branch of the Junior Philatelic Society on December 12th. Arrangements have accordingly been made for a display of British Colonial stamps by Mr. Ireland on that evening in the Royal Pavilion, Brighton.

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.

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

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

W. Ward, Booth Street, Piccadilly, Manchester.

And at all Newsagents and Booksellers.

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. XI. 104).—The *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles a locally printed 1 peso stamp in red and bright blue in the "Labourer" design. It is not clear, however, whether this stamp has yet been issued, or whether the chronicle is from an advance or "specimen" copy. We await information.

Ceylon—(Vol. XI. p. 19).—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the new Georgian stamps from 2 cents to 2 rupees.

It is evident from the following news cuttings from *The Ceylon Morning Leader* of the 4th November last, for which we have to thank Mr. R. A. Kirkwood, that the new stamps were issued on the 1st November last.

The first cutting is a copy of an official notification from the *Gazette* :—

STAMP DUTY FROM NOVEMBER 1st.

From and after November 1, 1912, the stamp bearing the words "Ceylon Postage and Revenue", and no other shall be used for all the instruments chargeable with stamp duty under "The Stamp Ordinance of 1909" or any other Ordinance.—*Gazette*.

THE NEW POSTAGE AND REVENUE STAMPS.

On Friday the new revenue and postage stamp made its appearance for the first time at Hultsdorf. The new stamp is of the size of an ordinary five cent postage stamp and differs in colour according to the values. The stamps are very pretty but the opinion is general in Hultsdorf that they are too small for revenue purposes, as the stamp, when it comes out of the puncher, is devoid of the date, the initial of the party, or the value, etc.

Some of the lawyers are of opinion that it makes the commission of a fraud all the easier.

The new stamps are all in the ordinary "Postage & Revenue" key-plate design. Higher values up to 500 rupees have also been issued, but we are as yet without information as to their colours.

Wove Paper (chalk-surfaced for 25 cents and over), watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple). Perforated 14.

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| November 1st, 1912. | 2 cents orange-brown. |
| | 3 .. green. |
| | 5 .. bright mauve. |
| | 6 .. carmine. |
| | 10 .. olive-green. |
| | 15 .. ultramarine. |
| | 25 .. deep yellow and ultramarine. |
| | 30 .. green and violet. |
| | 50 .. black and red. |
| | 1 rupee purple on yellow. |
| | 2 rupees black and red on yellow. |

China—(Vol. XI. p. 81).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for a copy of the 5 dollars with the new type of overprint printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.

White wove paper. Perforated 14, 15. Carmine overprint.

October, 1912. 5 dollars myrtle and salmon.

Cyprus—(Vol. XI. p. 10).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us a copy of the Georgian 10 paras.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple). Perforated 14.

November, 1912. 10 paras orange and green.

India.—(Vol. XI. p. 105).—*McKeel's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the Georgian 4 annas overprinted "SERVICE" in black. This value has not yet been issued without the overprint. The Georgian 8 annas has also received the "SERVICE" overprint.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

White wove paper, watermarked Star. Perforated 14. Black overprint.

October, 1912. 4 annas olive-green.
November, 1912 8 .. light mauve.

Leeward Islands.—(Vol. XI. p. 82).—*The Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles, probably from "specimen" copies, the Georgian 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1/.

Northern Nigeria.—(Vol. XI. p. 105).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* records the Georgian 5d., 9d., 1/., 2/6, 5/., 10/., and £1, but our contemporary does not definitely state that they have been issued. We accordingly await further information before chronicling.

St. Helena.—(Vol. IX. p. 286).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us copies of the new Georgian stamps. The 4d. and 6d. are in the small "Postage & Revenue" key-plate design, and the others are in the large pictorial types of their Edwardian predecessors with the portrait changed.

Wove paper (chalk-surfaced for 4d. and over). Watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple). Perforated 14.

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| November, 1912. | 4d. green and black. |
| | 1d. carmine and black. |
| | 2d. grey and black. |
| | 24d. ultramarine and black. |
| | 4d. black and red on yellow. |
| | 6d. dull purple and bright purple. |
| | 8d. dull purple and black. |
| | 1/ black on green. |
| | 2 - blue and black on blue. |

Somaliland Protectorate.—(Vol. IX. p. 151).—*The Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung* has seen "specimen" copies of the Georgian 1 unna, 2 annas, 4 annas, 6 annas, and 1 rupee. Presumably the design is the same as that of their Edwardian predecessors except for the portrait.

South Australia.—(Vol. VIII. p. 210).—Mr. Norman Welsford sends us a very curious perforation variety of the current 6d. The perforation is very much off-centre, and there is a second line of holes at the top just cutting off the label inscribed "POSTAGE". The top label of the stamp below has also been perforated off and appears below. The copy submitted is perforated with the letters "S A" for official use.

Tasmania.—(Vol. XI. p. 106).—We have received from Messrs. Sanderson & Co., and Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the current 2d. (in the re-drawn type) overprinted "ONE PENNY" in red. The overprint is in block capitals leaning to the right.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown over A (Melbourne type) sideways. Perforated 12½. Red overprint.

October, 1912. 1d. on 2d., bright mauve.

The Swedish Philatelic Society.

Mr. Cornelius Wrinkle has referred to the reported conclusion of the troubles which have agitated the Sveriges Filatelist-Forening for some time past. The message referred to is contained in the Stockholm daily paper, *Aftonbladet*, and informs us of the resignation of Consul Sixten Keyser from the Sveriges Filatelist-Forening of which he has been leader and president for a considerable period. It is not for us to discuss the unpleasant circumstances which brought about this change at the general meeting on October 25 last, but the change it is hoped will re-invigorate a society of important dimensions and one with great capacities for excellent philatelic work, as has been shown by some valuable literary work in the past. It is stated that in recent times many of the serious students of philately in the society had been alienated from the organisation which in fact had shown a tendency to become a mere social club. I understand that Mr. John Wulff, the Vice-president, is to serve as President until the next election of officers and in Mr. Wulff the Society still possesses a philatelist of broad sympathies and the owner of probably the finest general collection in Sweden. May the new régime put new life into this fine old Society, that it may once more take its place among the organisations that do credit to our pursuit.

The Adventures of Three Collectors.

We read in the *Jamaica Gleaner*, quoted apparently from a Yankee journal, a story of amazing philately on the Amazon. It is a story as rich in fancy no doubt as the tale of the Brass Bottle, but elsewhere in this number it is printed in full. There are newspaper yarns which are crudely imaginary, but this is one which excites the interest of the fictionist; though quite possibly it has been regarded as gospel by many of its readers in that land of marvel and money, the United States, and certainly may be read with amusement by the most staid of philatelists.

Excitement of the Hunt.

That in these days of ten per cent. new issues and of stamp shops in every great city of the world Baron Rothschild (should it not be Haroun-al-Raschid?) or any other man of money should send out three emissaries to undertake adventures in the search for "a stamp from every country" is a plot which might have found a worthy elaboration from the late Jules Verne. Of the three competitors of the story, one met his end in Central America in the unworthy search for Seebecks which could have been purchased in Paris for less than face value, and another nearly got perforated by poniards in Chile. Nothing is told us of the third adventurer. Probably he is lying in wait, quietly ransacking the stamp shops in the Strand, and spending his evenings reading up the adventures of de Rougement and others with a view to giving a plausible account of his search for a stamp from every country in the world. We await with breathless excitement the termination of the period allowed by the generous Baron or Haroun (if indeed it should be he), which we calculate should be in 1913.

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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King George, 3c., 1d.; 6c. 0 2

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King George, 1d., 1d.; 1d., 1d.; 1d., 2d.; 2d., 3d.;
2½d., 4d.; 3d., 4d.; 4d., 5d.; 6d., 8d.; 2/-, 2½;
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Early Postal Days in the U.S.

One of the most interesting collections of postage stamps and postal curiosities in the city of Philadelphia is in the possession of Frank Crosby, one of the officials of the Postal Clerks' Association, who has literally raked the country with a tooth comb in his search for specimens which was begun soon after his entry into the postal service nearly 20 years ago. One of his recent acquisitions is a number of old letters which were delivered by private mail carriers long before the Revolution when governmental mail service had not yet been established. The carriers usually advertised their itinerary beforehand, stating when they would arrive and depart from the different towns and offering to deliver letters and packages in consideration of small fees. During the French and Indian war, when the carriers took their lives in their own hands in going into the backwoods to make deliveries, the mail matter was accepted for certain parts only without a guarantee for their delivery. Envelopes were seldom used, the letter being written on foolscap, or other large-size paper, and folded diagonally into the shape of an envelope and held together with a single drop of sealing wax. The missives bore no stamps, but were given numbers, which corresponded with numbers on a list kept by the carrier. The methods of addressing the letters were both quaint and amusing. One of those collected by Mr. Crosby was addressed as follows: "With care to John Smith, on the Susquehanna, two looks south from Mahantonga Creek." The meaning of this was that the carrier was to ride to the furthest visible spot south of the creek and then continue to the point farthest in sight and from that place where he would find his man. Before the carrier arrived at the end of his second "look" he usually found somebody who gave him more explicit directions.—*Philadelphia Record*, 13.10.12.

The Collecting of "Locals."

To the Editor of *The Postage Stamp*.

DEAR SIR,—May I ask you to be good enough to make it known that the Committee of the Fiscal Philatelic Society have decided to include the study of local postage stamps in the sphere of their activities. They feel that these interesting issues have too long been neglected, at all events so far as English collectors are concerned. It is intended to devote alternate monthly meetings entirely to the study of Locals and the compilation of as complete a list of them as the material at hand affords. The next meeting to be so devoted will be held at 6.30 p.m., on Friday, December 6th next, at 71, Fleet Street, E.C., when the subject for study will be the Local issues of the Chinese Treaty Ports.

The Fiscal Philatelic Society will be happy to hear from any philatelists interested in the subject, and willing to assist with material or information, or who would be likely to join the Society for the furtherance of the object in question.

Any further details respecting this section of the society, copies of the rules, etc., will gladly be furnished to enquirers by

Yours faithfully,

P. J. EVANS,

Hon. Secretary Locals Section.

124, Brownhill Road,

Catford, London, S.E.

November 15th, 1912.

Jamaica Stamp News

Recent Gleanings by Mr. Astley Clerk

Forthcoming West Indian Issue.

HAD a notice from Grenada and St. Vincent that all their present stamps will be replaced by a new Georgian issue in January. All St. Vincent still in stock will be destroyed January 1, 1913.

New Jamaican Judicials.

The following notices speak for themselves, they appeared in the Gazette of September 12, 1912:—

NOTICE.

The following is a description of a five shilling adhesive stamp to be used for Judicial purposes only, which will be put into circulation on the 3rd September, 1912.

The design of the stamp is denoted by a profile of King George the Fifth to the left on a ground of horizontal lines enclosed in an oval of green, surmounted by a crown, on either side of which is "5/-" and to the left and right of the frame respectively are the words "Postage" "Revenue," and underneath "Jamaica."

The frame of the stamp is printed in red. The word "Judicial" is printed across the stamp. The stamp is printed on yellow paper.

GEO. S. THOMPSON,
Deputy Stamp Commissioner.
Stamp Office,
17th August, 1912.

NOTICE.

The following is a description of a two shilling adhesive stamp to be used for Judicial purposes only, which will be put into circulation on the 3rd September, 1912.

The design of the stamp is denoted by a profile of King George the Fifth to the left on a ground of horizontal lines enclosed in an oval of purple surmounted by a crown, on either side of which is "2/-" and to the left and right of the frame respectively are the words "Postage" "Revenue" and underneath "Jamaica."

The frame of the stamp is printed in blue. The word "Judicial" is printed across the stamp. The stamp is printed on blue paper.

GEO. S. THOMPSON,
Deputy Stamp Commissioner.
Stamp Office,
17th August, 1912.

Whenever our new 2/- and 5/- postal stamps turn up they will be identically the same as above, only and of course, the word "Judicial" will be omitted.

Two New Postcards.

The *Gazette* of October 31, 1912, publishes the following:—

The following is a design of a Penny Postcard which was put into circulation on the 2nd inst.

The design of the stamp is a profile of King George V., to the left in an oval of carmine surmounted by a crown set in a framework of white etching. On the top of the stamp the word "Jamaica" is printed, and at the bottom thereof "One Penny." On either side of the stamp on a white ground is the numeral "1d."

GEO. S. THOMPSON,
Deputy Stamp Commissioner.
Stamp Office.

The following is a design of Halfpenny Postcard which was put into circulation on the 2nd inst.

The design of the stamp is a profile of King George V., to the left, in an oval of green, surmounted by a Crown set in a framework of white etching. On the top of the stamp the word "Jamaica" is printed, and at the bottom thereof "Half-penny." On either side of the stamp on a white ground is the numeral "1d."

GEO. S. THOMPSON,
Deputy Stamp Commissioner.
Stamp Office.

The Postage Stamp Binding Covers.

Handsome dark blue covers in buckram, gilt lettered side and back, may be had from our Publishers, Sprigg's Publishing Agency, 21, Paternoster Square, London, E.C. Price 1s. 6d.

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No. 11.

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Gives full particulars of some recent purchases, and our latest prices for King's Head stamps, etc., etc.

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Catalogues are posted to Foreign Clients FIVE weeks before each Sale; to Country Clients in Great Britain a fortnight before the Sale; and to distant applicants known to us, or to others who send satisfactory references, we will send lots for inspection.

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7 Dec., 1912.
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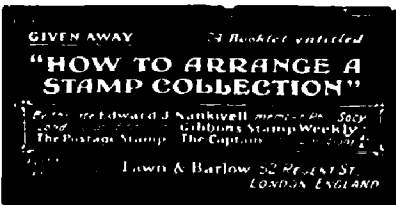
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|--|---------------|-----|
| Japan, 1905, 3 sen rose, S.G. No. 318. | cat. 9d. | 0 3 |
| 1906, 15 sen blue and 3 sen rosine, No. 319/40, cat. 4/-, pair ... | 1 6 | |
| 1908, 5 yen and 10 yen, high value, No. 275/6, cat. 17/6, pair ... | 5 9 | |
| NATAL, 1902/3, £1 10s. green and violet, No. 143, cat. 20/- ... | 9 6 | |
| New Zealand, 1903/9, 2/- green, No. 298 ... | 0 11 | |
| 5/- red, No. 299 ... | 3 0 | |
| Straits Settlements, 1910, 5octs., No. 151 ... | 0 3 | |
| 1911, \$1.00, No. 152 ... | 0 10 | |
| 1909, \$2.00, No. 153 ... | 2 0 | |
| 1910, \$5.00, No. 154 ... | 3 0 | |

The Straits stamps have the various commercial houses' private stamp in violet, in addition to the postmark, the usual precaution taken by firms out there to prevent pilfering by the native employees. All superb postally used copies. Cash with order. Postage & Registration extra on orders under 10/-

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NEW ISSUES. British Colonials and Foreign stamps, unused. References.—Foster, 25, Grenville Place, Brighton.

STAMPS SOLD.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

16 AUSTRIA JUBILEE, 1908, 1h. to 5krs., 8d.; 12 North Borneo, 1909, 1c. to 24c., 3/-; 100 French Colonials, 3/- per set. Approval Selections, wholesale and retail. References. Wholesale List post free. Stamps purchased.—William Stamp Company, 120, Leadenhall Street, London.

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STAMP Collections Purchased.—Lewis May & Co., King William St., Charing Cross.

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Business and Advertisement Communications should be addressed to S. R. LE MARE, 21, Paternoster Square, London, E.C. Telephone No. 9107 City.

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.

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.

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| | |
|---|-----|
| FRANCE, 1849, 1fc., carmine ... | 3 9 |
| CHILI, 1862, 20c., green ... | 7 7 |
| RUSSIA, 1902, 7 roubles... 1 6 | |
| GREECE, 1901, 2 drachma ... | 1 0 |
| TURKEY, 1863, 20 paras (thick paper) unused ... | 7 6 |
| GT. BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. blue, no lines, from ... | 3 0 |
| BRAZIL, 1876, 500 reis, roulette 1 ... | 1 3 |
| PERU, 1866, 5c., 10c., 20c. (Lahma) ... | 0 7 |
| MEXICO, 1866, 25c. (engraved) mint ... | 0 9 |
| INDIA, 1866, 6a., prov. ... | 7 6 |
| SIAM, 1889, 1att on 1 pies, provisional ... | 0 6 |
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| VENEZUELA, 1863, 1c. pale red, unused ... | 7 6 |

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SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP EXHIBITION (see page 125)



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Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE

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

No. 11. Vol. 11.
(Whole Number 372)

14 DECEMBER, 1912.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The P.M.G.'s Report.



THE annual report of the Postmaster-General on the British Post Office is out at last; it arrives later and later each year. Up to a few years back its publication took place, I believe, about August; it has reached us this year on December 5. The report deals with the year ending on the 31st of last March, and in lieu of the oft-times interesting reports of the old days

we have now to be content with a dry but careful summary of the work done by this great department. No statistics of special philatelic importance appear in it, but in a broad sense the whole of the strictly postal side of the department is of interest to stamp collectors.

The Importance of Minor Reforms.

There is a paragraph that must bring joy to the heart of Sir J. Henniker Heaton, Bart. The minor reform for which he long contested in and out of Parliament, viz., the selling of postcards and letter cards and stamp books at face value, has made a gigantic difference to the sale of these articles and has more than justified the veteran reformer's persistent struggle to secure the reduction. Compare the figures of sales before the 22nd June, 1911, when the change was introduced, and the figures for a year from that date.

Sold above face value. *Sold at face value.*
12 months 1910-11 12 months 1911-12

| | | |
|--------------------|------------|------------|
| Thin postcards ... | 17,000,000 | 60,000,000 |
| Letter-cards ... | 6,000,000 | 13,000,000 |
| Stamp books ... | 1,000,000 | 6,000,000 |

Recent Adhesions to the Union.

The report records the adhesion to the Universal Postal Union of two of our philatelic Pacific groups, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and British Solomon Islands; while the State of Brunei has enjoyed the privileges of membership in the Imperial Penny Postage scheme. The rate of increase on Australian correspondence to this country has trebled since Australia adopted penny postage in May of last year.

Reply Coupons—a Frost, or “2½d. for 3d.”

The reply coupon system would appear to have been rather a fiasco, and only 40,929 of our coupons have been exchanged abroad for stamps of the facial equivalent of 2½d. On the other hand more than double that quantity (90,353) has been exchanged of foreign coupons in the United Kingdom. Here is an additional opportunity for the application of the principle of selling at face value so phenomenally successful with our stamp books, post and letter cards.

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Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Our International Correspondence Exchange.

It is of curious interest to note that we send to many colonies and foreign countries double or nearly double the number we receive from them. This particularly applies to Russia, Asiatic Turkey, Persia, China, Japan, South and East Africa, Mauritius, West Indies, Mexico and Central America, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Australia, New Zealand and Fiji. With most of the European powers our exchange is more nearly equal, and with the United States of America it is all but a dead heat. There is one notable exception, *viz.*, Germany, which sends 35,000 lbs. weight in letters more than she receives from us; this, however, is counterbalanced by a big surplus on the other side in the weight of printed papers, commercial papers and samples.

Five and a half Millions Net Profit.

The sale of postage stamps by Postmasters in the year ending March 31, realised £20,152,464 19s. 7½d. as against £19,798,428 1s. 0½d. during the previous year. The postal revenue for the year shows a good increase and the net revenue of £5,538,597 is £65,066 more than during the preceding twelve months.

A "Glossary" Definition.

Mr. R. F. Joyce, one of New Zealand's stamp lovers, and the Hon. Secretary of the Wellington Junior Society, has some interesting comments on the so-called mixed perforations in the latest number of the *Australian Stamp Journal*. The term "mixed perforation" is, of course, a misnomer, and as such might have received better attention from the philatelic terms committee in their glossary. On turning to the glossary I find the term thus defined:—

"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."

Perforations that are Mixed.

The definition is ambiguous, and the collector may easily be mistaken in the meaning of "re-perforated correctly," as, if re-perforated in the correct gauge there is no "mixing" of the perforations. There is a good deal more reason for the use of the word "mixed" in reference to such perforations as are not uniform throughout the length of their pin and guide plates.

More Catalogue Anomalies.

But to return to Mr. Joyce's points he shows some of the anomalies of the Gibbons' catalogue in regard to these so-called mixed perforations. He quotes as examples the ½d. Basted Mills paper (Gibbons' No. 248) perforated 14 or 11 × 14, which being badly perforated is patched up and then re-perforated with a single-line machine gauging 11. A block of four would, at the catalogue quotation, be worth £10. A similar block of the stamp perforated 11 and re-perforated 11 has no special catalogue value because it was re-perforated in the correct gauge.

Cripples among Postage Stamps.

It is not easy to admit such patched up jobs as the "mixed" or "re-perforated" New Zealand to the scope of legitimate philatelic interest. Would indeed they had all been treated, as our own stamp

printers would have treated them, as printer's waste from the very outset of their miscalculated and blundering manufacture. But if they are to be regarded as of philatelic interest then surely the interest must lie in the fact of their being patched up and re-perforated to make them serviceable cripples in the postal service, and not alone in the event of their being re-perforated by a machine of a different gauge. Consequently, I should welcome the clearer term "re-perforated", and if we are to have absolute exactitude the varieties, minor enough in all conscience, should be described with the gauge of the re-perforating, *e.g.*, "Perf. 14, reperf. 11."

Philatelic Microscopy.

Mr. W. Harold S. Cheavin, F.R.M.S., F.N.P.S., etc., has designed a microscope specially for the use of philatelists, and if this obtains anything like considerable use in the community for which it is intended we may expect to hear of the discovery of minor varieties more "microscopic" than ever. The instrument has been exhibited before the Royal Microscopical and the Royal Philatelic Societies, and the instrument and accessories cost £6.

An Important Purchase.

Messrs. Bridger & Kay write to say they "have just purchased Mr. Castle's celebrated collections of Trinidad, Ceylon, Bahamas, St. Vincent and other West Indians. In Trinidad alone there are over 400 lithographed stamps, comprising 224 of the blue, including unused copies, pairs and strips, and the unique reconstructed sheet of 54 types of the blue stamp. The early issues of the other countries contain several magnificent blocks and rarities."

Philately in School Magazines.

Mr. F. Hugh Vallancey, of 89, Farringdon Street, sends me a copy of the *Tollingtonian*, the excellent magazine of Tollington School, Muswell Hill, to which our correspondent contributes some "Stamp Collectors' Gossip." It would do much for the furtherance of the interests of philately if such a feature could be introduced in all the magazines conducted in connection with schools. The feature would be warmly welcomed by the young readers, and would have the effect of rendering what is in so many cases but a passing phase of schoolboy life, a real and permanent interest in a useful hobby and a recreative study.

The Stamp Exchange Protection Society.

The same correspondent, who is the Hon. Secretary of the recently formed Stamp Exchange Protection Society writes, that the Society has now a "Secretary" membership representing over forty packets, and a large list of ordinary members. He adds that already much good work has been done to rid clubs of "undesirables." The subscription for club secretaries is 5s, for others 2s. 6d.

Supplement to the "Postage Stamp."

With this issue we are circulating a 4 pp. illustrated account of the enterprising Junior Philatelic Society, which has gained over 350 new members already this season. If any reader should fail to receive a copy, a postcard to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Ralph Wedmore, 54, Park Road, Dulwich, London, S.E., will bring a copy by return of post. Similarly any readers desiring additional free copies of the leaflet should write Mr. Wedmore for same.

The Junior Philatelist

Past, Present, and Future

Being a brief Account of the Inception, Objects, and Undertakings of the Junior Philatelist, Stamp Collectors, and the Aspirations of the Society

By RALPH WEDMORE

THE PRESIDENT
Members of the Junior Philatelist Society are invited to stamp medium collectors, members of the J.P.S. ship.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS
of surprise that so secret lies in the value of an entrance fee required from ladies is no further outlay

THE STAMPS
be excellent value for money, and many collectors receive this large illustration

THE ADVANTAGES
collectors have been receiving pages to enter the value of membership on the register, and can begin to really



The three pence carmine stamp of India is the philatelic landmark that denotes the year in which the J.P.S. had its beginning. It was in 1899 that Mr. Fred. J. Melville presided over the first meeting, when there was a membership roll of 29 enthusiastic young collectors, and Mr. Melville has continued in office all these years, during which time the number of new members enrolled has

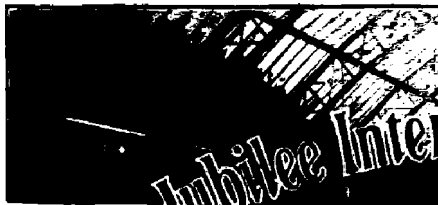
surpassed his most sanguine expectations, averaging several score each season.

The J.P.S. was founded because Mr. Melville was deemed too youthful to be admitted as a member of a society which he desired to join. The refusal to accept his application for membership set him thinking, and the result was the starting of a society in which all are welcome. The youngest members of the Society are still in their schooldays; the oldest members might be the grandfathers of the youthful beginners. Between these two extremes, every age and every degree of philatelic advancement are represented. Moreover, the J.P.S. is notable as having a larger number of lady members than any other philatelic society in the world.

The Stamp
the Royal
as the
any Philatelist
complete
the knowledge
number

At the
in its
society
enabling
J.P.S.
of the
month
Hotel
propose
the M
crusade
who

As the Society grew in numbers and its funds increased it was able to extend its activities, and from time to time important exhibitions have been promoted in fulfilment of its primary objects.



Every Member

I beg to offer you the rules embodied in this book. I should desire to receive a copy.

Name in full (Mr., Mrs., Miss, etc.)

Residence.....

State age if under 21

I Want Do not want to receive

N.B.—Stamps will not be sent

For Applicant's Use—F.N.C.I.

KINDLY HAND THIS FORM TO A STAMP COLLECTOR FRIEND

THE J.P.S. BADGE is very neat and popular. Although inconspicuous, it catches the philatelic eye trained to notice details, and leads to pleasant introductions when travelling. Please mention which style you prefer, and include the amount in your remittance.



ULWICH, LONDON, S.E.

54 PARK ROAD,

General Secretary,

WEDMORE.

The Junior Philatelic Society.

Past, Present, and Future.

Being a brief Account of the Inception, Objects, and Undertakings of the most successful Society for Stamp Collectors, and the Aspirations of its Thousand Members.

By RALPH WEDMORE.

The three pies carmine stamp of India is the philatelic landmark that denotes the year in which the J.P.S. had its beginning. It was in 1899 that Mr. Fred. J. Melville presided over the first meeting, when there was a membership roll of 29 enthusiastic young collectors, and Mr. Melville has continued in office all these years, during which time the number of new members enrolled has



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The J.P.S. was founded because Mr. Melville was deemed too youthful to be admitted as a member of a society which he desired to join. The refusal to accept his application for membership set him thinking, and the result was the starting of a society in which all are welcome. The youngest members of the Society are still in their schooldays; the oldest members might be the grandfathers of the youthful beginners. Between these two extremes, every age and every degree of philatelic advancement are represented. Moreover, the J.P.S. is notable as having a larger number of lady members than any other philatelic society in the world.

The year 1912 proved notable for the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition. The week of October 14th to 19th, at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, may be considered as the most ambitious enterprise that has ever been planned by any Philatelic Society for the good of all. That it has been a complete success from every point of view is a matter within the knowledge of all of us. Within a few weeks of the Exhibition upwards of 300 new members were enrolled, and the number is being added to by each day's post.

At this point it is convenient to recall that the J.P.S. differs in its objects and aspirations from most other philatelic societies, for whereas they exist mainly for the purpose of enabling the collectors living in a locality to meet together, the J.P.S. meetings may be said to be, in a sense, a minor feature of the Society's work. Those members who foregather twice a month during the season round the tables in the Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C., are but a small proportion of the total membership; they represent principally the Metropolitan contingent. The fact is that the J.P.S. is a crusade—a movement—and that is why so many collectors who are members of their local society are also members of

As the Society grew in numbers and its funds increased it was able to extend its activities, and from time to time important exhibitions have been promoted in fulfilment of its primary objects, which are to keep the philatelic flag flying and to bring beginners under the banner.

The second of these great events was the Exhibition of 1905, held at Exeter Hall and visited by 11,000 persons. Three years later an even more important Exhibition was held at Caxton Hall, when 27,500 visitors, including His Majesty King George V., then Prince of Wales, passed through the turnstiles.

In 1909 a splendid collection, containing some thousands of stamps, rare proofs, etc., of the postal issues of the United States only, was displayed in a large annexe of the "Golden West Exhibition" at Earl's Court. This display attracted the attention of a very large number of collectors, and also fulfilled its purpose of giving the general public some conception of the possibilities of stamp collecting as a hobby.



THE LATEST AND GREATEST OF THE J.P.S. EXHIBITIONS, AT THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL, ATTRACTED 45,000 VISITORS, AND HAS BROUGHT MANY NEW MEMBERS TO THE SOCIETY.

"The J.P.S. is now, in all probability, the largest as well as the most virile philatelic organisation in the world."—*Redfield's Stamp Weekly* (July 6, 1912).



THE SALISBURY HOTEL, SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, WHERE THE ORDINARY MEETINGS OF THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY ARE NOW HELD.

the J.P.S. They recognise that by supporting the J.P.S. they are aiding in the promotion of the interests of collectors—and especially of beginners throughout the world.

Animated by this admirable conception of philatelic obligations are, *par excellence*, the Life Members, who are almost without exception ordinary or life members of other societies, or Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society.

Another class of collector for which the J.P.S. has open arms is the solitary collector. There are many thousands of persons in this country alone who are so situated that membership of a purely local society is impossible. Their collections may consist of a few hundred stamps mainly contributed by friends with correspondents abroad, but the addition of a new variety, even though it be but an unusual value of some European country, is as welcome to them as the acquisition of a rare specimen is to the more advanced collectors whose albums contain some hundred pounds' worth of treasures. For them, the beautifully illustrated monthly magazine, *THE STAMP LOVER*, literally brings the meetings to their homes that they may enjoy reading the papers and discussions.

There are quite a number of collectors of stamps who would gladly augment their collections by purchase, but fail to do so from a variety of reasons, not the least of which is the fear that stamp collecting will die out and their money will be lost. Membership of the J.P.S. soon brings conviction that the hobby which began 50 years ago is on a firm and permanent basis. With confidence thus established, the small collector requires opportunity to add stamps to his album.

The first advent of an Exchange Packet is a revelation to the small collector. It seems like the complete stock-in-trade of a stamp dealer, so numerous and varied are the copies which are offered. In the J.P.S. Exchange Packets common, medium, and scarce stamps are found in profusion and reasonably priced. The monthly packets are divided into two sections, one for medium collectors, and the other containing

common stamps. All members of the J.P.S., except those residing abroad, can see the packets without extra charge. Oversea members can contribute sheets but do not see the packets.

Juniors under the age of 21 are eligible for this section, in which the exchanging of stamps is carried out without any money passing. This plan is particularly suitable for boys who have duplicates for exchange but other uses for their pocket money than buying stamps.

These form another means of disposing of duplicates and are especially recommended when an immediate cash result is desired. Unlike the public auctions, at which important collections are dispersed, our auction lots range from a shilling to a sovereign. If you want to find a buyer for a single stamp or for a few stamps catalogued at four or five shillings, for example, you can send to the J.P.S. Auction with the certitude that they will fetch the price which they merit. There is always a large attendance on auction nights, and the honorary auctioneer's professional experience and philatelic knowledge enable him to conduct the sales with satisfaction to all parties.

Many collectors avoid securing stamps of which the catalogue indicates that reprints have been made, or of which forgeries are suspected to exist; but there is no reason why J.P.S. members should do so, because the Expert Committee is always ready to pronounce on the genuineness of any stamp submitted, and this without making any charge, unless a member submits more than 12 stamps for expert opinion in the course of one season. The Committee also values collections, but for this a small fee is charged.

There is also a J.P.S. Forgery Collection, which is available for members who prefer to do their own expertising.

In the latter connection the free run of an extensive library is an invaluable assistance, as it enables one to benefit by the researches of the acknowledged authorities.

The majority of members, however, avail themselves of the library facilities for the purpose of preparing papers to read at the meetings, or as the basis of articles for publication in *THE STAMP LOVER*, or again merely for the pleasure of informing themselves respecting the stamps in their collections. The old volumes of the various philatelic periodicals, the monographs on the stamps of particular countries, the catalogues and handbooks of bygone days as well as those of recent publication, all these have their respective uses and interests. The J.P.S. members in the British Isles can borrow these books without further outlay than the cost of postage.

In some respects the founding of *THE STAMP LOVER*, and its publication as the official organ of the J.P.S., was one of the greatest of our undertakings. For by its means each member is kept informed, month by month, of the doings of the Society.

THE STAMP LOVER is the bond which unites J.P.S. members all over the world. Every member of the Society is a part owner of this illustrated periodical, and it is therefore an especial pleasure to read it and to contribute to it.

THE STAMP LOVER is entirely the product of honorary effort. The editor, the editorial and publishing staff, the contributors, all are members of the J.P.S.

The papers read at the meetings are published and illustrated by reproductions of the more important stamps shewn, so that in conjunction with the descriptive reports of the meetings the distant members are enabled to participate in the nights at the J.P.S.

THE STAMP LOVER appeals to all tastes, because it contains articles, notes, correspondence, etc., contributed by all kinds of collectors from beginners to advanced specialists. If one number seems to have little of interest for you, the next issue will probably appear to have been compiled for your especial benefit.

The bi-monthly meetings, which are held throughout the season from October till May, are remarkable for the excellence of the collections displayed and the papers read at them. It is sufficient to recall the specialised collection of "Sydney Views" by Mr. Leslie Hausburg; the early



ARMS OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES (NOW HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.), IN THE ROYAL WINDOW OF THE OLD J.P.S. MEETING ROOM.

"Ceylons" of Baron Anthony de Worms; the "Imperforate Issues of Switzerland," by Monsieur Victor Beaujeux; the "Line Engraved Stamps of Barbados" by Mr. W. H. Tarrant; and the "Early Issues of Uruguay," exhibited by Mr. Hugo Griebert, to prove what a wonderful philatelic feast has been spread for the delectation of the members, and this during the course of a single season.

Those referred to above by no means exhaust the list of collections of unusual merit which were displayed. For example, Mr. Herbert Wade's collection of Sicily, and Mr. G. Herbert Dannatt's "Imperforate Issues of Chili," would give distinction to the programme of any society, and the list could be still further extended. The foregoing examples will, however, suffice to prove that the meetings are well worthy the reputation of the J.P.S., particularly when it is remembered that we are mainly interested in fostering the small and medium collector—the mainstay of the hobby.

This brief epitome of the Society's history and of its many-sided activities may serve to shew the secret of its continued popularity among stamp lovers all the world over, but its principal object will be achieved if it leads to many collectors accepting the cordial invitation to join the J.P.S. which is given on the following page.



THE RIGHT HON. SYDNEY HUXTON, POSTMASTER-GENERAL, OPENING THE GREAT CAXTON HALL EXHIBITION (1908), WHICH WAS ENTIRELY ORGANISED BY THE J.P.S. MR. HUXTON IS ON THE RIGHT AND MRS. HUXTON ON THE LEFT OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL and all old members of the Junior Philatelic Society extend a cordial invitation to stamp collectors, young or old, beginners, medium collectors, or advanced specialists to become members of the J.P.S. and enjoy all the benefits of membership.

THE SUBSCRIPTION is so small that it is a matter of surprise that so many advantages can be offered. The secret lies in the very large membership. After payment of an entrance fee of 2s. 6d. (and even that is not required from ladies or juniors under 21 years of age) there is no further outlay than the annual subscription of 2s. 6d.

THE STAMP LOVER alone is generally considered to be excellent value for the amount of the yearly subscription, and many collectors join the Society merely to receive this large illustrated monthly, post free.

THE ADVANTAGES which the J.P.S. offers to collectors have been referred to in sufficient detail in the preceding pages to enable you to form a clear idea of the value of membership, but it is not until you are actually on the register, and wearing the J.P.S. badge, that you can begin to really appreciate the full benefit. Still, when

you consider that for the small sum of 3s. (or only 2s. 6d. if a lady or under 21) you will receive THE STAMP LOVER post free every month until next September, that you can borrow any books you choose from the extensive library, use the exchange packets, have doubtful stamps examined by the Expert Committee, and receive advice on any subject, if you need it, from the Society's officials, you can have no hesitation in deciding that you will be the gainer by becoming a member of the J.P.S.

TO THE ADVANCED COLLECTOR the various benefits may not have the same strong attraction. He may have a philatelic library of his own, and an expert knowledge which requires no confirmation, but we ask him to consider the institution no less favourably, bearing in mind that by supporting the J.P.S. he is giving a helping hand to those who are not so deeply initiated.

TO FRIENDS ABROAD.—The Society has a very large membership in all countries, and we ask our Colonial and American members, as well as those of other nationalities, to let us know of other collectors to whom we can send a specimen copy of THE STAMP LOVER, and also to assist by telling their philatelic friends about the J.P.S.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Annual Subscription, | 2s. 6d. (62c.) |
| Entrance Fee (for Gentlemen over 21 years of age), | 2s. 6d. (62c.) |
| No Entrance Fee for Juniors under 21 years of age, or for Ladies. | |
| Life Membership (no Entrance Fee), | Two Guineas (\$10.40.) |

Every Member shall be considered a subscriber for the ensuing year, unless his resignation in writing has been tendered to the Secretary on or before the 1st of September.—Article I.

I beg to offer myself for admission as a ^{MEMBER}_{LIFE MEMBER} of the Junior Philatelic Society, London. I agree to conform to the rules embodied in the constitution of the Society, and undertake to give the Hon. Secretary due notice if at any time I should desire to resign my membership of the Society.

Name in full (Mr., Mrs., or Miss)

Residence

State age if under 21 (Gentleman only)

I want a

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| Nickel (3d.), | Bronze (6d.) |
| Silver (1/3), | or Gold (1c/6) |

 } Badge.

I

| |
|-------------|
| Want |
| Do not want |

 } to receive the Exchange Packets.

Signature

N.B.—Stamps will not be accepted in payment of Subscriptions.

Date

For Applicant's Use—ENCLOSURES.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|-------------------------------|---|----|----|
| Entrance Fee | | | |
| Annual Subscription | | | |
| Life Subscription | | | |
| Badge | | | |
| Total | | | |

To RALPH WEDMORE.

Honorary General Secretary,

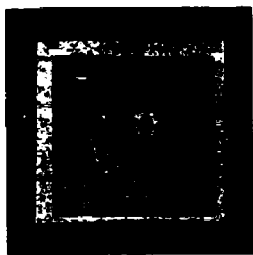
54 PARK ROAD,
DULWICH, LONDON, S.E.



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THE REGULAR ISSUES OF PERU

BY AL. DE LA TORRE BUENO IN *Mekel's Weekly Stamp News*



NOT till 1857, nearly a score of years after the first official issues of stamps had seen the light of day, did Peru join the ranks of the Governments with regularly established postal systems.

Prior to 1857 all mail matter had been carried and franked for its own

account by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, a steamship line plying between Panama and the ports on the west coast of South America, but in this year Peru took into her hands the care of the mails.

The Government not having a supply of stamps at the time had to avail itself of those which the Pacific Steam Navigation Company turned over to it—the 1 and 2 reales—until such time as it should receive its own stamps. This did not occur till the following year, 1858, when it put into circulation an issue consisting of three values—1 dinero, 1 peseta and $\frac{1}{2}$ peso.

The 1 dinero and 1 peseta were re-issued in 1859 and again in 1860, with slight modifications, in both years, in the drawing; and in 1862-72 these were superseded by two new designs in the values of 1 dinero and 1 peseta, there being three printings of the latter in three different colours.

In 1866-67 a new issue of stamps made its appearance in an entirely new design with the values in centavos, the issue consisting of three stamps, their denominations being 5, 10, and 20 centavos.

Five years later, in 1871, there appeared a new issue consisting of two stamps of an entirely new design their denominations being 2 and 5 centavos. The latter was for use in Callao, Lima and Chorrillos, the 2 centavos being a new denomination for local use in Lima.

Up to this time all the stamps issued by Peru had been imperforate, except the 2 centavos which was rouletted.

The first actually permanent and complete set of stamps issued by Peru was the 1874 issue, and consisted of seven stamps ranging in value from 1 centavo to 1 sol.

The seven values of this issue and the designs of same were used for twenty-one years—1874 to 1895—with changes in colour, grill and surcharges. During this period changes of an economic as well as of an historic character occurred.

Paper money had become so depreciated during these years that in 1880 Peru surcharged her stamps with the inscription "Union Postal Universal—Peru" in an oval and the word "plata" (silver) in the centre. The stamps surcharged thus were to be used exclusively for foreign mail going to countries in the Universal Postal Union, and had to be paid for in silver ("plata"), or its equivalent, thus distinguishing them from those to be used for domestic mail which were sold for paper money without any premium being charged on account of the depreciated condition of the bills.

In 1879 a state of war existed between Peru and Chile and after a series of bloody encounters the Chilians occupied Lima on January 17th, 1881, and the same year after having taken possession of all the branches of the government including the post office department, they surcharged the stamps with the "Union Postal Universal" surcharge, changing the word "Peru" to "Lima" as the stamps were issued only from that post office. Following this they surcharged the 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 centavos values, which remained unsurcharged in the Post Office, with the Chilean coat of arms. Later in the year they overprinted four values—1, 5, and 50 centavos and 1 sol.—with the inscription "Union Postal Universal" in a new shape, known as horseshoe, and the Chilean arms.

Five stamps of this issue were again surcharged in 1883 after the Chilians had evacuated Peru, with a triangle, but without "Union Postal Universal" which made it necessary to superimpose this surcharge, use being made this time of two ovals and of the horseshoe on the different stamps; later the horseshoe and triangle were used together; this was followed by the "Lima-Correo" surcharges.

These same seven stamps were again issued in 1886 without the grill or surcharges, and later, in 1889, the 10 centavos value was surcharged with "Union Postal Universal."

The surcharges on the Peruvian stamps are unique. First she surcharged her stamps on account of the economic condition of the country, next we see the conquering invader branding her stamps with his arms, and, lastly, we find her honouring the memory of one of her sons by surcharging the stamps with his likeness.

Two of these surcharges—the first and the last—have no parallel in any other country, while the second finds its parallel in the stamps of the Transvaal surcharged by the British conquerer with the initials V. R. I. (Victoria Regina Imperatrix).

Upon the death of General Bermudez, who followed General Caceres as President of Peru, the then (1894) current issue was surcharged with his bust. This surcharge was also combined with the "Union Postal Universal" horseshoe surcharge. After the Bermudez surcharged issue there followed a new set of five stamps, comprising two of the designs of the 1874 and three of the 1866 issues.

Following the death of General Bermudez, General Caceres again took the reins of government in hand and was ousted in the beginning of 1895 by Nicolas Pierola, who, to extol his achievement had a commemorative issue made in September of that year consisting of seven stamps of the same denominations as the 1874 issues.

From 1895 to date there have appeared eleven issues, if we are to consider single stamps and single surcharged stamps as separate issues.

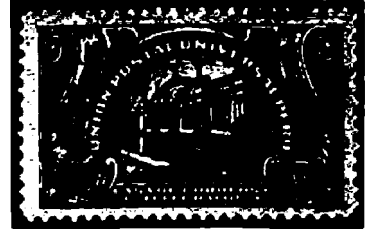
The first of these, issue (1895), portrayed prominent figures in the conquest of Peru by the Spaniards when it was still the Inca Empire. This issue contained one additional value—the 2 soles. In the issue of 1899 two additional values were introduced, the 5 and 10 soles, and in 1900 and 1902 there were issued two stamps of 22 centavos, the primary object

of which was to prepay the foreign postage, the rate of which was reduced in 1905 to 12 centavos and a stamp of this denomination issued.

The 5 and 10 soles values were dropped from the 1907 issue but a new denomination, the 4 centavos, was added; the 2 soles was dropped from the present issue (1909) and the 12 centavos for foreign postage again introduced, the present issue being thus reduced to the nine values which are actually required.

The only stamps of which the post office officials have not been able to gauge properly the probable demand at the time of ordering are those of 1 centavo. In 1897 this value became exhausted and the 1 centavo stamps surcharged "Gobierno" were used to prepay ordinary postage; in 1898 the 1 centavo postage due was surcharged "Franquero" and used for ordinary postage, and in 1907 the 12 centavos was

surcharged "Un centavo". This stamp was also surcharged "Dos Centavos". These latter two are the only cases in which Peru has surcharged any of her regular postage stamps with another value. Now we find that copies of the 1 centavo official are being used for ordinary postage.



For the Young Collector

THE A.B.C. OF STAMP COLLECTING

A Revised and Partly Re-Written Edition*

Chapter XXIV.—Anent Postmarks

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE

THE use of the word postmark is varied; but the term when applied in connection with philately refers to the cancellation of a postage stamp on a card, letter or postal packet. As early as the seventeenth century, letter covers had been impressed in the course of the post with signs by means of a hand stamp. It is not to these, however, that philatelic interest attaches, but to those applied to the obliterating of postage stamps on and after their first issue in 1840.

The earliest adhesive postage stamps were obliterated by a postmark, the design of which was a Maltese cross. It was impressed at first in red, but the cancellation was, it appears, easily removed. In order to prevent the cleaning of the stamps, therefore, the colour was altered to black. As already stated, with the penny black stamp, this black cancellation scarcely showed on many stamps, and it was frequently difficult to distinguish used specimens from unused ones. On this account the 1d. stamp was changed from black to a red colour, on which the postmark is readily discernible. The development of the postmark may be noted in the introduction of a figure to denote the post office in which it was cancelled; and, later, by the addition of the name of the place. To-day the postmark generally includes inscriptions showing the town or district of posting, together with the date and time when the letter was collected. Such information on an envelope has on several occasions been used in a court of law for deciding the time of posting of a letter.

There are three methods of postmarking in use in England, and these are similar throughout the other stamp-issuing countries. The chief method is by means of a machine invented by Mr. Pearson Hill, son of the originator of Uniform Penny Postage. This consists of a hand-stamp attached to a moveable arm, which springs up and down as quickly as the operator can manipulate it. Another machine, which is now very extensively used, is the electrical rotating postmark. By means of a self-inking

revolving wheel, letters are obliterated at the rate of 700 a minute, merely requiring one man to feed the apparatus. The third method is the ordinary hand stamp.

The designs of postmarks that have appeared on stamps are varied. France simply used a number of dots arranged in the form of a diamond for its early cancellations. This gave the stamp a speckled appearance, and was the cause of an amusing incident related by the author of "My Nephew's Collection" in *All the Year Round*. The words are the nephew's: "A maid servant who made use of a postage stamp for the first time in her life, had noticed that all the letters she took in for her master were dotted with black over the stamp, like this head of the Republic. She supposed it was done to make the stamps stick better, and imitated it as well as she could with a pen. At the post office, it was at first suspected that someone had used an old stamp to cheat the Government. Inquiries were made, and learned experts set to work, who proved the girl's innocence of intentional wrong. She got off with an admonition, lucky enough to escape further trouble."

Most of the cancellations impressed by means of the electrical rotating postmark consist of an inscription in a circle bearing the usual figures and a series of long lines, similar to a musical stave though differing in the number of the lines. Others have, however, had more pretentious designs, notably a Canadian mark which depicts a long unfurled Union Jack.

In many cases, British stamps have been used in distant colonies and even in foreign States, without any distinguishing surcharge or overprint. These may often be distinguished by the postmark.

The postmark used for cancelling the stamps of Sicily in 1859 owed its curious shape to a fad of King Ferdinand, or "Bomba." "A monarch who submits to a single insult is half dethroned," and King Bomba (who possibly knew this) thought that if his features were obliterated on his stamps by means

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of a postmark, it would be a first step towards obliterating himself from the face of Sicily. For a postal clerk to smudge or strike out the picture of his King would be nothing short of *lese-majeste*, argued Ferdinand. But a regard for his coffers made it necessary to deface the stamps in some way, or else the stamps might be used over and over again. This almost Gilbertian predicament led to the invention of a postmark bearing a frame design which was intended to cancel part of the stamp but leaving the King's portrait unmolested in the centre. The device was not very successful, for the postal clerks could not be expected to judge with perfect nicety the right place to cancel the stamps; and consequently the counterfeit presentment of Ferdinand's head received many a blow from the cancelling mark,

which looks not unlike a formidable grid, or the framework which suspends a public house sign.

Collectors of stamps should beware of bogus postmarks. Until a few years ago it was accepted almost as a matter of faith that a stamp bearing a postmark must be genuine. But time and experience have shown that postmarks as well as stamps may be counterfeited, and nearly all the bogus stamps ever issued have also been accompanied with some form of cancelling mark in order to make the imposition doubly sure of fulfilling its fell purpose. A careful examination of the commoner postage stamps of the world—for it is not worth the counterfeiter's while to imitate comparatively worthless stamps—will soon give the collector a general knowledge of the types of postmark used in all countries.

To be continued.

New Zealand, Mixed or Re-perforated?

BY B. F. JOYCE

THE term mixed is used by "Stanley Gibbons" to denote some of the stamps, which owing to defective perforation, have been patched up and re-perforated by a single-line gauging 11.

How these postal freaks got into the catalogue at all has long been the wonder of many. One would think that four varieties of paper compounded with three varieties of perforation, to say nothing of London prints and various shades, of the halfpenny "Mount Cook" and penny "Universal" were quite sufficient to confuse the average collector, yet Stanley Gibbons include *part* of another series of perforations which they term "mixed."

Now, according to the catalogue, if a block of four $\frac{1}{4}$ d. "Basted Mills" perf. 14 or 11 and 14 compound happens to be badly perforated, and is patched up and re-perforated with a single line machine gauging 11, it is worth £10, while if a block of the same stamps perf. 11 instead of perf. 14, were to undergo precisely the same operation it would be worthless so far as the catalogue is concerned, because although it has been treated in the same way, and for the same reasons, as its 14 and compound fellows, it is not mixed.

The term "mixed" is a mis-nomer. It should be called "Re-perforated," and the place of such stamps in the catalogue should be that of minor varieties; that is in small type under each stamp that has been re-perforated; thus a distinction would be made which would enable the average collector to disregard them altogether, while the advanced specialist would classify them into three divisions:—(1) Perf. 11, re-perf. 11; (2) Perf. 14, re-perf. 11; (3) Perf. 11 and 14 compound, re-perf. 11.

It may be mentioned here that the stamps of the 1882-1897 issue, No. 182-182e are not true compounds $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10$, but are re-perfs. *Vide Mr. Farris' collection*, where mint blocks of four prove this statement.

The term mixed is exceedingly applicable to stamps having more than one variety of perforation, but are not true compounds or re-perfs.

The London Prints give a striking example of such perforations where many different varieties of perforation can be found on the same sheet.—*Australian Stamp Journal.*

SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP EXHIBITION

Full Particulars of the Competition for the Show in Durban in 1913

MODELLED somewhat on the lines of the prospectus of the recent London Exhibition we have now before us the rules and scheme of competition for the South African Stamp Exhibition announced to be held in Durban, Natal Province, about the first week of July 1913.

It is by no means an easy task to formulate a "scheme of competition" which will appeal to all grades of collectors and consequently we feel some diffidence in offering a few words of criticism on the scheme now before us. But it does seem to us unnecessary and even undesirable that a display organised by South African philatelists should follow a London scheme of competition to the detriment of the interest of South African philatelists. For example Class 3 "created specially to interest South African Collectors" (in our opinion) should have been given precedence as Class 1, and instead of providing a Junior

Championship Gold Medal (the uses of which to a South African stamp exhibition are not apparent) we should have recommended a South African Championship medal to be awarded in the special class for collections of those important specialist countries now forming provinces of the Union, and those other interesting British colonies and protectorates of Africa.

In Section C of the British Empire (Class 2) the demand is for collections ("special" collections is the term used in the introductory paragraph to this Class) of any three or more of such colonies or protectorates as are named, and it is difficult to see how the author of the "scheme" can appreciate the magnitude of the modern special collection, if, for instance, our friend, Mr. H. H. Harland, cannot exhibit his St. Helena collection unless he has say Virgin Islands and Zanzibar or any other two of the

countries in the list to go with it. Similarly in Class 2, Section 3, the invitation is for any *two* of "Congo, Dutch Indies, Liberia, Sarawak, Siam."

In making these comments we do so in a sincere desire to promote, so far as lies in our power, the interests of the South African Stamp Exhibition, which is an enterprise of great boldness on the part of a young society and a young Union, but an enterprise which we trust will be carried to a successful accomplishment. We hope that our South African brethren will receive good support from the homeland.

The Hon. Secretary of the Philatelic Society of Natal, who is also Hon. Secretary-Treasurer of the Exhibition, is Mr. Norman Welsford, P.O. Box 588, Durban.

General Rules.

1. Exhibits (except where otherwise indicated) must be mounted on loose sheets or cards; no special size is stipulated, but a convenient and economical size ($10\frac{3}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$) will be supplied by the Honorary Secretary at nominal price. Exhibitors in these classes will be permitted to display a portion in the cases, and the balance of the collection may be sent in volumes or on loose sheets at a charge of 2/6 per bound volume, or 2/6 for every 50 loose sheets.

2. Space occupied in the display of exhibitor's collections will be charged for at the following rates, viz. :—

Per square foot, 3d. (minimum 2/6).

Albums to be shown open at interesting pages, 5/- the book.

Albums in Class 4 (Juniors), 2/6 per book.

The charges for space will be payable by the exhibitor before, or at the time of sending his exhibit.

3. Exhibits may be insured independently by the exhibitor, or they may be insured against loss by burglary or fire while in the custody of the Exhibition Committee, before, during, and after the Exhibition. The Executive Committee has arranged to insure exhibits at a small charge, particulars can be had on application to the Honorary Secretary, but neither the Executive Committee nor the Officers of the Philatelic Society of Natal incur any liability for any exhibits sent them. The charge for insurance will be payable by the exhibitor before, or at the time of sending in the exhibit.

4. Any exhibits must be delivered, carriage paid, between June 10th and 24th, 1913, at such place as may be notified to the exhibitor by the Honorary Secretary. Exhibits will be returned at the expense of the owner by post or otherwise and in all cases at the sole risk of the owner; insurance in course of transit (if any) must also be paid by the owner.

5. The Executive Committee reserve the right of refusal to include any exhibit, or part of any exhibit, without assigning any reason for such refusal. In the event of there being insufficient space for showing the whole of an exhibit, the Executive Committee reserves the right to show only such portions of the exhibit as the said Committee may select.

6. Competitors and exhibitors are required to give notice to the Honorary Secretary of the character and extent of their exhibits not later than June 14th, 1913. The printed form provided for the purpose of this notification should be used.

7. Exhibits in classes 1 to 6 must be the *bona fide*

property of the exhibitor in every case. Joint collections must be shown in joint names, but combinations made expressly for the purpose of the Exhibition cannot be admitted for competition.

8. Competitors in class 4 (Juniors) must, if called upon to do so, furnish evidence of age which shall be satisfactory to the Committee.

9. Albums and volumes of stamps will be exhibited open at most interesting pages, to be varied 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 written consent of the owner, and at his risk, and then only in the presence of a member of the committee.

10. No exhibit may be removed prior to the closing of the exhibition.

11. Exhibitors who are desirous of selling their collections may have the same entered upon the Sale Register, kept by the Honorary Secretary; such exhibits will be marked with a red seal, no price or other notification of sale may be affixed to the exhibit. In the event of sale, the price will be payable to the Executive Committee, who will account to the owner for the purchase money after deducting 5 per cent. to be applied toward the general expenses of the Exhibition.

12. The Judges will be appointed by the Executive Committee; their decision in all cases will be final. Exhibits by any of the Judges will be allowed in sections in which they are not adjudicating. The Judges will be requested to base their awards on a consideration of **Completeness, Rarity, Philatelic Knowledge and Research, Condition, Arrangement and Neatness.**

13. The Judges have the power to add to the number or quality of the awards where competition is heavy, or to reduce the number or quality where the competition is insufficient to justify the making of the full awards scheduled in the Scheme of Competition.

14. Exhibits intended for competition must be entered in the Class appropriate to such exhibits in the following Scheme of Competition. Exhibits which the owner may desire to enter "Not for Competition," will be shown so marked and in their proper classes.

15. No single exhibit can secure more than one award; there is, however, no limit to the number of exhibits one collector can enter in one or more classes or divisions.

16. Exhibitors may send short descriptions of their exhibits for inclusion in the Official Catalogue, but such descriptions may be modified, altered, or omitted, at the discretion of the Executive Committee. To facilitate the compilation of the Catalogue, exhibitors are desired to send in their descriptions as early as possible during June, but not later than June 14th, 1913.

Scheme of Competition.

CLASS 1.

Adhesive Postage Stamps (including Fiscals available for Postage), of Great Britain. Used or unused, or both.

AWARDS.—One gold, one silver, and one bronze medal.

CLASS 2.

For special collections of postal adhesive stamps of any one of the countries mentioned below:—

DIVISION 1.—BRITISH EMPIRE (including Protectorates)

A.—British Guiana, Cashmere and Native States of India, Bahamas and Bermuda, Barbados, Fiji, Grenada and Jamaica, New South Wales, Mauritius, Victoria, Nevis, St. Vincent and St. Lucia, Straits Settlements and Dependencies, Turks Islands.

AWARDS.—One gold, one silver, and one bronze medal.

B.—Canada, British Columbia (including Vancouver and Prince Edward Island), Ceylon, India, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, New Zealand, South Australia, South Australia (departmental stamps), Queensland, Tasmania, Trinidad, Western Australia.

AWARDS.—One gold, one silver, and one bronze medal.

C.—Any three or more of the following, or any other British Possessions or Protectorates not enumerated, viz. :—

Antigua, Cyprus, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Ionian Islands, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malta, Montserrat, North Borneo, Oil Rivers and Niger Coast, St. Christopher, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Tobago, Virgin Islands, Zanzibar, etc., etc.

AWARDS.—One gold, one silver, and one bronze medal.

DIVISION 2.—EUROPE.

A.—Austria, Austrian Italy and Hungary; Germany (any three of the following)—Baden, Bavaria, Bergedorf, Bremen, Brunswick, German Confederation and Empire (including Alsace and Lorraine), Hamburg, Hanover, Heligoland, Lubeck, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Strelitz, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, Thurn and Taxis, and Wurtemberg; Italy (any three of the following)—Italy, Modena, Naples, Papal States, Parma, Romagna, Sardinia, Sicily, Tuscany; Roumania and Moldo-Wallachia; Russia, Finland, Russian Levant and Poland, Russian Locals, Livonia and Wenden; Spain; Switzerland; Turkey.

AWARDS.—One gold, one silver, and one bronze medal.

B.—Belgium; Bulgaria, Roumelia, Servia and Montenegro; France and Monaco; Greece; Holland and Luxemburg; Norway, Denmark and Iceland; Portugal; Sweden.

AWARDS.—One gold, one silver, and one bronze medal.

DIVISION 3.—ASIA AND AFRICA.

A.—Afghanistan, Azores and Madeira; French Colonies and Possessions; Japan; Egypt and Suez Canal; Philippine Islands; Portuguese India; other Portuguese Colonies; Persia; Shanghai and China, or any two of the following, or others not enumerated, viz. : Congo, Dutch Indies, Liberia, Sarawak, Siam.

AWARDS.—One gold, one silver, and one bronze medal.

DIVISION 4.—AMERICA.

A.—Columbian Republic (including the various States; Confederate States of America (including Postmaster's Stamps); Hawaii; Mexico (including

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C.—Chili; Cuba and Porto Rico; Fernando Poo; Guatemala; Paraguay, Venezuela, or any two of the following, viz.: Costa Rica, Curacao, Suriname, Danish West Indies, Ecuador, Hayti, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador.

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British South Africa Co. (Rhodesia), Cape of Good Hope, Orange River Colony (O.F.S.), Natal, Transvaal, or any two of the following, or other British-African Protectorates not enumerated, viz.: British East Africa, Bechuanaland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Griqualand, South African Republic, Nyassaland (British) Zululand.

AWARDS.—One gold, one silver, and one bronze medal

CLASS 4.

FOR JUNIOR COLLECTORS.

Exhibits in this Class may be in albums or loose sheets. Up to 21 years of age.

Competitors in this section shall not have attained the age of 21 on July 1st, 1913, and such exhibitors are required to furnish satisfactory proof of age if called upon to do so.

DIVISION 1. Specialised collections of any country.

DIVISION 2. General collections of over 3,000 stamps.

DIVISION 3. General collections of under 3,000 stamps.

AWARDS.—One silver and one bronze medal, in each section.

Up to 17 years of age (conditions as for above).

DIVISION 4. Specialised collection of any country.

DIVISION 5. General collections of over 2,000 stamps.

DIVISION 6. General collections of under 2,000 stamps.

AWARDS.—One silver and one bronze medal in each division.

A Junior Championship Gold Medal will be presented for the best collection shown in this or any Class, by an exhibitor not over 21 years of age.

CLASS 5.

FOR COLLECTIONS OF RARE STAMPS.

Each exhibit to consist of not less than 50 or more than 100.

AWARDS.—One gold, one silver, and one bronze medal.

CLASS 6.

Will consist of entire collections of postal adhesives, with or without envelopes, post cards, etc., in albums or volumes.

Special or general collection without limit as to number.

AWARDS.—One gold, one silver, and one bronze medal.

CLASS 7.**FOR PHILATELIC LITERATURE AND WORKS.**

DIVISION 1. Current Philatelic Journals, exhibited by the publishers.

DIVISION 2. Philatelic Works published since 1900, and shown by the publishers.

AWARDS.—One gold, one silver, and one bronze medal in each division.

CLASS 8.**FOR ALBUMS, &C.**

DIVISION 1. The most suitable album, or book, or device for a special collection.

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AWARDS.—One gold, one silver, and one bronze medal in each division.

CLASS 9.**FOR PHILATELIC ACCESSORIES AND APPLIANCES FOR USE BY COLLECTORS.**

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Catalogues are posted to Foreign Clients **FIVE** weeks before each Sale; to Country Clients in Great Britain a fortnight before the Sale; and to distant applicants known to us, or to others who send satisfactory references, we will send lots for inspection.

Collectors who intend to dispose of Collections are advised to make early arrangements to secure advantageous dates of Sales.

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LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES.

PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

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.

Canada.—(Vol. XI. p. 104).—Mr. A. Collier reports the Georgian 1 cent imperforate horizontally from coils of stamps.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s *Monthly Novelty List* states that they have received a letter from the Canadian Post Office Department, from which it appears that some consideration has been given to the proposed issue to commemorate the Centenary of Sir George Etienne Cartier, but that no decision has, as yet, been arrived at.

Great Britain.—(Vol. XI. p. 105).—Mr. Frank C. Graham writes us that the second type Georgian 1d has been issued in *sheets* with the Royal Cipher watermark, as well as in coils. Presumably the control is "B 12".

Mr. A. Maillard informs us that he has found the new 1d. stamp with reversed watermark.

Stationery.—*Oswald Marsh's Weekly Circular* reports the appearance of die 10 of the Georgian registration envelope stamp.

Johore.—(Vol. X. p. 118).—We have to thank Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for the 8 cents on the new paper with multiple watermark.

White chalk-surfaced wove paper. Watermarked rosettes (multiple). Perforated 14.

October, 1912. 8 cents, dull purple and blue.

Northern Nigeria.—(Vol. XI. p. 116).—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. several of the new Georgian stamps.

Wove paper (chalk-surfaced for 3d., 4d. and 6d.) Watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14.

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| November, 1912. | 1d. green. |
| | 1d. scarlet. |
| | 2d. grey. |
| | 3d. purple on yellow. |
| | 4d. black and red on yellow. |
| | 6d. dull purple and bright purple. |

Portuguese India.—(Vol. XI. p. 106).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists, among others, two more provisionals which we have not chronicled.

Wove paper. Perforated 11½ x 12.

Perforated in half vertically, and each half overprinted in black.

October, 1912. 6 reis on half of 8 tangas, purple and black on flesh.

As last, but overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red.

October, 1912. 1 real on half of 5 tangas, brown and black on straw.

Somaliland Protectorate.—(Vol. XI. p. 116).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have kindly sent us the Georgian 1 anna and 1 rupee. The other values will be issued as soon as the stock of Edwardian stamps is exhausted.

White (chalk-surfaced for 1 rupee) wove paper. Watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14.

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| November, 1912. | 1 anna, scarlet. |
| | 1 rupee, green. |

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.

Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge

WISHES to announce that he has commenced practice as a **PHILATELIC AUCTIONEER AND VALUER**, and that he will hold Fortnightly Sales at . . .

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| | | | |
|--|---|-----|--|
| Wm. HADLOW & SON, Grove Park, Lee, Kent. Est. 1889 | Some Stamps in our Fresh Books. | | Wm. HADLOW & SON, Grove Park, Lee, Kent. Est. 1889 |
| | FRANCE, 1849, 1fc., carmine | 3 9 | |
| | CHILI, 1862, 20c., green | 7 7 | |
| | RUSSIA, 1902, 7 roubles... | 1 0 | |
| | GREECE, 1901, 2 drachma | 1 0 | |
| | TURKEY, 1863, 20 paras (thick paper) unused | 7 6 | |
| | GT. BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. blue, no lines, from | 3 0 | |
| | BRAZIL, 1876, 500 reis, rouletted | 1 3 | |
| | PERU, 1866, 5c., 10c., 20c. (Lahma) | 0 7 | |
| | MEXICO, 1866, 25c. (en-graved) mint | 0 9 | |
| | INDIA, 1866, 6a., prov. | 7 6 | |
| | SIAM, 1889, 1att on 1 pic, provisional | 0 6 | |
| PAPUA, 1907, 2d., genuinely used | 0 9 | | |
| VENEZUELA, 1863, 1c. pale red, unused | 7 6 | | |

SPECIAL OFFER OF SETS.

15 Mozambique Elephants, 2½ to 1000r., 4 6
10 New Chili, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50c. ... 1/0
7 N. Borneo, 1910, new designs, 1-24c. ... 2/6
8 New Persia, 1-26ch., complete ... 10d.
5 ditto, high values, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 kr. ... 3/0
7 S. Nigeria, 1910, 1, 2, 21, 3, 6, 1/- ... 1/6
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STAMP Collections Purchased.—Lewis May & Co., King William St., Charing Cross.

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Canada, all mint No. 36, price 7/8; Nos. 47, 4/-; 48, 12/6; 58, 4/6; 61, 2/8; 65, 10d.; 77 (pair, cat. 10/-), 3/-
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brown, mint pair, 5/-
Gold Coast, 1889-94, 5/- mauve and blue, mint, 7/8, used, 2/9; 10/- dull mauve and red, mint, 10/-, used, 5/-; 20/- mauve and black on red, mint, 25/-, used 5/-
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Grenada, 1883, 1d., 2½d., 4d., 6d. & 8d., mint set, 8/8
1891, 1d. on 8d., 2½d. on 8d., mint pair, 8/9
Hong Kong, 1863 CC., 12c. blue, mint, 1/-; mint sheet of 60, with full margins, £8
Jamaica, No. 18, mint pair, 10/-; No. 21, mint pair, 6/8
Leeward Islands, 1897, Jubilee 2½d. (cat. 4/6), single or in blocks, 1/8 each
1902, 1d. on 4d., 6d. and 7d., set of 3, 2/8
Mauritius, 1878, No. 89, 1/8; 91, 4/-; 100, 4/8
Newfoundland, 1861-2, 1/- lake, entire sheet of 20, £3 Guy set, complete, 8/-
Rhodesia, 1891, 1d. on 6d. ult. (cat. 15/-), 6/8
1896, scarce 2.6 yellow, 2/9; ditto 5/- chestnut on green, 5/-; 10/- rose, 9/-
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ITALIAN STATES.—Used or unused varieties, essays bought for cash. Approval selections wanted. Dr. Emilio Diana, Via Vittoria Colonna 40, Rome. (Member J.P.S.)

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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50c. (cat. 2/-) 1 0
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\$1.00 (cat. 2/-) ... 1 0
Natal, 1902-3, 1£ (cat. 10/-) ... 4 6
£1 10s. (cat. 20/-) ... 7 6
Straits Settlements, 1904-6, \$1.00 (cat. 2/-) ... 1 0
Do., 1904-6, \$2.00 (cat. 4/-) ... 1 9
Do., 1904-6, \$5.00 (cat. 7/6) ... 3 9
Do., 1910, \$5.00 (cat. 10/-) ... 4 0

SETS.

*11 Antioquia, 1899, 1c. to 2p. (cat. 8/9) 2 9
*3 British Honduras, 2c. on 1d., 1c. on 3d., and 6 on 10c. on 4d., 1888 & 1891 (cat. 2/3) ... 1 0
*4 Gilbert and Ellice, Type 2, 1d., 1d. 2d. and 2½d. ... 1 0
4 N. Borneo, 1888, 25, 50c., 1£ and 2£ 4 9
9 do., 1894 or 1897, 1c. to 24c. ... 1 0
12 do., 1909, 1c. to 24c. (with 20c. on 18c.) 2 9
*18 Nyassa, 1901, camels and dromds. (cat. 8/6) ... 1 6
10 Roumania, 1906, 1c. to 2L (pictures) 2 0
See my approval sheets and send wants lists.

W. BERRY, 3, St. George's Mansions, Wells St., London, W.

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The POSTAGE STAMP

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

An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors

No. 12. Vol. 11.
(Whole Number 273)

21 DECEMBER, 1912.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

Stamp Illustrations.



As will be seen from the reports of recent activities of the Federation of Belgian Philatelists, our confrères over the North Sea have been busying themselves to get the next Postal Congress to go into the forgery question. These gentlemen apparently consider even the illustrations of stamps in stamp journals and books if in the same size as the actual stamps, a source

of danger, but in this respect British Philatelists are not likely to be at one with their Belgian friends. By all means put the screw on as tight as possible where the counterfeiting of stamps is concerned, but in handicapping the publishers of journals and monographs of philately the most important curb on forgery is being removed. It is chiefly due to the philatelic press that forgeries are brought to notice, and it is cited entirely due to the authentic representation in philatelic works of genuine stamps that individual collectors may distinguish counterfoits when offered to them. In my opinion the illustration of stamps in philatelic publications, and under reasonable but strict control, is more effective in curbing illicit reproduction of stamps than any prohibition which could be rendered workable under the first of the Belgian proposals.

The New British Regulations.

In all our endeavours to obstruct the forger it may be that we must, to some extent, hamper legitimate private interests. But to control legitimate uses of stamp blocks does not bring us any nearer the control of the illicit uses of dies capable of producing passable imitations of government stamps. So far as the

recent revision of the regulations governing stamp illustrations in this country is concerned, I fear this is especially the case. Not that there appears to have been any instance of postage stamp forgery in this country for many years which could have caused any serious alarm to the Government.

First Catch Your Forger.

Under the new system in this country the matter will probably work out without serious encumbrance to all legitimate philatelic interests. If the placing of all concerned in the illustration of stamps under bond should give more power to the Government elbow in dealing with counterfeits in the future, the additional inconvenience to philatelic publishers under the new regulations will be amply rewarded. But I have no doubts, for before the Government can do anything it has got to take to heart Mrs. Glass's advice: First catch your hare.

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Publishing Offices: SPRIGG'S PUBLISHING AGENCY,
21, Paternoster Square, E.C.

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

Then Kill the Evil that is in Him.

That is at once the first and the most difficult duty of a government seeking to put a stop to counterfeiting, for the tantalising thing about the forger is that he is not likely to regard his case as requiring him to give bond to the Somerset House authorities. He works in secret and seeks the permission of neither man nor government. But having accomplished the first duty, the task of the authorities should not end there. I venture to suggest that having first caught your hare you must then kill him. Our humanitarian ideas of government will not allow us to kill even a "substituter" far less a forger of stamps, though it is not so many years ago since forgery and theft were punishable by killing outright. Still it should be essayed at any rate that if the man may not be led to the slaughter the evil that is in him may be killed by adequate punishment.

A Wider Policy—Prosecute ALL Forgery.

It is perhaps not for us to complain if the government in protecting itself from forgery of current and valid postage duties cares nothing for the protection of stamp collectors from the forgeries of obsolete and demonetised stamps. I am inclined to think, however, that the policy is a wrong one and that any additional power that the authorities may have been seeking of late in regard to stamp forgeries could have been more effectually obtained by coming to the aid of and seeking reciprocal aid from philatelists.

The Cause of Fruitless Prosecutions.

In cases where the authorities have wanted to prosecute they have signally failed because the evidence has generally been philatelic proof of forgery. The forger who is capable of making counterfeits to gull the collector is surely no less capable of producing forgeries to defraud the Post Office. In the light of the occasional fruitless prosecutions of modern times I think that the authorities should spread their net wide enough to properly punish the forgers against whom philatelists may find convincing evidence.

In so doing they will automatically serve the very ends which they seek in regard to the punishment and stamping out of counterfeits calculated to defraud the Revenue.

A Multiple Watermark for Denmark.

It has already been pointed out in *The Postage Stamp* that the multiple watermark, or as it is technically known the "all-over" watermark offers advantages of importance to the stamp manufacturer, and consequently its use is likely to be greatly extended in the next few years. Beginning with the New Year, an all-over watermark of a Cipher will be adopted in place of the familiar Crown for the stamps of Denmark. This country has been even more faithful than Great Britain to the original form of its watermark device for stamps, the crown of the machine-made paper of modern times being but little different from that used for the hand-moulds for the first postage stamps. The adoption in Denmark of a Cipher, probably his Danish Majesty's monogram, has doubtless been suggested by the recent change of the watermark of our British stamps.

Edinburgh Philatelic Congress.

Mr. R. W. Findlater, of 30, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh, the Hon. Secretary of the next Philatelic Congress, writes to inform me that it has been decided to hold the congress of 1913 on the 23, 24, 25 April, 1913. He adds, "At the same time the local Executive Committee think, in the interest of Philately, it would be advisable to hold a small exhibition mainly confined to Scottish collectors. By so doing they hope to stimulate Philately in Scotland. The exhibition would open on *Tuesday, 23rd April and continue until Saturday night the 26th April thus giving Scottish collectors who have only Saturday afternoon free, a chance of viewing same. Further details re Congress and Exhibition will be sent from time to time."

The 23rd April, 1913, is a Wednesday, not Tuesday.

PHILATELY IN BRITISH GUIANA

Notable Function at Government House

THE British Guiana Philatelic Society celebrated its ninth anniversary by an "At Home" and a small Exhibition, which was held by the kind invitation of Lady Egerton, at Government House, on Saturday, 2nd November, 1912.

Nearly three hundred guests were invited, a very large number of whom were present including our leading philatelists.

The function which lasted from 4 to 7 p.m., was, both from a social and philatelic point of view the most successful and enjoyable gathering ever held under the auspices of this society. The arrangements carried through by the special committee, which consisted of the Ven. Archdeacon F. P. L. Josa, Messrs. T. A. Pope, A. D. Ferguson, and Rev. G. V. Salmon, were all that could be desired; and the Society's special thanks are due to Lady Egerton, one of the latest and most enthusiastic members, for her kindness in inviting the Committee to hold the "At Home" at Government House. The Committee one and all were greatly indebted to her Ladyship for many suggestions and to whose personal

interest in the matter, the success of the "At Home" is very largely due.

Shortly after 4 p.m. the guests began to arrive and were introduced by the President to her Ladyship, who received them on the lawn, where refreshments of the most recherché description were served during the whole part of the afternoon. Among those present were His Excellency Sir Walter Egerton, Capt. M. M. Napier, A.D.C., Ven. Archdeacon Josa (Vicar General), and Mrs. Josa, Mr. and Mrs. Cassels, Mr. T. A. Pope (Principal of Queen's College), Col. and Mrs. Cecil May, Dean and Mrs. Salmon, Mr. C. Richter (Consul for France) and Mrs. Richter, Mr. Rea Hanna (Consul for United States) and Mrs. Hanna, Mr. Jules Pairaudeau (Consul for Norway), Mr. H. Seedorff (Consul for Germany) and Mrs. and Miss Seedorf, Dr. and Mrs. Macquade, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Earnshaw, Mr. C. E. L. Cox, Mr. N. Farrar (Postmaster-General) Mrs. and Miss Farrar, Sir Crossley Raynor (Chief Justice) Misses Hampden King, Hon. J. W. Park (Col. Civil Engineers) and Mrs. Park, Hon. Clifton Grannum (Receiver General)

and Mrs. Grannum, Mr. A. D. Ferguson, Mr. L. Vernon Vaughan, Mr. W. A. Abraham, Inspectors A. H. Baker and J. Irving, Mrs. C. E. Barnes, etc.

The exhibits (detailed below) which were arranged on long trestle tables suitably draped with flags and other decorative material, were covered with glass enabling every one to examine the many treasures on show with the greatest ease and comfort. That part of the ballroom apportioned to the exhibits was soon uncomfortably crowded with numbers of those interested in the exhibits; many of whom, though unacquainted with philately, took the keenest interest in the stamps shown and the description given by members of the Society.

At 5.15 p.m., the programme of vocal and instrumental music was opened with a short address by the President, Ven. Archdeacon F. P. L. Josa, followed by a short discourse on the use of Philatelic Societies; objects of collecting and some reminiscences of rarities of the world by Mr. T. A. Pope, Vice-President.

It was a happy thought when the President proposed to the assembled company to proceed down on the spacious lawns where the addresses were delivered in the cool and open of a tropical garden.

At the close of these addresses, which are reported in full below, an excellent musical programme was discoursed in the ballroom, whither the guests had assembled to be met with the familiar West Indian sight of the waiters serving *cocktails*.

It is hardly necessary for us to say that the music was supplied by the best talent in the Colony.

The Exhibits Described.

W. A. ABRAHAM. *St. Lucia*.—A fairly complete collection of these stamps including the 1s. orange of 1883-4, an interesting lot of the 1892 provisionals, with minor varieties. The postal fiscals were well represented including the 1s. stamp, orange, and the 1d. rose of 1883.

St. Vincent.—The gem of this collection was a fine unused specimen of the 5s. star, in mint condition, recently acquired from the Sussdorff collection. The other provisional rarities were represented except the 4d. on 1s. with the exception of this and the compound perf. of 1863-6 the collection may be said to be complete.

Tobago.—Nearly complete, this lot included an unsevered pair on the original piece of the 1d. surcharged in pen and ink in black, on half of 6d. orange.

Transvaal.—A fine show, including a large number of the early rare specimens.

A. H. BAKER. A complete set of the *United States* re-issue on card, including all the Departmental stamps. There was also shown a frame containing unchronicled varieties of many well-known stamps.

MRS. C. E. BARNES. *New Zealand* collection, well up in recent issues, also Gibbons' Imperial Album containing a fair proportion of stamps of all the British Colonials, British Guiana being the best represented.

MRS. G. J. DE FREITAS. A small collection mounted in a Hinton album, chiefly represented by *Europeans*.

G. R. DRINKWATER. A complete collection of *Leeward Islands*, including the *fs* sexagenary.

LADY EGERTON. *Straits Settlements*.—A great deal of interest was taken in this collection, which has never before been shown here, unfortunately, being mounted in a bound album the stamps were not seen by everyone, and a full description will, therefore, be of interest to our readers:—1867 issue complete used and, with two exceptions, unused;

1868 complete, used and unused, also the 96c. grey, 12½ perf., used; 1879-82 provisionals complete, with the exception of the two no stop varieties, and a half dozen varieties of the 10c. on 30c.; 1885, 3c. on 5c. purple-brown, used and unused, 1883 and 1883-91 complete, used and unused; 1883 provisionals "Two Cents" and 2c., 4c., and 8c. complete, only the 8c. in blue on 12c. being missing; the issues from 1885 to 1900 were all complete, used and unused, except the two double surcharges and 32c. with surcharge omitted; there was also the uncatalogued variety of the 1892-9 \$5 stamp with the "spot" on the neck (only one of which is found in each pane) *se tenant* with the normal stamp, also many other unchronicled varieties of surcharge. The King Edward issue, on single, multiple and chalky paper were complete, except the \$100 and \$25 stamps; the native Straits were also fairly complete, including the following special items:—

Bankok.—Only a few missing.

Johor.—Nearly complete, including all high values, the four rare varieties and errors alone being wanting.

Negri Sembilan.—Complete, except varieties of 1899 provisionals.

Penang.—This lot included the J. F. Owen surcharges and the 1898 provisional 4c. on 8c. inverted and several uncatalogued varieties.

Perak.—An almost complete set of the overprinted Straits stamps, 1878-1891, including the errors.

Perak and Preak.—Also S.G. No. 26, strips showing all varieties *se tenant* of the 1891 surcharges 1c. on 2, 6, and 24c., all subsequent issues being complete, except the \$25 and a few errors of the 1900 surcharges.

Selangor.—A large number of the overprinted stamps, 1878-1891, and strips showing all the varieties of the 1891 provisional 2c. on 24c. *se tenant*

Sungei Ujong.—A strong lot of the overprint surcharges including S.G. 2, 13, 15, 23, and error "Ungong".

Federated Malay States.—Nearly complete.

A. D. FERGUSON. *British Guiana*.—The chief gems of this display were: 1852, strip of four 1c. magenta, on original letter sheet; 1853, fine strips and blocks of the 1c. vermilion, also all varieties of type and shade; 1860, 1c. rose, 1c. brown, 1c. red-brown, 1c. black, perf. 10 vertically, imperf. horizontally; 1862, many fine specimens; 1876, block of four of 96c., bistro, 1c. perf. 14 × 12½, 4c. perf. 12; 1878-81 provisionals, many rare pieces, etc.

ARCHDEACON F. P. L. JOS. *Portugal and Colonies*. A strong lot, including early issues. *Greece*.—A fine display of the Paris and Athens prints. *Italy and States*.—A representative lot of all the obsolete States, the modern issues of Italy being particularly strong.

MRS. MCTURK. A book of blocks, among which we noticed *British Guiana* 1860, 8c. official, mint; 1876, 2c. orange, official, mint.

L. VERNON VAUGHAN. *Cayman Islands*.—Complete except for the rare surcharges. *Antigua*.—Complete, used and unused, except the imperf. second issue.

J. A. RALEIGH. Recent *British Guianas*, including 1860, 1c. rose and 1c. red-brown; 1876, 96c. bistro; 1888-9, \$2 and \$1, unused.

G. HUGHES. *St. Lucia*.—A fine and nearly complete used collection of postal and postal fiscals of this interesting island.

Archdeacon Josa, who will ever be remembered in the annals of British Guiana philately for his association with the discovery of celebrated copies

of the circular and other rare Guianas, gave an interesting address during the course of the afternoon. He said:—

Archdeacon Josa on Philately.

Your Excellency, Lady Egerton, ladies and gentlemen.—At the kind invitation of Lady Egerton the British Guiana Philatelic Society has the privilege of meeting at Government House to-day. Philatelists have been called by many dreadful names, but the day of apologies for our existence is past, and since Our Sovereign, His Holiness the Pope and the Lady who presides at this house indulge in this hobby, I am sorry for the man and woman who have not some hobby. Our hobby is such an expensive one that fortunes have been sacrificed for the acquiring of these "little bits of coloured paper" that can be purchased from one cent up to thousands of pounds. People chaff us and call us by unparliamentary names but what about you who spend fortunes for little pieces of stone of various colours? There are people who rave about little pieces of crystals, coloured stones. They would not like us to call them faddists when they wear them about their lovely necks and tapering fingers. As for the value of those "bits of paper," I saw the Dean of Georgetown looking wistfully at the stamps upstairs, and I realised that he would have liked them, or the value of them, for his Cathedral. There are stamps on one table which would yield money enough to complete the Cathedral, but if he can persuade Mr. A. D. Ferguson to part with them, then the Dean is an even cleverer man than I take him to be. (Laughter). The B.G. Philatelic Society was formed in June, 1903, with the objects (a) of bringing collectors together and helping them in matters philatelic; (b) the circulation of Exchange packets; (c) the undertaking of such matters as may promote philately generally. The first meeting was held at my residence when six enthusiasts were present, and the Hon. B. Howell Jones was elected the first President. In December, 1906, the Society started a small bi-annual paper with the object of keeping members in the country and abroad in touch with the Society's work, and also as a record of the Society's proceedings. This has met with unqualified success. During the nine years of the Society's existence it has held Three Exhibitions of a competitive nature and three "At Homes."

The Exhibition which opened on 21st October, 1911, was on a scale of thoroughness that has never before

been attempted by any philatelic body in this part of the world. An Exhibition of this nature requires to be fixed fully nine months ahead in order that the prospectus and programme may be distributed to all philatelic societies, journals, etc., over the world, giving them time to arrange for entries for the competition. Last year's exhibition, though full of some of the most interesting exhibits shown by many of the leading philatelists of Great Britain, was a great success philatelicly speaking; but very sparsely attended. It may be a surprise to most people to know the extent of the transactions in the Society's packets of exchanges. During the nine years from June, 1903, to June, 1912, the total gross value of stamps circulated through the club has reached \$30,000 from which exchanges to the total gross value of over \$6,800 were effected. Most of you present to-day must remember our last gathering of a similar nature held some three years ago, but we miss from our presence now several of our leading members. I refer to Messrs. J. K. D. Hill, Robert Duff, Luke M. Hill, etc., and among our friends Sir Henry and Lady Bovell, Hon. C. T. Cox, Mr. Justice Hewick, the Bishop of Guiana, Dean Caswell, Mrs. Fred White, Mr. Percy Hemery, etc. Our Society keeps creeping up in membership slowly, very slowly; some come and others go and we now number upwards of 60. The subscription is a very small one, six shillings per annum, and we hope before very long to have many more names added to our list. I will be quite willing to take down now the names of any who would like to join us. I cannot conclude without mentioning that the British Guiana Philatelic Society is Mr. A. D. Ferguson; the President, Vice-President and the members of the Committee are mere ciphers. If it were not for Mr. Ferguson the Society would not have been for many minutes. He is the dynamics of the Society. (Applause).

Mr. T. A. Pope (Vice-President) followed with an instructive speech in which he pointed out that stamp collecting was a science and not merely a hobby and a pastime, and that philatelic societies had been the means of stopping stamp forgeries and swindles calculated to involve Governments in the loss of huge sums of money.

On the motion of the Archdeacon, Lady Egerton was cordially thanked for holding the "At Home" at Government House.

The arrangements for the function were carried out by the Rev. R. Salmon.

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE

Record of a Year's Work

THE following is a precis of the annual report on the British Post Office for the period ending 31st March, 1912:—

Statistics of Postal Packets.

It is estimated that the number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom during the year was as follows:—

| | Number. | Increase per cent. over the year 1910-11. |
|-------------------|----------------------|---|
| Letters ... | 3,186,800,000 | 4.6 |
| Postcards ... | 905,500,000 | 3.9 |
| Halfpenny Packets | 1,066,700,000 | 2.2 |
| Newspapers ... | 198,800,000 | 1.3 |
| *Parcels ... | 125,200,000 | 2.8 |
| Total ... | 5,483,000,000 | 3.8 |

LETTERS.—The letters show an increase of 4.6 per cent., as compared with an increase of 3.4 per cent. in 1910-11. The rates of increase for the various parts of the United Kingdom, compared with the corresponding figures for last year, are as follows:—

| | Increase per cent. in 1910-11. | Increase per cent. in 1911-12. |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| England and Wales (excluding London) ... | 3.8 | 4.2 |
| London ... | 2.9 | 6.0 |
| Scotland ... | 3.1 | 3.4 |
| Ireland ... | 1.9 | 3.8 |

These increases are higher in every case than those indicated by last year's figures, and, except in London, are more uniform than is generally the case. The unusually high rate of increase in London is doubtless

* The figures as regards parcels include the number of parcels sent from this country to places abroad.

in large measure attributable to the Coronation and its effects on the London season.

The number of letters delivered per head of population continues to show a steady increase throughout the kingdom, and now reaches the high figure of 70·2.

POSTCARDS.—There has been a substantial increase in the number of postcards delivered. The increase is most marked in London where it amounts to 4·5 per cent. compared with an increase of 2 per cent. in 1910-11. The total number of postcards delivered throughout the United Kingdom has more than doubled in the last ten years.

HALFPENNY PACKETS.—The increase in the number of halfpenny packets delivered is much less marked than was the case in 1910-11, when the figures were abnormally swollen by the General Election. There has been a slight decline in Scotland.

NEWSPAPERS.—The number of newspapers delivered shows an increase this year, except in Ireland, where there has been a decrease of 4·1 per cent. The general decline evidenced in past years is to some extent checked.

PARCELS.—The increase in parcels is general, and almost uniform throughout the country. There has again been an increase in the percentage of parcels wholly road-borne.

REGISTERED LETTERS AND PARCELS.—The number of letters registered during the year was 21,325,000, showing a decrease of 4 per cent. on the figures for 1910-11. The number of parcels registered was 1,169,000, an increase of 2·5 per cent.

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICES.—The total number of Express Services performed was 2,384,547, as compared with 2,257,735 in the previous year, an increase of 5·6 per cent. Last year the increase was 5·5 per cent.

UNDELIVERED POSTAL PACKETS.—The total number of undelivered packets of all kinds, including unaddressed packets and articles found loose, dealt with during the year ended the 31st of March, 1912, is estimated to have reached a total of 32,632,000.

The number of packets of all descriptions posted without any address and of articles found loose in the post during the year is estimated at 477,000, as compared with 467,000 in the preceding year.

During the year the Returned Letter Office which was formerly a separate office was constituted a Returned Letter Section of the London Postal Service and placed under the Controller, London Postal Service.

SALE AT FACE VALUE OF LETTER CARDS, THIN POSTCARDS AND BOOKS OF STAMPS.—On and from the 22nd of June, 1911, the day of His Majesty's Coronation, letter cards and thin postcards have been sold at the face value of the stamps they bear, 1d. and ½d. respectively, and books containing eighteen 1d. and twelve ½d. stamps have been sold at 2s. each. Since these reductions in price were made the rate of sale of letter cards has increased from 6,000,000 to 13,000,000 a year, that of thin postcards from 17,000,000 to 60,000,000 a year, and that of books of stamps from 1,000,000 to 6,000,000 a year.

CERTIFICATES OF POSTING OF UNREGISTERED LETTERS.—An arrangement was introduced on the 2nd October, 1911, under which the sender of any unregistered letter or postal packet, other than a parcel, can obtain a certificate of posting on payment of a fee of ½d.

Home Mail Services.

USE OF MOTOR VANS ON MAIL SERVICES.—The use of motor vans for the conveyance of Mails is still being

extended with advantage; and over one hundred and twenty services or sets of services are now performed by Motor Mail Vans. During the year under review such services have been established between London and Bristol, Chorley and Blackpool, Warrington and Wrexham, Manchester and Leeds, Derby and Birmingham, Derby and Leicester, Derby and Sheffield, and between Stirling and Bathgate. Motor traction also has replaced horse traction on many routes in Liverpool.

EFFECT OF STRIKES ON THE MAIL SERVICE.—Some dislocation of the Mail service resulted from the strike of the servants of many Railway Companies in Great Britain which took place in August last year, and from the similar strike in Ireland in the following October. The coal miners' strike which began in March resulted in a still greater dislocation throughout the United Kingdom which extended beyond the close of the financial year.

WORN BRONZE COINS.—The face value of the worn bronze coins withdrawn through the Post Office at the request of the Royal Mint during the year ended the 31st of March, 1912, was £18,147, making a total of £70,902 withdrawn since the commencement of the collection in May, 1908. It has been ascertained from the Mint that the coin withdrawn during the year 1911-12 showed a variation from the standard weight equal to a loss of about 11·29 per cent. The withdrawal of worn coins is being continued during the current financial year.

Foreign and Colonial Post.

An estimate of the weight of Foreign and Colonial letters, etc., despatched and received during the year 1911 is given in Appendix B.

ADHESIONS TO POSTAL UNION.—The Gilbert and Ellice Islands and the British Solomon Islands Protectorates entered the Universal Postal Union on the 1st of October, 1911.

IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.—The Imperial Penny Postage system now embraces the whole of the British Empire with the exception of Pitcairn Island. It has been extended to the State of Brunei.

Following on the reduction to 1d. per half ounce of the postage rate on letters from Australia for the rest of the Empire, there was an increase of about 33 per cent. in the amount of correspondence sent by letter post from Australia to this country during the year under review, as compared with an average increase of about 11½ per cent. in the five preceding years.

PENNY POSTAGE WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The amount of correspondence sent by letter post from this country to the United States during the third year in which the reduced rates have been in force exceeded the amount sent in the preceding year by 6·3 per cent.; and the corresponding increase in the reverse direction was 3·6 per cent. The rates of increase for the first three years after the establishment of penny postage were thus 32 per cent., 15·4 per cent., and 6·3 per cent. respectively in the case of correspondence sent to the United States, and 29 per cent., 12·5 per cent. and 3·6 per cent. in the reverse direction. The average rate of increase for the ten years preceding the introduction of penny postage was about 5 per cent.

MAGAZINE POST TO CANADA.—The weight of newspapers, magazines and trade journals sent to Canada by Magazine Post during the year 1911 is estimated at 4,747,000 lb., as compared with a weight of 3,836,000 lb. sent in 1910. The weight of similar

correspondence sent at the privileged rate to Newfoundland during the year 1911 is estimated at 31,600 lb., as compared with a weight of 23,565 lb. sent in 1910.

MAIL SERVICE WITH JAPAN AND CHINA VIA VANCOUVER.—The contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the mail service with Japan and China via Vancouver expired on the 6th of April, 1911. A new contract on similar conditions has been concluded for a period of two years from that date.

MAIL SERVICE WITH JAMAICA.—Since the beginning of January, 1912, letter mails for Jamaica have been forwarded on Thursdays by Messrs. Elders & Fyffes' weekly direct service from Bristol as well as on Wednesdays and Saturdays via New York.

MAIL SERVICE WITH SOUTH AFRICA.—The contract for the South African Mail Service expired on the 30th of September, 1912. Its renewal has been arranged.

CASH ON DELIVERY.—The total number of Cash on Delivery packets treated in the United Kingdom during the 12 months ended the 31st of March, 1912, amounted in all to 35,178 despatched and 998 received, as compared with 48,870 despatched and 905 received during the 12 months ended the 31st of March, 1911.

The decrease in the total number of packets despatched is due to the suspension of the services with the Gold Coast Colony, to which Colony more than half the total despatched from this country was sent. It was found necessary to suspend the service because of its extensive and systematic misuse by natives who ordered goods without being in a position to accept delivery of them.

There has been, however, a gratifying increase in the number of Cash on Delivery packets despatched to other destinations.

Various Chambers of Commerce and Trade and other similar Associations in the United Kingdom were recently consulted on the question of extending the Cash on Delivery system to the postal services between the United Kingdom and European Countries. It has been found that a considerable section of the commercial community is opposed to such action, and it has therefore been decided not to extend the Service.

REPLY COUPONS.—The reply coupon system has been extended during the year to Mauritius, Southern Nigeria and Turkey. The number of coupons issued abroad and exchanged for stamps in the United Kingdom during the financial year 1911-12 was 90,353 £s compared with 74,522 during the preceding year. The number of coupons sold in this country which were exchanged abroad during the year 1910 (the latest for which figures are available) was 40,929 as compared with 36,661 during the preceding year.

INSURED BOX SYSTEM.—The number of Insured Boxes despatched to places abroad during the year was 722, whilst the number received was 6,024, as compared with 541 and 5,721 during the previous year, showing increases of 33.5 per cent. and 5.3 per cent. respectively.

INSURED LETTERS.—The estimated number of Insured Letters despatched to places abroad during the year 1911-12 was 16,100 as against 15,100 during the previous year, an increase of 6.6 per cent.; whilst the estimated number received from places abroad was 77,800 as against 68,000, an increase of 14.4%.

PARCEL POST.—The postage on parcels sent to the United States of America by the Official Service was

reduced on the 1st of December, 1911. The former rates were:—1s. 6d. up to 3 lb., 2s. 6d. from 3 lb. to 7 lb., 3s. 6d. from 7 lb. to 9 lb., and 4s. 6d. from 9 lb. to 11 lb. The present rates are:—1. 3d. up to 3 lb., 2s. 3d. from 3 lb. to 7 lb. and 3s. 3d. from 7 lb. to 11 lb.

A direct Parcel Post with Ecuador was commenced on the 1st of January, 1912. The service had been previously performed through the medium of the French Post Office.

A Parcel Post with Eastern Peru by way of the River Amazon was established on the 1st of January, 1912.

Arrangements have been made for the establishment of a Parcel Post with Fiji via Canada, in place of that previously maintained via New South Wales. The new service, which is cheaper and quicker than the former service, was brought into operation on the 1st of April, 1912.

A service with the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate via New South Wales was commenced on the 1st of January, 1912; and the postage on parcels for the British Solomon Islands Protectorate was reduced by 1d. per lb. on the same date.

An additional service with the Katanga Province of the Congo Territory by way of Portuguese East Africa and Rhodesia was established on the 8th of April, 1911.

NUMBER OF PARCELS.—The number of parcels sent to and received from places abroad during the year 1911-12 was as follows:—

| | Insured. | Ordinary. | Total. |
|----------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Despatched ... | 313,208 | 3,397,716 | 3,710,924 |
| Received ... | 161,039 | 1,748,796 | 1,909,835 |
| Total ... | 474,247 | 5,146,512 | 5,620,759 |

The combined number of outward and homeward parcels shows an increase over that of last year amounting to 431,039, or about 8 per cent. The total number of foreign and colonial parcels insured, namely 474,247 as against 442,967 in the previous year, shows an increase of about 7 per cent.

According to the Board of Trade Returns, the value of the goods exported and imported by Parcel Post during the last three years was as follows:—

| | Twelve months ended | | | Comparison of 1910-11 with 1909-10 | Comparison of 1911-12 with 1910-11 |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | 31st March, 1910. | 1911. | 1912. | | |
| Exports ... | 5,387,888 | 6,771,676 | 7,797,050 | + 1,383,788 | + 1,025,374 |
| Imports ... | 1,488,489 | 1,599,877 | 1,663,706 | + 111,388 | + 63,829 |
| (dutiable articles excluded) | | | | | |
| Total ... | 6,876,377 | 8,371,553 | 9,460,756 | + 1,495,176 | + 1,089,203 |

REDUCTION OF FOREIGN PARCEL POSTAGE.—In pursuance of the policy foreshadowed in my last Report, arrangements have been made for the reduction of the parcel postage rates with all European countries except France, as well as with many Extra-European countries. The revised rates, affecting the services with sixty-eight countries in all, were introduced on the 1st of October 1912. It is hoped that similar reductions with other countries, including France, may be announced shortly.

MONEY ORDERS.—The number of Inland Money Orders issued during the year ended the 31st of March, 1912, was 10,614,000, representing a sum of £42,393,000.

The Foreign and Colonial Orders numbered 4,144,000, and amounted to £11,833,000, as against 3,810,000, amounting to £10,935,000, in 1910-11.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS.—The totals of the Telegraph Money Orders exchanged with

Administrations abroad show a decrease of 900 (or 2.6 per cent.) in number and £1,600 (or .4 per cent.) in amount, but the transactions with individual countries show, in some cases, material increases and in others substantial diminutions.

EXTENSION OF SERVICE ABROAD.—During the year the Money Order service has been extended to Mauritania and New Caledonia.

The proposals for the establishment of Telegraph Money Order services with India, Ceylon, the Provinces of the Union of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Gibraltar, Malta and Japan are still under consideration.

POSTAL ORDERS.—The total number of Postal Orders issued during the year (including those issued abroad) was 134,233,000, representing an amount of £51,393,000, an increase of 1.5 per cent. in number and 2.3 per cent. in amount as compared with the previous year. The value of the British postage stamps affixed to Postal Orders was £296,000, or £11,000 more than in the previous year.

The poundage on the Orders yielded the sum of £515,302, or £9,640 more than in the previous year.

The percentage of increase of business is smaller than usual, owing in some measure to the railway strike in August last and the coal miners' strike in March.

IMPERIAL POSTAL ORDERS.—The number of British Postal Orders issued during the year in the various British Possessions, etc., was 4,591,000, representing an amount of £2,899,000, and 2,780,000 Orders, amounting to £1,734,000, were paid in those countries. The numbers show increases of 11.4 and 12 per cent. respectively on those for the previous year.

The value of Colonial postage stamps affixed to British Postal Orders was £4,937, or £841 more than in the previous year.

POSTAL.—The postal revenue of the year, including the value of services rendered to other Departments, was £20,060,729, an increase of £317,702 on that of the previous year. The postal expenditure was £14,522,132, an increase of £252,636 on that of the previous year. The net revenue was thus £5,538,597 or £65,066 more than last year.

TELEGRAPHS.—The telegraph revenue of the year, including the value of services rendered to other Departments, was £3,149,484, a decrease of £16,523; and the telegraph expenditure, including the interest on the capital—£10,867,446—expended on the purchase of the telegraphs was £4,276,877, a decrease of £75,803 upon the previous year. The net deficit was thus £1,127,393, or £59,280 less than last year.

TELEPHONES.—The telephone revenue of the year, including the value of services rendered to other Departments, was £3,542,187. This includes certain telephone subscriptions proper to the year retained by the National Telephone Company as a payment on account of the purchase-money. The telephone expenditure, including certain annuity payments in redemption of capital, was £2,788,216. Compared with the previous year, the revenue shows an increase of £1,003,858 and the expenditure an increase of £789,025; but as the purchase price of the plant, etc., of the National Telephone Company is not yet known the expenditure of the year is understated to the extent of one quarter's redemption of the purchase money.

Subject to the foregoing qualifications, the net revenue from the postal, telegraph and telephone services combined was £5,165,175, or £939,179 more than last year.

These figures are, necessarily, partly estimated.

BRITISH COLONIALS.

W. H. PECKITT

Possesses the finest stock of these stamps in existence, while it is being constantly increased and improved by the purchase of single rarities, and most of the well-known collections that come upon the market.

MY PURCHASES FOR 1912

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The general collection of the Rt. Honble.
The Earl of Crawford, K. T.

A fine unused Colonial Collection—the
property of a well-known London collector.

The collection of Cayman Islands,
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A magnificent collection of the Straits
Settlements, containing the pick of the
market for many years, including most
of the rarities out of the well-known
Bagshaw Collection.

British Honduras: a specialised collection
of this popular Colony, including
such rarities as the 2c. in black upon
1/- grey, and the 2c. in red and black
upon 1/- grey, etc., etc.

British Guiana: a very carefully made
collection in which particular attention
has been paid to condition, strong in
the early issues, and pairs and blocks
of the perforated stamps.

Fine specialised collections of Sarawak,
British South Africa (including complete
sheet of 1d. on 4/-)

The necessary essentials of reasonable prices
and the finest condition are matters which have
my most careful attention.

W. H. PECKITT

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Telephone— 3204 Gerrard. Telegrams—"Peckitt, Westrand, London."
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Will continue to hold Sales fortnightly thereafter:—January 23, 24; February 6, 7; 20, 21; March 6, 7; 20, 21. Consignments of large or small lots solicited. Liberal advances pending sale if desired. Country clients visited and advised—distance no object.

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3, King William St.,
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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.

Anjouan.—According to *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* a large number of rubbishy provisionals for several French colonies have been created by overprinting remainders of obsolete issues with the figures "05" or "10". The idea is no doubt to use up old stock, like the similar provisionals produced for certain other colonies last July. After this introductory note we will content ourselves with merely setting out a descriptive list under the heading of each colony.

Peace and Commerce type. Wove paper. Perforated 14 x 13½. Red overprint on 4c., 15c., 25c., 30c., and 45c., and black on the rest.

| November, 1912. | |
|-----------------|--|
| 5 centimes on 2 | centimes, brown and blue on buff. |
| 5 " | 4 " purple-brown and blue on grey. |
| 5 " | 15 " blue and red. |
| 5 " | 20 " red and blue on green. |
| 5 " | 25 " black and red on rose. |
| 5 " | 30 " cinnamon and blue on drab |
| 10 " | 40 " red and blue on yellow. |
| 10 " | 45 " black and red on green. |
| 10 " | 50 " carmine and blue on rose. |
| 10 " | 75 " brown and red on orange. |
| 10 " | 1 franc, olive-green and red on toned. |

Argentine Republic.—(Vol. XI. p. 116).—The *London Philatelist* gives particulars of the new locally-printed 1 peso. It is in the Labourer type, but larger than the centavos values, and is on the watermarked paper.

White wove paper. Watermarked Honeycomb. Perforated 13½.

November, 1912. 1 peso, slate-blue and rose.

Bechuanaland Protectorate.—(Vol. XI. p. 44).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the current Edwardian 1s. of Great Britain overprinted for use in this Protectorate. This stamp is, of course, a Somerset House print.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown of 1880. Perforated 14. Black overprint.

October, 1912. 1s. green and carmine.

Ceylon.—(Vol. XI. p. 116).—The *London Philatelist* lists the Georgian high values up to 500 rupees, which were issued with the lower values on the 1st November.

Chalk-surfaced wove paper. Watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple). Perforated 14.

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| November 1st, 1912. | 5 rupees, black on green. |
| 10 " | purple and black on red. |
| 20 " | black and red on blue. |
| 50 " | dull purple. |
| 100 " | black. |
| 500 " | dull green. |

China.—(Vol. XI. p. 116).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. advise us of the appearance of three more values with the London type of Republican overprint.

White wove paper. Perforated 14, 15. Carmine (black on \$1) overprint.

October, 1912. 2 cents, deep green.
3 " blue-green.
1 dollar, red and flesh.

Dahomey.—

Peace and Commerce type. Wove paper. Perforated 14 x 13½. Red overprint on 4c., 30c., and 50c., and black on the rest.

| November, 1912. | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| 5 centimes on 2 | centimes, brown and blue on buff. |
| 5 " | 4 " purple-brown and blue on grey. |
| 5 " | 30 " cinnamon and blue on drab. |
| 10 " | 40 " red and blue on yellow. |
| 10 " | 50 " brown and blue on azure. |
| 10 " | 75 " brown and red on orange. |

Denmark.—(Vol. XI. p. 10).—Mr. Cornelius Wrinkle states this week that with the New Year a new stamp is to be issued for this country which will introduce a development which is obviously suggested by the new British watermark. The Crown watermark is to be discarded in favour of an "all-over" or multiple watermark of a Cipher.

Dutch Indies.—(Vol. IX. p. 293).—The *London Philatelist* has seen the 3 cents stamp with figure of value on a plain white ground instead of on a dotted ground. No doubt all the low values will eventually appear with this alteration of design.

White wove paper. Perforated 12½.
October, 1912. 3 cents, orange.

Fiji Islands.—(Vol. XI. p. 105).—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the Georgian 1d. stamp.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple). Perforated 14.
October, 1912. 1d. carmine.

French Guiana.—

Peace and Commerce type. Wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½. Red overprint on 4c., 25c., and 30c., and black on the rest.

November, 1912.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| 5 centimes on 2 | centimes, | brown and blue on buff. |
| 5 | " 4 | " purple-brown and blue on grey. |
| 5 | " 20 | " red and blue on green. |
| 5 | " 25 | " black and red on rose. |
| 5 | " 30 | " cinnamon and blue on drab. |
| 10 | " 40 | " red and blue on yellow. |
| 10 | " 50 | " carmine and blue on rose. |

Caboon.—(Vol. VIII. p. 17).—

Peace and Commerce type. Wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½. Red overprint on 4c., 15c., 25c., 30c., and 50c., and black on the rest.

November, 1912.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| 5 centimes on 2 | centimes, | brown and blue on buff. |
| 5 | " 4 | " purple-brown and blue on grey. |
| 5 | " 15 | " grey and red. |
| 5 | " 20 | " red and blue on green. |
| 5 | " 25 | " blue and red. |
| 5 | " 30 | " cinnamon and blue on drab. |
| 10 | " 40 | " red and blue on yellow. |
| 10 | " 45 | " black and red on green. |
| 10 | " 50 | " brown and blue on azure. |
| 10 | " 75 | " brown and red on orange. |

Grand Comoro.—

Peace and Commerce type. Wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½. Red overprint on 4c., 15c., 25c. and 30c., and black on the rest.

November, 1912.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| 5 centimes on 2 | centimes, | brown and blue on buff. |
| 5 | " 4 | " purple-brown and blue on grey. |
| 5 | " 15 | " blue and red. |
| 5 | " 20 | " red and blue on green. |
| 5 | " 25 | " black and red on rose. |
| 5 | " 30 | " cinnamon and blue on drab. |
| 10 | " 40 | " red and blue on yellow. |
| 10 | " 45 | " black and red on green. |
| 10 | " 50 | " carmine and blue on rose. |
| 10 | " 75 | " brown and red on orange. |

Great Britain.—(Vol. XI. p. 130).—We have now obtained the second type George V. 1d. in sheet form with the Royal Cypher watermark, and the *British Philatelist* reports that both the second type ½d. and 1d. have appeared in sheets with control "B 12" on the new paper. The ½d. and 1d. are both found on paper with the first form of watermark, i.e., the true multiple, and the 1d. also with the watermark repeated in vertical rows. The ½d. with the latter watermark has so far only been issued in rolls.

Stationery.—Mr. Geo. Adams has shown us the Georgian 1d. wrapper. Possibly this has been in use some time, but we have not yet seen it chronicled. The stamp is the same as that on the 1d. postcard and letter-card.

WRAPPER STAMP.
November, 1912. 1d. red.

"B. & K. ITEMS"

No. 11.

Just Published—Free on application.

Gives full particulars of some recent purchases, and our latest prices for King's Head stamps, etc., etc.

We have lately acquired several fine collections, and have now in stock a large number of rarities, "difficult to find" stamps, pairs, blocks and entire sheets of all countries. Collectors should write to us for selections of their favourite countries.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

We are always open to purchase for prompt cash collections, specialised or otherwise, of all countries. Dealers or collectors invited to send selections of fine copies of old issues for which we have a large demand, and will pay high prices, in many cases well over full catalogue.

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- IV. DOMINICA. By B. H. Poole.
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- XI. THE WORLD'S STAMP ERRORS. Part 2—Foreign Countries.
- XII. HOW TO PHOTOGRAPH STAMPS. By Wilfrid Haworth.

The above 12 Booklets will be sent post free for 6s.

ADDRESS

**W. H. PECKITT, 47, STRAND
LONDON, W.C.**

Greece.—(Vol. XI. p. 82).—We are evidently in for a deluge of stamps, provisional and otherwise, as a result of the war. We extract the following letters from the *London Philatelist*, which speak for themselves:—

"1st November, 1912.

"I read in the Greek papers, dated 26th October:—

"Commemorative Postage Stamps.

"The Ministry of Finance has admitted the ancient symbol submitted by the Director of the Numismatic Museum, M. J. Svoronos, to represent our present national effort by an Eagle attacking a Dragon, and has charged M. Liqueon, the French artist, to make a specimen which probably will be submitted to-day.

"After this, by a Royal decree, the current stamps will be withdrawn and the new type will be in use (the paper mentions a single type and not different ones).

"The aforesaid postage stamp shall be printed in all values by the establishment of Messrs. Aspiotis, Corfu, and used during the course of the campaign.

"Commemorative postage stamps of the Islands of Lemnos and Icaria are also printed in Athens (for speculative purposes, I suppose), but only for local use."

"5th November, 1912.

"I beg to complete my information of the other day, from later Greek papers, dated Athens, 31st October.

"In addition to the first type of a commemorative postage stamp, Mr. J. Svoronos has submitted a second one representing a white cross in the midst of dark clouds, which bears above the inscription

EN TOUTO NIKAI
(With this conquer.)

written in Byzantine characters. This was the dream of the Emperor Constantine the Great, and under it he triumphed against barbarians."

"At the inferior part there will be a view of the Acropolis and of the seas of Phalerum, Salamis and Aegina.

"Both types shall be printed in Corfu in all the values.

"It is now stated that by a Royal decree these stamps will be used in the offices of the towns and islands freshly occupied by the Greek armies and fleets during the war.

"The quantity ordered is 13 millions of stamps.

"For the moment the General Post Office has sent to Lemnos 20,000 stamps of all the values overcharged Lemnos for the special use of the island."

"13th November, 1912.

"Confirming my previous notices about new Greek postage stamps, I now read in the Athenian papers that as a certain delay will occur in preparing the new types in Corfu, orders have been given to the Postal Department to surcharge a quantity of actual stamps with the words (in Greek characters):

HELLENIKE DIOIKESIS
(Greek administration).

which must be sent to the newly conquered provinces and towns."

Guadeloupe.—

Peace and Commerce type. Wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½
Red overprint on 4c. and 30c., and black on 40c.

November, 1912.

5 centimes on 4 centimes, purple-brown and blue on grey.
5 " 30 " cinnamon and blue on drab.
10 " 40 " red and blue on yellow.

Honduras.—(Vol. X. p. 104).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* records the 1911 6 centavos and 20 centavos overprinted "OFICIAL" in black instead of red, but it is not known whether this is an error or a new printing.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.
Black overprint.

October, 1912. 6 centavos, milky blue.
20 " lemon-yellow.

Indo-China.—

Grasset type. Wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½. Red overprint on 15c., 40c., and 50c., and black on 4c., 30c., and 75c.

November, 1912.

5 centimes on 4 centimes, magenta on azure.
5 " 15 " brown on azure.
5 " 30 " brown on cream.
10 " 40 " black on greyish.
10 " 50 " brown on toned.
10 " 75 " red on orange.

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Very high prices paid for anything really nice. Remittances sent per return for all goods bought.

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| Some Stamps in our Fresh Books. | | W. MADLOW & SON, Grove Park, Lee, Kent, Est. 1880 |
|---|-----|---|
| FRANCE, 1849, 1fc., carmine | 3 9 | |
| CHILLI, 1862, 20c., green | 7 7 | |
| RUSSIA, 1902, 7 roubles... | 1 0 | |
| GREECE, 1901, 2 drachma | 1 0 | |
| TURKEY, 1863, 20 paras (thick paper) unused | 7 6 | |
| GT. BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. blue, no lines, from | 3 0 | |
| BRAZIL, 1876, 500 reis, rouletted | 1 3 | |
| PERU, 1866, 5c., 10c., 20c. (Lahma) | 0 7 | |
| MEXICO, 1866, 25c. (engraved) mint | 0 9 | |
| INDIA, 1866, 6a., prov. | 7 6 | |
| SIAM, 1889, 1att on 1 pie, provisional | 0 6 | |
| PAPUA, 1907, 2d., genuinely used | 0 9 | |
| VENEZUELA, 1863, 1c. pale red, unused | 7 6 | |

Editor's Letter Box

Publishing Offices:—SPRIGG'S PUBLISHING AGENCY, 21, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

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

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

BARGAINS for EVERY COLLECTOR

"signifies" mint.

SCARCE STAMPS and CHEAP SETS. All superb specimens, mint stamps all have gum, and used stamps nothing but light postmarks.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Canada, 1903-11, 20c. King (cat. 9d.) | 0 4 |
| 50c. (cat. 2/-) | 1 0 |
| Hong Kong, 1904-7, 50c. (cat. 1/3) | 0 6 |
| \$1.00 (cat. 2/-) | 1 0 |
| Natal, 1902-3, 1s. (cat. 10/-) | 4 6 |
| 1s. 10c. (cat. 20/-) | 7 6 |
| Straits Settlements, 1904-6, \$1.00 (cat. 2/-) | 1 0 |
| Do., 1904-6, \$2.00 (cat. 4/-) | 1 9 |
| Do., 1904-6, \$5.00 (cat. 7/6) | 3 9 |
| Do., 1910, \$5.00 (cat. 10/-) | 4 0 |

SETS.

| | |
|---|-----|
| *11 Antioquia, 1899, 1c. to 2p. (cat. 8/9) | 2 9 |
| *8 British Honduras, 2c. on 1d., 3c. on 3d., and 6 on 10c. on 4d., 1888 & 1891 (cat. 2/3) | 1 0 |
| *4 Gilbert and Ellice, Type 2, 3d., id. 2d. and 2d. | 1 0 |
| 4 N. Borneo, 1888, 25, 50c., \$1 and \$2 | 4 9 |
| 9 do., 1894 or 1897, 1c. to 24c. | 1 0 |
| 12 do., 1909, 1c. to 24c. (with 20c. on 18c.) | 2 9 |
| *18 Nyassa, 1901, camels and dromeds., (cat. 8/6) | 1 6 |
| 10 Roumania, 1906, 1c. to 2L. (pictures) | 2 0 |

See my approval sheets and send wants lists.

W. BERRY, 3, St. George's Mansions, Wells St., London, W.

STAMPS PURCHASED.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

ITALIAN STATES.—Used or unused varieties, essays bought for cash. Approval selections wanted. Dr. Emilio Dienna, Via Vittoria Colonna 40, Rome. (Member J.P.S.)

STAMP Collections Purchased.—Lewis May & Co., King William St., Charing Cross.

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URUGUAYS. Sets 1, 2, 5, 10c., 1889, 5d.; 1892, 5d.; 1897, 5d.; 1901, 4d.; 5m., 1, 2, 5, 10c.; 1899, 5d. 5m., 1, 2, 5, 8c., 1910, 6d.; Argentines, 1, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12c., 1889, 10c.; '92, 3d.; '96, 3d.—E. Woodcock, 23, Pembury Rd., Tottenham, Midx

EXCHANGE. Offer following nine North Borneo, No. 327 to 332, cat. high; against Colonials, Europeans or South Americans.—Long, 18, Jackson Road, Holloway, London.

LEAGUE ADVERTISEMENT.

"POSTAGE STAMP," Vols. 1-9 (inclusive). 1, 2 and 3 bound. Offers.—Hawking, Ingledene, Looe, Cornwall.

NEW ISSUES. British Colonials and Foreign stamps, unused. References.—Foster, 25, Grenville Place, Brighton.

STAMPS SOLD.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

GOOD Exchange Club: members wanted. Particulars willingly sent.—C. F. Pearce, Lincoln.

100 Varieties, 9d.; Foreign and Colonial 66 to 80c. under catalogue. Approval.—Rev. T. Bell, Lisburn, Ireland.

STAMPS EXCHANGED.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

B.N.G. PAPUA.—Breaking my specialized collection, all varieties; grand opportunity to fill blanks. Bridge, Corder Road, Ipswich.

EASTERN Stamp Exchange.—26a, Southwark St., S.E. Hop Exchange trams pass the door. Two minutes from London Bridge.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS THIS STARTLING OFFER because it is the latest, and perhaps THE BEST of the packets I have decided to supply on my ever popular Approval system. Just send me the usual post-card and ask for Packet No. 21. This contains 500 splendid varieties of postage stamps from all parts of the world, EXCEPT EUROPE. The exception is important and notable because it excludes from the packet that section of stamps mostly contained in ORDINARY packets. The price of the complete packet (after being duly approved) is 10/6, but you are at liberty to select any 50, 2/3; 100, 3/11; 150, 5/3; 200, 6/3; or 250, 7/- . These rates represent a saving of about 100 per cent. compared with Approval Sheet or set prices, and the offer deserves consideration if only because there is nothing "Given away" If this offer is unsuitable please see my TWO other advertisements in this issue.—H. McCraight, 40a, High St., Southend-on-Sea. Ment. on Packet 21. (Business by post only). P.S.—Customers abroad please send 10/6 deposit—returnable.

League Advertisement Slip.
21 Dec., 1912.
Cut this out.



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10, Rue Neuve, Brussels; Brentano's, 37, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris; and at New York
and Chicago



Another British Stamp Contract (see page 146)



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

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

No. 13. Vol. 11.
(Whole Number 274)

28 DECEMBER, 1912.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

A Merry Christmas!



THE time has come for the annual visit of Father Christmas; he should arrive about the same time as this journal reaches the majority of its readers. The benign old bearded gentleman is the greatest of all propagators of the philatelic seed. Each year he sprinkles fresh seed in new ground and brings fresh stimulus to the shooting plants which have sprung up from

the seed scattered on previous visits. To my young readers he brings gaudy-printed stamp albums and bulging variety packets all unscathed and unsooted through that reeky *via* the chimney.

The Stamp-Collecting Youngster.

I am not one of those stodgy, antiquated "fossils" who think the juvenile in stamp collecting should be suppressed at all costs. It is he who imparts to the pursuit much of that motive power which propels and makes for progress. Indeed I am all for encouraging the juvenile and the schoolboy stamp collector, and regret to see that so much good seed is wasted amongst the youngsters from lack of proper attention. While there is an enormous proportion of boys at school who collect stamps—75 per cent. was the estimate of one headmaster, 90 per cent. that of another—the proportion who keep up their interest in the subject after leaving school is infinitesimal.

A Difficult Problem.

Naturally, there are many new interests, new ideas and activities for the youngster who branches out from the limitations of our educational system into the freer and more self-dependent existence of earning

his livelihood. That 75 per cent. of the adult population should devote their leisure to stamp collecting is a prospect not within the dreams of the most hopeful optimist amongst us, but that the vast majority of the (say) 75 per cent. of scholars should nibble and yet not acquire a taste for philately presents a problem of absorbing interest to those who have the welfare of both junior and senior philately at heart.

Philately and the Pedagogue.

That the seed is planted early is sure, that most of it goes to waste is alas not less certain. I cannot but think that the growth of the stimulus to philatelic study (with all its beneficent accompanying advantages), is stunted by the leaders, the masters under our present educational system, not because they lack the perception to enable them to turn the philatelic stimulus into useful educational channels, but because they are unduly impressed with certain small sections of the traffic in stamps that are infested

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with charlatans who impose dire troubles on the schoolboy collector.

The Enlightenment of the Teachers.

I am well aware that a number of enlightened teachers are now giving philately a fairer chance than it has had for a number of years; the view that many head and form masters have held, that stamp collecting should be suppressed in schools by reason of illicit traffic in approval sheets is one for which I have no sympathy. I would as soon banish the monetary system from schools because a sixpenny piece had on some occasion been pilfered from an ill-secured locker. The stamp traffic should be as easily and effectively controlled in our schools as are other sports, games and studies and all the recognised factors in school life.

At the Great Public Schools.

There have not been wanting signs of a great revival of interest in stamp collecting in the schools. The historic institution at Windsor gave us the boy champion of Philately at the recent London Stamp Exhibition, and I believe Rugby only a few years earlier provided a boy champion whose specialised collection of that difficult group, the Straits Settlements, was a philatelic work of more merit than many an alleged specialised collection put forward by adult collectors. In all the leading public schools I find the steady growth, not merely of stamp collecting, but of true philately. The seed we call stamp collecting is of itself of little import, it is the growth from the seedling into the matured collector which we should strive after. The average schoolboy collector in the past has been content to grope in the dark without the stimuli to the higher study—the books, the journals, the individual research—which make for all that we mean by "Philately."

The End of the Sermon.

It were not in my disposition to be sermonic at Yuletide, but with the knowledge that during the present week many of my young readers will receive material encouragement to the pursuit of the pastime of postage stamps I snatch the occasion for wishing them the utmost value from their philatelic presents, a value not to be represented in pounds, shillings, and pence, but far more in the stimuli to open their receptive minds to the interest, the knowledge and the incentive to effort, that underlies our pleasurable pursuit and makes it a permanent recreative study instead of a fleeting pastime.

The Latest Stamp Auctioneer.

The New Year is to witness an addition to the ranks of the philatelic auctioneers of London. Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge who made a brave announcement in a full page of this journal last week is already known to a large coterie of the habitués of the London stamp auction rooms, and his winning way of wielding the hammer at the J.P.S. auctions is sure to bring a goodly crowd to the opening sale at the Salisbury Hotel, Fleet Street, on the 9th and 10th of January. He informs me that he will be pleased to welcome any readers of *The Postage Stamp* to his offices at 3, King William Street, Strand, to inspect lots to be offered at the first sale or to consult with him as to the disposal of philatelic properties.

Messrs. Glendining's Fine Catalogues.

Messrs. Glendining & Co. (Limited) are to be congratulated on the general excellence they maintain in the production of fine illustrated catalogues of their sales. This is a very important feature in sale catalogues and one which is evidently much appreciated by the country clients who are able to form excellent ideas of the actual condition of the specimens offered without the necessity of seeing the lots in advance. The next sale by this firm begins on New Year's Eve and concludes on New Year's Day; what an opportunity for a philatelic revel, with an all-night auction and a prize of a Post Office Mauritius to the client whose bid is accepted on the stroke of midnight! But it is decreed that stamp auctions shall be concluded at respectable hours.

Messrs. Glendining will be glad to send their catalogue of the December 31—Jan 1 sale to any clients not already on their list. Their address is the Argyll Gallery, 7, Argyll Street, Regent Street, W.

The Oldest Philatelic Auctioneers.

Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper, the oldest of the philatelic auctioneering firms, have recently moved to a sale room further westward, and are now comfortably accommodated at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, which is very easy to get to being practically adjacent to the St. James's Park Station on the District Railway. The Caxton Hall should be familiar to most philateliasts as it was the scene of the great Imperial Stamp Exhibition in 1908. Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper, whose offices are still in the City (35, Old Jewry, E.C.) are holding sales this week (December 19 and 20) and will hold their first 1913 sale on January 9 and 10.

Another New British Stamp Contract

The Printers of the "Ideal" Stamp secure the printing of the High Value Georgian Stamps

FURTHER interesting developments are promised in connection with the Georgian series of postage stamps for Great Britain. Since the termination of the contract which Messrs. De La Rue & Co. had held for so many years the work of producing our stamps has been shared by the Royal Mint, the Stamping Department of the Board of Inland Revenue, and the printing contractors, Messrs. Harrison & Sons, Limited. These have all been concerned in the production of our stamps by typography.

With the advent of the highest denominations of the Georgian stamps, collectors will welcome a return to the old process of printing from recess-plates.

We understand that the 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1 will all be produced from plates engraved in recess. The contract for producing them has been secured by Messrs. Waterlow Brothers & Layton, of Broken Wharf and Birchin Lane, London. This firm, as philateliasts are well aware, has had considerable experience in the best class of *intaglio* work, and in the production of recess-printed stamps for Centra

and South American governments. The firm thus introduced for the first time into the sphere of the British postage stamp contract, also holds the contract for the printing of the Insurance stamps, which, however, are produced typographically.

It was this firm, as many of my readers will remember, that exhibited both typographical and recess-plate printing at the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition, where they printed the "Ideal" stamp in both processes. The available space, however, was chiefly devoted to the typographical demonstration, which was exhibited on a practical and thorough basis with the most modern machinery. The old-fashioned lithographic hand-press on which the intaglio impressions were taken was only shewn to explain to collectors the principles of recess-plate work; in actual practice modern machinery of the very latest type is used.

An interesting illustrated account of the history of this famous firm appeared in the Official Catalogue of the recent exhibition, from which we cull the following extract:—

"For a long record of association with the production of postage stamps and bank notes the house of the Waterlows stands unrivalled. The dynasty celebrated its centenary last year.

"The present direct descendants of James Waterlow, who, in 1811, set up the original establishment, so far from resting on laurels won in the historic past are successfully maintaining the pace of the times, and lack nothing of the enterprise and initiative essential to an up-to-date business of the present day.

"There is something fascinating about anniversaries, and in discussing the Waterlows there are plenty of opportunities for using this fascination. As we have said, last year the firm passed its centenary, this year it has associated itself with the Jubilee of Philately, and the present year it has also marked the Diamond Jubilee of the first postage stamps printed by the Waterlows, the 1 cent, black on magenta and the 4 cents, black on deep blue of the 1852 issue of British Guiana.

"The foundations of the business of the house of the Waterlows were laid in Birchin Lane, a street in the City of London which is historically associated

with the beginning of stamp collecting as a popular pursuit, but it was many years prior to the beginning of philately that James Waterlow inaugurated the business. The family is of Flemish origin. The first of the name to settle in this country was one, Walron Waterlo, a native of Lille, who was resident in Canterbury in 1628.

"James Waterlow was born in London on April 9, 1790, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to a firm of Law Stationers in Birchin Lane. At the age of twenty-one he started business on his own account and laid the foundation of a great and prosperous business. In due course he apprenticed his sons, and in 1836 admitted his eldest son, Alfred James, into partnership. The style of the firm being then J. and A. J. Waterlow. Under the direction of Alfred James Waterlow a lithographic department was added to the general printing establishment.

"The founder of the firm retired in 1849, but through all the years that have passed since then the business has been directed by members of the family.

"In addition to the present establishment in Birchin Lane, Messrs. Waterlow Brothers and Layton have one of the finest printing works in London at Broken Wharf, Upper Thames Street, and here most of the printing of all forms of securities and notably, engraved, lithographed and surface-printed stamps, are produced.

"The whole business is under the immediate control of a Director, Mr. William A. Waterlow, and he is ably supported by the general manager, Mr. Albert G. Gronow, who supervises all technical details. These gentlemen are directly supervising the printing arrangements for producing the "Ideal Stamp" at the Jubilee International Exhibition, and their great experience of stamp designs and stamp printing led the Executive Committee to invite these experts to serve as Judges in the competition for prize designs for postage stamps."

The account in the official catalogue goes on to describe the various departments, for typographical, lithographic and recess-plate printing, and is copiously illustrated with fine photographs of the works in which the Georgian 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1 stamps will be printed.

THE WAR AGAINST FORGERS

The Efforts of Belgian Philatelists

THE Federation of Belgian Philatelists has recently made the following petition to the Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs:—

BRUSSELS, 18th November, 1912.

SIR,

With reference to the attached letter addressed to us by the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, we have the honour to advert to our petition of the 19th July last, in which we transmitted to you the resolutions of the Federation of Belgian Philatelists, asking for your influential and kind help so that serious measures may be taken against the manufacturers and dealers in forged or faked postage stamps.

In consequence of the statements contained in the above-mentioned communication, the best means of

solving the problem which we have submitted for your approval, would be to take advantage of the next international meeting of the Universal Postal Union at Madrid.

We dare to hope, Sir, that you will deign to take the initiative of submitting to the Postal Congress the resolutions of the Federation of Belgian Philatelists.

Thanking you in anticipation,

We are, Sir, Etc., etc.

For the Federation of Belgian Philatelists,
General Secretary, *President,*
 EM. PEELS. H. HOOREMAN.

I.

The Federation of Belgian Philatelists considering that the trade in the manufacture of forged stamps, both postal, telegraphic and fiscal, is growing greater every day;

Considering that the audacity of forgers has increased to such an extent that they go so far as to counterfeit, not only obsolete stamps, but also current stamps, which might cause a serious loss to the finances of the countries interested;

While it is necessary, both in the interest of all the states as well as in that of collectors, stamp dealers and the public, that energetic measures be taken for the suppression of this fraud;

Expresses the wish to see Governments:—

(1) Forbid in a general way the reproduction in actual size of all official stamps, postal, telegraph, or fiscal, obsolete or current, and even in the case of illustrations in articles in journals, catalogues, etc.;

(2) Only to authorise the reproduction in a maximum size of three-quarters of that of the stamp reproduced, and

(3) To impose severe penalties both on the manufacturers of forged stamps, and on the intermediaries who offer them for sale.

(Here follow the signatures of members of the various clubs affiliated to the Federation).

II.

International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union.
No. 3414.

BERNE, 27th September, 1912.

SIR,

By your letter of the 19th July last, you were good enough to send me a copy of a resolution addressed by the Federation of Belgian Philatelists to the Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs of Belgium with regard to the adoption of severe measures against manufacturers of forged obsolete and current stamps.

You think that the intervention of the International Bureau would bring about an agreement on this matter between all the countries of the Universal Postal Union.

In reply, I have the honour to inform you that the Universal Postal Convention included provisions concerning the fraudulent use, for the prepayment of correspondence, of counterfeit postage stamps or of stamps which had been already used, as well as concerning the fraudulent manufacture, sale, trade in or distribution of labels and stamps used in the postal service, forged or imitated in such a way that they might be confused with the labels and stamps issued by the administration of one of the countries adhering thereto.

These provisions can only be modified or completed by an Universal Postal Congress. The most practicable way of raising the question at the next Congress, which will meet at Madrid, is to ask an Administration of the Union to take the initiative.

Therefore, as you have submitted the resolution of the Federation of Belgian Philatelists to the Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs of Belgium, I can only advise you to ask him to examine it and, if he thinks fit, to lay it before the Congress.

Accept, etc.,

The Director,

RUFFY.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL RELATIONS.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

The office of the Federation has just addressed to

the Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs the following petition:—

Adverting to our letter of the 10th September, 1910, we have the honour to send you the annexed documents, concerning the rates in force for international postal relations.

On the eve of the Congress of the Universal Postal Union, will you permit us, sir, to draw your kind attention again to the importance of the questions considered at the meeting of the Federation of Belgian Philatelists, and to send you the resolutions drawn up by our office.

The result of information which we have been able to obtain shows that the most practicable means of bringing before the next international meeting our desires and of arriving thus at a favourable result would be to obtain the intervention of an Administration of the Postal Union.

We dare to hope, sir, that you will deign in this case to grant us your kind assistance and that you will be good enough to take the initiative in submitting our resolution to the Madrid Congress.

Convinced that you will not refuse us your influential help and thanking you in anticipation,

We are, Sir,

Etc., etc.,

For the Federation,

The General Secretary,
EM. PELS.

The President,
H. HOOREMAN.

The office of the Federation of Belgian Philatelists, in accordance with the resolutions passed at the XIX. Congress of Belgian Philatelists held at Ghent:

Relying upon the conclusions arrived at in the report presented by M. E. Pels, in the name of the management, on international postal relations and the reduction of the rates now in force, and in view of the next meeting of an International Postal Congress at Madrid;

Considering that the rates in force in the international service are too heavy and that they could be considerably reduced;

Considering that the reduction of the postal rates constitutes one of the great factors in the increase of commerce and that it plays a great part in the progress of civilisation;

Considering that a proposal for the lowering of the rates, made by the Belgian Government, would be favourably received by most of the countries forming the Universal Postal Union;

Considering finally that the chief argument of countries opposed to this reform lies in the deficit which the lowering of the rates would bring about; that this deficit would only be apparent and that it would be fully made good by the enormous development of correspondence; that the budgets consequently would recover themselves and more,

Passes the following resolutions:—

(1) That the Belgian Government propose to the foreign powers and particularly to the neighbouring countries, a reduction of the postal rates for the international service.

(2) That the rates in force for the prepayment of letters addressed abroad be reduced to ten or fifteen centimes.

(3) That commercial papers be subjected to the same rates as printed matter, 5, 10 and 20 centimes according to weight, the minimum of 25 centimes now in force being disproportionate.

- (4) That the rates for printed matter be lowered or the minimum of weight for printed matter increased.
- (5) That correspondence by means of visiting cards in open envelopes be authorised at the rate for postcards addressed abroad.
- (6) That the number of words authorised on visiting cards not being in the nature of private correspondence be increased from 5 to 10.
- (7) That the cost of international money-orders

be reduced in corresponding proportions.

Finally we hope that the Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraphs will kindly examine carefully the reforms suggested with regard to international postal relations and will demand their realisation at the Universal Postal Congress at Madrid.

The General Secretary,
EM. PELS.

The President,
H. HOOREMAN.

COMMONWEALTH STAMPS

Notes of a Visit to the Commonwealth Stamp Printing Department

By J. H. SMYTH

(By Arrangement with the Australian Stamp Journal)

IN accordance with my desire to look through the Commonwealth Stamp Printing Department, Mr. J. Bradley Cooke, Commonwealth Stamp Printer, received me in his office at mid-day on 31st ult., during my visit to Melbourne. Pressure of other business and Mr. Cooke's illness prevented the carrying out of my desire sooner, and I was so rushed at the last that I could not give the same time to my inspection which I would have liked to do.

Mr. Cooke again expressed his desire to comply with the wishes of stamp collectors and to avoid as much as possible creating errors and "mistakes"; and his chief concern was to have everything turned out of the establishment free from fault or blemish.

His office is situated right in the centre of a huge room on the ground floor of the King's Warehouse, in which all the operations except the gumming process are conducted. This room is about 200ft. long and 60ft. broad, and is well lighted. Mr. Cooke can see every operator in the room at a glance, and he knows exactly what is going on around him.

Seated in Mr. Cooke's office was Mr. Harrison, the recently appointed Commonwealth Bank Note Printer, to whom Mr. Cooke introduced me. We had a pleasant talk of a few minutes, during which that gentleman informed me that one of his last tasks before leaving England was the preparation of the dies for the insurance stamps recently issued there, and we chatted on various subjects relating to stamps and their production. It may not be generally known to philatelists that Mr. Harrison is an expert engraver, and perhaps some day he may be identified with the production of Commonwealth stamps.

Mr. Cooke then took me inside and showed me some of the methods in vogue for the production of stamps. I also saw preparations being made for the printing of the new Commonwealth stamps, but at present I am not at liberty to tell the readers of this journal everything I witnessed. Next month I hope to be freer to do so.

I understand, however, that the new stamps will comprise 15 denominations, being as follows:— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 1/-, 2/-, 5/-, 10/-, 20/-, £2. It is intended to print those from the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1/- in single colours; and the values from 2/- upwards in two colours, the kangaroo being printed in its natural shade.

Mr. Cooke is still confident of having an adequate supply of all denominations of the new stamps ready by 1st January next, so that they can be issued to the public simultaneously on that day, and from

what I could see I do not think there is anything to prevent him accomplishing his desire.

The next day I called on Mr. G. F. Allen, Secretary to the Commonwealth Treasury. As I stepped up to the door of Mr. Allen's room he was coming out. I asked him if he could see me for a few minutes but, being a busy man as he always is, he hesitated at first. When, however, I produced my card and informed him of the nature of my business, he said he would grant me a few minutes. Further, he looked upon philatelists as friends, for he knew he could rely upon them to spot anything out of the way which might mean a saving of revenue to the Treasury, and he cited the quickness with which it became known amongst philatelists that the Victorian stamps had recently been printed on Victorian duty paper.

Knowing that Mr. Allen and Mr. Hill had at one time been in the same office, I told him that I had just purchased Mr. Hill's collection of Victorian stamps and had taken delivery of it a few minutes previously. He expressed a desire to see it, and he seemed very much pleased at a sight of some of the rarities therein, and remarked that, in his opinion, the present-day stamps did not come up to the old ones.

He was strongly in favour of stamps being printed from engraved plates, and in support of his contention very kindly showed me a number of "specimen" printings of the new Commonwealth Bank Notes from the engraved plates prepared in England, which had recently arrived in Melbourne.

There is apparently still some doubt as to whether South Australian and West Australian surcharged stamps will be issued to the public, for it is realised that the surcharging of these stamps costs about half as much as the printing of the new ones would; and they may not all be sold by the time the new Commonwealth stamps are issued, and if the postal authorities were to withdraw the States stamps from sale immediately after the Commonwealth stamps have been issued, the extra money spent in overprinting the former would be so much money thrown away.

I would suggest to the authorities as an alternative that the printing of States stamps at both Sydney and Brisbane be stopped straight away, and the surplus of stamps of other States be sent to N.S.W. and Queensland for disposal, until such time as the Commonwealth stamps are obtainable.

NEW ISSUES AND OLD

The Editor invites dealers and readers at home and abroad to give prompt information concerning New Issues. All communications must be sent direct to the Editor, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.
 After the name of each country we give the page of THE POSTAGE STAMP on which appeared the last reference to that country.

Australian Commonwealth.—(Vol. VII. p. 30).—The *Australian Stamp Journal* states that the new series of Commonwealth stamps will consist of fifteen denominations from ½d. to £2; the values of 2/- upwards are to be in two colours with the kangaroo in its natural shade.

Azores.—(Vol. XI. p. 44).—The *Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung* chronicles the new 1 centimo and 2 centimos overprinted "ASSISTENCIA" diagonally, the former in red and the latter in black. These stamps are to denote the charitable postal tax alluded to recently under "Portugal."

White chalk-surfaced wove paper. Perforated 15 × 14. Overprinted "ACORES" in black, and "ASSISTENCIA" in red on 1c. and in black on 2c.
 November 16th, 1912. 1 centimo deep green.
 2 centimos carmine.

Bermuda.—(Vol. X. p. 42).—"Specimen" copies of new 2d. and 3d. stamps in the Ship design have been distributed.

Brunei.—(Vol. XI. p. 34).—Mr. Oswald Marsh sends us an used copy of the 1906 2 cents on 3 cents (i.e., the Labuan stamp overprinted) with a superfluous impression of the name "BRUNEI". The value does not appear twice, and evidently an attempt has been made to erase the superfluous "BRUNEI". Our correspondent states that the stamps came to him in the ordinary course of business having been used in the ordinary way.

Dutch Indies.—(Vol. XI. p. 141).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles several more of the low values with figures of value on a white background. We recorded the 3 cents last week.

White wove paper. Perforated 12½.
 October, 1912. 1 cent olive green.
 2 cents brown.
 4 " ultramarine.
 5 " rose.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands.—(Vol. XI. p. 19).—Mr. J. H. Smyth and Mr. Fred Hagen both advise us of the issue of the Georgian 4d., 2/-, 2/6, and 5/- stamps for this Protectorate. Mr. Hagen and Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us copies of the 4d.

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

October, 1912. 4d. black and red on yellow.
 2/- purple and blue on blue.
 2/6 black and red on blue.
 5/- green and red on yellow.

Hong Kong.—(Vol. VIII. p. 198).—The *Schweizer Briefmarken-Zeitung* informs us that the new Georgian stamps have been printed. The values run from 1 cent to 10 dollars.

Ivory Coast.—Our chronicle of some of the new provisionals were unavoidably crowded out last week.

Peace and Commerce type. Wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½. Red overprint on 15c., 30c., and 50c., and black on 40c. and 75c.

November 1912.
 5 centimes on 15 centimes grey and red.
 5 " 30 " cinnamon and blue on drab.
 10 " 40 " red and blue on yellow.
 10 " 50 " brown and red on azure
 10 " 75 " brown and red on orange.

Jamaica.—(Vol. XI. p. 10).—"Specimen" copies of the 1d., 2½d., 4d. and 6d. stamps in the new Georgian design have been seen.

Levant (British P.O.)—(Vol. X. p. 105).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* records the Somerset House print of the Edwardian 5d. overprinted "2 PIASTRES".

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown of 1880.

Perforated 14. Black overprint.
 September, 1912. 2 piastres on 5d., purple and bright blue.

Leeward Islands.—(Vol. XI. p. 116).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us a copy of the Georgian 2d.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple).

Perforated 14.
 November, 1912. 2d. grey.

Liberia.—(Vol. VII. p. 94).—We note from the new edition of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, Part II., that the current triangular 10 cents, and also the same stamp overprinted "3 CENTS INLAND POSTAGE", have appeared perforated 12½ instead of rouletted. The same stamps overprinted for official use are also now perforated 12½.

White wove paper. Perforated 12½. Blue overprint in case of 3c. on 10c.
 3 cents on 10 cents, purple and black.
 10 cents, purple and black.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

As last, but overprinted "O 8" in red.
 3 cents on 10 cents, black and blue.
 10 cents, black and blue.

Madagascar.—(Vol. II. p. 212).—

A. Peace and Commerce type. Wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½. Red overprint on 15c. and 30c., and black on 20c. and 75c.

November, 1912.
 5 centimes on 15 centimes, grey and red.
 5 " 20 " red and blue on green.
 5 " 30 " cinnamon and blue on drab.
 10 " 75 " brown and red on orange.

B. 1904 Issue.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½. Red overprint on 2c. and 40c., and black on the rest.

November, 1912.
 5 centimes on 2 centimes, sepia.
 5 " 20 " orange.
 5 " 30 " vermilion.
 10 " 40 " French grey.
 10 " 50 " yellow-brown.
 10 " 75 " orange-yellow.

Mayotte.—

Peace and Commerce type. Wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½. Red overprint on 4c., 15c., 25c., 30c., and 45c., and black on the rest.

November, 1912.
 5 centimes on 2 centimes, brown and blue on buff.
 5 " 4 " purple-brown and blue on grey.
 5 " 15 " blue and red.
 5 " 20 " red and blue on green.
 5 " 25 " black and red on rose.
 5 " 30 " cinnamon and blue on drab.
 10 " 40 " red and blue on yellow.
 10 " 45 " black and red on green.
 10 " 50 " carmine and blue on rose.
 10 " 75 " brown and red on orange.
 10 " 1 franc, olive-green and red on toned.

Moheli.—

Peace and Commerce type. Wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½. Red overprint on 4c., 30c., and 45c., and black on 20c., 40c., and 50c.

November, 1912.
 5 centimes on 4 centimes, purple-brown and blue on grey.
 5 " 20 " red and blue on green.
 5 " 30 " cinnamon and blue on drab.
 10 " 40 " red and blue on yellow.
 10 " 45 " black and red on green.
 10 " 50 " brown and red on azure

New Zealand.—(Vol. X. p. 238).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* states that the current 1d. stamp has been found imperforate. This variety is from one of three sheets which were found to have escaped perforation on the bottom row.

Papua.—(Vol. X. p. 286).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for a copy of the unicoloured 4d. printed in a pale olive. This stamp, like the other unicoloured values, is surface-printed on paper with the South Australian type of "Crown over A" watermark. Mr. J. H. Smyth also advises us of the issue of the unicoloured 2/6 in carmine.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown over A (Adelaide type) sideways. Perforated 12½
October, 1912. 4d. pale olive.
2/6 carmine.

St. Pierre et Miquelon.—(Vol. III. p. 251).—

Peace and Commerce type. Wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½. Red overprint on 4c., 15c., 25c., and 30c., and black on the rest.

| November, 1912. | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 5 centimes on 2 centimes, | brown and blue on buff. | |
| 5 " 4 " | purple-brown and blue on grey. | |
| 5 " 15 " | blue and red. | |
| 5 " 20 " | red and blue on green. | |
| 5 " 25 " | black and red on rose. | |
| 5 " 30 " | cinnamon and blue on drab. | |
| 5 " 35 " | black and red on yellow. | |
| 10 " 40 " | red and blue on yellow. | |
| 10 " 50 " | carmine and blue on rose. | |
| 10 " 75 " | brown and red on orange. | |
| 10 " 1 franc, | olive-green and red on toned. | |

Senegal.—

Peace and Commerce type. Wove paper. Perforated 14 × 13½. Red overprint on 15c., 30c., and 50c., and black on 20c., 40c., and 75c.

| November, 1912. | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 5 centimes on 15 centimes, | blue and red. | |
| 5 " 20 " | red and blue on green. | |
| 5 " 30 " | cinnamon and blue on drab. | |
| 10 " 40 " | red and blue on yellow. | |
| 10 " 50 " | brown and red on azure. | |
| 10 " 75 " | brown and red on orange. | |

Seychelles.—(Vol. X. p. 227).—We learn that "specimen" copies of the Georgian 12 cents, 18 cents, 30 cents, 45 cents, 75 cents, R. 1.50, and R. 2.50 have been distributed.

Turks and Caicos Islands.—(Vol. VIII. p. 130).—"Specimen" copies of the lower values of the new Georgian series (½d. to 4d. inclusive) have been seen. The design is the same as that of the current stamps with the portrait of King George V.

Union of South Africa.—(Vol. XI. p. 106).—Mr. A. H. Harris sends us the following interesting extract from the Philatelic Circular of the 1st July last with regard to the specifications for the definite issue for the Union:—

The design was selected from those sent in for competition, but it is believed that in the hands of a skilful engraver it may be improved in detail without any material alteration in design. The successful tenderer will be asked to make two or three sketches, so that the authorities may revise their choice if necessary. It is also probable that the conventional head of King George will be substituted for the one used in the original sketch.

Tenders have been invited for printing the postage stamps, postcards, envelopes, wrappers, official envelopes, postage due stamps and revenue stamps. The contract is to be for five years with an option to extend, and will be terminable after five years by six months' notice.

In regard to the postage stamps, the series is to be of uniform design, in the conventional size of the present Transvaal stamps, and will embrace the following values:—1d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-.

Whether they shall be surface-printed or line-engraved has not yet been decided. Contractors are asked to give prices for both methods, and to indicate clearly the extra cost steel-plate printing would involve.

The stamps are to be in single colours, and the ink is to be "single fugitive, not soluble in water, and to be secure

against any attempt to remove postmark impressions made with P.O. cancelling ink." The colours are not specified. [This is the wording of the specification, but how ink can be fugitive, yet not soluble in water, we do not know. Perhaps the word "not" should be omitted.—ED.]

Each sheet is to contain 240 stamps in four panes of 60. The paper is to be of the same quality as that used by the Crown Agents.

As stated exclusively by the *Philatelic Circular* in May last, the watermark will depict the outlined head of a springbok. Correspondence has taken place as to whether the watermark shall be multiple or single, and it has been decided that it shall be a "single watermark complete in regular form on each stamp." Two designs are under consideration, one a "full face" design, and the other a peculiar outline, best described as what the springbok's head might look like from above. We cannot imagine the latter being chosen.

Alternative tenders have been asked for, to include both paper and printing, and printing only. The authorities "anticipate no difficulty" in procuring paper if a contract for printing only is accepted.

The following are the quantities on which tenders are to be based:—

| Postage (& Revenue ?) Stamps. | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| 1d. ... | 240,000,000 |
| 1d. ... | 510,000,000 |
| 2d. ... | 15,000,000 |
| 2½d. ... | 5,000,000 |
| 3d. ... | 10,000,000 |
| 4d. ... | 10,000,000 |
| 6d. ... | 10,000,000 |
| 1/- ... | 20,000,000 |
| 2/6 ... | 1,000,000 |
| 5/- ... | 1,000,000 |
| 10/- ... | 1,000,000 |
| Rolls 1d. ... | 5,000,000 |
| " 1d. ... | 5,000,000 |
| Booklets ... | 200,000 |
| Postage Due Stamps. | |
| 1d. ... | 2,000,000 |
| 1d. ... | 2,000,000 |
| 2d. ... | 3,000,000 |
| 3d. ... | 200,000 |
| 5d. ... | 100,000 |
| 6d. ... | 40,000 |
| 1/- ... | 10,000 |

The rolls are to be perforated between the stamps only and these stamps will therefore be imperforate on the two vertical sides. They will be wound on cardboard spools, and will begin and end with a strip of plain paper to facilitate the joining up of partly used rolls, and also to serve as an indication to the purchaser that the roll is complete.

The booklets are to be based on the English model, and each will consist of twenty-four 1d. and ten ½d. stamps or a face value of 2/5, to be sold at 2/6. They will be arranged in four pages of six 1d. stamps, one page of six ½d. stamps, and one page consisting of four ½d. stamps and two blanks.

The Postage Due stamps will consist of a plain numeral in a rectangle, much after the style of the present Transvaal issue.

The draft contract stipulates that all stamps badly printed, perforated, or otherwise faulty shall be replaced by the contractors, but it does not provide for the destruction of such stamps.

It is desired to place all stamps and stationery on sale on 1st April, 1913, and no doubt by the time these lines appear the contract will have been awarded to Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

Venezuela.—(Vol. X. p. 227).—We mentioned on pages 166 and 227 of our last volume a new series of official stamps. Our description of the design on page 227 was quite correct, and our former chronicle should now be deleted. The new stamps are lithographed at Caracas.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

| White wove paper. Perforated 11½. | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| April, 1912. | 5 centimos, pale green and black. |
| | 10 " red " |
| | 25 " deep blue " |
| | 50 " purple " |
| | 1 bolívar, yellow " |

Western Australia.—(Vol. X. p. 287).—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. a copy of the current 2d. overprinted "ONE PENNY" in black Roman capitals.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown over A (Melbourne type), sideways. Perforated 12½. Black Overprint.
November, 1912. 1d. on 2d. yellow.

Official Records of Jamaican Stamps

1890-1912

By ASTLEY CLERK

MR. Astley Clerk, who brings his "Philatelic Gleanings" in the *Jamaican Gleaner* to a close with the 96th of the series, fittingly concludes with a collection of the official notices relating to the issue of Jamaican stamps, from 1890 to date. This interesting collection will be found of reference value to future historians of the stamps of the colony, and we are glad to have the opportunity of giving it in these columns. [EDITOR.]

1890. 2½d. on 4d.
[From Colonial Standard, May 29, 1890].

Post Office Notice
Reduction in the rates of postage correspondence for places abroad carried by vessels not under contract with the Imperial or any other Government.

His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Privy Council, has been pleased to direct that on and after the 1st June, 1890, the rates on such correspondence shall be, as under:—

Letters.—For each half ounce or fractional part thereof, two pence half-penny.
etc., etc., etc.

FRED SULLIVAN,
Postmaster for Jamaica.

General Post Office,
24th May, 1890.

Referring to the above the Colonial Standard, among other things, remarks:—"For a long time it has been considered an inexplicable hardship that whilst a letter from America only costs the sender twopence halfpenny (5 cents) a letter in reply from Jamaica could not be carried under the greatly increased charge of fourpence. All this is now at an end, and the postage between the two points from the 1st instant has been equalized."

1891. (First) 2½d.
(From the Jamaica Gazette, Feby. 26, 1891).

"No. 103. 25th February, 1891
The Governor directs it to be notified, for general information, that the issue of the following unified Postage and Revenue Stamp has been authorized, viz. :—

Twopence Half-Penny. Colour light purple, Queen's head within a circle containing the words 'Jamaica Postage and Revenue' with the denomination '2½d.' at the base.

By Command,
J. ALLWOOD,
Acting Colonial Secretary."

1900. Red Llandoverly.
(From the Jamaica Gazette, May 3, 1900).

"Stamp Office, 2nd May, 1900.
The following is a description of a new design of one penny Postage and Revenue Stamps which have been put into circulation on the 1st inst. :—

Colour : Carmine.
Shape : Rectangular.
Design : A view of Llandoverly Falls.

E. JORDON ANDREWS,
Stamp Commissioner."

1891. Black Llandoverly.
(From the Jamaica Gazette, Sept. 26, 1901).
"Stamp Office,
Kingston, 25th September, 1901.

The following is a description of the new issue of one penny Postal and Revenue Stamps which are to be put into circulation on the 25th inst.

Colour : Black centre and carmine border.

Shape : Rectangular.

Design : A view of Llandoverly Falls.

E. JORDON ANDREWS,
Stamp Commissioner.

1903. 2½d. and ½d. Arms (Single).
(From the Jamaica Gazette, Nov. 19, 1903).

"4—4 Stamp Office, 14th Nov., 1903.
The following is a description of a new design of 2½d. and ½d. Postage Stamps which will be put into circulation on the 16th inst. The design of the 2½d. stamp is denoted by the Arms of the Colony in black, set in a ground of drab, and in a frame of blue.

The design of the ½d. stamp is denoted by the Arms of the Colony in black, set in a ground of dark drab, and in a frame of pale green.

The respective face values of the above stamps are shown in numerals on either side of the word 'Jamaica' at the top of the stamp, and in words at the foot thereof.

E. JORDON ANDREWS,
Stamp Commissioner."

1904. 1d. (Arms. Single).
(From the Jamaica Gazette, Feb. 25, 1904).

"4—1 Stamp Office, Kingston,
20th February, 1904.

The following is a description of a new design of a 1d. postage stamp which will be put into circulation on the 24th instanc.

2. The design of the stamp is denoted by the Arms of the Colony in black, set in a ground of drab, and in a frame of carmine.

3. The face value of the above stamp is shown in numerals on either side of the word 'Jamaica' at the top of the stamp and in words at the bottom thereof.

E. JORDON ANDREWS,
Stamp Commissioner.

1904. 5d. (Single Arms).
(From the Jamaica Gazette, March 3, 1904).

"Stamp Office, Kingston,
25th February, 1904.

The following is a description of a new Postage Stamp of the denomination of five pence (5d.) which will be in circulation on the 1st March, 1904.

2. The design of the stamp is denoted by the Arms of the Colony in black set in a ground of drab, and in a frame of yellow.

3. The face value of the above stamp is shown in numerals on either side the word 'Jamaica' at the top of the stamp and at the bottom thereof.

E. JORDON ANDREWS,
Stamp Commissioner."

1906. 5/- (Mult., Arms).
 (From the Jamaica Gazette, May 10, 1906).
 4-1 " Stamp Office, Kingston,
 5th May, 1906.

The following is a description of a new design of five shillings Postage Stamps which has been put in circulation.

2. The design of the stamp is denoted by the Arms of the Colony in black, set in a ground of drab, and in a frame of lilac.

E. JORDON ANDREWS,
 Stamp Commissioner."

* * * *

1906. 1d. (Mult., Arms).
 (From the Jamaica Gazette, Sept. 20, 1906).
 6-1 " Stamp Office,
 15th September, 1906.

Government Notice.

The following is a description of a new design of a one penny postage stamp which will be put into circulation on the 1st October, 1906.

2. The design of the stamp is denoted by the Arms of the Colony, set in a ground of carmine and in a frame of the same colour. The four ends of the shield of the Arms are in white, and on the shield are five pine apples.

3. The face value of the above is shown in numerals on either side of the word "Jamaica" at the top of the stamp and in words at the bottom thereof.

E. JORDON ANDREWS,
 Stamp Commissioner."

* * * *

1906. 1d. (Mult., Arms).
 (From the Jamaica Gazette, Nov. 15, 1906).
 " Stamp Office,
 8th November, 1906.

The following is a description of a new design of a half-penny stamp which will be put in circulation as from this date:—

2. The design of the stamp is denoted by the Arms of the Colony in light green set in a ground of same colour, and a frame also of green.

3. The face value of the above is shown in numerals on either side, the word "Jamaica" at the top of the stamp, and in words at the bottom thereof.

E. JORDON ANDREWS,
 Stamp Commissioner "

* * * *

1909. 6d. Lilac (Mult.)
 (From the Gleener, Nov. 17, 1909).
 " Stamp Office,
 15th Nov., 1909.

The following is a description of a new design of a Sixpenny Postage stamp which will be put into circulation on the 19th inst. The design of the stamp is denoted by a laureated profile of Queen Victoria to left on a ground of horizontal lines, enclosed in a hexagonal frame following the shape of which are white labels above and below with the inscription 'Jamaica Postage' above and the word 'Sixpence' below in small coloured block letters. The corners are filled in with arabesques. The colour is lilac and the paper is watermarked multiple Crown CA.

A. H. MILES,
 Stamp Commissioner."

To be continued.

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The German "Analogy" in the Postal Services

THE Berlin Correspondent of *The Times* (25.10.12) telegraphs:

As already pointed out in a letter to *The Times*, the Postmaster-General is not justified in describing as "devolution" certain peculiarities in the postal arrangements of certain States of the German Empire. The Imperial Constitution is the expression of a series of inter-State treaties, starting from the constitution of the North-German Confederation. Certain States "reserved" certain special rights and, *inter alia*, Bavaria and Wurtemberg "reserved" their internal postal systems. They are not entirely independent inasmuch as—regarding general principles of postal law—they are subject to the provisions of the Imperial Post Law of 1871 and its amendments. They have no share whatever in the Imperial revenues from posts and telegraphs, and on account of their retention of their own internal postal revenue they pay contributions to the Empire on a higher scale than other States. Wurtemberg about ten years ago abandoned the use of separate postage stamps, and now has an arrangement by which she receives a small percentage of the total proceeds of the sale of Imperial postage stamps. As regards postal relations with foreign countries, no German State has special rights or powers. Bavaria and Wurtemberg merely control their direct communications with abroad.

The postal organization of the Empire consisted in fact, not in devolution, but in unification of existing State machinery. The retention of separate arrangements in Bavaria was possible largely because Bavaria is a separate military unit with separate arrangements for the fulfilment of her military responsibilities to the Empire. The military status of Wurtemberg is different, and special precautions had to be taken. By her military convention she hands over to the control of the Emperor in time of war her telegraph system in so far as it has been constructed for military purposes. The Wurtemberg Government is, moreover, bound in peace time to co-ordinate her telegraphs with those of the Empire, to consider military requirements in the development of her system of telegraphs, and to organize field telegraphs corresponding to the war strength of the Army Corps of which her army consists.

* * * *

Dotting the Eyes.

The King's head on the new stamps has only one eye. That in itself (writes a correspondent) is an improvement on the old portrait, which showed both eyes. Some of the old stamps had quite a ludicrous appearance. We received a good many letters from a firm who perforate their initials on the stamps, and their die just dotted both eyes. Sometimes the King looked as if he wore spectacles, sometimes as if his eyes stood out with astonishment at such treatment. They cannot do it with the new profile.—*Manchester Guardian*, 11.9.12.

Indian Post Office

Some Interesting Figures

SIMLA, October 17.

THE annual report of the Post Office of India for the year 1911-12 has been issued. The following figures give some idea of the magnitude of the business at the present time.

At the close of 1911-12 the numerical strength of its staff was 92,755, the number of post offices open was 18,801 and the mileage of mail lines was 153,395, representing an annual travel of over 132 millions of miles. During the year nearly 965½ millions of articles including nearly 22 millions of registered articles were given out for delivery. Stamps worth nearly £17,000,000 were sold for postal purposes, nearly 27¼ million money orders representing a total value of nearly 32½ millions pounds sterling were issued. A sum of over 6 1-3 million pounds was realised on account of tradesmen and others through the Value Payable system. Over 1¼ million insured articles representing a total insured value of nearly 31½ million pounds were posted while the amount which had to be paid as compensation was only £1,091. Pensions to the amount of more than £183,400 were disbursed to native military pensioners. A sum of £54,375 was collected at the cost of the Post Office on account of Customs duty on parcels and letters from abroad. 2,562 pounds of quinine were sold to the public and over 7 2-3rd millions of telegraph messages were sent from the telegraph offices under the control of the Post Office representing a total revenue of £280,636 as compared with Postal expenditure of £88,778 on account of such offices.

On the 31st March, 1912, there were 1,500,834 accounts opened in the Savings Bank with a total balance of over 12½ million pounds sterling. Government Promissory Notes of the nominal value of £517,153 were in the custody of the Accountant-General, Post Office and Telegraphs, and 22,075 active Postal Life Insurance Policies with an aggregate assurance of £2,022,532 were issued. The total revenue and expenditure for the year after making the various administration adjustments amounted to £2,159,200 and £2,059,356 respectively.

The report adds:—The shortest time occupied in the transit of mails from London to Bombay was 13 days 5 hours and 45 minutes, while the average time for the year was 13 days 9 hours 35 minutes. In the opposite direction that is from Bombay to London the quickest transit was 12 days 22 hours and 45 minutes, the average time for the year being 13 days 9 hours and 10 minutes.—*The Times of India*, 18.10.12.

* * * *

A Sinister Symbol

"The new penny stamp is an improvement on the old," writes a correspondent of the *Observer* (13.10.12) "but has anyone noticed the sinister appearance of the right-hand termination of the band extending from the crown over the King's head and under the letter U in 'Revenue'? Nothing of its small size could be much more like a death's head. The resemblance is still greater if one looks at it through a magnifying glass."

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| | CHILLI, 1862, 20c., green | 7 7 |
| | RUSSIA, 1902, 7 roubles... .. | 1 0 0 |
| | GREECE, 1901, 2 drachma | 1 0 0 |
| | TURKEY, 1863, 20 paras (thick paper) unused | 7 6 |
| | GT. BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. blue, no lines, from | 3 0 |
| | BRAZIL, 1876, 500 reis, rouletted | 1 3 |
| | PERU, 1866, 5c., 10c., 20c. (Lahma) | 0 7 |
| | MEXICO, 1866, 25c. (engraved) mint | 0 6 |
| | INDIA, 1866, 6a., prov. | 7 6 |
| | SIAM, 1889, 1att on 1 pie, provisional | 0 6 |
| | PAPUA, 1907, 2d., genuinely used | 0 9 |
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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, 9s. 6d.; Half-Yearly, 3s. 3d.; Quarterly, 1s. 8d.; Single Copy, 1/4d.

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.

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9 do., 1894 or 1897, 1c. to 20c. ... 1 0
12 do., 1909, 1c. to 24c. (with 20c. on 18c.) 2 9
*13 Nyassa, 1901, camels and dromeds., (cat. 8/6) ... 1 6
10 Roumania, 1906, 1c. to 2L. (pictures) 2 0
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Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE

No. 14 Vol. 11.
(Whole Number 275)

4 JANUARY, 1913

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE YEAR

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

A Busy Year.



THE year that has gone will assuredly stand out in the annals of Philately as the year of the celebration of the Jubilee of the cult, 1862-1912. It has been a remarkably full year in many respects, especially full to the student of the stamps of the home country, and providing an abundance of new material for the collector of the stamps of the colonies

and foreign countries. The year opened with the issue on January 1 of a revised edition of our "lion" stamp, on which the lean lion had been fattened up and the Royal portrait re-engraved. The dies and plates which had been prepared for the values over 1d. and up to 1s., were abandoned for a new series. The discarded ones have left no record in the annals of the collector. For the 1½d., 2d., 2½d., and 3d. of the new series are all that have been sent out.

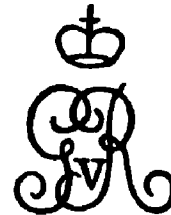
The Cipher Watermarks.

In June, the much talked of Insurance stamps



were put on sale at the post offices throughout the country, and from several of these philatelists got their first glimpse of the new Royal Cipher water-

mark, originally prepared for the new postage stamp paper under a new contract. The Ciphers were arranged in multiple fashion, and the paper was pressed into temporary service for the insurance stamps in the urgency of the requirements under the Insurance Act. Before the first of the postage



stamps—the 2d.—appeared on the paper made under the new contract, the form of the dandy roll had been changed and was of the style now known to philatelists as "G.R.V. repeated." The "repeated"

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style is the one intended for general use but a balance of the so-called "multiple" paper has evidently been used up so that at the moment there are three watermarks on the stamps in circulation, viz., Crown, Cipher I., and Cipher II.

The Making of the Stamps.

Add to all this the continued interest in the novelty of the dividing up of the duties of producing our stamps between the Royal Mint, Somerset House, and Messrs. Harrison & Sons, and—as announced in last week's *Postage Stamp*—the award of the contract for the production of the high values 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1 in *taille douce* to the printers of the "Ideal" stamp—Messrs. Waterlow Brothers & Layton—it may fairly be said that the year 1912 has been productive of much interest and variety in the stamps of our own country.

New Stamps for the Dominions.

In the Colonies and overseas Dominions there have been inaugurated many of the changes consequent upon the accession of a new sovereign. In Australia much excitement was created by the somewhat crude device of the map stamp for the Commonwealth, said to have originated in the fertile brain of the Postmaster-General, Mr. Fraser—a design which in its issued form is likely to be issued this New Year's Day (1913). In South Africa plans are progressing, as a result of an art competition, for a single series of stamps to supersede the several issues of the several provinces in the Union.

Foreign Countries.

Among foreign countries Portugal has been emitting new stamps for the "continent" and for its colonies at an alarming prolific rate, and the French colonies have been scarcely less prolific. China has throughout the year been a centre of special interest, and collectors on the spot or in touch with the one-time Empire have had some wonderful opportunities in regard to the numerous provisional varieties of stamps for the "Celestial" Republic.

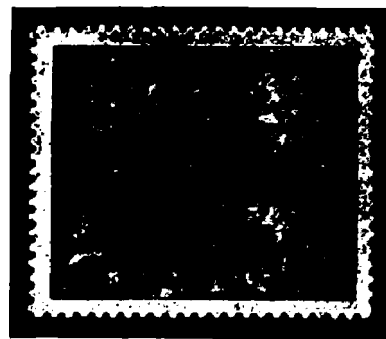
Deaths among Rulers.

The grim Reaper has contributed his share to the news of the past twelve months. The Grand Duke of Luxemburg died on February 6, and was succeeded on the throne by his daughter, Marie Adelaide, but no change in the portrait stamps of the Grand Duchy is yet reported; King Frederick VIII. of Denmark



The late King Frederick VIII.

died in May, and has been succeeded on the throne by King Christian X.; changes in the stamps have been partly due to the circumstances of a destructive fire at the stamp printing works, an event which necessitated several provisionals during the period under review. The new series of portrait stamps will probably be put on sale during the coming year and are to be watermarked with an "all over" Cipher device. In July there died at Tokio the Emperor Mutsuhito.



The late Regent of Bavaria.

Lastly in the closing weeks of the year which followed that of the celebration (1911) of his 90th birthday and of the Jubilee of his Regency, Prince Luitpold of Bavaria has passed away.

The Philatelic Obituary of the Year.

Among philatelists and others associated with philatelic work and interest, there have been many losses. Mr. Douglas Ellis, the Vice-President of the Junior Philatelic Society, died on February 16, Mr. T. W. Cheveley, once prominently associated with philatelic auctioneering died in March, the great German philatelist and author, Dr. O. K. A. Moschkan, died on May 27, and the veteran Dr. Legrand, inventor of the perforation gauge and one of Philately's most brilliant expositors, passed away on June 6, at the age of 92. Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, the well-known London dealer, died on October 1, and a few days later, October 11, one of America's leading philatelists, Mr. Henry J. Crocker, died at San Francisco. Other interesting personalities included in the obituaries of the year are Mme. Desbois, of "Post Office" Mauritius memory, Mr. G. Lungair, also associated with the Mauritius stamps, M. Albert Welti (June 7) artist of the "Son of Tell" stamps of Switzerland, Mr. Frank Bescher (September 4) of Kansas City, Mr. H. G. Jobson, a promising young writer and junior, Herr Simon Klarbach, of Essen-Ruhr (October 21), and the Baron de Worms (November 26), who although at one time a collector had relinquished the pursuit since taken up with such ability by his son and successor, Baron Anthony de Worms.

Notable Collections Sold.

A number of notable transactions have occurred during the year, the chief of which were the sale of the Holitscher collection valued at somewhere about £40,000; and even more important the sale of the general collection formed by the Earl of Crawford, which provided Mr. W. H. Peckitt with the greatest philatelic success in the year's trading.

Mr. D. Field was fortunate enough to secure that remarkable curio the original copper plate of the "Post Office" Mauritius stamps, which proved a most exciting attraction at the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition in October. Toward the close of the year, Messrs. Bridger & Kay have acquired the important Castle collection of West Indians.

A Remarkable "Find."

One notable "find" of rare stamps has been reported from Philadelphia, where, in what is said

to have been a \$50 purchase of waste paper by a paper-stock company, there was discovered a large number of the Postmasters' stamps of St. Louis and other valuable United States stamps.

The Discovery of the Year.

In the advance of philatelic knowledge pride of place may be given to the interesting development of the study of the Liberty head stamps of Brazil from 1894, including the "borrowed head" varieties discovered by Captain G. F. Napier, of London, and carried to still further specialisation in the very remarkable collection formed by Mr. Charles L. Pack, of New Jersey, a collection which created quite a sensation at the London Exhibition.

Stamp Illustrations.

A flutter in the dovecotes of the writers and publishers of philatelic books, journals and catalogues was caused on October 16, by the issue of new and revised regulations for the control of the illustration of stamps in printed matter. These regulations, more stringent than heretofore, at first appeared to be of such a character that serious detriment to the stamp trade was feared from their being put into force, and several meetings of representatives of the trade and of the printing and process trades have been held. This subject has been discussed at some length in these columns (XI., 52, 111, 133). In the Courts several cases of minor frauds on stamp dealers have been dealt with and in the United States the *cause celebre* in which a one-time Third Assistant Postmaster-General was charged with the exchanging of ordinary stamps of equal face value for the scarce experimental paper varieties of U.S. stamps has been settled by the accused party offering to submit to a fine of \$1,500.

The "Professor" of Philately.

Early in the year there was much talk of an alleged bogus "Professor" of philately who gulled individuals into paying high fees for the dubious benefit of his technical instruction, but little light has been shed upon the supposed transactions.

Revolution in Stamp Selling Methods.

Something like a revolution in the form of the supply of postage stamps has been developing for some years past, and has during the present year been actively developing in Great Britain. The abandoning of the charge over face value for stamps supplied in book form has led to a vast increase in the purchase of stamps in this convenient form; rolls of 500 and 1,000 stamps of our ½d. and 1d. denominations have been issued by the post office, and the progress of mechanical skill has provided machinery for the coiling of the stamps. Automatic stamping and stamp vending machines are undoubtedly going to revolutionize the method of stamp issuing, and it will be interesting to watch the not unlikely supersession of the sheet of stamps by the convenient rolls for large users and the booklets for small users. In the new G.P.O. at London a franking machine has been in use during the year from January 25 until August 31.

Aerial Posts.

Several developments in the direction of experimental posts by aeroplane have been made in the year in Germany, France and the United States, and there has been talk of the issue of special aviation

stamps in these countries. So far France alone has had a specially authorised aviation stamp which was designed by M. Emile Friant for the fetes at Nancy in July, and the use of which was sanctioned by M. Chaumet, Under Secretary of State for Posts and Telegraphs.

The Turco-Balkan War.

Of great international events the war between Turkey and the Balkan allies has already had the effect of introducing some new varieties into the stamp album, and it is safe to prophesy that to these many more will be added before the philatelic record of the struggle is fully told. That the war may be ended and a lasting peace settled at the London conference now proceeding is an ambition which is shared by philatelists in common with all humanity.

Philatelists Honoured.

The Lindenberg medal for 1912 was awarded to that distinguished philatelist Baron A. de Reuterskiold, of Lausanne, and honours were conferred by His Imperial Majesty the Austrian Emperor, upon the two chief workers in connection with the Vienna International Philatelic Exhibition of 1911, Herr Hermann de la Renotiere and Herr Adolf Passer receiving the Gold Cross of Merit of the Crown.

Junior Societies in Australasia.

The spread of Junior philatelic societies continues to exercise a very beneficial influence on the progress of Philately; Australia and New Zealand have now several societies of this character which are all doing well.

The "Ideal" and the New "Official" Stamps.

Considerable interest was aroused at the beginning of the year by the offer of prizes for postage stamp designs submitted in a competition inaugurated by the Junior Philatelic Society. The successful result of the venture was evinced in the general approbation which philatelists accorded to the "Ideal" stamp at the recent Exhibition. That the experiment was not without its effect on our postage stamp issues has already been evidenced by the anticipation of the issue of the "Ideal" stamp by an entirely new official 1d. stamp on October 8.

Philatelic Literature.

Few books of special note have been issued during the year. The most remarkable was that issued for private circulation among the members of the Philatelic Literature Society, entitled, "Early Philatelic Literature, 1862-1865," compiled by those earnest bibliophiles Messrs. P. J. Anderson and B. T. K. Smith. The issue of cheap books on special subjects continues, a number of these useful works having been issued during the year.

The Event of Events.

The story of the year would be incomplete without a special reference to the event of events—the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition—which gained for philately its greatest advertisement during the year, an advertisement which we trust will have a lasting influence in the progress of philately. The event has been so widely reported and so many of our readers were able to see the Exhibition for themselves that it seems unnecessary to do more than mention it in closing our rapid review of the Jubilee Year, 1912.

Junior Philatelic Exhibition, Hamburg

February, 1913

Chairman of Committee: Lawrence C. Sadezky, F.S.S.C.

Executive Committee: L. C. Sadezky, Wm. Seidensticker, Franz Werner Albrecht, Leon Cohen.

Honorary Treasurer to the Exhibition: Siegbert Cohen.

Committee of Honour (composed of delegates from each of the Hamburg Philatelic Societies): Verein für Briefmarkenkunde zu Hamburg von 1885, R.V.—Herr Patentanwalt Alfred Joseph, Herr Architekt Ernst Vicenz; Hamburg-Altonaer Briefmarken-Sammler Verein zu Hamburg, R.V.—Herr Oberlehrer Max Norden, Herr Alfred Rosenquist; Briefmarken-Sammler-Verein von Bergedorf und Umgebung—Herr Alfred Hausemann, Herr Iwan Erich; Verein Rothenburgsorter Briefmarken-Sammler von 1904, E.V.—Herr Friedrich Behr.; Vereinigung 58er Briefmarkensammler, Hamburg—Herr Fred. D. Michelsen; Internationaler Philatelisten Verein Dresden—Several British Philatelic Societies have also been invited to join the Committee of Honour and the names of these Societies will be published in a revised edition of this programme, which will be issued the end of December.

Scheme of Competition (subject to alterations).

Class A. For Collectors up to 21 years of age.

Class B. For Senior Collectors.

Class C. For Philatelic Publications, etc., etc.

CLASS A.

Section 1. For collection of any one country.

AWARDS.—One silver-gilt, one silver, and one bronze medal.

Section 2. General collection of over 3,000 stamps.

AWARDS.—One silver-gilt, one silver, and one bronze medal.

Section 3. General collection of under 3,000 stamps.

AWARDS.—One silver and one bronze medal.

Section 4. Postal Stationery (postcards, wrappers, envelopes, etc.).

AWARDS.—One bronze medal.

SPECIAL AWARDS.—One silver-gilt medal for the

best collection of unused British Colonial stamps, exhibited in any one of the first three sections (presented by Mr. Lawrence C. Sadezky, F.S.S.C.) One special prize for the best collection, made up according to the exhibitors own ideas (without regard to the extent of the Collection) (presented by Mr. Alfred Joseph, Hamburg).

CLASS B.

Section 1. Specialised collections of any country.

AWARDS.—One silver-gilt, and one silver medal.

Section 2. General collection of over 5,000 stamps.

AWARDS.—One silver-gilt, one silver and one bronze medal.

Section 3. Postal Stationery (postcards, wrappers, envelopes, etc.).

AWARDS.—One bronze medal.

SPECIAL AWARD.—One silver-gilt medal for the best collection of unused British Colonial stamps (presented by Mr. Lawrence C. Sadezky, F.S.S.C.).

CLASS C.

Philatelic Publications, etc.

AWARDS.—Two silver medals.

P.S.—Special attention is drawn to the fact that several more "Special Awards" will be distributed, as each of the Hamburg Societies has promised an extra prize, to be awarded in either Class A. or B. Full particulars will be published in a fortnight.

Rules and Regulations.

These will also be published in the Official Programme, which will be published in two weeks, and which will be sent post free to all applying for same to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Lawrence C. Sadezky, Hamburg, 20, Eppendorfer Landstrasse 37, from whom also any other information regarding the Exhibition, may be obtained.

Postage to Germany for postcards is 1d., and for letters 2½d.

All stamp collectors interested in the above exhibition are kindly requested to communicate their name and address at once to the Hon. Secretary, for registration in our books.

A PHILATELIC FOSSIL

A Veteran Philatelist on the First Stamp Album

LONDON has just closed its grand Exhibition held to commemorate the Jubilee of Philately, writes the veteran dealer, Mr. J. W. Scott, in the *Metropolitan Philatelist*. We note by the way that the grand prize has been awarded to our fellow-citizen, Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack. The writer was also to have been exhibited as a philatelic fossil but was unable to spare the time from his other duties. We presume the first English edition of Lallier's Stamp Album, published in 1862, must also have had a prominent place in the show.

Its author unfortunately has passed over to the great majority, but his work will last for ever. A copy of this work is now before us and we think a sketch of its scope will interest the younger generation. The book is oblong, pages 6½ × 10½ inches, and contains spaces for all stamps issued or known at that time. It also has spaces for some few stamps that never were issued or even contemplated so far as we can learn. We quote from preface: "The complete list of all the Postage Stamps in the world not being yet known, we have not been able, much as we wished

it, to give the compartments made to receive the stamps, the peculiar forms of each. Perhaps we may some day be able to supply this deficiency," etc. What a blessing it would have been to philately if our worthy author had not known the shapes of any stamps; tons of thousand of dollars have been wasted by early collectors cutting the first issue Ceylons and other stamps to fit the spaces provided in this book. The album was arranged geographically according to the continents—Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Oceania. The first division occupied seventy pages and provided spaces for 633 stamps. It commenced with Great Britain, providing spaces for ten adhesives, six spaces for "Stamps for Private Firms." The second page had spaces for ten envelope stamps. Two 6p stamps for Ireland, Pink and Green (they are revenue stamps), the 1p., Malta and the set of Ionian Isle., the only country in the book which remains unaltered to the present day. The following page suffices for France, the author's country, giving spaces for the Republic, Presidency and Empire, two Unpaid Letter Stamps, the New Caledonian stamp and for two Colonial stamps. The description of these stamps is preceded by an extract from the law authorising postage stamps and the different values. In a footnote he states "The 50c. stamps were never issued," he also says in regard to the unpaid letter stamps "There is also a variety of this stamp printed in lithography." Every page is worthy of notice if space permitted, but we must confine ourselves to a simple outline. Asia is completed in two pages. Ceylon and British East Indies, in the last country he did not fail to clip the corners in a space provided for the 8 pies stamp. Africa then required three pages. Cape of Good

Hope, 9; Sierra Leone, 1; and Mauritius, 20 stamps. Oceania occupied six pages with the following stamps; New South Wales, 28; South Australia, 5; West Australia, 11; Victoria, 19; New Zealand, 4; Pacific Mail Steamers, 2; Luzon (Philippine Islands), 3; "Owhyhee (Kingdon), Honolulu (Sandwich Islands), (Under the Protectorate of the United States)" 5; but these were not the "Missionaries," Queensland, 6; Tasmania or Van Diemens Land, 7 stamps. To America was devoted sixteen pages commencing with the United States, "Northern Federal States." The first line provided for the blue eagle and the two Baltimore carriers; then followed the 1847 issue and the 1851 issue 1, 3, 5, 10, 10 and 12c., the additional 10 being the green turned blue, then followed the 1861 set. The next page was mostly devoted to envelope stamps followed by three pages devoted to local stamps. A full page is given to the "South Confederate States." The two New Orleans and three stamps of the regular issue, 10c. blue, 5c. blue and 1c. orange. Under Nova Scotia "full face portrait of the Queen," we find "Yellow 1 shilling." New Brunswick provides spaces for the first two sets, and "Black-brown a full faced bust of the manufacturer of the stamps 5c." Brazil, apparently the large 30, 60 and 90 were described as upright figures but the space for their reception is the same size as the italic stamps.

On the page for Paraguay we find the heading "Pacific Ocean Steam Navigation Company" with places for four stamps, two blues a red and a pink. The blues being the same as provided for under Oceania. The book is a very interesting survival of the early days of stamp collecting and worthy of the place of honour in any philatelic library.

TIT-BITS FROM THE NEWSPAPERS

Egyptian Stamps: New Issue.

HERE is welcome news for philatelists and stamp dealers, for at a recent meeting the Council of Ministers approved the proposal to issue a new set of postage stamps. The order has just been sent to London. The issue will consist of 1, 2, 4, 5, and 5 milliemmes and 1, 2, 5, and 10 piastre stamps; envelopes of 1 and 2 piastres and 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 milliemmes, and letter-cards of 1 and 5 milliemmes.

The new stamps will not bear the head of the Khedive, but each category will have a distinctive colour and design. Thus, the one millieme stamp will have represented on it sailing boats on the Nile; the two millieme stamps will have the effigy of the Egyptian goddess Hathor; the five millieme, the Sphinx; the piastre stamp, the Colossi of Memnon; the two piastre one, the pylon at Karnak; the five piastre one, the Cairo Citadel; and the ten piastre one, the Assouan Dam.

The colours will be the same as those of the existing stamps, in some cases a "little lighter." "Egyptian Postage" in English and Arabic will be inscribed on them.

The new issue will be the fifth since the creation of the Egyptian Post Office; the existing one dates from 1879. It will be issued early next year, although the local postal authorities have a sufficient stock of the present issue to last another twelve months.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, 14.12.12.

A Red Cross Stamp.

To-day, when the goddess of war has not yet extinguished her torch in the Near East, the splendid work done by the Red Cross Societies comes prominently into notice, and for years past their agents have braved every peril in succouring the sick and wounded. Thus to mention but a few instances, the Russian Red Cross Society was actively employed during the Servian War of 1876, and the British Red Cross Society during the Græco-Turkish War of 1897; while much valuable aid was also rendered during the South African War. The Order of the Royal Red Cross for ladies who have acted as nurses in war, etc., was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1883, and many a gallant heroine is numbered among its members. The British Red Cross Society to-day is actively employed in the Balkans, where there is an unprecedented number of wounded to care for, and in order that the public may have an opportunity of aiding the funds, which are having heavy demands made upon them, the society is issuing a new Red Cross stamp after a design by the well-known artist Bernard Partridge. The stamps are being printed in three colours, green at 1d. each, blue at 1s. each, and brown at 5s. each, and they will be on sale at the principal stationers and retail shops in the country.—*The Queen*, 7.12.12.

Postmaster-General Warns the Charitable Public.

The Red Cross stamps which are being sold in aid of the work of the British Red Cross Society in the

Near East have drawn an unwelcome communication from the Postmaster-General.

It was suggested that "every person sending a Christmas card should this year fix on it, or on the envelope containing it, a Red Cross stamp." But the postal authorities now point out that the practice of affixing labels in any way resembling postage stamps to the covers of postal packets "is open to serious objection, as it tends to embarrass officers of the post office in dealing rapidly with letters in the post.

Any package bearing such a label on the address side is, in accordance with standing instructions, liable to be withheld from delivery."

The Red Cross Society has therefore been asked to warn purchasers of the stamps against affixing them to the covers of postal packets, and especially to the address side.

An official of the society told a *Daily News and Leader* representative yesterday that the organization was most anxious to fall in with the wishes of the postal authorities, and the hope was expressed that the public would only affix the stamps to the backs of cards or to letters enclosed in envelopes.—*Daily News and Leader*, 7.12.12.

Stamp and Coin Dealer Accused of Fraud.

Walter R. Lindsay, formerly of Ardmore, but who now conducts a rare stamp and coin business on South Seventeenth Street, was arrested yesterday by Chief Postal Inspector Cortelyou, charged with using the mails to defraud.

According to Mr. Cortelyou, Lindsay opened a shop in Ardmore last January or February and wrote to rare stamp and coin firms in the United States and Canada requesting that samples of their goods be sent him for inspection. He received more than \$500 worth of stamps. Complaints lodged with the postal authorities were to the effect that the stamps were never returned not was the price of them received by the firms to whom Lindsay wrote.

When arrested Lindsay denied that he was the person wanted, Mr. Cortelyou then summoned a clerk from the Ardmore post office, who identified him. Later he confessed to the transaction.—*Philadelphia Press*, 23.11.12.

* * *

Walter R. Lindsay, nineteen years old, of Gerretford, Pa., was held under \$800 bail by United States Commissioner Craig yesterday on a charge of using the mails for an illegal purpose.

Firms dealing in rare old stamps, had complained to postal inspectors that they had sent Lindsay rare stamps on approval and had never got money or stamps back. Lindsay admitted, so Postal Inspector Cortelyou said, that he obtained the stamps and never paid for them. The day after receiving the stamps he said he sold them to main line towns.

Lindsay is a graduate of Bordentown Military Academy. Six months ago he came to Philadelphia and rented a store at 10, South Seventeenth Street. To friends he said he was in the sheet music business.

A month ago complaints began to pour in upon the postal authorities from stamp firms. Representatives of these firms told Cortelyou they had sent stamps to P. B. Jordan at 3800 North Broad Street. Cortelyou told the proprietor of the cigar store at that address to send to him the man who had his mail sent there. Lindsay came to Cortelyou's office.

An aunt of Lindsay's, Mrs. Rachel Brewster, of Ardmore, signed the bail bond.—*Philadelphia Press*, 24.11.12.

New U.S. Stamp Press.

Washington, November 27.—A new press will be installed next week in the bureau of engraving and printing which will revolutionize stamp printing. It prints, gums and perforates the stamps and then cuts them into sections of 100 each, turning out the sheets in one process. Under the present method 23 different processes are necessary.—*Pittsburgh Sun*, 27.11.12.

Wonderful Stamp Machine.

Labour-Saving Device will net Government nearly Half Million Yearly.

Washington, D.C., November 27.—In the Bureau of Engraving and Printing ready for work next week, is a newly perfected press which will revolutionize stamp printing, and save the government nearly half a million dollars annually.

This press prints, gums, and perforates the stamps, then cuts them into sections of one hundred each, turning out the finished sheets of stamps in one process. Under the present methods in the Bureau twenty-three different processes are necessary for what the new press will accomplish in one.—*Philadelphia Star*, 27.11.12.

Postmaster-General's Stamp.

Australian public opinion does not seem to be impressed by the published description of the new Commonwealth stamps, which Mr. Fraser, the Postmaster-General, has himself designed. Prizes of £100 and £50 were offered, and many designs were submitted, but the Postmaster-General did not consider the one selected by the judges worthy of adoption. His own conception is simple in character. Its main features is a map of Australia. This is in white on a background of fine coloured lines running horizontally across the stamp. There is no lettering on the map, but the bareness of the Continent is relieved by the ungainly figure of a kangaroo on a plot of grass. At the top of the stamp, in a severe straight line, is the word "Australia," while to balance this the denomination of the stamp is set out along the bottom. The value is shown in figures in the body of the stamp. Mild derision has, it is said, rewarded the Minister for this excursion into the domain of pictorial art. There would be indignation, as well as amusement (says one critic), if it were believed that the Commonwealth would really be committed to the use of this stamp, which figures forth the continent of Australia in outline, with a kangaroo awkwardly rampant as the sole inhabitant. As a first objection there is no consensus of opinion in Australia in favour of abandoning the Sovereign's head on postage stamps, that being the most convenient symbol of Imperial unity. The two departures from this rule were not encouraging. Tasmania has essayed a study in landscapes, which is not very effective on the scale allowed by a postage stamp. All that can be said for the swan of Western Australia is that it is not grotesque, like Mr. Fraser's continent-monopolizing marsupial. Mr. Fraser fails to see that there is nothing picturesque in an outline map, although it may be useful on the blackboard at a primary school, and that a kangaroo framed in that outline is only a startling incongruity. *The Daily Telegraph*, 31.8.12.

Official Records of Jamaican Stamps

1890-1912

By ASTLEY CLERK

Continued from page 152

1910. 3d. Queen (Mult.)
(From the Gleaner, March 19, 1910).
"Stamp Office, Kingston,
18th March, 1910.

4—1 Notice.
The following is the description of a threepenny postage stamp which was put into circulation on the 10th inst. :—

The design of the stamp is denoted by a laureated profile of Queen Victoria to the left on a ground of horizontal lines enclosed in an oval frame in which are the words 'Jamaica Postage' on the top and 'Threepence' below in small block letters. The colour of the stamp is brown, the paper yellow, and the watermark multiple Crown CA.

GEO. S. THOMPSON,
Deputy Stamp Commissioner."

* * * *

1910. 2½d., 4d., 1/-, 2/- (Mult.)
(From the Gleaner, Sept. 24th, 1910).

4—1 Notice.
The following is a description of the 2½d., 4d., 1/-, and 2/- Postage Stamps which are to be put into circulation the design being the same as the old ones, but printed in different colours. The design of the 2½d. stamp consists of the Arms of the Colony set in a panel having perpendicular sides and curved edges at the top and bottom, surmounted by the word "Jamaica" on each side of which in the upper corner is printed 2½d. in numerals. At the lower corner are printed the words "Twopence half-penny." The whole stamp is printed in blue on white paper.

The design of the Fourpenny Stamp consists of a laureated profile of Queen Victoria facing to the left on a ground of horizontal lines, set in a frame with circular opening with beaded panels filling up the four corners of the stamp. The words "Jamaica Postage" and "Fourpence" appear in black letters in horizontal bands running across the top and bottom of the stamp. The Stamp is printed in black on yellow paper, the lettering being of ground colour.

The design of the One Shilling stamp consists of a laureated profile of Queen Victoria facing to the left on a ground of horizontal lines set in a frame with oval openings round which is a band with the words "Jamaica Postage" in the upper half, and "One Shilling" on the lower half, in block letters. The corners between the oval and the margin of the Stamp are filled with light scroll work. The stamp is printed in blue on green paper, the lettering being of the ground colour.

The design of the Two Shilling stamp consists of a laureated profile of Queen Victoria facing to the left on a ground of horizontal lines, set in a frame with a circular opening, surmounted by line of beads. The words "Jamaica Postage" and "Two Shillings" are printed in black letters in bands running across the Stamp above and below this circle and following its curve; the corners of the Stamp are filled with suggestions of ornamental design. The stamp is

printed in purple on blue paper, the lettering being purple.

GEO. S. THOMPSON,
Deputy Stamp Commissioner."

Stamp Office,
21st September, 1910."

* * * *

1911. 2d. Edward.
(From the Gleaner, February 3, 1911).

3—1 "Notice.
The following is a description of a new design of 2d. Postage and Revenue Stamp which is to be put into circulation on the 3rd February, 1911. The design of the stamp consists of a profile of the late King Edward the VII., facing to the left in an oval set in a rectangular frame on a ground work of slate colour. On the top of the oval is a Crown, on either side of which is the numeral and letters "2d.", the word "Postage" being on the left and the word "Revenue" on the right of the frame and at the bottom thereof the word "Jamaica."

GEO. S. THOMPSON,
Deputy Stamp Commissioner.

Stamp Office,
25th January, 1911."

* * * *

1911. 6d. (Arms, Mult.)
(From the Gleaner, Aug. 17, 1911).

"Notice.
The following is a description of a new sixpenny Postage and Revenue Stamp which will be put into circulation on or before the 31st inst. :—

The design consists of the Arms of the Colony set in a panel having perpendicular sides and curved edges at the top and bottom, surmounted by the word "Jamaica"—on each side of which, in the upper corner is printed "6d." At the lower corners are printed the words "Postage" and "Revenue," and across the foot of the stamp the words "Sixpence." The whole stamp is printed in magenta on white paper.

GEO. S. THOMPSON,
Deputy Stamp Commissioner.

Stamp Office,
14th August, 1911."

(In reality this stamp was on sale at the G.P.O. from Friday, August 18th and before the Queen's head 6d. was exhausted.)

* * * *

1911. 4d. red on yel.
(From the Gleaner, Sept. 23, 1911).

Notice.
"Stamp Office, Kingston,
19th September, 1911.

It is hereby notified that the colour of the Four Penny Postage Stamp which was gazetted on the 29th September, 1910, has been changed. The stamps are now printed in red on yellow paper.

The stamps will be put into circulation on the 3rd October, 1911.

GEO. S. THOMPSON,
Deputy Stamp Commissioner."

BRITISH COLONIALS.

W. H. PECKITT

Possesses the finest stock of these stamps in existence, while it is being constantly increased and improved by the purchase of singles rarities, and most of the well-known collections that come upon the market.

MY PURCHASES FOR 1912

INCLUDED

The general collection of the Rt. Honble. The Earl of Crawford, K.T.

A fine unused Colonial Collection—the property of a well-known London collector.

The collection of Cayman Islands, formed by Mr. A. Leon Adutt.

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47, STRAND
LONDON, W.C.

Telephone— 3204 Gerrard. Telegrams—"Peckitt, Westrand, London." Cables—"Peckitt, London."

1912. 3d. Georgian.
(From the Gleaner, March 6, 1912).

3—1 "Stamp Office,
2nd March, 1912.

The following is a description of a threepenny Postage Stamp which will be put into circulation on the 6th March, 1912.

The design of the Stamp is denoted by a profile of King George the Fifth to the left on a ground of horizontal lines enclosed in an oval frame and surmounted by a Crown on either side of which is threepence in numerals, and to the left and right of the frame respectively are the words 'Postage', 'Revenue', and underneath 'Jamaica'. The colour of the Stamp is brown on yellow paper.

GEO. S. THOMPSON,
Deputy Stamp Commissioner."

* * * *

(From the Gleaner, July 31, 1912).

3—1 "Stamp Office,
29th July, 1912.

The following is a description of a twopenny Postage Stamp which will be put into circulation on the 2nd August, 1912. The design of the stamp is denoted by a profile of King George the Fifth to the left, on a ground of horizontal lines enclosed in an oval frame, surmounted by a Crown, on either side of which is inserted "2d." and to the left and right of the frame respectively, are the words 'Postage' and 'Revenue' and underneath 'Jamaica'. The colour of the stamp is grey on white paper.

GEO. S. THOMPSON,
Deputy Stamp Commissioner."

* * * *

1912. 1/- Georgian.

(From the Gleaner, July 31, 1912).

3—1 "Stamp Office,
29th July, 1912.

The following is a description of a One Shilling Postage Stamp which will be put into circulation on the 2nd August, 1912.

The design of the stamp is denoted by a profile of King George to the left on a ground of horizontal lines enclosed in an oval frame, surmounted by a Crown, on either side of which is inserted '1/-' and to the left and right of the frame respectively are the words 'Postage', 'Revenue', and underneath 'Jamaica'.

The colour of the stamp is black or green paper.

GEO. S. THOMPSON,
Deputy Stamp Commissioner."

* * * *

1912. 6d. Georgian.

(From the Jamaica Gazette, Nov. 14, 1912).

"The following is a description of a new sixpenny postage stamp which will be put into circulation on the 14th inst. :—

The design of the stamp is denoted by a profile of King George Fifth to the left on a ground of horizontal lines enclosed in an oval or purple surmounted by a crown, on either side of which is '6d.' in numerals, and to the left and right of the stamp respectively are the words 'Postage' and 'Revenue' and underneath 'Jamaica'.

The colour of the stamp is purple printed on white paper.

GEO. S. THOMPSON,
Deputy Stamp Commissioner.

Stamp Office, 8th Nov., 1912."

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.

Ægean Islands.—We learn from several sources that the current Italian 2c., 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c., 40c. and 50c. have been overprinted with the names of the numerous islands in the Ægean Sea occupied by Italian troops. We also hear of the 25c. and 50c. overprinted "Egeo" for general use in these occupied islands. The information available is, however, so confused and conflicting that we will await more tangible evidence, in the shape of the stamps themselves, before listing.

Altutaki.—(Vol. X. p. 238).—*Le Journal des Philatelistes* records the Edwardian 6d. and 1s. overprinted for use in this island.

White wove paper, watermarked single-lined "N 2" and Star. Perforated 14. Blue overprint.

October, 1912. 6d. carmine.
1s. vermilion.

Argentine Republic.—(Vol. XI. p. 140).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* describes a special aviation stamp. The design is a large oblong, bearing the flag of the Republic with "Republica Argentina" across the top and "Pro-Aviation Militar—1912" in a single line across the bottom; on the right, the figure "5" appears in a large "C." It is not clear, however, whether this stamp performs any postal functions, or whether it is merely an ornamental label.

Cayman Islands.—(Vol. X. p. 123).—"Specimen" copies of the Georgian ½d. have been seen.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—(Vol. XI p. 104).—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the Georgian 1 cent, 10 cents and 25 cents.

Wove paper (chalk-surfaced for 25 cents), watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.

November, 1912. 1 cent black.
10 cents orange-brown.
25 " carmine and black on yellow.

Egypt.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* publishes the following interesting extract from the *Egyptian Mail* of the 3rd December last as to an impending new issue of postage stamps:—

The Council of Ministers, in its last meeting, approved the proposal submitted by the Postmaster-General for issuing a new set of post-stamps.

The present set has been in use since 1879. The new issue will be used from the beginning of next year and will be the 5th issue of post-stamps since the formation of the postal service.

The new stamps, which are already ordered from London, will comprise 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Milliems; 1, 2, 5 and 10 Piastres; envelopes of 1 and 2 Piastres, and of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 Milliems; and Letter Cards of 1 and 5 Milliems.

These stamps will be of different colours and will represent the Assouan Reservoir; the Citadel; the Sphinx; the Temple of Luxor; a boat on the Nile; a view in the Fayoum; and two statues of the Kings Hatour and Amon.

Great Britain.—(Vol. XI. p. 141).—We have now obtained the second type ½d. in sheet form with the "repeated" Royal Cipher watermark. The marginal control is of course "B 12." Thus both the second type ½d. and 1d. exist in sheet form with both types of watermark.

Mr. Oswald Marsh kindly sends us the current ½d. with the "multiple" Royal Cipher watermark inverted.

Recent Purchases.

During the last month we have made the following important purchases.

Mr. M. P. Castle's celebrated collection of Trinidad, including over 400 lithographs, and exceptionally complete in used and unused of all other issues.

Trinidad is now priced up for sale to over £8,000.

Also Mr. Castle's collections of Ceylon (shewn at the last meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society). St. Vincent, superb blocks of early issues and provisionals, W. Indian, Tasmania, etc., etc.

A fine general collection of 30,000 varieties of all countries, Europeans, very complete, double Geneva, Oldenburg, complete, including three ½sgr., two 3½sgr. Saxony, etc. etc. Gt. Britain, including 5/- King, I.R. Colonials—fine collections of most countries, too numerous in good stamps to mention.

Selections from this Collection can now be sent on approval.

Two Br. Colonial stocks of a catalogue value of over £50,000.

Also six smaller collections, from £200 to £500 each, besides a large number of single rarities.

Collectors of any country will always find stamps of interest in our stock books which are not the leavings of old books remounted, but always contain some recent purchases.

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On alternate Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at 4.30 p.m.

Next Sales: Dec. 31st and (1913) Jan. 1st, 14th and 15th, 28th and 29th; Feb. 11th and 12th, 25th and 26th; March 11th and 12th; April 8th and 9th, 22nd and 23rd; May 6th and 7th 20th and 21st; June 3rd and 4th, 17th and 18th.

Catalogues are posted to Foreign Clients FIVE weeks before each Sale; to Country Clients in Great Britain a fortnight before the Sale; and to distant applicants known to us, or to others who send satisfactory references, we will send lots for inspection.

Collectors who intend to dispose of Collections are advised to make early arrangements to secure advantageous dates of Sales.

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MANCHESTER and LEEDS during the week prior to the
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uary 23rd; February 6th and 20th; March 6th and 20th.
Consignments of large or small lots solicited. Liberal
advances pending sale if desired. Country clients visited
and advised—distance no object.

All Communications to be addressed to the Auctioneer's Offices:

3, KING WILLIAM ST.,

STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Hong Kong.—(Vol. XI. p. 150).—Mr. J. A. Limpus
informs us that he has received the Georgian 2 cents
under date November 8th last.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple).

Perforated 14.

November, 1912. 2 cents green.

Leeward Islands.—(Vol. XI. p. 150).—Mr. J. A.
Limpus also tells us that he has seen used copies of the
Georgian 1d. used in Antigua early in August last. We
gave "October, 1912," as the date of issue, which must
now be put back at least two months.

Nikaria.—We glean from several contemporaries,
philatelic and otherwise, that this island, which lies off
the coast of Asia Minor, and was recently occupied by
the Greeks, has proclaimed its independence as a
Republic. A full series of stamps is stated to have been
issued, bearing the head of Hera, the wife of Zeus, or,
as she was called by the Romans, Juno.

Rhodesia.—(Vol. XI. p. 82).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp
News* reports the receipt of the current 2s. 6d. printed in
crimson and brown instead of in lake and black.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.

November, 1912. 2/6 crimson and brown.

Straits Settlements.—(Vol. XI. p. 71).—We have to
thank Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for a copy of the
Georgian 5 cents.

*White wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple).
Perforated 14.*

November, 1912. 5 cents orange.

Sudan.—(Vol. XI. p. 59).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp
News* chronicles, on the authority of a Continental
journal, a 2 millimes green. This looks as if it is
intended to issue the current stamps in single colours.

Tasmania.—(Vol. XI. p. 116).—The *Australian Stamp
Journal* informs us that the new 1d. on 2d. exists perfor-
ated 11 as well as perforated 12½.

*White wove paper, watermarked Crown over A (Melbourne type)
sideways. Perforated 11. Red overprint.*

October, 1912. 1d. on 2d. bright mauve.

* * * *

Correspondence

To the Editor of the Postage Stamp.

DEAR SIR,—May I offer a suggestion? At the fourth
Philatelic Congress at Margate, the Glossary of Phila-
telic Terms, as formed by the Committee appointed for
the purpose, was voted to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co.
for printing and publication, with the copyright. This
Glossary is now published at 3d.

In order to aid its general use and adoption in the
British Empire, I am ordering a supply to begin with,
intending to send a copy to each member of this Society;
the cost may very properly be borne by the Society's
funds. I suggest that the Secretary or Treasurer in each
Society should proceed similarly, and enclose a written
or printed note, "Please adopt these terms or meanings,"
with each copy.

Members receiving more than one copy might send
them on to personal friends who collect stamps, especially
their younger friends. The words or terms frequently
misused are, mount—for hinge, surcharge for overprint
(in most cases), and among the roulettes and perforations.

Yours faithfully,

F. A. BELLAMY,

Hon. Sec. and Treas., Oxford Philatelic Society
4, St. John's Road, Oxford, (since 1890).
October 19, 1912.

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|---|-----|--|
| FRANCE, 1849, 1lc., carmine | 3 9 | |
| CHILI, 1862, 20c., green | 7 7 | |
| RUSSIA, 1902, 7 roubles | 1 0 | |
| GREECE, 1901, 2 drachma | 1 0 | |
| TURKEY, 1863, 20 paras (thick paper) unused | 7 6 | |
| GT. BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. blue, no lines, from | 3 0 | |
| BRAZIL, 1876, 500 reis, rouletted | 1 3 | |
| PERU, 1866, 5c., 10c., 20c. (Lahma) | 0 7 | |
| MEXICO, 1866, 25c. (engraved) mint | 0 9 | |
| INDIA, 1866, 6a., prov. | 7 6 | |
| SIAM, 1889, 1att on 1 pie, provisional | 0 6 | |
| PAPUA, 1907, 2d., genuinely used | 0 9 | |
| VENEZUELA, 1863, 1c. pale red, unused | 7 6 | |

GIVEN AWAY 24 Books sent free

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STAMPS SOLD.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

NEW ISSUES. British Colonials and Foreign stamps, unused. References.—Foster, 25, Grenville Place, Brighton.

STAMPS PURCHASED.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

ITALIAN STATES.—Used or unused varieties, essays bought for cash. Approval selections wanted. Dr. Emilio Diena, Via Vittoria Colonna 40, Rome. (Member J.P.S.)

STAMPS EXCHANGED.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

STAMP Collections Purchased.—Lewis May & Co., King William St., Charing Cross.

Editor's Letter Box

Publishing Offices:—**FRIGG'S PUBLISHING AGENCY, 21, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.**

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

Business and Advertisement Communications should be addressed to **S. R. LE MAR, 21, Paternoster Square, London, E.C., Telephone No. 9107 City.**

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. 6d.; Single Copy, 1d.

ADVERTISERS' PROOFS.

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

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.

JUST LOOK HERE. BARGAIN SETS.

- * signifies "unused."
 - 12 China, 1898-1910, including 20, 30, 50c. and \$1.00 (cat. 2/9) ... 1 0
 - *7 Hayti, 1904, 1 to 50c. complete (cat. 1/9) ... 0 8
 - *7 ditto, 1 to 50c., surg. "Post Paye" (2/2) ... 0 8
 - *8 ditto, 1 to 50c. "Nord Alexis" (cat. 1/8) ... 0 4
 - 6 Japanese China, high values, 10c. to \$1.00 (cat. 3/-) ... 1 3
 - 7 Servia, 1901-3, 5p. to 1 din., scarce used (cat. 4/6) ... 1 0
 - 1 ditto, 3 dinars, scarce used (cat. 3/-) ... 1 6
 - 1 ditto, 5 dinars, (cat. 4/-) ... 2 0
 - 8 ditto, 1904, Coronation Comm. 5 to 50p. ... 1 0
 - *5 Venezuela, 1882, 5c. to 1 bol. ... 0 3
 - *6 ditto, 1900, 5c. to 3 bol., "Rosedella" ... 0 6
 - *4 ditto, 1902, 5c. to 50c. ... 0 3
- See my approval sheets and send wants lists.

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5m. 1, 2, 5, 8c.; 1910, 6d.; Argentines, 1, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12c., 1889, 10d.; '92, 3d.; '96, 3d.—t. Woodcock, 23, Pembury Rd., Tottenham, Middx.

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League Advertisement Site
4 Jan., 1913.
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The £20,000 Stamp Find (see p. 171)



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

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

No. 15 Vol. 11
(Whole Number 276)

11 JANUARY, 1913.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

100 Not Out.



THE BRIGHTON Branch of the Junior Philatelic Society is about to hold its 100th meeting, and will celebrate the event by a dinner at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on Thursday, January 30th. The success of the Brighton Branch is not to be measured by the numbers on the membership roll though these exceed even the most optimistic estimates of the original

members of the Branch. There is even more ground for congratulation in the steady and progressive work done, and in the seriously studious line which has been pursued and is always evidenced in each succeeding programme issued by this Society. It is hoped that as many London members of the J.P.S. as can manage to be present will attend the celebration and rejoice with their Brighton colleagues in the attainment of the "century" and the continued prosperity of the Branch. All philatelists will be cordially welcome. Tickets, price 3s. 6d. each, may be had from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Ireland, 103, Western Road, Hove, Sussex.

New Year's Day.

January 1 is a favourite date for the inauguration of new enterprises and it invariably witnesses the official beginning of several new stamp issues. This New Year's Day (on which I write) will probably see the issue of the Romanof tercentenary issue of Russia, the Parcels Post stamps and some of the Panama-Pacific postage stamps of the United States, and the first batch of the long series of Australian Commonwealth stamps of the Kangaroo design.

China's Philatelic Prodigality.

As our new issue columns show, China has been moved to celebrate its change of government by a special commemorative series of stamps. Not content with the issue of some three and a half score of new provisionals during the year the sum total of China's novelties in 1912 must now be reckoned as approximating the three figure mark. The time was when China was looked upon as one of the small countries, philatelically, and as such was frequently recommended to the budding specialist. Up to 1897 there were but fifteen stamps to the record of the old Customs Post, and the swelling of the list began in that year with all the new currency surcharges for the Imperial Post. With these new commemoratives the number of entries for China in the Gibbons' catalogue will exceed 300, and China for the philatelic specialist to-day is a task of no

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mean difficulty. We are not sorry to have philatelic souvenirs of the effigies of Dr. Sun Yat Sen and President Yuan Shi Kai, though the departure seems strikingly out of keeping with the traditions of the country. We cannot but regret, however, the fact of there being two complete new series of stamps up to the 5 dollars denomination, one to commemorate the Revolution, the other to do similar duty for the Republic. Policy may have dictated the advisability of two separate issues so that Sun Yat Sen and Yuan Shi Kai might be immortalised on equal basis, but while I should be happy to spend anything from 1 to 10 cents on portraits of either, my 5 dollars would come in useful to buy the baby a pair of new boots.

Gibbons' Part II.

Among the misprints, of which it is unavoidable there should be some in a vast compilation like Gibbons' Catalogue, Part II. (newly published for 1913) is a curious one. The 5c. red of Chili used in Peru without surcharge is only priced *unused*, though a note at the head of the column states that "only used stamps can be collected under this heading." Later on in the same country (Peru) we find the 5c. chocolate unpaid stamp of 1909 priced at 6d. unused and 9s. 6d. used. The catalogue, however, is a wonderfully successful compilation and easily retains its position as the leading compendium of the world's postage stamps. It has been extended by about 35 additional pages in the newest edition.

As the Prices Fly Upwards.

No doubt there will be many surprises in the alterations in prices in the 779 pages of the new Gibbons' volume. Throughout the German States there are large advances in prices and the publishers prophesy "even larger advances" in the near future. In the 1859 and 1861 issues of Oldenburg for example the advances are on a big scale:—

| | 1912 | 1913 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|
| ½ gr. on green, used ... | £12 | £16 |
| 1 „ blue, unused ... | 50s. | £5 |
| 1 „ grey-blue, unused ... | 60s. | £6 |
| 1 „ bright blue, unused ... | 50s. | £5 |

Most of the stamps in the 1861 issue have risen by from 10s. to 50s. apiece.

The New Prices for Sicily.

In the Italian States also are some notable instances of the continued rise in the prices of stamps. The maintained rise in the stamps of Sicily is especially remarkable the new prices being nearly all double last year's quotations:—

| | Unused. | | Used. | |
|--------------------------|---------|------|-------|------|
| | 1912 | 1913 | 1912 | 1913 |
| ½g. orange yellow ... | 20s. | 35s. | 25s. | 35s. |
| ½g. deep yellow ... | 20s. | 40s. | 25s. | 40s. |
| 1g. deep olive brown ... | 100s. | — | 30s. | 45s. |
| 1g. olive brown ... | 20s. | 20s. | 16s. | 16s. |
| 1g. deep olive green ... | 15s. | 15s. | 7/6 | 12/6 |
| 1g. olive green ... | 12s. | 15s. | 7/6 | 15s. |
| 2g. deep cobalt ... | — | — | 4s. | 7/6 |
| 2g. deep blue ... | 25s. | 25s. | 2/6 | 4/6 |
| 2g. blue ... | 6s. | 8/6 | 2/6 | 3s. |
| 2g. pale blue ... | 7/6 | 8/6 | 2/6 | 3s. |
| 5g. vermilion ... | 15s. | 40s. | — | 70s. |
| 5g. orange-vermilion ... | — | 40s. | — | 60s. |
| 5g. rose-red ... | 20s. | 25s. | 16s. | 50s. |
| 5g. deep rose-red ... | — | — | 16s. | — |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|
| 5g. brick-red ... | — | 60s. | — | 30s. |
| 10g. indigo ... | 15s. | 22/6 | 12/6 | 15s. |
| 20g. slate ... | 17/6 | 25s. | 25s. | 30s. |
| 20g. purple-slate ... | 20s. | 40s. | 25s. | 40s. |
| 50g. deep brown-lake | 30s. | 60s. | — | — |
| 50g. brown-lake ... | 25s. | 45s. | £6 | £12 |

The Intrusion of a "Local."

Under "Chili" we find one of those curious inconsistencies that are characteristic of a dealers' price list in the inclusion of the curious local stamp known as that of Tierra del Fuego. This, although years ago the Gibbons' firm wielded their pruning knife on the "locals" as well as envelope and postcard stamps, and the note still figures in the forefront of the catalogue to the effect that:—

"LOCAL STAMPS, ENVELOPES AND POSTCARDS.

We have to give notice that we do not stock or deal in any way in the above."

But in spite of its frequent inconsistency, in spite of points of opinion on which we may agree to differ we love our Gibbons' still and handle each new edition with increasing satisfaction in the knowledge that there is a Gibbons' catalogue to work by and collectors may well congratulate themselves on having so useful a guide to the *prix courant* of the world's stamps at the moderate figure of 2s. 6d. a volume.

The Scottish Congress.

As all my readers should be aware by this time the next philatelic Congress of Great Britain is to be held in Edinburgh in the month of April. The inviting societies are the Scottish Philatelic Society (Edinburgh), the Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland (Glasgow), and the Dundee and District Philatelic Society. The organising committee is already at work on preliminary arrangements, which, if they can be properly carried out should ensure the complete success of the gathering. The Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. W. Findlater, in a circular letter states that at least £200 will be required, and invitation is extended to all philatelists to contribute towards the heavy expenses of organising the Congress. Some details of the advance plans are given elsewhere in this issue.

Congress Balance Sheets: A Suggestion.

£200 is perhaps not an unduly large sum to expend on a gathering of philatelists from all parts of the country, and no doubt prospective delegates and others interested will readily forward their donations to Mr. Findlater, at 30, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh. We could wish, however, in view of the number of occasions on which invitations are now extended to the philatelic public to subscribe for special purposes that it should be made a regular practice that balance sheets should be issued to all subscribers. If I am not mistaken, in the past there have been instances in which even members of the Organising Committees of Congresses have been kept in ignorance of the financial results of these events for which a public appeal for funds was made. It would promote a fuller confidence in the organising committees of future Congresses if in the event of a general appeal for funds there was a promise of a published balance sheet. I warrant the result of such a promise would be the more facile collecting of the required amount to carry on the work of organisation.

£20,000 in Old Stamps

The Latest and Greatest Stamp Find reported from Philadelphia

Further details of the discovery

WE have already referred in *The Postage Stamp* to a reported great discovery of old and rare stamps in a stock of waste paper in Philadelphia (U.S.A.) and the newspapers now to hand from that city appear to show that the find was of even greater magnitude than was at first supposed. We take the following accounts from various Philadelphia journals.

The interest in the find is not only philatelic; there is evidently much interesting documental, historical and antiquarian value in the papers, especially in relation to the Revolution.

The *Philadelphia Public Ledger* (8.12.12) says:—“About a year ago a quantity of old papers and letters were bought by two clerks of a paper stock dealer for about \$50, and now a small bundle of the old letters, numbering 51 pieces in all, have been discovered to be worth a fortune.

The paper stock dealer is Edward B. Hemingway, whose place of business is in Elbow Lane, a small alley running east from Third below Market Street, and the value of the stamps on the envelopes of the bundle of letters, he says, is about \$100,000.

“I kept the find as quiet as I could,” he said, “but I was told that some one was going to publish something about it, so I thought it just as well to have the story come out straight.

“Here are photographs of some of the stamps,” he said, exhibiting full-sized photographs of parts of the letters. They all bore the quaint and very rare little stamps of the St. Louis Post Office, and one letter contained side by side the full issue, or the 5 cent, 10 cent, and 20 cent variety. Probably \$5,000 would be a low price for that single envelope. Certainly stamp dealers and collectors know that the 20 cent variety is so rare that few of them have ever seen it. In most of the catalogues it is given without price, for it is improbable that any dealer would have been able to sell one to a customer.

“I have sold two or three of the stamps,” said Mr. Hemingway; “about \$6,000 worth, and I am now going over to New York to negotiate with a syndicate which desires to purchase the lot for \$100,000. I offered the whole lot to a local dealer for \$50,000, but he did not have the courage to buy. Perhaps he would like to have the opportunity again, but he won't.”

“These St. Louis stamps are of the issue of 1845 and 1847. The latter are regarded as the rarest. There also is the very rare 5 cent. Baltimore stamp of 1846, which, next to the 20 cent St. Louis stamp, is perhaps the rarest of United States stamps.

“Mr. Hemingway said that the find was due entirely to his two clerks, Lisle Owens and Frank D. Miller, who purchased the lot while he was in New Orleans. ‘The letters and the old papers,’ he explained, ‘came from a concern here, and they have sent a representative to see what can be done about it. Of course, there is nothing to be done, as they probably have been informed.’

“The old papers include many Revolutionary documents and letters of officers who were in the

American army. There also are some account books of the firm of Chalmers & White, who were provisioners to the American army. While the books are ordinary letter books of small value, the autograph letters already discovered indicate that there may be some material of a valuable nature.

“For instance, Mr. Hemingway exhibited a letter in the handwriting of Benedict Arnold, and one by Anthony Wayne, both of great interest. There also was shown a letter by Robert Morris and one by Robert Fulton. Mr. Hemingway said that he had a lot of the old papers in a storage warehouse for safe keeping.

“‘The safe is open, for I don't want any fool burglar coming here some night and spoiling a good safe, for there is nothing in it. I expect to examine the papers more closely, for at present I do not know what will be found.’

“It is the stamp find which has caused the greatest excitement in collectors' circles, for it is said there never has been such a sensational discovery of stamps made. The stamps in this instance have the virtue of being on the original envelopes or letters, showing the postmarks and every evidence of authenticity. There are 102 stamps in the lot, and they are represented to be worth about \$1,000 apiece. Mr. Hemingway said he personally knew little about the stamps, but he had consulted an expert, A. F. Houkels, president of the Philadelphia Stamp Club, who is known in the philatelic world as an authority, and who informed him of their worth.”

The *Philadelphia Star* (4.12.12) says:—“The rarest of the stamps found by Mr. Hemingway has already been sold for \$2,500, but rather than engage in the sale of individual stamps, it is said the latter will accept a syndicate offer of \$100,000 for the entire collection.

“Among the books of accounts are a number kept by Robert Morris, while in the rare correspondence are notes signed by Major General Benedict Arnold, Mad Anthony Wayne and others. There are even a quantity of requisitions signed ‘George Washington,’ a number of these being for liquor.”

A representative of the *Philadelphia Press* (5.12.12) adds the following:—“The man who owns this treasure, Edward D. Hemingway, a smiling, genial man, speaks lightly of it as he fingers it. He knows the value of it both in historical interest and its intrinsic worth. He handed a letter from Mad Anthony Wayne to the Continental Supply Company, Chalmers & White, and said, laughingly, that it was not worth a dime. The paper it was written on, he meant. But when the letter was read, with its request for more gallons of rum, ‘that I may replenish my own canteen and also pay back the liquor I have borrowed,’ then he declared it worth thousands and possibly more.

“This letter is only one of many. No attempt has been made to decipher the crabbed writing on the yellow sheets, but there are missives there bearing the names of Benedict Arnold, George Washington,

the accounts of Chalmoner & White, the secret instructions to that firm by Washington for the disposition of stores, and, finally, a mass of papers, the writers of which are as yet unknown because no attempt has been made to decipher the inscriptions.

"Mr. Hemingway will have the letters examined to-morrow. At the same time he will have his treasure hoard of stamps, upon which he places a conservative value of \$100,000, scrutinized by an expert. As yet he had made no definite decision as to the disposal of the letters and stamps. He is now interested in looking at them only.

"This find was an accident," said Mr. Hemingway, "and I am not responsible for it. My two clerks, who discovered the papers and stamps, told me of them while I was in New Orleans. To those two young men, Lisle Owens and Frank D. Miller, I owe the possession of what is considered so valuable. I know they are valuable, although intrinsically not worth a dollar, yet in the letters in my desk I believe

there are facts of history never before revealed; not necessarily startling facts, but those curious little things which reveal to us the character of our forefathers and the heroes of Continental history.

"In a room piled high with boxes and bales of paper, where paper is stored in crates along the wall, where paper dust chokes and blinds and where rats nibble on a fat feast day and night, Mr. Hemingway pointed out certain crates of manuscript. He said:

"The intrinsic value of that mass may be about \$6. If you were to offer \$1,000 for it, I would refuse. The papers there are dated with Continental years, and did I care to examine them, if I were sufficiently interested or had sufficient time, I am sure that documents of great interest and value would be discovered—documents that all the markets in America would bid for at any price. Some day I will examine them, and perhaps add something interesting to the recorded events of those years with which they deal. I cannot say at this time."

The Hong Kong Post Office

A Resumé of the Report on the Post Office Department for the Year, 1911

Staff.

1. Mr. C. McL. Messer went on leave on April 19th, and during his absence Mr. E. Cornwall Lewis acted as Postmaster-General, from 19th April until October 4th, when he was succeeded by Mr. A. M. Thomson. On December 20th Mr. Messer returned to the Colony and resumed duty. Mr. Lewis, the Assistant Postmaster-General, went on sick leave on October 4th. Mr. Broom has acted as Assistant Postmaster-General since October 16th. Amongst the staff there were one resignation and six appointments; five new posts having been instituted.

Mails.

2. The number of mail bags and packets dealt with in the General Post Office, Hong Kong, amounted to 237,325, an increase of 14,249 or 6.4 per cent. This increase, succeeding a corresponding increase of 6.5 per cent. in 1910, points to a steady development of the postal business of the colony. The number of bags and packets sent in transit through the Post Office amounted to 65,571, an increase of 1,751 over the preceding year, while the number of parcel receptacles handled in transit rose from 3,480 to 3,769, an increase of 289. Further details are given in Table I.*

Registration and Parcel Branch.

3. Registered articles and parcels handled in Hong Kong amounted to 933,475, a decrease of 68,335 compared with the previous year. The decrease in registered articles is due to (1) more mails which passed through closed and not *à découvert*; (2) the disturbed state of China during the last months of the year. The decrease in parcels is due mainly to the disturbed state of China and consequent inability to forward parcels into certain parts of the interior. The amount of registered matter forwarded *via* Siberia continued to show a marked increase during the year and is an evidence of the increasing popularity and of the greater frequency of this route. Further details are given in Table II.

*Of the statistical tables only Table IV, dealing with postage stamps, etc., is here reprinted.—Editor.

Revenue and Expenditure.

4. A statement of Revenue and Expenditure is given in Table III. Revenue amounted to \$399,217.15 being a decrease of \$119,849.39 as compared with the year 1910. Expenditure amounted to \$422,267.97 a decrease of \$48,716.38. Both decreases were largely due to the Imperial Government relieving this colony of the British Postal Agencies in China from 31st December, 1910. The sale of Postage Stamps in Hong Kong accounted for \$346,246.77 of the Revenue, being an increase on the figures for the previous year of \$7,473.08 or about 2.26 per cent. The decrease in transit charges owing to the Imperial Government being responsible for the Agencies in China will not be fully apparent until 1912 and 1913, as transit charges are paid in arrear.

Money Orders.

5. The total Money Order transactions for the year amounted to £167,346 3s. 5d., constituting an increase of £5,549 over the figures for the previous year, the record year hitherto.

Further details are given in Tables VII., VIII. and IX. (not reprinted).

Dead Letters.

6. The keeping of statistics regarding the number of Dead and Undelivered Letters returned to the senders was discontinued this year. Newspapers and printed packets are not now returned to the senders unless a request to that effect is superscribed.

Pillar Boxes.

7. The total number of articles collected during the year from all Pillar Boxes was 227,658 compared with 220,832 in the year 1910.

Chinese Branch Post Office.

8. The total number of Chinese Registered Articles delivered by this Branch was 213,394, of which 141,496 were from the United States and Canada and 71,898 from China and other countries, showing a total increase as compared with 1910 of 5,224 and an increase of 29,589 as compared with the total for 1909. The figures for the three years were as follows:—

| | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| From U.S.A. and Canada | 119,436 | 138,135 | 141,496 |
| From China and other countries... | 64,369 | 70,035 | 71,898 |
| | <u>183,105</u> | <u>208,170</u> | <u>213,394</u> |

The amount of ordinary correspondence dealt with has also largely increased, though no records are kept.

The number of Hong Licenses issued during the year was 32, viz., 31 licenses were renewed and 1 new license issued. The number shows a decrease of 2 Hong Licenses on the figures for 1910.

Western Branch Post Office.

9. The amount of correspondence between this Branch Office and Canton was—Despatched, 712,803 letters; 2,542 other articles, and 7,394 registered letters; Received, 1,062,561 letters; 7,222 other articles, and 5,212 registered letters. These figures show an increase of 144,068 compared with the previous year. In addition, 9,696 Hong Packets were despatched and 11,462 received, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 10,641 and 14,462 respectively. The tendency towards decrease in the number of Hong Packets dealt with and towards increase in the number of ordinary letters which was displayed in the preceding years was thus maintained during 1911. The value of stamps sold at this Branch amounted to \$56,960 during the year, a decrease on the preceding year of \$8,534.60.

Miscellaneous.

10. The removal of the Post Office Department to the New Post Office Building took place on the 19th June.

11. During the first 28 days of November statistics were taken of the weight of letters and postcards sent to Europe via Siberia. The results of the statistics are shown in Table VI. These statistics will form the basis of the calculations of the amounts of Transit

Dues payable to Japan, the Chinese Eastern Railway, and Russia for the years 1910, 1911 and 1912.

12. A Parcel Post Agreement between this Administration and Siam was concluded on August 22nd. Forty-two parcels in two boxes destined for the British Post Office, Shanghai, placed on board the s.s. *Asia*, were lost in the wreck of that vessel. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company accepted responsibility and paid all claims in connection therewith.

C. McI. MESSER,

Postmaster-General.

25th March, 1912.

TABLE IV.

POSTAGE STAMPS, ETC., ISSUED FOR SALE IN HONG-KONG DURING THE YEARS 1910 AND 1911.

| Denomination. | 1910 | 1911 | Increase * Decrease † |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|
| POSTAGE STAMPS— | | | |
| 1 cent ... | 518,872 | 561,660 | * 42,728 |
| 2 cents ... | 2,824,798 | 3,018,720 | * 193,924 |
| 4 " ... | 1,941,836 | 2,058,240 | * 116,404 |
| 6 " ... | 55,671 | 61,200 | * 5,529 |
| 8 " ... | 50,876 | 55,560 | * 4,684 |
| 10 " ... | 965,036 | 1,092,240 | * 127,204 |
| 12 " ... | 27,112 | 31,080 | * 3,968 |
| 20 " ... | 59,156 | 61,481 | * 2,325 |
| 30 " ... | 31,316 | 42,666 | * 11,350 |
| 50 " ... | 39,296 | 44,776 | * 5,480 |
| 1 dollar ... | 32,316 | 30,841 | † 1,475 |
| 2 dollars ... | 13,028 | 11,642 | † 1,386 |
| 3 " ... | 4,422 | 3,076 | † 1,352 |
| 5 " ... | 2,294 | 2,537 | * 243 |
| 10 " ... | 3,793 | 3,990 | * 197 |
| BOOKS OF STAMPS— | | | |
| 1 dollar ... | 6,283 | 6,641 | * 358 |
| POSTCARDS— | | | |
| 1 cent ... | 27,230 | 47,023 | * 19,793 |
| 2 cents ... | 100 | 200 | * 100 |
| 4 " ... | 13,150 | 12,670 | † 480 |
| 8 " ... | 50 | 100 | * 50 |
| NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS— | | | |
| 2 cents ... | 1,300 | 6,280 | * 4,980 |
| 4 " ... | 500 | 600 | * 100 |
| POSTAGE ENVELOPES— | | | |
| 1-1/5 cents ... | 715 | 365 | † 350 |
| 2-1/5 " ... | 2,230 | 2,450 | * 220 |
| 4-1/5 " ... | 9,050 | 10,225 | * 1,175 |
| 5-1/5 " ... | 180 | 140 | † 40 |
| 10-1/5 " ... | 430 | 375 | † 55 |
| REGISTRATION ENVELOPES— | | | |
| 11 cents ... | 9,365 | 9,410 | * 45 |

Tit-Bits from the Newspapers

A Stamp-Printing Contract.

Reference is made in the report of Waterlow Brothers and Layton to the fact that the contract for the manufacture of health and unemployment stamps used under the National Insurance Act was secured by the company, and that the authorities have expressed their satisfaction with the quality of the stamps and the expedition with which they were produced. We are also informed that, in order to deal with the increased business the directors have during the year found it necessary to lay down additional machinery and plant, and have also effected considerable structural alterations in the Broken Wharf factory. Shareholders will also be pleased to learn that the dividend is to be 5 per cent., which is a better rate of distribution than for several years past; indeed, there has been a gradual improvement in the dividend since 1909-10. For 1908-9 nothing was paid on the Ordinary. The net profit for the past year has been £12,816, out of which £2,500 is placed to general reserve and £1,437 is carried forward.—*Westminster Gazette*, 19.12.12.

A Political Propagandist "Stamp."

The British Red Cross Society's intention to issue an adhesive stamp in connection with its urgent appeal for funds to assist the sick and helpless in the Balkans, is not novel in this country, seeing that a year ago it was adopted by the Dickens Centenary Committee with marked success. It is a plan which has come into favour in Continental countries as a means for political propaganda; and in Holland at this moment a stamp is being extensively affixed to their letters and parcels by sympathisers with that kind of "Tariff Reform" which, contrary to British ideas, is adverse instead of accessory to High Protection. The figure of a brawny workman flying the "Vryhandel" flag, with the accompanying legend, "Tegen de Tariëfuret," sufficiently indicates the difference between the Dutch toiler and the English thousand-pound diner as to the true meaning to be attached to the phrase, "Tariff Reform"; and the stamp bearing this image and superscription has proved an admirably accessible medium for spreading the light.—*Westminster Gazette*, 3.12.12.

Hands Off the Postage Stamps!

Some of the "see America first" advocates take exception to the faces of dead nobles on our postage stamps. In their opinion it would be more appropriate to honour the living present, to gaze into the promising future rather than into the dimming past. They do not believe it adds anything to our reverence for the father of his country simply because we see his profile every time we lick a stamp.

These promoters of development would much prefer that Uncle Sam utilize the space on the stamp to picture the famous scenic spots of the country

and thereby draw grist to their mills. They would subordinate sacred memories to sordid possibilities and transform the face of the postage stamp into a sort of a miniature billboard for private advertising purposes. They want the government to bear the expense too for they have given no intimation of a willingness to bid on the space.

In our opinion Uncle Sam has been the victim of too much graft already. We had better make it a point to keep as many honest faces as we possibly can before us. Hands off the postage stamps!—*Pittsburg Post.*

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.

Argentine Republic.—(Vol. XI. p. 165).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* chronicles the locally printed 5 centavos. This is on the "honeycomb" paper, on which it is stated that all values will gradually appear.

White wove paper, watermarked honeycomb. Perforated 13½.
November, 1912. 5 centavos, red.

Brunei.—(Vol. IX. p. 150).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for a copy of the 10 cents printed in new colours, purple on yellow, instead of deep green and grey-black.

Wave paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.
November, 1912. 10 cents, purple on yellow.

China.—(Vol. XI. p. 140).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* lists the 5 cents with the Waterlow overprint.

White wove paper. Perforated 14, 15. Carmine overprint.
October, 1912. 5 cents, deep lilac.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us copies of the 1 cent value of two Commemorative issues, which have just appeared, each comprising twelve denominations, from 1 cent to 5 dollars. One is in commemoration of the Revolution, and the other in commemoration of the Republic. The designs of both series are similar, but that of the former bears a portrait of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the organiser of the Revolution, and the latter a portrait of Yuan Shi Kai, China's first President. These portraits are within an oval band inscribed in English and Chinese "THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA". These stamps are large oblongs and are beautifully line-engraved, evidently the work of Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.

Issue to commemorate the Revolution.
White wove paper. Perforated 14.
November, 1912. 1 cent, orange.

| | | |
|----|----------|-------------|
| 2 | " | green. |
| 3 | " | blue-green. |
| 5 | " | magenta. |
| 8 | " | sepia. |
| 10 | " | blue. |
| 16 | " | sage-green. |
| 20 | " | lake. |
| 50 | " | green. |
| 1 | dollar, | carmine. |
| 2 | dollars, | brown. |
| 5 | " | slate. |

Issue to commemorate the Republic.
White wove paper. Perforated 14.
November, 1912. 1 cent, orange.
2 " green.
3 " blue-green.

| | | |
|----|----------|-------------|
| 5 | cents, | magenta. |
| 8 | " | sepia. |
| 10 | " | blue. |
| 16 | " | sage-green. |
| 20 | " | lake. |
| 50 | " | green. |
| 1 | dollar, | carmine. |
| 2 | dollars, | brown. |
| 5 | " | slate. |

Our Ipswich friends also send us the ½ cent postage due stamp in brown with the Waterlow overprint, i.e., four Chinese characters arranged in two pairs. It was originally issued in dull blue.

POSTAGE DUE STAMP.

White wove paper. Perforated 14. Black overprint.
November, 1912. ½ cent, brown.

Dutch Indies.—(Vol. XI. p. 150).—The current 1 gulden and 2½ gulden have been issued on greenish paper.

Greenish wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 11.
October, 1912. 1 gulden, dull lilac on greenish.
2½ " slate on greenish.

Fiji Islands.—(Vol. XI. p. 141).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have received the Georgian 5/-.

Chalk-surfaced wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.
October, 1912. 5/- green and red on yellow.

Gibraltar.—(Vol. X. p. 286).—Mr. A. Mattanu informs us that he has the Edwardian 6d. with multiple "Crown CA." watermark with the value in *carmine*. We have not seen the stamp, and cannot understand how this variety could have occurred.

Greece.—(Vol. XI. p. 142).—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the current 1 lepton overprinted "Hellenike Dioikesis" in Greek capitals in two lines reading vertically upwards. This is the first value, which we have seen, of the new provisionals for use in the Turkish territory occupied by Greek troops.

White wove paper. Zig-zag roulette 14. Black overprint.
November, 1912. 1 lepton, green.

Hong Kong.—(Vol. XI. p. 165).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for an used copy of the Georgian 4 cents. The design of the new Georgian stamps for this colony is similar to that of their Edwardian predecessors, except for the portrait.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.
November, 1912. 4 cents, carmine.

India.—(Vol. XI. p. 116).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* has been shown the Georgian 1 anna with double overprint "SERVICE". It is very seldom that such a variety slips out of Messrs. De La Rue's works.

Jamaica.—(Vol. XI. p. 150).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* chronicles the Georgian 6d., "specimen" copies of which we have already reported.

White chalk-surfaced wove paper. Watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.

December, 1912. 6d. dull purple and bright purple.

Portuguese India.—(Vol. XI. p. 130).—*Champion's Bulletin* lists a number of new provisionals. Some are similar to those which we have been chronicling recently, but others have been created by bisecting remainders of the 1902 provisionals and again overprinting them with a new value. Our readers may recollect that the 1902 provisionals were created by overprinting some of the higher denominations of the 1885 and 1895 series with new values.

A. On 1902 provisionals.

(i). *White chalk-surfaced wove paper. Perforated 14½. Black overprints.*

November, 1912.

1 real on half of 5 tangas on 8 tangas, orange.
3 reis " 5 " 8 " orange.

(ii). *White enamel-surfaced wove paper. Perforated 11½. Black overprints.*

November, 1912.

1 real on half of 5 tangas on 4 tangas, dull blue.
3 reis " 5 " 4 " dull blue.

B. On 1902 "permanent" issue.

Wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 12. Black overprint.

November, 1912.

1 real on half of 5 tangas, purple-brown and black on straw.

C. On 1911 issue.

Wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 12.

Overprinted "REPUBLICA" in red, and new value in black.

November, 1912.

3 reis on half of 2 tangas, brown and black.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the complete set of the 1898 Vasco da Gama commemoratives have been overprinted "REPUBLICA". We have not seen these stamps, but presume that the overprint is in black like the similar provisionals of Portugal and Azores.

White wove paper. Perforated 14, 15. Black overprint.

November, 1912.

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 1½ reis, | blue-green. |
| 4½ " | vermillion. |
| 6 " | deep purple. |
| 9 " | yellow-green. |
| 1 tanga, | deep blue. |
| 2 tangas, | chocolate. |
| 4 " | bistre-brown. |
| 8 " | ochre. |

Siam.—(Vol. VII. p. 193).—The new issue with the portrait of the young King has now appeared. The 2 satangs was issued in Bangkok on the 9th November, and the other values on the 25th November. We have to thank Mr. H. F. Johnson and Mr. R. W. H. Row for copies. These stamps are finely line-engraved, and show the King's portrait full-face with a shaded tablet above with the value in Siamese and English, and another below with the name in Siamese characters and "SIAM"; the left hand side of the design is occupied by a broad vertical tablet running the height of the stamp, containing a conventional pattern of foliage and "Krug". The Tical (or "Baht") values are bi-coloured and in a larger design, showing a three-quarter length portrait of the King.

The "Baht" is the same as the "Tical", and is the more correct rendering into English.

White wove paper.

Perforated 14 × 14½; (Baht values 14½ × 14).

| | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| November 9th, 1912. | 2 satangs, | red-brown. |
| November 25th, 1912. | 3 " | green. |
| | 6 " | carmine. |
| | 12 " | black and dull olive-brown. |
| | 14 " | blue. |
| | 28 " | dark brown. |
| | 1 baht, | deep blue and brown. |
| | 2 " | rose-carmine and dark brown. |
| | 3 " | green and black. |
| | 5 " | violet and black. |
| | 10 " | olive and purple. |
| | 20 " | dull green and brown. |

Sierra Leone.—(Vol. XI. p. 95).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us a copy of the new Georgian 3d. It is in a most extraordinary large design which quite baffles description. The usual small portrait is at the top flanked by "SIERRA" on left and "LEONE" at right; below the portrait is a circle containing a badly drawn representation of an elephant and a palm tree with the letters "S.L."; the rest of the design contains the usual inscriptions and elaborate scroll-work ornamentation. The whole design is one of the most hideous we have ever had the misfortune to see.

Chalk-faced wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple).

Perforated 14.

November, 1912. 3d. purple on yellow.

United States.—(Vol. X. p. 298).—We are indebted to Mr. W. J. Farrer for the following news cutting describing the parcels post stamps, which will have been issued in the States by the time this number is in our readers' hands. From this cutting it would appear that parcels postage due stamps are also to be issued:—

How the men of the post office manage to keep busy will be shown by the fine designs for the new parcels post stamps, which are being printed by the government and which will have to be used on all packages after January 1 going as fourth-class or parcels post matter. The new series of stamps is said to be one of the most perfect and attractive in design ever issued by the United States or any other country, and they were designed, engraved and printed by the most skilled of the expert engravers of the bureau of engraving and printing in Washington, under the personal supervision of Director Ralph of the bureau. Most of the stamps will be red in colour and will range from 1 cent to \$1 in value. There are 12 different designs for the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75 cent and \$1 stamps, all printed in red ink. Postage due stamps for parcels post will also be issued in values of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 cents, and will be printed in green ink. These will be attractive in appearance, but not so elaborate as the stamps for prepayment of packages. The stamps measure 1 by 1½ inches.

The hustling working force of the post office department will have most of its activities recorded with honour on the new stamps, together with the industries whose agency, it is thought, will contribute to the bulk and handling of the parcels post mail. The post office clerk familiar in every city will appear on the one cent stamp, while the tireless letter carrier, known to every householder, will be pictured on the two-cent stamp, as he appears in his regular round of delivering letters. The three cent stamp shows the railway service, the four cent stamp the rural free delivery clerk, and the five cent stamp a fast mail train under full headway. One of the big ocean steamships that connects us with foreign countries is shown by the 10 cent stamp. On the 15 cent variety will be an automobile, as now used in delivery and collecting mail, while the 20 cent stamp offers a prophecy of future mail service in the picture of an aeroplane.

On the other stamps are represented the big industries which are expected to contribute to the parcels post mail. Manufacturing is represented on the 25 cent stamp by a steel plant. Dairying is shown in the 50 cent, and agriculture on the 75 cent stamps. Perhaps the finest engraving is reserved for the \$1 stamp, a really beautiful achievement of the stamp engravers' art, which presents the growing of fruit. It is predicted that the stamps will be much in demand by stamp collectors on account of their beauty and that they make a most auspicious beginning of the important new service of the government.

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British Stamps

The Georgian Varieties explained

By W. A. V. NEILL,

In *The Devon and Exeter Gazette* (24.12.12)

WONDER how many people, when buying their postage stamps, ever take the trouble to examine them carefully? Not many do so, and yet there are several interesting things to be noted.

It is for the purpose of pointing out some of these, and in the hope that as a result philately may gain recruits, that these notes are being written. I only intend to deal with the King George V. issues of Great Britain. Those current at present are, for the most part, the work of Messrs. Harrison & Sons. Some, however, are printed by the Government at Somerset House, and how to differentiate between the latter printing and that of the former will be shown later. The stamps issued to date, bearing the head of King George V., are as follows:— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 3d. The sheets of each value contain 240 stamps, arranged in twenty rows of twelve, and divided into two vertical panes, each containing 120 stamps, the space between the panes being filled in with lined vertical pillars the same colour as the stamps, and the whole sheet surrounded by a narrow line 1.5 mm. away from the outer edge of the outside stamps on the sheet. This line, known as the "Jubilee line" and so-called because it was first used on the sheets of the 1887 issue of Great Britain, is a raised line on the printing surface of the plate for the purpose of preventing undue pressure on the plate itself. The perforation is known to philatelists as perf. 15 x 14. I may say here that in order to find the correct perforation, a gauge, manufactured for the purpose should be used, and, failing that, counting the number of holes that occur in the space of two centimetres (20 mm.) will give a rough and ready means of determining the perforation. Our British stamps are perforated by what is known as a "comb machine," which perforates three sides of the stamp at one descent, the pins being so arranged that an entire row of twelve is dealt with at one time. The compound perforation (15 x 14) is a novelty in this country, the perforation until about eighteen months ago being 14 only, but the authorities, finding that a sheet of stamps did not sever into horizontal strips as easily as it did into vertical decided to introduce a gauge giving one extra hole to every 20 mm. along the top and bottom of each stamp. In speaking of perforations the horizontal measurement is always given first.

The watermark is the next thing to be noted. There are three varieties of watermark in use at present. First, the Imperial Crown, introduced about 30 years ago; and, secondly, the letters G.R.V. in a monogram, the last occurring in two varieties. The first has the watermark in straight lines down the sheet, and the second so arranged that the device appears as follows:—

.....
.....
.....
.....

(Each dot represents the letters G.v.R.)

Before I come to the varieties of the stamps themselves, I will mention one other matter. At the bottom left-hand corner of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value, and the

bottom right-hand corner of the 1d., 1½d., 2½d., and 3d., on the sheet margin will be found a letter and figures. This is known as the control or contract letter. This former is always found on the same place—on the ½d. under the second stamp on the bottom row, and under the eleventh on the other values mentioned above. So far there is no control on the 2d. value. It is not quite certain what this mark means—all that we know is that it is not engraved on the plate itself. The general opinion is that it is used by the printers for keeping a record of the number of sheets printed, the 12 or 11 standing for the year in which the stamps were printed, and the letter A, B, or C being a printer's mark, the exact significance of which is unknown. I stated at the beginning of these notes that two printers were at work producing the postage stamps in use at present. This control is the only way of distinguishing between the two printers' work. The Somerset House people are at present printing the 1½d., 2½d., and 3d., and their work is fixed by a full stop between the letter and the figures. Messrs. Harrison are printing the ½d. and some of the 1d. values, their work having no stop. Some of the 1d. stamps are also being printed at Somerset House, the full stop denoting their work.

In addition to all these perforation, watermark, and control varieties, we have the ½d. in two dies, the 1d. in two dies, and also the 1d. in a new design. The two dies of the ½d. and 1d. are very easy to distinguish between. In the ½d. the chief difference is as follows:—just above the "F P E" of halfpenny there is an open piece of scroll work. In die I. there are three thin lines in this scroll, two close together to the left and one to the right, and in die II the two lines to the left are merged into one thick line. In the former the King's head is very heavily printed, being almost a solid mass of colour, while in the second it is more clearly defined, the whole having a clearer appearance. The 1d. is even easier to recognise. In die I. the body of the lion is very slightly shaded, while in II. the shading is quite thick. The same remarks about the head on the ½d. stamp apply here. The new design of the 1d. is exactly similar to that of the new 2½d. We get the ½d. die I. and die II., 1d. (old type) die I. and die II., and the 1½d. of the same design. The 1d. (new type) and 2½d. correspond in design, and the 2d. and 3d. go together. I will finish these notes with a short list of the more important varieties that have been issued so far. I may say that an inverted watermark is caused by the sheet being put the wrong way round into the printing press. I shall not attempt to give a list of shades, as they are innumerable:—

½d. GREEN.

DIE I.

1. Wmk. Crown; perf., 15 × 14; control, A 11.
- (2) 2. Wmk., Crown, inverted; perf., 15 × 14.
- (1) 3. Wmk., Crown; perf., 14.
- (2) 4. Wmk., GvR. (1st type); perf., 15 × 14.
- (2) 5. Wmk., GvR. (1st type), inverted; perf., 15 × 14.

DIE II.

6. Wmk., Crown; perf., 15 × 14; controls, B 11 and B 12.
7. Wmk., Crown, inverted; perf. 15 × 14; ? control
- (3) 8. Wmk., GvR. (1st type); perf., 15 × 14.
9. Wmk., GvR. (2nd type); perf. 15 × 14; control, B 12.
10. Wmk., GvR (2nd type); inverted; perf. 15 × 14.

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- VIII. **THE ROMANCE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.** By Fred. J. Melville.
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2. Wmk., Crown; perf., 15 × 14; control, A 11.
- (2) 3. Wmk., Crown, inverted; perf. 15 × 14.
- (2) 4. Wmk., G v R (1st type); perf. 15 × 14.
- (2) 5. Wmk., G v R (1st type) inverted; perf., 15 × 14.

DIE II.

6. Wmk., Crown; perf., 15 × 14; controls, B 11 and B 12.
7. Wmk., Crown, inverted; perf. 15 × 14; control, B 12.
8. Wmk., Crown; perf., 15 × 14; controls, B 11 and B 12.
- (3) 9. Wmk., G v R (1st type); perf., 15 × 14.
- (3) 10. Wmk., G v R (2nd type); perf., 15 × 14.

1d. SCARLET.

NEW DESIGN.

1. Wmk., G v R (1st type); perf., 15 × 14; control, C 12.
2. Wmk., G v R (1st type) inverted; perf. 15 × 14; control, C 12.

1½d. RED-BROWN.

1. Wmk., G v R (1st type); perf., 15 × 14; control, A. 12.

2d. ORANGE.

1. Wmk., G v R (1st type); perf., 15 × 14; no control.

2½d. ULTRAMARINE.

1. Wmk., G v R (1st type); perf., 15 × 14; control, A. 12.

3d. VIOLET.

1. Wmk., G v R (1st Type); perf., 15 × 14; control, A. 12.

NOTES.

(1). Only a pair known, postmarked "Gorleston, 21st August, 1911." A sheet must have been run through the old perf. 14 machine.

(2). Out of stamp booklets.

(3). From stamp rolls. Of the 1d., numbers 2 and 8 are printed by the Stamping Department at Somerset House, the rest, and all the ½d., by Messrs. Harrison & Sons. The 1½d., 2½d., and 3d. are printed by Somerset House. The 2d. is printed by Messrs. Harrison.

The U.S. Postage Stamps.

Two million parcels post stamps of various denominations have been ordered by Postmaster W. H. Harrison, preparatory to the addition of fourth class mail matter January 1, 1913. The stamps ordered will cost purchasers \$110,000. After January 1 all fourth class matter must bear parcels post stamps, the regular postage not being permitted to be used. Plans for the parcels post are now being discussed at Washington at a meeting of division superintendents.—Los Angeles *Examiner*, 9.11.12.

The Oban Philatelists.

Stamp collectors in the West Highlands will be interested to know that a Club has been formed in Oban for the sale and exchange of stamps. A club such as this is a boon to all interested in the study of philately, and especially to beginners. The hon. secretary is Mr. Alex. Walker, Craigard Road.—*Oban Times*, 14.12.12.

Editor's Letter Box

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

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Society News

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NATAL.

Report of First Annual General Meeting, held at Y.M.C.A., Durban, 3rd Oct., 1912. Chairman, J. Chamberlain, Esq., President.

There was a large attendance at this meeting to hear the reports on the work of the Society during its first year of existence.

The Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Welsford, read his report. The balance sheet disclosed that there was a balance in hand of some £6 (six pounds) odd, a very satisfactory position. On the proposition of Mr. Lieberman, seconded by Mr. A. Law, the report was adopted.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, the president, spoke regarding the position the Society now holds, and urged members to use every effort to ensure the success of the Exhibition which is being held during July, 1913.

The six gentlemen proposed at the previous meeting were duly elected members of the Society; total membership now 46.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. Chamberlain, Esq.; Vice-President, W. J. Austin, Esq.; Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Norman Welsford, Esq.; Committee, R. Webb, E. D. Lieberman, C. J. Richardson, J. Posner and A. Law.

Report of meeting held at the Y.M.C.A., Durban, November 7th, 1912. The President, Mr. J. Chamberlain, in the chair.

Attendance. There was a satisfactory attendance including Mrs. Polkinghorne and Messrs. J. Chamberlain, W. J. Austin, J. Posner, Capt. W. M. Gillmore, W. P. Williams, W. Fosbrooke, W. J. Norman, A. D. J. Pitts, H. E. Mattinson, H. G. Mackeurtan, and the Hon. Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting (17-10-12) were read and confirmed.

The following were proposed for membership: Mr. F. A. Sams (Maritzburg) and Mr. D. H. Hepburn; while Messrs. H. S. Woods (Maritzburg), C. Brimmer, Lloyd, B. Simmonds, and A. D. J. Pitts were declared duly elected. Membership now, 51.

Exchange Packets. Considerable discussion took place regarding the rules governing this section. It was finally decided to request the Secretary to draw up a report on the matter to be presented at a later meeting.

Display, "My Best Country," Mrs.

I. Polkinghorne exhibited Canada and Newfoundland, and is to be congratulated on her fine collection of the stamps of these countries. One noticed, Canada, 1850, several, including S.G. No. 31. Jubilee complete. Newfoundland, 1, 3, 13, and 25 to 43.

Mr. W. P. Williams showed Natal. His collection is a very fine one, and he has this country practically complete. Fine copies of Nos. (S.G.) 1-7 in used condition, Nos. 34, 35, 40 and 41, mint, and crowds of others equally fine.

Mr. J. Chamberlain showed a representative lot of Great Britain especially of the line-engraved issues. A copy of a 1d. red-brown with inverted letter in the left lower corner attracted attention.

NORMAN WELSFORD, Hon. Sec.

BRITISH GUIANA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the British Guiana Philatelic Society was held on the 10th October, at the residence of Mr. A. D. Ferguson, 93, Carmichael Street. There were present the following members and a few visitors: Ven. Archdeacon Josa, presiding; Messrs. W. A. Abraham, G. Drinkwater, J. A. Pope, M. McJusk, Junr., A. D. Ferguson, Messrs. Josa Barnes, Misses Ferguson and Sykes, and Rev. G. V. Salmon.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Mrs. Rea Hanna was elected a member. Correspondence was read from the President of the French Philatelic Society, thanking this society for the consent to be a patron of the French Philatelic Exhibition, and from Mr. D. Anderson, of Lockport, U.S.A., asking for particulars of admission to the society; from the Chief Justice of Granada asking this society to send the next packet of stamps at the end of this month; from the Metropolitan Philatelic Association of the United States, stating that they were desirous of electing this society a corresponding member, but they would feel honoured if the society would do the same.

Mr. J. A. Pope proposed that the Association be elected a corresponding member of this society, and Rev. G. V. Salmon seconded.

A letter was also read from Mr. J. E. Mayers, of Barbados, giving some information about the destruction of all the remaining stock of the old Barbados Arms stamps, immediately on receipt of the King George's head stamps.

Correspondence was also read from the Editor of "Le Fac-Simile," proposing an exchange of advertisement. The offer was declined.

An "At Home" at Government House. There being no more correspondence, the President intimated to the members present that on the day after the previous meeting when the proposal was adopted to hold an "At Home" on the 2nd November, he had received a letter from Lady Egerton offering to hold the "At Home" and Exhibition at Government House. This generous offer had been accepted with thanks by the special committee now engaged in arranging the programme for the entertainment. Circulars had been sent to all the members and it had been arranged that the reception would be held between the hours of 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. on the 2nd November.

The President next proposed the following resolution to be placed on the minutes of the Society:—"That a special vote of thanks be accorded Lady Egerton for giving the 'At Home' at Government House, on behalf of the Society and their friends." It was seconded by Mr. J. A. Pope, and carried unanimously.

The display of stamps included Mrs. C. E. Barnes' collection from British Colonials, mounted in one of Gibbons' Imperial Albums, the best stamps being the recent issue Mr. A. D. Ferguson

exhibited a complete collection of Trinidad stamps and read some notes on the issues of this interesting colony, dealing chiefly with the first two issues.

There being no other business, the meeting terminated.

A. D. FERGUSON, Hon. Sec.

NORTH OF ENGLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Report of Meeting held at the Church Institute, Hood Street, Newcastle, on Thursday, November 7th, 1912.

Mr. W. J. Cochrane, President, presided over an attendance of 32 members and 5 visitors, to witness one of the finest philatelic treats ever presented to the Society. This was part of the Gold Medal Collection of Mr. W. Martello Gray, Vice-President of the Bradford Philatelic Society, and consisted of the Line Engraved Stamps of Great Britain. Things we have read about for years and only dreamed of seeing were laid before us in profusion. Autograph letters of Rowland Hill and W. Mulready, essays, colour trials and proofs, and then Penny Blacks, Twopenny Blues in unused blocks, Penny Reds in half sheets, Halfpenny and Three-halfpenny Reds galore. Two items alone—a block of eighteen mint Penny Blacks and a block of Four Reds Plate 225—were enough to cause everyone present to break the tenth commandment.

The whole of this splendid show was admirably written up, or rather typewritten up, so that every point was clear to the most veritable novice.

The President in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Gray stated that he had had the pleasure of seeing many fine collections of the Line Engraved stamps of Great Britain, but what he had seen that evening surpassed them all. Mr. Mark Easton seconded, and Mr. Gray in replying said that he hoped to be able to show the Society some more of his stamps at a future date, an offer which, needless to say, was clinched on the spot.

Four new members were elected and the S.C.F. Medals for papers read last Session were presented amid applause to Mr. W. J. Cochrane for his paper on the Rivadavia Issues of Argentina and to Mr. Thos. Wilkinson for his paper on "The Rise and Fall of the Mail Coach System."

Thursday, November 21st, was the Junior Night, when Members and School-boys mustered in good numbers. The President, Mr. W. J. Cochrane, gave a short and very interesting address to the boys on how to collect and what to collect, and passed round some sheets shewing how stamps should not be mounted, and illustrating various philatelic terms. Two members came forward with prizes for the two best essays from the boys present on "Why I am a Stamp Collector."

On Thursday, December 5th, Mr. Geo. B. Bainbridge displayed his well-known collection of the Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, which shewed many rare additions since the Society last saw these stamps in 1910. Perhaps the most unique is a block of seventy-five 4d. blue Parkins Bacon prints in mint condition. We were also shewn a pair of proofs in black of this stamp. Another important new feature was a series of very fine photographic enlargements of special varieties. Some bisected provisionals on pieces of entire are also worthy of special mention.

A vote of thanks by Mr. Chas. L. Bagnall was carried with acclamation.

The Exchange Section of the Society is progressing satisfactorily. There are now seven packets in circulation on a postal list of 80 members. The Junior Section is full up, but there are a few vacancies for contributors to the Senior Section (stamps priced 6d. nett and upwards). HUGH R. VIALI, Hon. Sec.

League Advertisement Slip.
11 Jan., 1913.
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|--|--|--|
| | FRANCE, 1849, 1lc., carmine | 3 9 |
| | CHILLI, 1862, 20c., green | 7 7 |
| | RUSSIA, 1902, 7 roubles... .. | 1 0 |
| | GREECE, 1901, 2 drachma | 1 0 |
| | TURKEY, 1863, 20 paras (thick paper) unused | 7 6 |
| | GT. BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. blue, no lines, from | 3 0 |
| | BRAZIL, 1876, 500 reis, rouletted | 1 3 |
| | PERU, 1866, 5c., 10c., 20c. (Lahma) | 0 7 |
| | MEXICO, 1866, 25c. (engraved) mint | 0 9 |
| | INDIA, 1866, 6a., prov. | 7 6 |
| | SIAM, 1889, 1att on 1 pic, provisional | 0 6 |
| | PAPUA, 1907, 2d., genuinely used | 0 9 |
| | VENEZUELA, 1863, 1c. pale red, unused | 7 6 |

POSTAGE EXTRA.

URUGUAYS. Sets 1, 2, 5, 10c., 1889, 5d.; 1892, 5d.; 1894, 5d.; 1895, 8d.; 1897, 5d.; 1901, 4d.; 5m., 1, 2, 5, 10c.; 1899, 5d. 5m., 1, 2, 5, 8c., 1910, 6d.; Argentines, 1, 1, 2, 5, 10, 12c., 1889, 10d.; '02, 3d.; '06, 3d.—F. Woodcock, 23, Pembury Rd., Tottenham, Mdiaz

STAMPS SOLD.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

NEW ISSUES. British Colonials and Foreign stamps, unused. References.—Foster, 25, Grenville Place, Brighton.

STAMPS PURCHASED.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

ITALIAN STATES.—Used or unused varieties, essays bought for cash. Approval selections wanted. Dr. Emilio Diana, Via Vittoria Colonna 40, Rome. (Member J.P.S.)

STAMPS EXCHANGED.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

STAMP Collections Purchased.—Lewis May & Co., King William St., Charing Cross.

EASTERN Stamp Exchange.—26a, Southwark St., S.E. Hop Exchange trams pass the door. Two minutes from London Bridge.

ADVERTISERS' PROOF.

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.

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Oct, 31st, The subject for the evening was "Ten Minutes with Interesting Stamps," by members, and the following contributed to the entertainment:—Messrs. Hollick, Pimm, Groom, Walker, Wadams, Margoschis, Peck, Johnson,

A discussion also took place on the new Government Regulations for the illustration of Postage Stamps in Journals, Nov, 14th, The date of the fifth Congress was discussed, and although it was considered that May was somewhat early it was decided to offer no objection whatever to the date proposed by the Scottish Societies,

Mr. B. B. Tilley was hanked for a donation to the Permanent Collection and Mr. D. Field for a copy of King Edward VII, Land,

Mr. Tilley then gave a display of his very fine collection of the stamps of Great Britain, All varieties, excepting about twenty, were shewn in mint condition and included the plate Nos, of all about twenty, were shewn in mint condition and included the plate Nos, of all values complete,

A very fine lot of stamps has been sent in for the auction of December 5th, by our English and Colonial members, Anyone not receiving a catalogue is invited to write to the Hon. Secretary for a copy,

JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

(BRIGHTON BRANCH)

Thursday, November 28th, 1912. The Secretary announced that Baron Anthony de Worms would be unable to give his display of Great Britain on December 12th, owing to the death of his father, and a vote of sympathy with the Baron in his bereavement was passed.

The necessity of providing an item for the programme at the next meeting consequently arose, and Mr. J. Ireland kindly promised to give a display of British Colonials.

The chairman then called upon Mr. R. W. Harold Row, B.Sc., to give his display of Siam. This proved to be an amazing display, comprising a great number of comparatively unknown items. The collection is one which has to be seen before one can grasp its immense scope, and it is impossible to adequately describe it in a short space. As the stamps were handed round Mr. Row gave a very descriptive lecture on the various issues, threading his way with great skillfulness through the maze of surcharges. This lecture in itself was no mean task, lasting as it did for close on two hours.

The display was greatly appreciated, and the thanks of the members was expressed by Mr. Oram in a hearty vote of thanks, which was seconded by Mr. W. Cyril Owen. B. MORLEY.

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| 1d. die II., GvR multiple reversed... .. | 1/- 1/- |
| 1d. die II., GvR multiple inverted... .. | 1/- 1/- |
| 1d. die II., GvR, repeated, reversed on very thick paper | 2/- 2/- |
| 1d. die III., GvR, reversed | 1/- 1/- |
| 1d. die III., GvR, rever. and invert. | 1/- 1/- |
| 1d. die III., GvR, inverted | 1/- 1/- |

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| *6 ditto, 1900, 5c. to 3 bol., "Rosedella" | 0 6 |
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See my approval sheets and send wants lists.

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A SUDANESE MUSEUM COLLECTION (see p. 184).



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

Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVILLE.

Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

No. 16. Vol. 11.
(Whole Number 277)

18 JANUARY, 1913

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Find of St. Louis Stamps.



MR. A. F. Henkels gives the following data of the St. Louis stamps comprised in the recent find, general particulars of which appeared in last week's *Postage Stamp*.

| Denom. | Quantity. |
|-----------|-----------|
| 5c. ... | 6 |
| 10c. ... | 79 |
| 20c. ... | 20 |
| Total ... | 105 |

The Finds of 1895 and 1912 Compared.

I dare say there were many of us who were undisguisedly sceptical of the reality of the find when the news first leaked out through the somewhat uncertain channel of the American non-philatelic press. It appears, however, to be undoubtedly a case of a stamp treasure-store of great value. It is interesting to note the complete reversal of the figures of this find compared with those of the celebrated find of 1895:—

| Denomination. | 1895 | 1912 | Together |
|---------------|------|------|----------|
| 5c. ... | 75 | 6 | 81 |
| 10c. ... | 46 | 79 | 125 |
| 20c. ... | 16 | 20 | 36 |
| | 137 | 105 | 242 |

Now 40 Copies of the 20 cents.

That two "turns of the tiller's spade" should unearth 242 of these rare stamps is astounding. The total probably equals that of all the copies known of these stamps not included in these two finds and so far as the 20 cents is concerned there were but four known prior to the find of 1895 which brought the number up to 20, which figure is now to be doubled.

No Lack of Purchasers.

Surprising as the figures may seem they need not bring dismay to the many (?) millionaires among my readers who are rich in the possession of rare stamps. The twenty newly-found copies of the 20 cents St. Louis will not lack purchasers at a good figure, and since 1895 there have been many recruits to the collecting of United States stamps who are probably already falling over themselves to get the first offer of some of these interesting and costly covers.

The Condition of the Stamps.

As regards the pairs, etc., Mr. Henkels' quotation from a note given him by Mr. Hemingway (the lucky finder) is not quite explicit, but I give it as it stands: "The unsevered pairs and threes I have are one '20' and '10', one pair of '20', seven pairs of '10', and three of three '10's.'" Mr. Henkels adds in the *Philadelphia Stamp News* "I will further

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Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

state on my own responsibility, having examined the stamps, that they are for the most part in exceptionally fine condition and all upon the original covers."

Troubles of a Collector of Tunis.

A correspondent writes me to suggest he has experienced some irregular proceedings in connection with his letters from Tunis. He is collecting the stamps of that country and has a friend there. They both find the *Colis Postaux* stamps are most difficult to get. My correspondent says he got his friend in Tunis to enquire into the reason and the following is an extract from the reply:—

"Yes, there are *Colis Postaux* stamps, but there seems to be some trickery about them: they are paid for at the post but not stuck on the parcels, the post people sell them to dealers who sell them to collectors. I have the whole set and will see what I can do for you."

My correspondent adds on his own account:— "I may also mention that there is at present existing at Tunis a serious purloining of letters by some person—whether in the service or not is not known—for the sake presumably of the unused stamps, which are resold. Consequently my friend, together with other European friends there, finding their letters often never reach their addressees, are now put to the necessity and extra expense of registering them."

Advertising a Rival Show.

A curious position it is in which the City of San Diego finds itself. Failing to take measures leading to the issuance of a set of postage stamps commemorating the Panama-California 1915 Exposition at San Diego, this city is compelled by the post office to place on sale the special edition of stamps struck off in honour of the rival Panama-Pacific 1915 Exposition to be held at San Francisco.

Postmaster C. H. Bartolomew duly requisitioned the department at Washington for a supply, and the advertisements of the opposition enterprise are expected to be on sale by this time in San Diego.

The Tale of a Frog.

I read in the *Philatelic Journal of India* a curious story from the Annual Administration Report of the Post Office of India. It illustrates the primitive methods still in vogue as to the delivery of letters in rural tracts. On June 22, 1911, two villagers in the Ludhiana District of the Punjab were seated near a small pool of water covered with green scum. Seeing a frog on the water they touched it with a stick. The frog, in leaping away, disclosed a bundle of letters on which it had been sitting. The schoolmaster, who was also the Branch Postmaster, had given the letters to one of his pupils for delivery, and the boy instead of delivering them, had thrown them into the pool. One wonders what Departmental punishment fell upon the Branch Postmaster, and what action he himself took in his capacity as schoolmaster.

A "Black and White" Stamp.

The *Globe* of January 7 contains the following illuminating suggestion from a correspondent:—

A BLACK AND WHITE STAMP.

Sir,—Considering the number of postage stamps of pretty nearly every shade and colour to be found, it is somewhat surprising that one seldom or never comes across a black and white

stamp. In no other colour would the sign of Empire—the King's head—look more effective or striking.—Yours, &c.,
J. W. TICKEL.

56, Fentiman Road, S.W.

The fact that the first postage stamp ever issued was what may be called a "black and white" stamp appears to be unknown to the correspondent, though it bears out his suggestion that it is an effective way of showing up the royal portrait. Yet to go back to a black stamp is out of the question; to do so would be to give history another chance of repeating itself, and the postal officials would speedily find that they could not readily tell stamps which are cancelled from those which are not.

A Marvellous Machine.

Numerous paragraphs in the American philatelic and general press tell us of a wonderful invention said to be the outcome of the skill and ingenuity of the mechanics of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington. In the *Washington Post* (22.12.12) Mr. Benjamin R. Stickney is named as the officer of the department who invented the contrivance. Inventors were ever an optimistic race, but there are times when it were wiser for their optimism to be retained in the recesses of their own inner consciousness rather than proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the Yankee press. The authorities have evidently told the newspapers that this machine will do the whole job of stamp manufacture; it will print, gum, dry, perforate, and either cut into sheets or coil in mile lengths the stamps it produces, and, most marvellous of all, is going to cut down the cost of production by 57 per cent. To cut down cost of production by 57 per cent. on stamps that *we are told* cost about 2½d. per 1,000 is rather tall. There is only one thing the machine can't do to the stamps, it can't lick them—at present at any rate—there is a fortune for the first American who can add this feature to the scope of the machine's numerous capacities.

"Operating" the Stamps.

Our press cutters sometimes send us curious news under the generic term "Stamps." One of their latest despatches informs us that an Alaskan Mining Company will have 150 stamps in operation before next fall. I trust the company will stick as tight to the promises of its prospectus as our stamps do to their letters.

A Curiosity in Postmarks.

Before we say good-bye to 12:12:12—and no mathematical stickler has written to say everyone is wrong about its not recurring for a hundred years—those persons who find pleasure, and profit (pardon so many parentheses) in the accumulation of old postage stamps may be given a hint.

They should scan carefully the envelopes of letters received in this country yesterday from the French capital. If such letters were posted at the central office in Paris in time for the mid-day clearance the postmark will contain four twelves, 12-12-12-12, indicating the hour, day, month, and year.—*Evening News*, 14.12.12.

[At the Berlin post office No. 12 the postmark bore five repetitions of the number 12, one better than that referred to in the above excerpt.—Ed. P.S.]

The "Ideal" Stamp

What Eminent Artists think about it

THE current issue of the *Stamp Lover* contains, as its chief feature this month, a series of contributions on the subject of the "Ideal" stamp prepared and printed in connection with the London Exhibition last October.

The opinions on this stamp printed by our contemporaries have been received from one hundred correspondents of varied qualifications for criticising the design and the production. Most of them are philatelists but some of the most notable of the contributions have been received from eminent artists.

Heraldic Decorative Treatment Wanted.

Mr. Walter Crane, of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, sets forth his views in a most interesting letter. He writes:—

"While I think it very superior to the one in general use, more particularly the penny postage stamp, I feel the heraldic treatment of the Royal Standard as a field or frame leaves much to be desired. It is too much obscured by the King's head medallion, for one thing, to be very intelligible. I should say the lines of the Union flag would be better. The King's head is distinct, certainly, but the crown is too small and looks mean, as also does the Id. on the small shield.

"We don't seem to be able to get away from the idea that the stamp should be treated as a kind of coin with the head in relief. National and Royal emblems might be used to distinguish different priced stamps, instead of always the King's head. (It seems a doubtful compliment to our King to place His Majesty at one penny!) Why not the Lion, or the Rose, Shamrock and Thistle for some of our stamps? The Royal Standard, alone, treated after the best period of English heraldic design (13th or 14th century) would make a fine stamp. It is distinct heraldic decorative treatment that is wanted in stamp design."

Sir Alfred East on the Essentials of a Stamp Design.

Sir Alfred East, President of the Royal Society of British Artists, in his contribution to the *Stamp Lover's* symposium points out what in his view are the three essential things a stamp must conform to. They are:—

- (1) The value should be readily recognised.
- (2) That the King's head should be so arranged that it can be readily seen if it is the right way up. Nothing is more annoying to anyone to wait till he has found his eye-glasses before he can affix a stamp, especially if he is in a hurry to catch the post.
- (3) That these conditions should be associated with a fine design and good colour."

Sir Alfred does not think the "Ideal" stamp has either of the last two qualities, although he agrees that it has the two former.

An Eminent Cartoonist.

Mr. Bernard Partridge, the chief cartoonist of *Punch*, and originator of the recently issued British Red Cross stamp writes:—

"Starting with the postulate that our present stamp is unsatisfactory—and, personally, I think it could scarcely be worse—I may say that I think

your design is an improvement on it. The solid background of colour to the head, and the design of the framework, gives a certain richness of effect that the present design lacks. On the other hand, there are several points to which I take exception. First, I do not consider the Royal Standard suitable as a framework to the Royal portrait medallion. It does not readily fit the proportions of the stamp and much of it is necessarily hidden. A decorative "surround" would to my mind be far more agreeable. Secondly, the portrait itself is, in drawing and engraving, a poorer piece of work than that in current use, and entirely lacking in dignity. Thirdly, I should like to see the face value of the stamp clearly displayed in words as well as figures. And, fourthly, I dislike the sepia colour; it is hardly preferable to the thin red of the existing stamp. The colour of a stamp should be deep, rich, and decided; in this respect I think the French stamps are easily first."

A Parliamentary Critic.

Mr. George A. Touche, M.P., one of the chief critics of the Government's stamps in Parliament, who described the first Georgian issues as "monstrosities," says:—

"The 'Ideal' stamp appears to combine the qualities of clearness of design and technical execution required to produce the appearance of the clean lines of engraving from surface-printing on paper. It is a striking contrast to the monstrous smudges issued by the Post Office last year (1911). Their ugliness was not even redeemed by immunity from counterfeits produced by a fraudulent combination of the arts of the photographer and lithographer. Even the new and greatly improved stamps issued by the Post Office recently cannot be compared with yours. It has dignity and good workmanship, and I should think it would not lend itself easily to the removal of cancellation marks."

Another Member of Parliament, Major M. Archer-Shee, considers the "Ideal" a great advance upon the stamp at present in use.

Other interesting opinions from celebrities are those of Mr. George Bernard Shaw, Sir James Murray, LL.D., D.C.L., Ph.D., etc., Sir F. C. Burnand, Rev. J. P. Bacon Phillips, and many British, American, and Continental philatelists, of whom notably those of MM. Pierre Mahé, Ch. Lemierre, le Sagittaire de Verdun, Dr. Rommel, Chas. Hamburg, Dr. Diena, and Herr Brand (Philatelic Artist and Professor of Design at the Berne Professional School) are important contributions to our ideas on what the "Ideal" (or should we not say "Perfect"?) stamp should be.

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 Sprigg's Publishing Agency, 21, Paternoster Square, 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.

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 Women's Stamp

The "Philadelphia Stamp News" on Stamps and Votes for Women



It was back in 1909, in the November 27th number of *Harper's Weekly* of that year, when Helen K. Hoy told about the "Votes for Women" stamp. In this year of grace, 1912, at a season of the year when we realize the truth of "Peace on Earth, Goodwill towards Man," the annual Yuletide upon us, we cannot but extend the same hearty wish towards "Woman."

Woman's connection with stamps is not meagre, rather the other way. A woman's head was on the first postage stamp. The remembrance of Queen Victoria will live longer in the minds of stamp collectors than in those of any other class of beings. It was the outcry of women which changed a postage stamp issue of France. The French motto "Droits de l'Homme" was deleted from the stamps of that country, because the women claimed that they also had rights. More recently militant suffragettes have caused considerable trouble to the mail matter deposited in the letter boxes on the streets of London, acids poured into them were destructive to all letters therein.

Our introduction would indicate that we were going to tell a long story, but we are not. We would illustrate the 30 centime French postage stamp of 1900. There were five values in this design and in 1902 the same values were issued in a modified type. Neither of these sets was long in use. The women

of the country exploded their wrath: "Rights of men, how about the rights of women?" These stamps were ridiculed and caricatured during their entire existence. The label which caricatures the issues, contains a tablet with the motto "Droits de la Femme" engrossed on it. The figure of the woman is not very imposing and we question whether the women of France cared for such a portraiture of themselves. The label won the day, however, and in 1903 the French women had the pleasure of seeing an issue of stamps which did not contain the hateful inscription about the rights of men.

The "Votes for Women" stamps were designed by the president of, and issued by, the Co-operative Equal Suffrage League. Helen K. Hoy described them in *Harper's Weekly* as follows:—

"The stamp is a royal-blue affair, representing the scales of justice in equilibrium. Above is the suffrage-war-cry, 'Votes for Women', based upon that fundamental principle of the American Government, 'Taxation Without Representation is Tyranny', which is inscribed below the scales. In each corner of the stamp is a star representing a State of the Union where women are citizens in fact, and not only in name—that is, where they are fully enfranchised, and not only may sit upon boards of education, but vote for a mayor who appoints the members of those boards and for the President of the United States, and where they even sit as Assembly-men and Senators in the State Legislature. These States are Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho."

Since the stamp which Madame Hoy describes was issued, another woman's suffrage Stamp has sprung into existence. On this we see "Washington" and another star above the scales.

The recent election in this country has admitted other States into the "Votes for Women" class, where the women work, live and vote on a par with their more humble fellow beings, men.

A Sudanese Museum Collection

The Interesting Project of an Officer on Leave



AN OFFICER ON LEAVE is forming a collection of Sudan stamps, which we understand is for a museum in Sudan. This officer undertook the task during an enforced leave of absence in England, a necessity caused by one of the Camels, so well depicted by Colonel Stanton on the stamps, putting its foot into a hole

and coming down with unfortunate injuries to its rider.

The Officer has been in correspondence since his arrival in England with several collectors and others interested in the stamps of the Sudan, and we invited him to give us some particulars of his project with a view if possible to further his success in it by making his requirements known.

He states that he is seeking to get together complete-panes of each issue and denomination, together with all the varieties which go to the making of a full specialised collection. This task entered upon lightly enough as an occupation for his long leave he has found rather a bigger order than he expected. But he is making good progress with the collection and the results of his labours should prove an interesting addition to the Museum.

"I am getting on slowly," he says, "and have

managed to get some of the rarer things, such as a mint block of four of the 1903 Provisional with inverted overprint; a pair of 1 millieme 1897 with inverted overprint, etc., but so far the collection represents only a drop in the ocean compared with what I have not got, so I would make an appeal to any readers of *The Postage Stamp* who have anything likely to be suitable and which they may care to dispose of to let me know through the Editor of this journal.

"I have not been able to get much in the Sudan itself, but have set all my friends on the watch for me for items of special interest.

"Some time before I came home I went into the post office at P——, a wooden barn something on a par with an English cowshed, and enquired for stamps but was informed that these could only be had the day before mail day and on the actual mail day.

"On another occasion, with the philatelic enthusiasm hot in me, I sent my servant out into the native town. I was in Port Sudan at the time. His errand was to try and find some stamps, an errand which I think confirmed him in his opinion that all English-

men must be mad. However, he returned with a wizened old Arab who, he informed me bought (or possibly stole) all the old paper he could find. This old fossil opened his hand to disclose about twenty stamps of various sorts, but which included, strange to say, two of the Egyptian issue of 1872-9 with Sudanese postmark 'Halfa', but the date was undecipherable.

"It is not always that the wandering philatelist has luck of this order; he is more often liable to fall an easy victim to the plausible faker who abounds in such places as Port Said, Cairo and particularly Colombo. In the latter place, especially, the natives are ready with detailed histories of their wares, one will show you rare surcharges and other tempting items that his son found in 'an old iron box' but which usually prove to be clever forgeries."

[We shall be pleased to put any readers having interesting Sudanese stamps for disposal in touch with this gentleman; letters for him may be forwarded under cover to the Editor who will duly direct them to our correspondent.]

For the Young Collector

The A.B.C. of Stamp Collecting

A Revised and Partly Re-Written Edition*

Continued from page 125.

Chapter XXV.—Famous Collectors and their Collections

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE

THE stamp collection most talked about is that of His Majesty King George V. It is understood that the King has been a collector since his youthful days, when he was a midshipman on the *Bacchante*. Many non-philatelists have doubted the reality of the interest taken in the hobby by the King, but there is no question among collectors that he does take a lively concern in philatelic matters. Indeed on several occasions collectors have had occasion to thank him for throwing light on uncertain scientific points in connection with the study of stamps. It is on record that some years prior to his accession to the Throne he wrote of stamp collecting to a friend saying, "It is one of the greatest pleasures of my life."

An eminent philatelist has charge of the King's collection which comprises only stamps of Great Britain and the British Empire. A special feature is the fine series of essays, proofs and stamps comprising an authentic and illustrative record of the history of the postage stamp in Britain.†

The King's uncle, the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, better known to us as the Duke of Edinburgh, was another enthusiastic collector, and the King's eldest son, H.R.H. the present Prince of Wales is adopting the recreative hobby of his august father. The late Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch of Russia was the owner of a very fine collection, and his death at the early age of nineteen lost to Philately one of

its most distinguished followers in Russia. The present King of Siam, Vajiravudh I., is also a collector and to some extent the hobby is shared, in so far as specialised collections of the stamps of their respective countries are concerned, by King Alphonso of Spain, and the ex-King Manoel of Portugal. The Empress of Germany has been said to have encouraged her sons in the pursuit on account of its educational and recreative value.

The greatest stamp collection in the world is that of Herr Philip von Ferrary. He started collecting in the sixties, and is believed to have spent nearly a quarter of a million pounds in the formation of the collection and employs two secretaries to look after it. One of these has charge of the adhesive stamps, the other is entrusted with the section devoted to entires. Herr Ferrary is intensely keen in his search for varieties. He includes in his collection a used and an unused specimen of each stamp. His hunt for varieties brings him frequently to London and to other great centres of philatelic interest. Some of his purchases have been notable. The collection of Sir Daniel Cooper (a founder and the first President of the Philatelic Society) was acquired by Herr Ferrary in 1878 for £3,000. Judge Philbrick, also a President of the Philatelic Society, whose fine collection comprised many of the greatest rarities, disposed of his albums in 1882 to Ferrary for £8,000. A few of the chief gems of the Ferrary collection are the single known specimen of the One Cent British Guiana 1856, no fewer than three copies of the circular Two Cents British Guiana of 1850, and five Post Office Mauritius stamps.

† An illustrated account of several of His Majesty's collections appears in "Chats on Postage Stamps." (London, 1911. T. Fisher Unwin, 5s.)

Next to this collection may be placed in order of magnitude and value the splendid collection bequeathed to the British Nation in 1891 by Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P. The value of this collection is certainly over £100,000. Had its compiler lived it would to-day have been practically on a par with that of Herr Ferrary; but, since the collection was handed over to the trustees of the British Museum, no effort has been made to add new issues or to fill any blanks, consequently the Parisian collector has far out-distanced his late English rival. The Tapling collection contains nearly all the great rarities. A very fine pair of the Post Office Mauritius stamps is included.

During the compilation of his own collection Mr. Tapling amalgamated with it a very good one by Mr. W. A. S. Westoby and another formed by Mr. W. E. Inage, paying £3,000 for the latter.

It is not easy to decide which is the next best collection to the Tapling one in Great Britain. There is probably none left on quite the same comprehensive basis as the collection at the Museum, the modern collections being more highly specialised along more limited lines. Thus the collections of Lord Crawford are now devoted exclusively to the stamps of Great Britain and of the United States; in each of these countries his thoroughness as a collector and his researches as a student of stamps and philatelic history have enabled him to form truly monumental collections of the stamps in question. Mr. H. J. Duveen's collections, regarded from the scientific philatelist's point of view are exceptionally fine; although they were only commenced in 1892 they are specialised on a very exhaustive basis, his Swiss and Mauritius collections receiving the highest awards at the recent International Philatelic Exhibitions.

Occasionally a great collection gets broken up, and this has happened in several notable instances of recent memory. The late Sir William Avery, Bart., started stamp collecting at the age of eight. By the time he was seventeen he had between 1,500 and 1,600 specimens, which he sold in 1876. A couple of years later he started a new collection in a small "Lincoln" album. In 1887 he was going to sell his entire collection again; but as he watched the gradual dispersal of some of his rarities, he changed his mind, kept what remained of his collection, and entered enthusiastically into the filing of spaces in a new "Soul" album. Soon afterwards he bought a fine collection of Australian stamps from a colonial collector, Mr. Bullock, which he added to his own collection. Thenceforward Sir William specialised in the stamps of the British Empire, Switzerland, France and other European countries; and also in a number of other countries. At his death the collection probably contained about 100,000 stamps, the entire collection being sold by the executors to Mr. W. H. Peckitt for a cash payment of £24,500.*

The Earl of Crawford having decided to restrict his philatelic interests to the stamps of Great Britain and the United States, and to his valuable and extensive philatelic library, disposed of his general collections in 1912, to Mr. W. H. Peckitt for an even larger sum than that recorded in the case of the Avery collection. Most of the British Colonies were strongly represented and the sale included a magnificent collection of the stamps of the Italian States.

* Vide "The Avery Collection" (an illustrated record) by W. H. Peckitt. London, 1911.

The chief collection formed in Russia, that of the late Mr. F. Breitfuss, of St. Petersburg, was acquired for dispersal in this country. Mr. Breitfuss collected on the same comprehensive lines as Mr. Tapling and included not merely the adhesives of every country but also the postcards, envelopes and wrappers.

Mr. M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P., has formed several important collections. Although a general collector at first, in 1887 he began to specialise in Australian stamps, meeting with great success and forming a practically complete collection within seven years. In 1894 he sold this vast accumulation for £10,000 and turned his attention to European stamps with still greater success. In six years he had sixty-seven volumes containing a very fine and almost complete array of these stamps which he sold for £27,500 in 1900. Then he returned to his early love, the stamps of Australia, not that he loved "Europeans" less, but that he loved "Australians" more. His second collection of Australians was sold in 1905 for £5,750. His latest recorded sale of a collection was recently recorded in *The Postage Stamp*, Messrs. Bridger and Kay having acquired the whole of this notable collector's stamps of the West Indies.

Other notable collections have been formed in this country by Messrs. L. L. R. Hausburg, R. B. Yardley, Harold J. White, Vernon Roberts, Sydney Loder, W. J. Warren, W. Martello Gray, the Earl of Kintore, the Earl of Kingston, Judge Philbrick, Baron Erik Leijonhufvud and many other persons eminent in divers walks of life.

In the United States the collections of the late Mr. Henry J. Crocker, the late Mr. J. W. Paul, junr., the late Mr. J. F. Seybold have attracted a world-wide interest as also do the present collections of Mr. George H. Worthington, Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, Mr. Henry Deats, and other prominent Americans.

The sales of great stamp collections have always been followed with much interest, not only by philatelists, but by the public in general. The collection formed by Mr. F. W. Ayer, an American philatelist, was sold in parts by a firm of stamp dealers on commission, and realised in 1897 about £45,000. Some notable collections have been sold by auction, and there is a very lively auction business in stamps carried on in London and other centres. In the Metropolis there is scarcely a day during the season without a stamp sale at one of the public auction rooms. M. Paul Mirabaud's collection, sold by auction in Paris, realised £22,000, to which is to be added £8,000, the price obtained by private sale for his collection of Swiss stamps.

The largest sum paid for a collection *en bloc* was for the Castle collection of Europeans when re-sold in 1906, after being extended by its purchaser, Mr. W. W. Mann. The price stated for the Castle-Mann collection was £30,000. The profits on important collections made in the earlier years is of course enormous, and as the prices of old and scarce stamps are continually rising rare stamps form one of the most reliable forms of investment. Mr. Hughes-Hughes, an early member of the now Royal Philatelic Society kept an account of his expenditure on stamps, £69 in all, which realised £3,000 in 1890.

The following is a brief resumé of some of the most notable sales of collections given in order of dates. The list has been considerably extended in the present writer's "Chats on Postage Stamps" (London, T. Fisher Unwin, 1911). Except where otherwise indicated the accumulations were general ones and included the stamps of all countries:—

| Date. | Collector. | Countries. | Amount Realised. |
|----------|-------------------|---|------------------|
| 1878 ... | Cooper | ... General | ... £3,000 |
| 1882 ... | Philbrick | ... General | ... £8,000 |
| 1882 ... | Image | ... General | ... £3,000 |
| 1889 ... | Bros. Caillebotte | ... General | ... £5,000 |
| 1890 ... | Hughes-Hughes | ... General | ... £3,000 |
| 1891 ... | Castle | ... Australia | ... £10,000 |
| 1894 ... | Philbrick | ... Great Britain | ... £1,500 |
| 1896 ... | Ehrenbach | ... German Empire | ... £6,000 |
| 1897 ... | Ayer | ... General (dis- persed gradu- ally) | ... £45,000 |
| 1897 ... | Legrand | ... Part of General | ... £12,000 |
| 1900 ... | Castle | ... Europe | ... £27,500 |
| 1906 ... | Mann | ... European | ... £30,000 |
| 1908 ... | Mirabaud | ... General and Swiss | ... £30,000 |
| 1909 ... | Avery | ... General | ... £21,500 |
| 1909 ... | Paul | ... General | ... £11,400 |
| 1912 ... | Crawford | ... General | ... (?) |

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.

China.—(Vol. XI. p. 174).—From Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s *Novelty List* we glean a number of interesting facts regarding the commemorative stamps chronicled last week. It appears that the sheets bear the imprint of the Chinese Bureau of Engraving and Printing, thus adding a new establishment to the list of the world's stamp printers; we were therefore wrong in attributing them to Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd. These stamps will be on sale until the 31st July next, after which date the remainders (if any) will be burnt. The quantities of the two sets together are as follows:—1c., 300,000; 2c., 300,000; 3c., 200,000; 5c., 300,000; 8c., 250,000; 10c., 300,000; 16c., 100,000; 20c., 150,000; 50c., 50,000; \$1, 50,000; \$2, 50,000, and \$5, 50,000. Probably the proportion of the two sets was equal.

Even's Weekly Stamp News has received the 10 cents, 20 cents and 30 cents postage due stamps with the Waterlow overprint in red instead of black.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

White wove paper. Perforated 14, 15. Red overprint.

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| November, 1912. | 10 cents dull blue. |
| | 20 " " " |
| | 30 " " " |

Great Britain.—(Vol. XI. p. 165).—Mr. Warwick Ronald sends us a copy of the current 1d. with "multi-ple" Royal Cipher watermark reversed, i.e., printed on the wrong side of the paper.

Greece.—(Vol. XI. p. 174).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that all values of the current postage and postage-due stamps have been overprinted "Hellenike Dioikesis" in Greek capitals, for use in the occupied Turkish territories. We have listed the 1-lepton postage stamp.

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Aitutaki, both colours of surcharge.

Provisional French Colonials.

Tasmania new dies and perforations.

India Service, and ordinary.

Bisected Portuguese Indies.

Nine King Edward. Trengganu set.

Kedah set. Cyprus set. Falkland set.

Gambia set. Bahamas set.

Barbados set. Chinese Republic.

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"GEORGIAN"

INDIAN CONVENTION STATES!

From the condemned Dies!!

Only a very small printing has been made, and the next one is likely to be on the retouched Die!

| | | |
|--|----|-----------------|
| *Gwalior, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and 3a., mint set of 5... | 1 | 0 |
| Do., do., set in mint, blocks of 4 | 4 | 0 |
| *Patiala, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 3 and 6a., mint set of 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Do., do., set in mint blocks of 4 | 8 | 0 |
| *Aitutaki, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue, small perf. 14... | 0 | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bavaria, tête bêche pair each 5 and 10 pfg., with the special obliteration of the Exhibition of Bavarian Industries, Munich, 1912 (cog wheel, etc.), on original cover | 1 | 3 |
| Belgium, 1850, 40c., wmk. L.L. in frame, very scarce (cat. Gs.) | 2 | 6 |
| Do., 1851, 40c., wmk. L.L. without frame | 1 | 0 |
| *Brazil, 1894-1904, 20c. blue and orange, rare compound perf. (cat. 20s.) | 5 | 0 |
| Br. Solomon Isles, 1908-11, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. | 1 | 0 |
| Do., do., pair of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. used with 4d. | 0 | 9 |
| Do., do., 4d., 5d., 6d. and 1s. | 3 | 6 |
| N.B.—Above Br. Solomon Isles are all used on original envelopes. | | |
| *Bulgaria, 1909, mint block of 9, 10 in red, on 50ct. blue green, centre stamp is the very rare error "1990" for "1909" | 45 | 0 |
| *French Colonies, Oct., 1912, set of 108 provisionals | 21 | 0 |
| The previously issued 32 provisionals of 1912 | 7 | 6 |
| *Great Britain, King George 2d., with inverted Cypher wmk | 2 | 0 |
| A mint block of 4 ditto | 8 | 0 |
| King George, 1d., Die II., with inverted Cypher wmk. | 0 | 6 |
| A mint block of 4 ditto | 2 | 0 |
| *India, King George, 5 rupees, just issued | 7 | 9 |
| Do., do., 25 rupees, just issued | 37 | 6 |
| Do., do., 8 and 12 annas, just issued | 2 | 0 |
| Do., do., Service 8a., just issued | 1 | 0 |
| Do., do., Service 25 rupees, just issued | 47 | 6 |
| *Mauritius, 1891, 8c. blue C.A. (cat. 1s. 6d.) | 0 | 6 |
| Mexico, 1856, 2r green, used on original cover | 1 | 0 |
| *Tibet, the Dalai Lamas Stamp! 1a. red purple, I have one of these rare stamps for sale, price on application. | | |

* Unused. Postage extra on orders under 5s.

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 - David E. Ellis, 34, Northcroft Road, West Ealing, London, W.
 - Lewis May & Co, 15, King William St., Strand, W.C.
 - W. H. Peckitt, 47, Strand, London, W.C.
 - W Ward, Booth Street, Piccadilly, Manchester.
- And at all Newsagents and Booksellers.

White wove paper. Zig-zag roulette 14. Black overprint.

| | | | |
|-----------------|----|----------|----------------|
| November, 1912. | 2 | lepta | carmine. |
| | 3 | " | scarlet. |
| | 5 | " | green. |
| | 10 | " | carmine. |
| | 20 | " | lilac. |
| | 25 | " | ultramarine. |
| | 30 | " | carmine. |
| | 40 | " | deep blue. |
| | 50 | " | indigo-purple. |
| | 1 | drachme | ultramarine. |
| | 2 | drachmai | vermillion. |
| | 3 | " | rose-carmine. |
| | 5 | " | dull blue. |
| | 10 | " | deep blue. |
| | 25 | " | deep blue. |

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown over "ET".
Perforated 13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Black overprint.

| | | | |
|-----------------|----|----------|--------------|
| November, 1912. | 1 | lepton | brown. |
| | 2 | lepta | grey. |
| | 3 | " | orange. |
| | 5 | " | green. |
| | 10 | " | carmine. |
| | 20 | " | mauve. |
| | 25 | " | ultramarine. |
| | 30 | " | deep purple. |
| | 40 | " | sepia. |
| | 50 | " | brown-lake. |
| | 1 | drachme | black. |
| | 2 | drachmai | bronze. |
| | 3 | " | silver. |
| | 5 | " | gold. |

Gwalior.—(Vol. IX. p. 76).—We are indebted to Messrs. W. T. Wilson for the 3 pies, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 1 anna, 2 annas, and 3 annas of the new George V. series overprinted in black for use in this state.

White wove paper, watermarked Star. Perforated 14.

Black overprint.

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------|---------------|
| November, 1912. | 3 | pies | slate-grey. |
| | $\frac{1}{2}$ | anna | green. |
| | 1 | " | carmine. |
| | 2 | annas | violet. |
| | 3 | " | orange-brown. |

Hong Kong.—(Vol. XI. p. 174).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the Georgian 1 cent, and we learn from the *London Philatelist* that the whole series from 1 cent to 10 dollars, of which we have already listed the 2 cents and 4 cents, were first issued at 10 a.m. on the 9th November last.

Wove paper (chalk-surfaced for 12 cents and over), watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|---------|-----------------------------|
| November 9th, 1912. | 1 | cent | brown. |
| | 6 | cents | orange. |
| | 8 | " | grey-green. |
| | 10 | " | ultramarine. |
| | 12 | " | purple on yellow. |
| | 20 | " | olive-green and purple. |
| | 30 | " | orange and purple. |
| | 50 | " | black on green. |
| | 1 | dollar | blue and purple on blue. |
| | 2 | dollars | black and carmine. |
| | 3 | " | purple and green. |
| | 5 | " | carmine and green on green. |
| | 10 | " | black and purple on red. |

India.—(Vol. XI. p. 175).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* now chronicles the Georgian 4 annas. This stamp was issued some time ago with the "SERVICE" overprint.

White wove paper, watermarked Star. Perforated 14.

December, 1912. 4 annas olive-green.

Natal.—(Vol. V. p. 46).—Mr. J. Ireland informs us that he has discovered a copy of the 1887-9 2d. die II. with the value printed in brown, quite distinct from the olive-green of the rest of the design. A similar variety of the Western Australia 1/- of 1885-93 is now catalogued. Both these stamps were printed

by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. at about the same date, and no doubt these abnormal varieties arose from similar causes.

Puttiala.—We have to thank Mr. W. T. Wilson for copies of the Georgian 3 pies, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 1 anna, 2 annas, 3 annas, and 6 annas overprinted "PATIALA—STATE" in two lines in black.

White wove paper, watermarked Star. Perforated 14.
Black overprint.

November, 1912. 3 pies slate-grey
 $\frac{1}{2}$ anna green.
1 " carmine.
2 annas violet.
3 " orange-brown.
6 " olive-bistre

Russia.—(Vol. IX. p. 262).—The stamps of the new issue which will appear early this month will bear the following portraits according to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s *Novelty List*:—

| | | |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------|
| 1 and 4 kopecs | ... | Peter the Great. |
| 2 kopecs | ... | Alexander II. |
| 3 " | ... | Alexander III. |
| 7 and 10 kopecs | ... | Nicholas II. |
| 14 kopecs | ... | Catherino II. |
| 15 " | ... | Nicholas I. |
| 20 " | ... | Alexander I. |
| 25 " | ... | A. Michailovitch. |
| 35 " | ... | Paul I. |
| 50 " | ... | Elizabeth. |
| 70 " | ... | M. Foodorovitch. |

United States.—(Vol. XI. p. 175).—The *Philatelic Gazette* gives an interesting description of the new parcel post stamps. They are issued in sheets of 45 stamps, but are evidently printed in full sheets of 180, divided into four panes before issue. Each pane shows two plate numbers but no marginal imprint. The dates of approval of the various values are as follows:—1c., Nov. 19th; 2c., Nov. 14th; 4c., Nov. 14th; 5c., Nov. 14th; 10c., Nov. 8th; 15c., Nov. 28th; 20c., Nov. 26th; 25c., Nov. 14th; 50c., Dec. 4th; and the 3c., 75c., and \$1 had not been approved at the time of writing (December 9th). The parcel post postage due stamps are in the same sized sheets as above, and the design was approved on the 19th November.

Our contemporary also states that it was quite improbable that the Panama Exposition series would be placed on sale on January 1st. A supply of these stamps has been printed, but a new difficulty has arisen in connection with one of the stamps which may delay the entire issue a month. They will be issued in sheets of 70.

Tit-Bits from the Newspapers

An Unpopular Stamp.

From all over the country come protests against the post office department's ruling that ordinary postage stamps may not be used for packages when the parcels post system is put in operation. No reason for such a petty rule is given, and it seems the more needless because heretofore a U.S. stamp has been available for use for all purposes of postage. A special delivery stamp is provided, but ordinary stamps are accepted in its place. Why would it not be as easy for the government, if it must have parcel post stamps, to permit the use of letter postage stamps, too. The new stamp will be a nuisance to postal employees as well as to the public, for it adds considerably to the complexities of the postal system.

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Owing to the large number of applications that the Auctioneers receive from America and the Continent for their Catalogues, these are issued, when practicable, one month before the date of sale. In order to facilitate this arrangement, owners intending to include Stamps should forward them at the earliest possible moment. The greatest care is requisite in the preparation of these catalogues, so that a correct and comprehensive description of the Stamps may be given. VALUATIONS MADE IF REQUIRED.

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vised—distance no object.

Not the least inconvenienced will be the farmer, for whose benefit the parcels post was especially devised. Far from the post office, he will be obliged to keep a large stock of the stamps on hand, unless the R.F.D. carrier is saddled with the burden of peddling stamps, in addition to his new duties. A farmer might have a case of eggs and wish to send them to market while they were fresh, but they would have to wait around the farm until he could procure the necessary stamps. Knowing what a chilly reception their idea will receive, the post office powers might give up the plan if they had not already selected designs and prepared for the engraving of the pretty new pictures. But the parcels post system is new. Its various provisions are subject to change, and perhaps the insistence on the new stamp may be waived before it grows very old.—(Brockton Times) *Eastern Argus*, Portland, 14.11.12.

Teetotal Gum.

The gum on the backs of stamps and stamp waste was once the subject of a question in the House of Commons by the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson. "Did it contain alcohol?" anxiously asked the teetotal baronet, and "was there any danger of it causing blood-poisoning if applied to a cut finger?" The reassuring answer came from the Postmaster-General that the gum was absolutely free from spirit and that the stamp waste could be used as first-aid for a cut finger with impunity.—*The Daily Chronicle*, 16.12.12.

Stamps as Advertisements.

The art of postage stamp designing and printing has never reached a high level in England, but I fear that it is an undesirable fact that since the Victorian era our stamps have gradually declined. So much so in fact that with the one exception, the present halfpenny issue, they are utterly unworthy of a great nation. The halfpenny pink and green series of the latter period of Queen Victoria's reign are simple, effective, and by no means inartistic. Edward VII. had a fine head and a poor profile, and in this respect the stamps of his reign did him full justice, but it in colour is very poor, and there is more than a strong suspicion that cheapness began to enter into their production. The head and profile of the present King do not lend themselves to the same dignified treatment, and full-face design would probably make a far more imposing effigy. The new penny stamp is in some respects an improvement upon its immediate predecessor. It is printed on better paper and its colour is far richer, and from the strictly utilitarian standpoint and adhesiveness it is decidedly superior. The omission of the lion at the base is a mistake, not only from the artistic but also from the national point of view, and the diminutive crown being placed immediately above its regal head gives it a somewhat ludicrous appearance. I maintain that the postage stamp, as well as the coin, is either a good or bad international advertisement, for the stamp especially is circulated in every part of the world. For this reason their design, finish, artistic treatment, printing, and material should be of the highest calibre. I have for years suggested that a certain number of our penny stamps should be perforated through the centre, and thereby be available as halfpenny stamps when required. It is considered by many philatelists that the blue two-penny stamp of the mid-Victorian period is the best stamp which England has produced.—J. P. Bacon Phillips (Rector of Crowhurst, Sussex). in the *Daily Citizen*, 11.11.12

Actor Collects Stamps.

Melville Stewart, the English baritone, who is this season with Emma Trentini in "The Firefly" which receives its initial performance at the Garrick tomorrow evening, November 18, is a famous authority in the aristocracy of postage stamp collectors the world over. Mr. Stewart is one of the few members of the dramatic or musical profession who can afford to devote the time and money necessary to the successful pursuit of his hobby. Mr. Stewart is in constant correspondence with famous stamp collectors all over the world and is always delighted to meet brother philatelists of whatever city he may be visiting for the purpose of comparing, exchanging, or purchasing stamps.—*Philadelphia Item*, 17.11.12.

French Royalist Stamps.

The French Postmaster-General has issued an order warning postmasters all over the country against a new form of seditious propaganda. During the last few weeks a quantity of stamps have been issued by the friends of the Duke of Orleans bearing his portrait. Others have caricatures of M. Fallieres, or of the Phrygian-capped figure of the French Republic.

These little stamps, which have been distributed by the hundred thousand, bear the inscription: "Long live the King!" or "A bas la Gueuse!" and others have the Royalist device: "Dieu Protege la France." The Government considers their circulation as dangerous to the Republic, and M. Chaunet has suppressed them by a very simple method. Postmasters all over the country have orders not to deliver letters on which these stamps are fixed, but to return them to the sender.

It is not quite certain that this arbitrary proceeding is legal, for the French law says nothing about politics on envelopes. So the camelots of the King and the Royalist newspapers are raising a great uproar about the suppression of their letters.

Meanwhile, however, as the most ardent Royalist does not care to endanger the delivery of his correspondence, the stamps are circulating far less freely than they did.—*Evening Standard*, 18.12.12.

Sedition and the Stamp.

Old Dowageresses of the Noble Faubourg, who do not like the Republic any more than Degas, show their contempt by standing "la Semeuse" on her head. (The lady in question symbolises equality and fraternity on the official stamps). The Royalists issue stamps of their own—like the French feminists and the anti-alcoholic league—but they are less harmless, the Government thinks, in their political effect upon the citizen, and they are to be suppressed in the sense that letters so decorated will not be delivered.

It has become a common trick (the *Cri de Paris* tells us) for Royalists to decorate their letters, especially to soldiers in the army, with seditious labels, such as, "A bas la Gueuse" ("Down with the slut"; thereby meaning the Republic) and "Vive le Roi!" At the present moment the propaganda is unusually active; hence, the action of the Government.

Sometimes the Duc d'Orleans figures on the stamp, sometimes an unflattering caricature of M. Fallieres; or a vulgar female does duty for the Republic. This sort of invention is to be stopped, though, presumably, our temperance zeal will still be stimulated by such formulæ as "Drink Kills," "Drink makes you mad," "War on absinthe." That is not treason—except to the cabaret.—*The Observer*, 15.12.12.

Recent Purchases.

During the last month we have made the following important purchases.

Mr. M. P. Castle's celebrated collection of Trinidad, including over 400 lithographs, and exceptionally complete in used and unused of all other issues.

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Next Sales: Jan. 14th and 15th, 26th and 29th; Feb. 11th and 12th, 25th and 26th; March 11th and 12th; April 8th and 9th, 22nd and 23rd; May 6th and 7th, 20th and 21st; June 3rd and 4th, 17th and 18th.

Catalogues are posted to Foreign Clients FIVE weeks before each Sale; to Country Clients in Great Britain a fortnight before the Sale; and to distant applicants known to us, or to others who send satisfactory references, we will send lots for inspection.

Collectors who intend to dispose of Collections are advised to make early arrangements to secure advantageous dates of Sales.

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PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

League Advertisement Slip.
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|--|-----|---|
| FRANCE, 1849, 1fc., carmine | 3 9 | |
| CHILLI, 1862, 20c., green | 7 7 | |
| RUSSIA, 1902, 7 roubles... .. | 1 0 | |
| GREECE, 1901, 2 drachma | 1 0 | |
| TURKEY, 1863, 20 paras (thick paper) unused | 7 6 | |
| GT. BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. blue, no lines, from | 3 0 | |
| BRAZIL, 1876, 500 reis, rouletted | 1 3 | |
| PERU, 1866, 5c., 10c., 20c. (Lahma) | 0 7 | |
| MEXICO, 1866, 25c. (engraved) mint | 0 9 | |
| INDIA, 1866, 6a., prov. | 7 6 | |
| SIAM, 1889, 1att on 1 piec, provisional | 0 6 | |
| PAPUA, 1907, 2d., genuinely used | 0 9 | |
| VENEZUELA, 1863, 1c. pale red, unused | 7 6 | |

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|--|-----|---------|
| Borneo, 10c., Bear | 3d. | |
| " " " 16c., Train | 4d. | |
| Iabuan, | 3d. | |
| Canada, Quebec, 15c. | 8d. | |
| Jamaica, 2½d. All Blue | 2d. | |
| Liberia, 10c., Monrovia | 6d. | |
| Argentine, 1910, 30c., cat. 1/4 | 4d. | |

W.M. WARD, 9, Paton St., Piccadilly, MANCHESTER.

STAMPS SOLD.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

NEW ISSUES, British Colonials and Foreign stamps, unused. References.—Foster, 25, Grenville Place, Brighton.

STAMPS PURCHASED.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

ITALIAN STATES.—Used or unused varieties, essays bought for cash. Approval selections wanted. Dr. Emilio Diena, Via Vittoria Colonna 40, Rome. (Member J.P.S.)

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3 Catalogue.
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Gambia, 1880, CC/14, mint, 1d. 6d., 1d. 6d.,
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3d., 4d., 6d., 1/-, 4/8.
Ditto, 1898, mint, 1d.—1/-, set complete, 9/-
Ditto, 1902, King Single CA, 4d. 3d., 1d. 4½d.,
2d. 9d., 2½d. 1/-, 3d. 1/8, 4d. 1/-, 6d. 1/8,
1/- 5/8, 1/6 2/-, 2/- 6 -, 2/6 4/-, 3/- 4/-.
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charges, mint, 1d. on 4d., 1d. on 6d., 1d.
on 7d., price 2/3.
Natal, 1870-3 (Gibbons' No. 60-2), fine used,
5/10.
Ditto, 1891, 2½d. on 4d., brown, 1/8.
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Newfoundland, 1876-9, 5c., mint, 4/-.
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Sarawak, 1869, 3c., mint (cat. 7/6), 2/-.
Ditto, 1888-93, 1c., 2c., 5c., 10c. (cat. 4/-), 1/6
Ditto, 1897, mint, 50c., 2/3, \$1, 6/-.
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ers' convenience to the greatest possible
extent, but where proofs have to be sup-
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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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*7 ditto, 1 to 50c., surg. "Post Paye" (2/2) 0 8
*8 ditto, 1 to 50c., "Nord Alexis" (cat. 1/8) 0 4
6 Japanese China, high values, 10c.
to \$1.00 (cat. 3-4) 1 3
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1 ditto, 3 dinars, scarce used (cat. 3-4) 1 6
1 ditto, 5 dinars, " (cat. 4-4) 2 0
5 ditto, 1904, Coronation Comm. 5 to 50p. 1 0
*5 Venezuela, 1882, 5c. to 1 bol. 0 3
*6 ditto, 1900, 5c. to 3 bol., "Rosadella" 0 6
*4 ditto, 1902, 5c. to 50c. 0 3
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H. McCRAIGHT, 40a, High Street, Southend-on-Sea. Mention packet P7. Business by post only.

IS INTAGLIO PRINTING SAFE ? (see pp. 195 & 198).

The POSTAGE STAMP

Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVILL.

Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE.

An Illustrated Weekly Journal for
all Classes of Stamp Collectors

No. 17. Vol. 11
(Whole Number 278)

25 JANUARY, 1913

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Brighton Celebration Dinner.



THE arrangements for the dinner to be held at Brighton in celebration of the 100th meeting of the J.P.S. branch there, are now practically complete. An interesting musical programme has been arranged by Mr. Markwick, and Mr. J. Ireland, the Hon. Secretary, states that amongst the guests will be Mr. J. F. Horn, the Postmaster of Brighton, and Mr. Henry D. Roberts, the Librarian

and Director of the Art Galleries in "London by the Sea." These two gentlemen will respond to the toast of the Visitors. The appearance of Mr. Roberts' name on the toast list is especially appropriate, as it was largely due to his assistance that the Brighton Branch was started in very auspicious circumstances. The President of the J.P.S. will propose "The Brighton Branch," to which toast the Chairman, Mr. Walter Mead, is to respond.

Tickets for the dinner, which is to be held at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, on Thursday, January 30th, may still be obtained from Mr. J. Ireland, 103, Western Road, Hove, Sussex, price 3/6 each.

The New Zealand Automatic Stamp Record.

The use in New Zealand of a stamping machine instead of the postage stamp may foreshadow a revolution in the world's postal system, according to *Current Literature*. Seven or eight years ago a New Zealand inventor made an automatic franking machine. After a number of trials this was discarded. Requiring the insertion of money, the machine was an ever present temptation to burglars. Recently, however, according to W. B. G. Wanklyn, the Dominion introduced a new stamping machine which requires neither stamps nor coinage for its operation, but simply leaves impressions of postal values on the envelope and registers the amount on a set of dials on top of the

machine. The machine is leased in perpetuity to the user, but the Postmaster-General retains the key, and the machine cannot be transferred without his consent. No checking is necessary, because only the amount showing on the dial after subtraction of the previous record is paid for, and a receipt is given by the postal official.

The Hamburg Juniors' Show.

I hear from Mr. Lawrence C. Sadezky, the Hon. Secretary of the Hamburg Junior Exhibition, that this display will be held at the Elite Hotel, Hamburg, on the 22nd and 23rd February. More exhibits from juniors are urgently wanted to make the show a good one from the point of view of a Young Collectors' Exhibition. Any British exhibitors who care to show portions or the whole of their general or special collections should communicate with Mr. Sadezky, at Eppendorfer Landstrasse 37, Hamburg, 20, Germany.

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A Surprise for British Collectors.

Last week witnessed the issue of another two new Georgian postage stamps in Great Britain, one of them being a new halfpenny in place of the renovated first halfpenny of Coronation Day, the intention of the authorities to change this stamp having been kept dark right up till the actual issue. The other stamp is the fourpence, now issued for the first time in the Georgian series.

The New 4d. "Pearl Green."

The new fourpence, the issue date of which was Wednesday, January 15th, is a good-looking stamp. It is in the general design of the 2d. and 3d., but the frame has been improved in several details, notably in the thickening of some of the background lines to produce almost the effect of solid colour. I should think that these lines leave white spaces between them so fine that they must almost inevitably fill up with ink at frequent intervals in a long run. But they certainly improve the appearance of the stamp, which also has the advantage of being printed in a deep colour, officially styled "pearl green," but which at first glance might be considered a grey black.

The Halfpenny with the Coinage Head.

The new halfpenny, issued Thursday, January 16th, is of the same design as the 1½d. brown, the "cocoa" stamp. It has the coinage head in lieu of the photographic head which originally figured on the halfpenny and penny values. It is a different head from the one on the new penny stamp, the "medal" head of the latter being different from any of the other stamp heads of King George V. The colour of the new halfpenny remains the same as for its predecessor. Both the stamps bear "dot" controls and have consequently been printed at Somerset House.

Ten Values Yet to Come.

Thus we complete our Georgian stamps of Great Britain up to the fourpence denomination, seven values out of a probable eighteen. It is no longer safe to prophesy the completion of the series during the current year or any future year, prophecy in this connection has proved injudicious in the past. But with the decision to print the 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. and £1 by intaglio, under contract with Messrs. Waterlow Brothers & Layton, Ltd., who used such expedition in producing the Insurance stamps, it seems not unlikely that these four high values may make their appearance well in advance of some of their surface printed fellows.

A Discussion on Intaglio Printing.

On another page of this issue are printed some letters of unusual interest and importance concerning the security of intaglio printing. It is this process used many years ago for the penny black and penny red and other of our earliest British stamps that is now to be adopted for the highest denominations in the Georgian series, viz., the 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. and £1. Mr. Bawtree, whose long communication opens the subject, affirms that by his process stamps or other printed papers of value printed by this process are liable to perfect counterfeiting by means of a process he has discovered, the operations of which are "so perfectly simple" that "an ordinary youth" would be capable of making them.

Champions of the Recess-plate.

I know nothing of the actual process which Mr. Bawtree has discovered, and of which he only gives general information. His letter has, with his permission, been submitted to a number of experts in intaglio and other forms of printing. Some of their letters are printed

in this week's issue. Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. are, as may be expected from a firm so long and honourably associated with fine intaglio work, champions of the recess-plate printed stamp. Mr. John Macdonald gives what I feel to be the real source of security in this class of printing when he says, "the sweet and pure cut and the graduated depths obtained by an engraver's tool when properly used for engraving a postage stamp, and the cleanness of line and vigour obtained by plate printing cannot be reproduced by any photo-process as the variation of depth of line and modelling are lost, and no acid-bitten line can re-produce the sweet cut of an engraver's tool."

Great Britain Forgeries.

We know no forgeries worthy the name of our early "line-engraved" stamps of Great Britain, but the surface-printed 1s. green was forged on a very extensive scale in 1872-3. We have also seen that the high value 10s. and £1 surface printed stamps have been very well reproduced by Italian forgers, not, it is true, to defraud the Revenue, but to deceive the stamp-collector.

Past Experience.

In the sum therefore of philatelic experience the process which gives us the more beautiful stamps is at the same time the more secure from illicit reproduction, and we should think the experience of the United States Government, where the intaglio process is the only one used for all values, is ample to satisfy the acceptance of the philatelic view so far as it is based upon the processes of forgery and the capacities of such processes known to counterfeiters in the past.

A Question of Degree.

How the safety of the intaglio stamp may be affected by the discovery of a new process, can only be estimated by successful demonstration of the results of such process. On this point I am not aware that the examples Mr. Bawtree has exhibited have been such that experts could not tell his copies from the original. It has long been possible, by various means, to produce close copies of almost any form of printed paper, whether the original were surface printed, lithographed, embossed or recess-printed. Of that, philatelists have ample knowledge, and some expensively-bought experience. But with the exception of surface printed overprints, there have been few, if any, forgeries of stamps which have defied expert detection. Our concern in Mr. Bawtree's new process resolves itself into the question of how close his facsimiles would be in design, and as to whether, if it be conceivable that design may be reproduced with absolute perfect identity, whether the same might not be equally likely in surface printing. In philately there have been very close copies of design which have yet failed to defy detection by reason of the incapacity of the forger to match all the contributing features of colour in shade and depth, the perforation, paper (tone and texture) and watermark.

Debut of a Philatelic Auctioneer.

There was a good attendance at the Salisbury Hotel on January 9th and 10th, to welcome the new philatelic auctioneer, on the occasion of his first public stamp auction. A number of well-known collectors and dealers were present and the auctioneer made many new friends. His method with the hammer is brisk, but it should not be necessary, when everyone has a copy of the printed catalogue, for the auctioneer to read out the full description of each lot. I gather that the selling averaged 100 lots an hour, and there were about 450 lots dealt with in the two days' sale.

The New British Stamp Contract

Is Intaglio Plate Printing Safe?

Important Communication from a Prominent Bank Note Expert

MR. A. E. BAWTREE, F.R.P.S., the bank note expert, whose new process of reproducing faithful facsimiles of intaglio printed designs was referred to in *The Postage Stamp* last September (Vol. X. p. 266), has sent us the following important communication in connection with our recent announcement that the 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s. and £1 stamps for Great Britain are henceforth to be printed from plates engraved in recess:—

To the Editor, "The Postage Stamp."

Dear Sir,

It was with the very greatest surprise that I read in your issue of the 28th inst., that the British Government have reverted to the method of producing the higher value postage stamps by Intaglio plate printing, in place of surface printed work. My surprise is due to the fact that at the last exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society I showed a process by which Intaglio plate printed matter can be reproduced with the utmost ease by appliances and operations within the reach of the ordinary forger, calling for no incriminating apparatus or machinery, and for no skill beyond what an ordinary youth is capable of acquiring. I can only form one of two conclusions; either those responsible for this reversion have simply neglected the advance of science in their decision, or they have allowed themselves to be persuaded by people obviously prejudiced on account of vested interests. In any case the decision is a very foolish one. It is ridiculous to make stringent regulations as to the engraving of dies for reproduction purposes under bond, when the forger is simply given a stamp which enables him to dispense with all engraving processes and to make in a simple purely photographic manner the plates from which he can print unlimited facsimile forgeries. So far as the revenue officials are concerned I should not have troubled to open the question. If they see fit to play into the hands of the forger, they deserve the monetary loss that will arise. On the other hand it is the stamp collector that will be seriously victimised. Foreigners beyond the reach of the English Government officials will put out hosts of facsimile reproductions of the stamps which will be genuinely plate printed. Soon after the opening of the exhibition above referred to a certain foreign government, evidently more alive to the progress of science than our own, wrote me for full particulars of my discovery. I enclose the greater part of the report I made them of which you are at liberty to publish as much as you please. Of course, I have not published particulars as to how to carry out the operations, but they are so extremely simple that it is inevitable that before long the forger will rediscover them for himself. I hold it to be my duty as a bank note expert to discover the possibility of forgery before the forger himself, and to forewarn those issuing monetary documents rather than adopt the crude method generally practised of waiting till serious forgeries have occurred and then adopting new methods under downright compulsion of circumstances.

Yours faithfully,

A. E. BAWTREE, F.R.P.S.

P.S.—May I also mention that the actual exhibit I showed at the R.P.S. will be on view throughout January

at the Northern Photographic Society's Exhibition at Manchester.

MR. BAWTREE'S REPORT.

[COPY.]

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., in which you ask for particulars of my discovery as to the danger which exists of forgery in steel or copper plate printed monetary documents, an exhibit illustrating which discovery is now on view at the exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society.

In the first place let me give you in full the description of the process as it appears in the exhibition catalogue and on the specimens shown.

AN ORIGINAL PHOTO-MECHANICAL PROCESS enabling steel and copper plate engravings to be reproduced in facsimile with the utmost ease.

A. E. BAWTREE, F.R.P.S.
Medal.

The process consists of two entirely novel operations:—

(1) Instead of taking a negative of the original by means of a lens, and from that printing the necessary positive, the whole of the actual ink of the original is transferred bodily from its paper support on to a glass plate, without either the addition or loss of a particle of pigment. This gives a printing transparency incomparably superior to the most perfect one obtainable by the above purely photographic operations.

(2) From this perfect transparency a copper plate is printed (or a steel plate, where such may be preferred), by a method which excels anything else in existence, in that it yields printing lines of full strength of the most delicate hair lines in the original, while it does not add anything to the vigour of the stronger portions of the work. Thus it preserves absolutely mechanically the exact tone values of the original.

In the transparency section of this exhibition will be found one of these engravings (which, like the specimens shown in examples 1 and 3 above, was printed in about the year 1837), on its glass support. This will give a better idea of the perfection of the transfer than can be gained by means of example No. 6, which must be viewed by reflected light.

As shown in examples 1 and 2, the transparency is also eminently adapted for use in the photogravure process, while the original, after serving its purpose, can be put back again on to paper.

It would be inexpedient to publish at once the details of this process, as there are still in circulation a large number of plate printed bank notes and bonds, and owing to its extreme simplicity and the inexpensiveness of the appliances required, such publication would lead to wholesale forgeries. But the process has important commercial applications, for the employment of which arrangements are in progress. Thus the details will inevitably become known sooner or later. Bankers, financiers and others will therefore be well advised, not only to avoid steel and copper plate printing in future issues of monetary documents, but, without undue delay, to replace such as they have at present in circulation by

a more secure class of work. This warning is particularly necessary in the United States, where the New York Stock Exchange regulation, requiring all bonds to be plate printed, is still in force.

The following are the tablets attached to each specimen shown :—

No. 1. A steel plate engraving, printed in about 1837, which has been transferred to glass for the purpose of reproduction, and then, when it had served this end, has been put back again on to paper.

No. 2.—A proof of a photogravure plate made by means of No. 1, when in the form of a transparency, by Mr. H. M. Cartwright, of the L.C.C. School of Photography, Bolt Court, London. This is an absolutely straightforward piece of photogravure work. Neither the transparency nor the proof has had any touching up, while the plate has received no hand work or local etching whatever. It was merely etched in three baths of 40, 36 and 32 deg. respectively.

No. 3. The left hand portion of this is a part of an engraving, printed in about 1837. The right hand portion is a proof from a plate made by the processes set forth in the general description below. The reproduction is absolutely mechanical. The whole of the operations are of the very greatest simplicity, and there has been no hand work whatever upon transparency, plate or print.

No. 4. The copper plate from which the right hand side of No. 3 was printed. The plate has sustained a few mechanical injuries at the hands of the printer, but these are in no way associated with the process employed in its manufacture; as witness their absence in the plate shown in No. 7. The plate has had no touching up, not even burnishing (technically known as "cleaning.")

No. 5. Two impressions of geometrical white line lathe work, as employed upon bank notes and bonds.

No. 6. Duplicate impressions to No. 5, transferred to glass.

No. 7. Engraved plate, printed purely mechanically from No. 6, totally untouched up, not even "cleaned."

No. 8. Proofs pulled from No. 7, and untouched by any hand work.

Attached to these specimens, Nos. 5 to 8, is the following warning :—

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS, FINANCIERS AND OTHERS.

Specimens 3 and 4 indicate the extreme accuracy of these processes in reproducing very fine engraving as used in the vignettes and ornaments on bank notes and bonds. The above specimens 5 to 8 shew their equal accuracy in the reproduction of the heavy geometrical lathe work.

It is immaterial what colour the original engraving is printed in, or what the chemical composition of the inks employed, as the image, when once on the glass, becomes for all practical purposes a photographic one. In this form it can be stripped, reversed or intensified as required. In the above example it will be noted that the delicate green colour has been intensified to a deep brown; also that a "flat" has been made up of the two little pieces of work. It is also important to note that no protective colour grounds, whether printed direct from plates, or by means of blocks, stone, offset or any other medium, render steel or copper plate printed matter secure against forgery.

No. 9, which is in a separate frame, consists of a glass transparency bearing the following inscription :—

A transparency made from an engraving according to

the method referred to in exhibit 252; that is, it consists of the entire ink of an engraving many years old, transferred from its paper support to a glass plate, without either the loss or the addition of a particle of pigment.

I think this gives a good general idea of the process but the following additional particulars are also of importance.

Plate printed matter has hitherto been regarded as possessing security for several reasons :—

(1) If the forger attempts to re engrave the work, he must obtain costly and elaborate machinery.

(2) If he tries to photograph the work, he has to equip himself with a good process camera, lighting arrangements, and other paraphernalia of the process photographer.

(3) In either of these cases he must deal with one of a very few firms who specialise in such matters, who will keep a record of his purchases and who can therefore readily put detectives on his track.

(4) The plant, in whichever way the forger sets to work would incriminate him if found in his possession, yet, being costly and difficult to obtain, he cannot afford to destroy it, as soon as he has made a set of plates, in case he wants it again.

(5) The market for such goods offered second-hand is limited, and attempts to sell would call as much attention to himself as the original efforts to buy.

(6) Both methods of reproduction are very imperfect, so that the forger must have the assistance of a skilled engraver and bank note artist, in order to bring his work up to a negotiable standard of excellence. All such men have necessarily served an apprenticeship and are well known to their fellows. This very much limits the range of the search when the authorities are upon the track of a forger.

It is evident from my discovery that none of these six lines of protection will henceforth be effective, since :—

(1 & 2) No expensive or elaborate machinery or equipment is required; even though the process is strictly photographic, no camera at all is used.

(3) All materials and apparatus are of the very simplest. The total number of chemicals required in order to carry out the operations from the first treatment of the original engraving to the completed steel or copper plate is only twelve, as small an outfit as would be found in the hands of the majority of ordinary photographic beginners. Everything is readily obtainable from dealers in materials for the use of the amateur photographer, and would attract no suspicion to the owner whether in purchasing or possession.

(4) The whole plant is extremely cheap and compact. Everything necessary for producing a set of bank note plates, or the plates for the talons and coupons of a set of bonds, together with a full stock of all requisite materials, costs about £2 10s. 0d. The whole can be packed in one ordinary Tate sugar box. The forger need therefore experience no difficulty in concealing the fact of its possession, while he can easily afford to scrap the whole if necessary, as the issue of a single forged £5 note would more than repay him.

(5) There is a ready sale for second-hand photographic appliances of ordinary type, so that the forger can dispose of the plant at no great loss in order to avoid suspicion, should he fear such from its possession.

(6) The method of reproduction is so perfect that the work of the engraver and artist is dispensed with. A straight pull from the purely mechanically produced plate gives a quite negotiable forgery. Even the printing appliances would call forth no suspicion on their possessor.

The inks are readily ground in the small quantities required on a piece of glass with a palette knife, while an ordinary domestic wringing machine answers well as a plate printing press for small plates.

Of course it will be said by parties interested in retaining the steel and copper plate process that I am taking up an alarmist attitude in this matter. But I would add that I have very good reasons for forming the opinion to which I have come. I have been intimately connected with the production of bank notes and bonds for the past fourteen years, and, last year, was elected a fellow of the Royal Photographic Society entirely on account of original research work done in connection with bank note security. Also, while merely allotting space in no way endorses the value of these exhibits on the part of the authorities, the fact that the Council of the Society, consisting of eminent experts, have seen fit to award me the Society's medal is at least an indication that they consider the matter of some importance.

It may be urged that these processes are simple to me on account of special expert knowledge and experience, but that they would not be so easy to an ordinary forger. In reply I would say that the simplicity is intrinsic and no one possessing ordinary common sense would experience difficulty in carrying out the various operations. To quote an analogy; the present simplicity of amateur photography is the result of the work of many of the greatest physicists and chemists of both the past and present, yet, at the present time, a schoolboy with a Kodak can take better photographs than was possible to many of these eminent men of science.

The exhibit has been discussed more or less fully in about seventy British Journals up to the present date. The following are my replies to the principal points which have thus been brought forward.

Many of the papers refer to cheques and Bank of England notes. I cannot too strongly impress the fact that my process is entirely for the reproduction of steel or copper plate printing. Neither cheques nor Bank of England notes are printed in this manner. The danger from forgeries applies exclusively to the talons and coupons of bonds which are printed direct from steel or copper plates, and to bank notes in which steel or copper plate printing is employed. Litho bonds and bank notes which are like the Bank of England note, printed from surface blocks, are not copyable by this process. No cheques are plate printed.

The *Financial News* throws doubt on the forger being able to obtain the paper for the documents. The special tough paper used is readily to be procured, as it is used for wrapping up tea samples. It has been under this guise that I have obtained all that I have needed from time to time for experimental work. The only other distinguishing feature of the paper is the watermark, which, as is now well known, possesses little or no security.

The *Daily Mail* interviewed representatives of bank

note printing firms, who are naturally interested in retaining the steel plate process (on account of the large amount of plant and stock they have invested in it). The reply given by these individuals to my statements is purely illogical. For example: "It is a well ascertained fact that no photographic reproduction, by whatever method, can equal an original steel plate print." It is surely illogical to rely upon the verdict of the past as the final word for all eternity.

It was stated in the *Morning Post* that suggestions were made on the day of the private view of the exhibition by which my method of reproduction could be "easily countered." I beg leave to state that suggestions are not commercial achievements on the one hand, and on the other that no practical method of countering a thing can be devised when the original process is not known, and my process has not yet been published. One semi-practical suggestion was made that to print two plate impressions on top of one another in different colours would defeat the process. It would do nothing of the sort. By my process I could separate the workings. I have stated this on the exhibit itself, where all may read, "It is also important to note that no protective colour grounds, whether printed direct from plates or by means of blocks, stone, offset or any other printing medium, render steel or copper plate printed matter secure against forgery."

The *Morning Advertiser* points out the moral of the matter, when it says that the matter should be attended to before the secret is found out by the forger. This is the lesson which I wish the exhibit to teach. It is the very essence of the business of the bank note expert to be ahead of the forger, not to wait to change methods till forgeries have occurred.

The *Standard* emphasises one more feature of the process which was not specifically mentioned in the description attached to the exhibit though it is perhaps its most remarkable characteristic. Any ordinary photographic reproduction of plate printed matter shows all solid blacks (for which the work chiefly owes its richness and peculiarity) as even tones of black or dark grey, while in the original they are full of lines of definite form decided upon by the original artist. In my process every detail of these original graver cuts is faithfully reproduced, rendering the statement that such a print is genuine and such another a forgery impossible. This characteristic may be seen by all, as the actual engraved plates are on view at the exhibition till its closing day on the 21st inst.

One final note. It must be remembered that genuine steel plate impressions of bank notes, &c., differ perceptibly according to whether they are the first runs off the plate or the last that are struck before the plate is considered worn out. The margin of difference that is thus allowed commercially between genuine proofs is greater than the difference between a genuine impression and one of my reproductions.

With Mr. Bawtree's permission we have submitted proofs of the foregoing paragraphs to various experts in stamp production in order to publish their views on the matter simultaneously. Mr. Bawtree wishes us, however, to point out that, "in order to enable the public to rightly value such criticism the following facts must not be lost sight of:—

"(1) Stamp printers have vast sums of money invested in special machinery which can be used for no other purpose than the printing of Intaglio Plates—one firm alone having over £25,000 sunk in this manner.

"(2) The price obtained for Intaglio plate printed mat-

ter is considerably higher than for surfaced printed matter

"(3) The percentage of profit on Intaglio plate printed matter is higher than that on surface printed matter.

"Defenders of the Intaglio printing process are therefore almost inevitably biased in their opinions on the principle that 'the wish is father to the thought'."

We shall be glad to have the opinions of students of intaglio printed issues of stamps on the questions raised. All correspondence should be addressed The Editor, "The Postage Stamp," 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

Is Intaglio Printing Safe ?

Leading Experts' Opinions on Mr. Bawtree's Letter

Mr. J. Dunbar Heath, the Managing Director of the firm of Perkins, Bacon & Co., Ltd., celebrated in Philately as the printers of the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain and fine early Colonial issues, writes :

" Dear Mr. Melville,

" I have yours re Mr. Bawtree's efforts to depreciate plate printing, and am much obliged by your giving me an opportunity to air our views.

" I may say it is not the first time we have heard of Mr. Bawtree's work, and we have been in communication with him on the subject. When specimens are shown at an exhibition it is generally supposed they are the best the exhibitor can produce, and I may say with reference to those shown by him at the Royal Photographic Exhibition some months ago, that the imitations were in our opinion very poor, and easily distinguished from the original (I refer to the white line pattern).

" Now, however easy Mr. Bawtree may find it to imitate a plate printed stamp, it can be said with absolute truth that it is quite as easy by other processes to copy a surface printed one ; in fact easier, though possibly the cost of the camera and apparatus may be a trifle more, if Mr. Bawtree's figures are correct ; and as to skill, there are, as you know, many skilled but unscrupulous persons abroad who land their wares on our shores.

" We are faced with this difficulty, that Mr. Bawtree refuses to disclose his antidote ; at least, the protective measures he has so far suggested are not, in our opinion, satisfactory, and an experienced American Bank Note printer whom we consulted agrees with us.

" As far as I gather, Mr. Bawtree's method of imitation is a sort of anastatic process, which is as old as the hills, and the remedies are well known. Mr. Bawtree is undoubtedly a very clever expert ; but when I tell you that Dr. Mees, one of the greatest authorities on the subject, whom we consulted, stated that the cost of producing imitations of a certain bank note would be more than they were worth, it does not look as if the forger's game would be worth the candle.

" To sum up, from a philatelic point of view ; if plate printed stamps can be easily imitated (which we do not yet admit) surface printed stamps can also be easily imitated (including the " ideal " stamp) ; owing to the greater coarseness of the engraving, counterfeits of the latter cannot be detected so easily as those of the former, and therefore we think philatelists need not distress themselves at present, though of course the general forgery question is one that should be kept in view in the future.

" If you like to publish all or any of the above in *The Postage Stamp* you are quite at liberty to do so."

Yours truly,

for PERKINS, BACON & CO., LIMITED,

JAMES D. HEATH,
Managing Director.

Mr. John Macdonald favours Engraved Plates for all Values.

Mr. John Macdonald, of Paris and Brussels, than whom there is no abler engraver nor one more experienced in the whole art of intaglio printing in Europe, does not share Mr. Bawtree's views. As the adviser on

the printing of stamps and bank notes to several European Governments, his opinion is of especial interest and value. He would like to see all our stamp denominations recess-printed, and in this hope most philatelists will readily join him. Mr. Macdonald writes (14.1.13) :—

To the Editor of The Postage Stamp.

DEAR SIR,—It must be a great pleasure to all who take an interest in postage stamps to learn that our Government has decided to print at least some of our postage stamps from engraved steel plates.

The beautiful results obtained by this method, which is used for printing the stamps of the United States and also for some of our own Colonies, should put us again to the front, by giving us stamps that not only compare in beauty with those of other countries, but, provided that the original is hand engraved and the proper methods of reproduction used, will also guarantee us from the stamp forger.

A comparison between some of our old postage stamps (which were printed from steel engravings) and the letterpress printed ones now in use will show the vast difference between the two processes as far as beauty of engraving and line are concerned, and the reason for this I would like to explain for those who do not know the different processes.

Our present stamps are printed from letterpress or surface blocks, which, being inked on the surface and the surface being flat, only allow a uniform thickness of ink to be reproduced on the paper, and the design is obtained by the various widths of the lines only, so that all of the lines of the same width produce the same tone, because there is the same thickness of ink on every part of the block. Therefore, stamps so printed have a certain flatness of tone, however well the original block is made.

In plate-printed stamps the ink is printed from the bottom of the engraved lines, which vary in depth, and not only the width of the line is used to make the design, but also the various depths of the engraving print different thicknesses of ink ; this allows the engraver to get a variety of tones of colour even in lines of the same width of cut.

Any artist can see from this the great scope that a steel-plate engraver has, especially when working up a finely modelled portrait such as is necessary for postage stamps.

Apart from the actual engraver's art, the mechanical process of printing from surface blocks does not allow such fine lines to be used as in steel-plate printing, because the pressure used in printing soon thickens a fine line when it is in relief.

The sweet and pure cut and the graduated depths obtained by an engraver's tool when properly used for engraving a postage stamp, and the cleanness of line and vigour obtained by plate printing cannot be reproduced by any photo-process, as the variation of depth of line and modelling are lost, and no acid-bitten line can reproduce the sweet cut of an engraver's tool. This is more apparent in postage stamps than in any other branch of plate printing, especially when printed with pure colours, properly chosen.

So let us hope that in the near future not only will our high values, but all of our postage stamps, be printed direct from engraved plates.

Yours truly,

JOHN MACDONALD.

For the Young Collector

The A.B.C. of Stamp Collecting

A Revised and Partly Re-Written Edition*

Continued from page 187.

Chapter XXVI.—Philatelic Treasure Trove.

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE

THE lovers of art and antiquities, the numismatists, and all connoisseurs have had occasion to rejoice over some turn of the tiller's spade, some upheaval which has brought to light a long lost treasure. Stamp collectors have been gladdened from time to time by the discovery in some out-of-the-way place of a hitherto unknown stamp or of several copies of great rarities. Although there are numerous tales of "great finds" many are apocryphal, some, indeed, being the inventions of cute dealers who have sought the advertisement that the reports of the supposed great find would secure them in the stamp journals.



One of the 12d. stamps of Canada is said to have been discovered in a remarkable way. A Canadian gentleman, living in a house facing the St. Lawrence river, had a packet of valuable documents which he was about to post. It bore a 12d. stamp and the packet lay in a small iron cash box in the gentleman's room. Before he had the opportunity of posting it, however, a man in desperate straits tried to wrest it from its owner, and in the struggle that ensued a lamp was overturned, setting the place in flames. The intruder, after firing at his antagonist, made good his escape. The other, grievously injured, managed to throw the box out of the window and it fell breaking through the thin sheet of ice on the surface of the river and sank. The next day the remains of the victim were discovered but no trace could be found of the iron box and its contents.

That was in 1851 according to the story, which is a Canadian one. Forty-one years later, in 1892, one of the dredgers of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners was in operation in the river when one of the men in charge noticed the iron box. After making enquiries, he was able to deliver the documents to the heirs of the rightful owner. In their gratitude they presented the finder with a cheque, and the cover of the package which bore the 12d. stamp, by this time exceedingly scarce. This stamp, it is understood, was sold for about £70.



In 1895, the Court House at Louisville, in Kentucky, was being cleared out and the janitors were ordered to destroy a quantity of old papers which had been lying aside for nearly fifty years. The janitors, discovering some old stamps on some of the papers, showed them to a turnkey who undertook to sell them. The stamps were the St. Louis stamps issued between 1845 and 1847, the total "find" consisting of over 100 specimens and including no fewer than sixteen of the 20 cents variety.

Only two or three specimens of this 20 cents stamp had been known previously and the rush to secure the specimens led to their attaining very high prices. Most of the stamps were disposed of to five firms of dealers and a pair of the 20 cents stamp was sold by one of the firms for £1,026.

This great "find," perhaps the greatest in the annals of stamp collecting, naturally caused a considerable amount of excitement. It appears that before the stamps had been noticed a quantity of the Court House documents had been thrown away into the City refuse department. This place, according to the American newspapers, was quickly raided by numbers of enthusiastic searchers. Some of the papers, too, had been used for filling up some spaces beneath a new pavement around the Court House and it was proposed to tear this pavement up in order to discover if there were any more of the stamps.

In 1912 a further notable "find" of St. Louis stamps was made, this time in a quantity of waste paper purchased by a paper-stock company in Philadelphia. This comprised no fewer than 105 of these stamps, among which were twenty of the rare 20 cents. The find has been discussed in *The Postage Stamp* (XI. 171, etc.)

A so-called "find" was reported a few years ago from Barbados, but no definite proof of its genuineness has since come to hand. Some years ago a quantity of old documents was ordered to be destroyed and for this purpose the papers were buried on a reef some distance off the coast. Here some nigger boys were bathing one day, according to the story, and they came upon some of the documents with rare stamps on them. Displaying their treasures in the colony, stamp collectors and others who quickly caught the contagion spent long hours hunting for the buried philatelic treasures.

Whether anything really valuable was discovered or not is not known. Suffice it to say that no large supply of old Barbados stamps has lately been put upon the market and the Earl of Crawford, who was yachting in the neighbourhood a month or two later, could find no traces of the supposed great "find."

Although they cannot strictly be classed as philatelic treasure trove, several interesting "finds" have been made amongst old private documents. For instance, in 1896, a lady in Georgetown discovered



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on an envelope in her possession some old British Guiana stamps, which she gave as an Easter offering to the incumbent of Christ Church, Canon F. P. L. Josa, and a clergyman who was in the colony at the time assured the writer that the stamps were placed in the offering bag at one of the Easter services. Subsequently Canon Josa visited the lady and among her papers found an envelope bearing a pair of the Two Cent circular stamps of the 1866 issue, and these were also generously donated to the church. Canon Josa sold the envelope with the two stamps on it by auction in the colony and the sum realised was £205. The further history of these stamps is recorded elsewhere (Chapter VIII.)

A similar instance of stamps being handed over to a church occurred at Hilo, Hawaii. A physician having found a small collection of stamps that had been laid aside for many years presented it to a fund for the furnishing of a new church in his town. This album contained the 2 Cents and 13 Cents values of the first issue of stamps of the Sandwich Islands. A private collector, anxious to obtain these two stamps, paid a very high price running into four figures for the collection, but preferred that the actual amount should not be made public. So the church at Hilo was furnished with the proceeds of the sale of this small collection.

To be continued.

The Fifth Philatelic Congress

THE Fifth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain will be held in Edinburgh on the 23, 24, 25 April, 1913, under the auspices of the Scottish Philatelic Society, Edinburgh; the Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland, Glasgow, and the Dundee and District Philatelic Society.

President: The Right Honorable the Earl of Crawford, K.T., President of the Royal Philatelic Society. Vice-Presidents: The Right Honorable The Lord Provost of Edinburgh (Robert Kirk Inches, Esq.); The Right Honorable The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.; The Right Honorable Herbert Samuel, M.P., (H.M. Postmaster-General); The Right Honorable Sydney Buxton, M.P. (H.M. Ex-Postmaster-General); Sir Edward Pigott William Redford, C.B. (Ex-Secretary for Scotland to the General Post Office); M. P. Castle, Esq., M.V.O., J.P. (Vice-President Royal Philatelic Society). Chairman: W. Norfor, Esq., C.A. (President of the Scottish Philatelic Society). Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: R. W. Findlater, 30, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh. Executive Committee: A. G. Ingrin, Esq. (President of the Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland, Glasgow); David Dickson, Esq. (President Dundee and District Philatelic Society); R. Borland, Esq. (Hon. Secretary Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland, Glasgow); J. W. Christie, Esq. (Hon. Secretary Dundee and District Philatelic Society); A. L. MacGregor, Esq., W.S. (Hon. Chairman and Hon. Secretary, ex officio).

The Committee have taken for the holding of the Congress and Exhibition, the Royal Arch Halls, Queen Street, Edinburgh. The Halls are centrally situated and within a few minutes' walk of the Balmoral Hotel, the headquarters of the Congress. The Lower Hall will be used for congress purposes, and the holding of the stamps auction in aid of Congress funds. The Upper Hall with roof light will be utilized for the holding of the Exhibition, ample space is also

provided for Committee Rooms, Cloak Rooms and Stalls for Dealers, should same care to come north. The whole accommodation being self-contained will greatly add to the social intercourse of the Congress. The holding of the Exhibition, the first of its kind attempted in Scotland, and on a small scale, should, in the opinion of the Committee, greatly help to stimulate Philately in Scotland. The Exhibition will be held concurrently with the Congress, but will remain open one extra day, i.e., Saturday, the 26th April, and thus give Scottish collectors from a distance, who cannot get away during the week, the chance of visiting same. Special terms have been arranged with the Balmoral Hotel, Ltd., Princes Street, for the accommodation of Delegates and friends to the Congress. The Committee would be greatly helped in its work by the various societies who intend taking part in the Congress sending in the names of their Delegates at as early a date as possible. All papers or motions to be submitted to the Congress Committee two months before the commencement of the Congress. It is hoped to arrange for Delegates to visit the Forth Bridge, and also for Parties to be conducted over the city visiting the principal points of interest. A Banquet will also be held on the evening of Friday, the 25th April. To enable the Committee to carry out these arrangements they appeal to all interested in Philately to send in donations at an early date.

R. W. Findlater, Hon. Secretary,
January, 1913. 30, Buckingham Terrace.

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.

Belgium.—(Vol. XI. p. 81)—We have already stated that new plates for the stamps with portrait of King Albert, except for the 25 centimes, were to be brought into use, showing a larger portrait of the King similar to that on the new 25 centimes. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly send us the 10 centimes with the larger head.

*White wove paper. Perforated 14.
January, 1913. 10 centimes carmine.*

Canal Zone.—(Vol. VIII. p. 17).—*Even's Weekly Stamp News* has been shewn the current 2 centesimos printed on a light bluish paper. The overprint is also slightly different, the c of "CANAL" having no serif at the bottom and the words are wider apart.

*Bluish wove paper. Perforated 12. Black overprint.
December 6th, 1912. 2 centesimos vermilion and black.*

Great Britain.—(Vol. XI. p. 187).—On the 15th inst. a new value, 4d., was added to our Georgian series. The design is similar to that of the current 2d. and 3d., but the frame has been slightly re-engraved, the lines of the value tablets being thicker and thus almost giving the appearance of solid ground. The paper is that with the "repeated" Royal Cipher watermark, and the perforation gauges 15 × 14.

A new ½d. stamp has been issued with profile portrait like that on the current 1½d.

*White wove paper, watermarked Royal Cipher (repeated).
Perforated 15 × 14.*

January 15th, 1913. 4d. dark pearl-green.
January 16th, 1913. ½d. green.

New Issues.

CHINA. All the new Waterlow surcharges. Also two new commemorative sets from one cent to five dollars, bearing portraits of Sun Yat Sen and Yuan Shi Kai. Postage dues with new surcharge.

GREECE. Provisional issue for Macedonia, etc., surcharged on all values of the current Greek stamps, including postage dues.

RUSSIA. Complete new set from one kopeck to five roubles, bearing various portraits. Also the same stamps overprinted for the Levant.

SIAM. 1912 issue, portrait of new King, set from 2 satangs to 1 baht.

For prices of all the above stamps see our "Monthly Novelty List" for January, a copy of which will be sent free on application; the subscription to this list is 6d. per annum to cover the cost of postage only.

We expect to make a full distribution of all the above stamps and many others to our new issue subscribers during the month of January.

OUR NEW ISSUE SERVICE is the oldest established (over forty years), and may be subscribed for in sections. Write for prospectus and order form.

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EDITED BY FRED. J. MELVILLE.

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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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ADDRESS

**W. H. PECKITT, 47, STRAND
LONDON, W.C.**

India.—(Vol. XI. p. 188).—The Georgian 5 rupees and 25 rupees postage stamps have now been issued.

White wove paper, watermarked Star. Perforated 14.
December, 1912. 5 rupees bright blue and violet.
25 " brownish orange and blue.

Leeward Islands.—(Vol. XI. p. 166).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for a copy of the Georgian ½d.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.
December, 1912. ½d. green.

Portuguese India.—(Vol. XI. p. 175).—The *Philatelic Journal of India* adds another provisional. The Dom Carlos 5 tangas of 1902 has now been converted into two 3 reis stamps in the usual way.

Wove paper. Perforated 11½ × 12. Black overprint.
October, 1912. 3 reis on half of 5 tangas purple-brown and black on straw.

United States.—(Vol. XI. p. 189).—In spite of the doubts expressed last week as to the likelihood of the Panama-Pacific Exposition stamps having been ready for issue on the 1st January last, we have now received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. copies of the 1 cent, 5 cents and 10 cents. The designs have already been fully described in these pages. The fine engraving of the 10 cents is absolutely of no avail in consequence of the orange colour employed for that value, and it is almost impossible to decipher the details of the picture. Although we have not yet received the 2 cents, we may as well list it, as no doubt this value was issued on the 1st January with the others.

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

January 1st, 1913. 1 cent green.
2 cents carmine.
5 " blue.
10 " orange.

Colonial Society and Philately.

One of the most enthusiastic lady philatelists is Lady Egerton, wife of the Governor of British Guiana, who was recently, at her own request, elected an honorary member of the British Guiana Philatelic Society. At Lady Egerton's invitation (writes a correspondent), the Society recently held a successful reception and exhibition of postage stamps at the Government House, Georgetown, which was attended by nearly three hundred guests, including the leading officials and diplomatic representatives. The visitors were received by Lady Egerton on the lawn of the beautiful tropical garden of the Government House, whence they proceeded indoors to inspect the choice exhibition of stamps displayed on long tables in the ballroom. Lady Egerton was herself one of the exhibitors, showing a valuable collection of the stamps of the Straits Settlements, and there were several other ladies among the exhibitors, including Mrs. Rea Hanna (wife of the United States Consul) and Mrs. De Frietas, both of whom showed general collections, Mrs. McTurk, who exhibited a collection of stamps in blocks of four, and Mrs. C. E. Barnes (New Zealand and British Colonies). Addresses were delivered on the lawn by the Ven. Archdeacon F. P. L. Josa (Vicar-General) and Mr. T. A. Pope (Principal of Queen's College), and in the course of his remarks Archdeacon Josa said that the day of apologies for stamp collecting was past, since the Sovereign, His Holiness the Pope, and their distinguished hostess all indulged in the hobby. A short musical programme was given in the ballroom at the conclusion of the addresses, and the reception was brought to a close by the serving of cocktails in the familiar West Indian fashion.—*The Lady*, 19.12.12.

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|---|--|
| FRANCE, 1849, 1fc., carmine | 3 9 |
| CHILI, 1862, 20c., green | 7 7 |
| RUSSIA, 1902, 7 roubles... | 1 0 |
| GREECE, 1901, 2 drachma | 1 0 |
| TURKEY, 1863, 20 paras (thick paper) unused | 7 6 |
| GT. BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. blue, no lines, from | 3 0 |
| BRAZIL, 1876, 500 reis, rouletted | 1 3 |
| PERU, 1866, 5c., 10c., 20c. (Lahma) | 0 7 |
| MEXICO, 1866, 25c. (engraved) mint | 0 9 |
| INDIA, 1866, 6a., prov. | 7 6 |
| SIAM, 1889, 1att on 1 pie, provisional | 0 6 |
| PAPUA, 1907, 2d., genuinely used | 0 9 |
| VENEZUELA, 1863, 1c. pale red, unused | 7 6 |

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| Argentina, 1910, 30c., cat. 1/- | 4d. |

WM. WARD, 9, Paton St., Piccadilly, MANCHESTER.

STAMPS SOLD.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

NEW ISSUES. British Colonials and Foreign stamps, unused. References.—Foster, 25, Grenville Place, Brighton.

STAMPS PURCHASED.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

ITALIAN STATES.—Used or unused varieties, essays bought for cash. Approval selections wanted. Dr. Emilio Diena, Via Vittoria Colonna 40, Rome. (Member J.P.S.)

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Publishing Offices:—SPRIGG'S PUBLISHING AGENCY, 21, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

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

Business and Advertisement Communications should be addressed to S. R. LE MARE, 21, Paternoster Square, London, E.C. Telephone No. 9107 City.

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, 1 1/4d.

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.

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.

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 - *7 ditto, 1 to 50c., surg. "Post Paye" (2/2) ... 0 8
 - *8 ditto, 1 to 50c. "Nord Alexis" (cat. 1/8) ... 0 4
 - 5 Japanese China, high values, 10c. to \$1.00 (cat. 3/-) ... 1 3
 - 7 Servia, 1901-3, 5p. to 1 din., scarce used (cat. 4/6) ... 1 0
 - 1 ditto, 3 dinars, scarce used (cat. 3/-) ... 1 6
 - 1 ditto, 5 dinars, (cat. 4/-) ... 2 0
 - 5 ditto, 1904, Coronation Comm. 5 to 50p. ... 1 0
 - *5 Venezuela, 1882, 5c. to 1 bol. ... 0 3
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 - *4 ditto, 1902, 5 to 50c. ... 0 3
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 - 8 New Persia, 1-26ch., complete ... 10d.
 - 5 ditto, high values, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 kr. ... 3/0
 - 7 S. Nigeria, 1910, 1, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 6, 1/- ... 1/6
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and Chicago



THE NEW YORK EXHIBITION (see page 221)



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

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

No. 19. Vol. 11
(Whole Number 280)

8 FEBRUARY, 1913.

Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The New York Exhibition.



THIS week we publish the first issued draft of the prospectus of the great International Stamp Exhibition to be held in New York in October next. As the first enterprise of its kind in the United States the progress of the arrangements and the ultimate achievements will be followed with the greatest interest in philatelic circles the world over. As publicists there

are few to equal our American cousins, and it is in this sphere of publicity that we look for the greatest benefit to accrue to Philately from the New York International Exhibition. It is certain to be an enormous advertisement in the United States of the growth and development of the one-time schoolboy hobby which has become the favourite hobby and recreative study for both old and young.

A Wealth of Philatelic Material.

The advertisement value of the Exhibition and its missionary influence in extending the knowledge and interest in our pursuit is, however, but one of the benefits we anticipate from the enterprise. Another, and not less appreciable result we confidently look for is the raising of the standard of American philately to a yet higher basis. It is difficult at present to fairly represent any current standard in American philately. There are a few students whose collections and whose writings may properly be regarded as on a plane with the best studied works in philately in this country, but their number is probably smaller than in Britain or Germany. Apart from the outstanding few, there has been a lack of discrimination in what really counts in philately as a study. Wealth

of material has been regarded perhaps too generally as an end, rather than a means to the attainment of a more complete knowledge.

Development of American Philately.

There is no doubt that this state of affairs has been undergoing a great change in recent years. The collections we have seen from the United States at recent European exhibitions have evidenced the trend of this change. In the main it is all for the best, and follows the lines of the historical and scientifically philatelic collections of the late Earl of Crawford, of Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, and many of the leading lights of British philately. In a few cases, however, it may still be found to be indiscriminate of the things that count. It cannot be too strongly urged that in specialism as in general collecting, it is not quantity but quality that counts, and that quantity without discrimination is no criterion of a collector's philatelic capacities.

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Some Prospective Exhibitors.

It will be a great treat, however, to see the truly great collections of the great American collectors as we shall surely have the opportunity at New York, those of us who can manage to spare the time to cross the herring pond in October. Mr. George H. Worthington, as the Hon. President of the Exhibition, will doubtless be displaying a large portion of his collection, the finest in the United States, and Mr. Chas. Lathrop Pack, who is also identifying himself actively with the Exhibition, will surely be an exhibitor on a large scale. Then we find on the various committees the names of those leaders of philatelic study in America, Messrs. John N. Luff, Hiram E. Deats, C. A. Howes, B. W. H. Poole, Francis C. Foster, W. R. Ricketts, W. C. Stone, Geo. L. Toppan, J. B. Leavy, E. M. Taylor, and J. M. Bartels.

Business Men on the List.

That veteran dealer whom London formerly claimed as its own but who has for many years been established in New York, Mr. John Walter Scott, is the Hon. Treasurer of the Exhibition, and among his colleagues associated with the organisation of the Exhibition are such capable and successful philatelic business men as Messrs. J. C. Morgenthau, A. W. Batchelder, H. L. Calman, E. M. Carpenter, H. F. Colman, H. N. Mudge, A. C. Roessler, and P. M. Wolsieffer.

America's Philatelic Editors.

Of the Editors of American philatelic journals we find in addition to Mr. C. A. Howes and Mr. Poole, the names of Dr. H. A. Davis, P. McG. Mann, C. E. Severn, and Willard. O. Wylie, and although the name of Mr. Louis G. Quackenbush does not figure on the prospectus we have ample evidence of his warm co-operation in the work of publicity in the current *Philatelic Gazette*, and in many recent issues of *Redfield's Stamp Weekly*.

British Collectors—Do your Share?

More than this I need not say now to indicate the splendid auspices under which the New York International Philatelic Exhibition of 1913 is being organised.

The Prophetic Postage Stamp

Egypt, Britain, and—Germany

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Aberdeen Evening Gazette* says (Berlin, Friday, 17.1.13):—Great events cast their shadows before. Not only to philatelists will it be of interest to note that the Egyptian postage stamps will no longer bear the customary Arabic-French inscription, but that in the new issue the French "Postes Egyptiennes" will be replaced by the English words, "Egyptian Postage." This small change in the Egyptian stamps unless we are deceived (says the *Berliner Zeitung*) foreshadows a momentous change in the world's politics, in which Germany cannot but have a direct interest, namely, the official declaration of Egypt as a British protectorate.

There is little room to-day for doubt that there has been a distinct understanding between London and Constantinople, and that at the end of the Balkan War Egypt will receive full powers of autonomy, and will be placed under British protection. In this war Britain had once more seen her

These names evidence a great combine of American philatelic enthusiasts in the ambition to achieve at the first venture of the kind in the States, an Exhibition which shall be equal to, if it does not actually excel the great international stamp exhibitions of Europe. That our best wishes for their success in this ambition go out across the pond to the Directors and Executive Committee, we can best show by sending entries along for competition, and by turning up in as large numbers as possible so that the British contingent in New York in October next shall be as representative of British philately as is possible in an international exhibition held 3,000 miles or so away from our shores.

The Abuse of the Postmark.

A writer in *Truth* (8.1.13) has come across the abuse of the postmark chop in philately. It is familiar enough, alas, to collectors. Yet an outside view of the "postmarked-to-order" nuisance is worth noting. The writer says:—

"Curious are the ways in which stamps are collected. A traveller tells me that a short time ago he was on a steamer which called at Port Amelia, Portuguese East Africa. While the vessel was there a post-office official came on board with local stamps for sale to the passengers. He brought with him the office cancelling punch, and with the assistance of the purser of the ship sheets of unused stamps were converted into stamps which had apparently passed through the Port Amelia Post Office on August 8, 1912. The incident may be illuminating to amateurs who buy stamps supposed to possess an added value through their use in that part of the world."

£8,000,000 in Insurance Stamps.

Although they are not postage stamps, we mostly have to lick the Insurance stamps from time to time. The announcement made in the House of Commons recently that the sale of the health insurance stamps had so far (9.1.13) brought in £8,000,000 is a striking commentary on the convenience of the little adhesive label as a means of collecting revenue contributed in small amounts.

way to achieve her own ends without relinquishing her role of "good friend." Since the year 1875 Egyptian jurisdiction has been three-fold:—A purely Egyptian court of law for the settlement of differences among the natives; Consular jurisdiction for the settlement of quarrels between foreigners of the same nationality; and, lastly, courts to decide personal and business disputes between foreigners and natives, or between foreigners of different nationalities. A "British Protectorate," i.e., in reality the embodiment of Egypt in the British Empire, involves of necessity the abolition of this international system of legislature—a change of constitution possible only with the consent of all Powers involved, i.e., amongst others, of Germany. The acquiescence of France has already been assured by the treaty of February 8, 1904, and of Italy, likewise inasmuch as she received a free hand in Tripoli; and now that in the late summer of last year a new plan of administration was drawn up by

Lord Kitchener and the Khedival Government of Egypt and signed in Balmoral Castle, Britain has none but the greatest interest in securing the German consent.

We have every reason to suppose that in this respect the way has already been paved for an amicable agreement between London and Berlin. It goes without saying that the German Government will accept Sir Edward Grey's explanation as given to an Ambassador in London; but to the man in the street both in England and in Germany that explanation will be given only in outline. During the Morocco crisis Sir Fairfax Cartwright, British Ambassador in Vienna, stated as his opinion that the Turkish

question would be the great factor in settling the Anglo-German differences; and without doubt the Balkan war has seen a decided convergence of the lines of action of the politicians of the two Powers. In the event of Britain's consenting to an appropriate return for an acquiescence in the Egyptian question we may safely aver that a still greater step will have been taken towards placing the two nations on a friendly footing. The new issue of Egyptian stamps has a significance, therefore, not more to the stamp collector than to the statesman, for from that small piece of coloured paper may evolve a page in the world's history.

The Microscope and Philately

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

By W. HAROLD S. CHEAVIN, F.R.M.S., F.N.P.S., etc.*

Continued from page 209

II.—The Reasons for the use of a Microscope in Philately

THESE are many and various, but the main reason is to be found in the use of the hand or pocket magnifier used so much by philatelists in their investigations. The writer has noticed very frequently at the various philatelic society meetings, certain enthusiastic workers holding a hand lens over a postage stamp and at the same time explaining to a group of beginners in philately the various fine details as seen in the specimen he is examining.

Besides the difficulties with the lighting arrangements owing to his head being generally between the source of light and the postage stamp, he generally has to assume a very uncomfortable position owing to the focus of the lens being very short, especially so in the cases where a pocket magnifier is used. The details of the specimen have taken a long time explaining and this is generally repeated as each of the audience looks at the postage stamp individually and the evening is soon taken up with explaining one or two points. Sometimes this explanation is taken up again at the next meeting owing to some of the beginners having forgotten some of the details mentioned and a considerable amount of time is thus lost.

All this unnecessary labour and time could be saved if the demonstrator and his appreciative audience instead of examining the postage stamp with a magnifier, had a photograph of a good size, or a series of photographs showing the details, which he wishes to explain.

The hand magnifier is entirely unsuitable for this purpose and further its magnifying power is limited; as for showing watermarks it is out of the question in this respect.

The *Philatelic Microscope* will do this efficiently and a permanent record is easily obtained, which along with the details put down on paper will form a valuable source of information for future workers in the society.

A written description without an illustration is practically useless and presents many difficulties to those who wish to avail themselves of such information not because the description is unintelligible, but because an illustration is lacking. One might

immediately say at this point that a drawing could be made of the specimens under consideration, but how many philatelists are there in each philatelic society who can undertake such a task? There are very few, if any at all, and one must agree that a photographic illustration is infinitely better and more reliable. Thus it can be easily seen that a microscope is indispensable for the purposes of investigation and can be used for both visual examination and photographic illustration. Also its magnifying powers are not limited and the worker can show both the whole or part of the postage stamp. The writer has turned his attention to applying the microscope for the purposes of philatelic investigation and numerous experiments have been made for some time, which at first were unsuccessful owing to reasons stated further on, and which later gave successful results owing to the production of a special microscope designed for this purpose and known as *The Philatelic Microscope*.

The ordinary form of microscope was used† and this was found to be inadequate to produce the wide range of results desired.

Experiments proved conclusively that larger magnifications over 30 diameters (see later for the meaning of this term) destroyed all traces of detail. Also the combination of low power objectives and low power eyepieces were found to be impossible on the ordinary type of microscope.

Other factors in this respect ought to be mentioned here with regard to the general type of microscope and these are as follows:—

- (a) the rack work is insufficient.
- (b) the body tube is too narrow.
- (c) the stage is fixed.
- (d) the portability and compactness is unsuitable, and lastly the type of instrument referred to was too elaborate and too expensive for the purposes of philately.

The ordinary form of microscope is designed for the purposes of examination of subjects under very high magnifications and was never intended to be used for philatelic investigations.

Thus it can be seen clearly why the writer saw the necessity for producing a simpler type of instru-

ment embodying all the main principles of a high class microscope, yet specially suited for philatelic work.

The *Philatelic Microscope* has been specially constructed for this purpose and will not only do more than the ordinary type of instrument but will yield more satisfactory results. Watermarks, overprints, cancellations cannot be shown when an ordinary microscope is used owing to the magnification being too great and the details being lost as a result.

All the foregoing difficulties have been experienced by the writer and carefully considered, that he has felt justified in producing an instrument which can be used by all philatelists; without having to fear that they will have to study the principles of microscopy before it can be used; owing to its simple construction.

Another very important reason, for the introduction of a special microscope such as *The Philatelic Microscope* and the greatest of all is that watermarks so difficult to examine and determine, can be easily seen in the various postage stamps.

As pointed out previously the ordinary form of microscope is very difficult to use for this purpose, but the *Philatelic Microscope* will both show and photograph watermarks if necessary (see later). The customary way for determining watermarks has been to either smear the back of the postage stamp with benzene (commercial) or hold the specimen in front of a powerful light. If benzene be used the prepared postage stamp is placed on a dark plate preferably black, the watermark appearing as white lines on a dark ground. The writer having used this method for some time past has been able to find that a large number of specimens were liable to be affected by the action of various impurities present in commercial benzene.

Numerous experiments were carried out and it was found that the stamps of Australia lost a certain amount of colour.

To a collector who specialises in shades it can be easily seen that such effects are very disadvantageous.

Especially so when it is known that some of the colours used in the printing of postage stamps, mostly the various shades of reds--are soluble to a certain degree in benzene.

The liquid known as benzene is a commercial product and cannot give satisfactory results unless it is absolutely pure, for the ordinary samples as purchased at the local chemists contain a large amount of impurities.

Benzene is prepared by distilling *Coal Tar* and comes over in the first fraction which also contains allied bodies and is sold as 90 per cent. benzol. Further distillation of this fraction results in removing only a few of the impurities present. By freezing this further product and removing the crystals of benzene so formed and again carefully distilling, even then the resulting liquid is not pure.

This is easily shown by adding to the distilled liquid a little concentrated sulphuric acid and shaking well, which causes a dark coloured substance to separate out, owing to the acid having charred and dissolved some of the impurities. The addition of acid if used to remove the last impurities, brings about another danger for a certain amount remains with the benzene so treated and the liquid when used on postage stamps is liable to char the paper.

Thus it is easily seen that pure benzene as known to the scientific chemist is practically unknown to the average worker in philately, and unless the latter

is prepared to distil and purify his own benzene, he cannot obtain the pure substance. A certain amount of risk is involved, therefore when any philatelist undertakes such a task unless he has had experience in chemical methods and manipulation.

The writer hopes at some future time to publish his results of experiments, showing the action of benzene on postage stamps.

The Queensland 1d. value 1897-1907 has been treated in this way and it was found that from a crimson ink, the action of benzene produced a light orange red; similarly the New South Wales 1d value 1897 produced the same result.

The examination of postage stamps by the aid of a powerful light has been referred to previously, and it is needless here to point out how detrimental to the eye this is, especially if continued for some time, besides producing uncertain results.

Having shown that benzene and a powerful light are entirely unsuitable for the purposes of examining watermarks it devolves on myself to provide something in their place.

This I have successfully carried out by producing *The Philatelic Microscope* and it will be found that postage stamps can be examined without any detrimental effects to the eyes or the specimens concerned.

By very simple manipulation which will be described later under the heading of *Watermarks* it will be shown that the latter need be no longer the great stumbling block of all philatelists.

(To be continued.)

* Mr. W. Harold S. Cheavin, F.R.M.S., etc., is a well-known lecturer and authority on the Microscope, and has invented the "Philatelic Microscope" as a result of his long experience of microscopical and photographic work. The "Philatelic Microscope" is specially adapted for the use of students of postage stamps, and is made and sold by Messrs. Watson & Sons, Ltd., 313, High Holborn, London, W.C. A descriptive circular and price list will be sent free on application.

† The Edinburgh Student's H Microscope of Messrs. Watson & Sons, Ltd.

Death of the Earl of Crawford

It is with the most profound sorrow that we learn, as we go to press, of the death on Friday, January 31st, of the Earl of Crawford. Lord Crawford, who was sixty-six years of age, has been a member of the Philatelic Society, now the Royal Philatelic Society, since 1900, and succeeded His Majesty King George as President of that Society. His collections of stamps, notably those of Great Britain and the United States, introduced a new measure of historical research into the higher study of Philately, and the special attention which the late Earl gave to the bibliography of the pursuit resulted in the formation of the greatest library of philatelic works ever brought together in the philatelic section of the *Bibliotheca Lindesiana*, the monumental catalogue of which has been published recently. Philately loses its most brilliant and most scholarly student in the death of the President of the Royal Philatelic Society, a fuller notice of whose career we hope to publish in the next issue of *The Postage Stamp*.

International Philatelic Exhibition

New York, 1913

Under the auspices of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, Inc.

Board of Directors: J. C. Morgenthau, Hon. President; J. M. Bartels, Hon. Vice-President; J. W. Scott, Hon. Treasurer; J. A. Klemann, Secretary; A. B. Brandebury, J. Philip Benkard, J. B. Chittenden, Percy G. Doane, Clarence H. Eagle, Fred'k. W. Earl, Edward Goldschmidt, Charles Gregory, A. Hatfield, junr., W. H. Hendrickson, Eugene Klein, J. B. Leavy, Julius Levy, Harry M. Lewy, J. T. Lozier, John N. Luff, H. C. Needham, A. E. Owen, Chas. L. Pack, E. B. Power, W. W. Randall, Jos. S. Rich, Baldwin Schlesinger, T. E. Steinway, Geo. R. Tuttle, Thos. L. Wells.

Officers of the Exhibition: George H. Warrington, Hon. President Ernest R. Ackerman, Hon. Vice-President.

Executive Committee: J. C. Morgenthau, Chairman; J. M. Bartels, Vice-Chairman; J. A. Klemann, Secretary; J. B. Chittenden, Eugene Klein, John N. Luff, Julius Levy, A. E. Owen, J. W. Scott.

Committee of Honour.

HERE is a long list of names of prominent collectors in the United States, in Great Britain, and in many foreign countries, very fully exhibiting the International character of the enterprise. A number of the world's leading philatelic societies have also endorsed the Exhibition.

Prospectus.

A competitive stamp exhibition will be held in New York City from October 27th to November 1st, 1913. This will be the first international exhibition of stamps ever held in the United States. At its inception the Exhibition was under the auspices of the Collectors' Club and the New York Stamp Society, subsequently it was found desirable, in order to meet certain requirements of the laws, to place the Exhibition under the control of an incorporated Association. This Association is composed of the leading members of the Collectors' Club and the New York Stamp Society and of prominent philatelists throughout the country and abroad.

The Executive Committee has received assurance of approval and cordial support from many leading philatelists and philatelic societies throughout the world. Philatelists everywhere are invited to participate and send their collections for display. Exhibits will be welcomed from all classes of collectors, whether amateurs or dealers, and will be judged according to their merits and without prejudice as to ownership. The Committee desire the co-operation of all who are interested in stamp collecting and are especially hopeful that many of the numerous fine collections belonging to philatelists outside the United States will be sent to the Exhibition, so that it may be thoroughly representative and international.

The benefit to be derived from such an exhibition must be apparent to everyone. It will afford opportunity for the display of study and research, showing to collectors the progress of philately and to those who are not familiar with stamp collecting the recreation and information which are to be gained by the pursuit.

The Exhibition will be held in the Engineering Societies' Building, Nos. 25 to 33 West 39th Street, New York. This splendid structure, the princely gift of Andrew Carnegie to the Engineering Societies of America, is located in the heart of the metropolis, near the hotel, theatre, and shopping districts and convenient to many lines of public transit. The rooms at the disposal of the Exhibition Committee afford ample space for the display of exhibits under

favourable lighting both by day and night. The building is of the most modern and careful construction, is thoroughly fire proof and affords every convenience for the comfort of visitors to the Exhibition.

Exhibitors may feel assured that every provision will be made for safeguarding the exhibits. All stamps will be shown in sealed or locked cases. Watchmen will be employed by day and night and every possible precaution will be taken to protect from loss or injury. Arrangements have been made for insurance against loss by fire or theft. For further particulars reference should be made to the accompanying rules and regulations.

It is hoped that arrangements can be made to pass exhibits from abroad through the Custom house, unopened, or at any rate, with as little handling as possible and for the examination to be made in the presence of a member of the Executive Committee. Postage Stamps are not subject to customs duty in the United States.

Intending exhibitors are especially requested to send full particulars of their exhibits as early as possible, using the accompanying form. By so doing they will lighten the work of the Executive Committee and assist the preparation of the Official Catalogue.

In addition to the display of stamps, it is expected to show some of the mechanical features of their manufacture. Arrangements for this part of the Exhibition are not sufficiently advanced to permit any pronouncement at this time.

Copies of the handsome Exhibition Stamp, donated to the Association by the Hamilton Bank Note Company, will be sent free on receipt of return postage.

As it will not be possible to rent stalls to dealers, the expenses of the Exhibition, which will be very large, will have to be met entirely by voluntary contributions. The Executive Committee, therefore, feels it not improper to say that it will welcome contributions from all who desire to assist the progress of philately, and the success of the Exhibition.

The Exhibition will be held subject to the following:

Rules and Regulations.

(1). All exhibits entered for competition must be bona fide the property of the Exhibitor. Joint collections must be shown in joint names, but no combination of collections or parts of collections, the property of two or more owners, made for the purpose of the Exhibition will be admitted for competition. Exhibitors in Class K must, if called upon to do so, furnish evidence of age which shall be satisfactory to the Executive Committee.

(2). Each exhibit intended for competition must

be entered in the class appropriate to it. Exhibits which the owners may desire to enter "not for competition" will be so marked and shown in their proper classes.

(3). All exhibits of stamps, except general collections must be mounted on loose sheets or cards. No special size is stipulated but the sizes usual in blank albums are recommended. The use of sheets of unusual or irregular sizes which do not fit the cases may subject the exhibitor to an extra charge for wasted space. Exhibitors in these classes will be permitted to display a portion in the cases and the balance may be shown in volumes at a charge of \$1.00 per volume, or on loose sheets at a charge of \$1.00 for every fifty sheets.

(4). Exhibitors will be charged for space occupied as follows: loose sheets or cards, per square foot 10c. (minimum charge \$1.00). Albums shown in classes H, I, and J., \$1.50 per volume. Albums shown in Class K, \$1.00 per volume. The charge for space will be payable by the Exhibitor before or at the time of sending in his exhibit.

(5). Exhibits may be insured independently by the Exhibitor, or they may be insured through the Executive Committee, which has arranged insurance at low rates against fire, theft, burglary, and the risks of transportation, from the time the property is shipped for exhibit and in transit from any part of the world until returned to the original shipper. Full particulars as to rates, etc., may be had on application to the Secretary. The charge for insurance, if any be desired, will be payable by the Exhibitor at the time of sending in his exhibit.

(6). Exhibits must be forwarded and returned at the expense of the owner, both for transportation and insurance. Transmission will, in all cases, be at the sole risk of the owner. All exhibits will be returned, as soon after the close of the Exhibition as possible, in the manner directed by their owners.

(7). Notice of the nature and extent of intended exhibits, together with the value for insurance, if any, should be sent, on the accompanying blank, to the Secretary, at the earliest possible date but not later than September 1, 1913.

(8). Exhibitors are requested to send brief descriptions of the important items in their exhibits for inclusion in the Official Catalogue. Such descriptions may be altered, modified, or omitted at the discretion of the Executive Committee. To facilitate the compilation of the Catalogue it is desired that descriptions of exhibits be sent in as early as possible, but not later than September 15, 1913. Descriptions arriving after that date cannot, in all probability, be entered in the Catalogue.

(9). Exhibits must be delivered between October 11 and 22, 1913, to the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, in care of Mr. Thomas L. Wells, Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Co., 42nd Street and Lexington Avenue, New York.

(10). The Executive Committee reserves the right to refuse any exhibit or any part of an exhibit, without assigning any reason for such refusal. In the event of there being insufficient space available for displaying the whole of an exhibit, the Executive Committee reserves the right to show only such part of the exhibit as it may select.

(11). Albums of stamps will be shown open at such pages as seem interesting to the Executive Committee. These pages will be varied from time to time during the Exhibition. Such albums will be shown in cases and may not be inspected, except by the judges, without the permission of the owner,

and then only in the presence of the owner or of a member of the Committee.

(12). Exhibitors who desire to sell their exhibits may have the same entered upon a sale register, to be kept by the Secretary. Such exhibits will be marked with a red seal. No price or other notification of sale may be affixed to any exhibit. Should a sale be made the price will be payable to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Scott, 36, John Street, New York, who will account to the owner for the purchase money, after deducting 2½ per cent. to be applied toward the general expenses of the Exhibition.

(13). No Exhibit may be removed prior to the close of the Exhibition.

(14). The Judges will be appointed by the Executive Committee and their decision will, in all cases, be final. They shall have power to withhold any award where, in their opinion, there is insufficient competition or other reason which makes it seem desirable to do so: and they may, with the approval of the Executive Committee, increase the number of awards where the competition is heavy. The Judges will be requested to base their awards on a consideration of the following qualifications: Completeness, Rarity, Philatelic Knowledge and Research, Condition, Arrangement and Neatness.

(15). No exhibit by any of the Judges may be entered for competition.

(16). No single exhibit may be entered in more than one class or may receive more than one award. This does not apply to the Grand Prize or the Visitors' Cup which are not to be regarded as awards to be competed for but as honorariums to be presented for supreme merit. There is, however, no limit to the number of exhibits a collector may enter in one or more classes.

(17). All questions that may arise concerning the Exhibition and not provided for by these rules and regulations will be decided by the Executive Committee.

(18). The signature of an exhibitor on the accompanying application forms will indicate that he accepts these rules and regulations.

SCHEME OF COMPETITIONS.

Class A.—Championship.

Section 1. United States.

Section 2. Any country in Europe, including Great Britain.

Section 3. Any British Colony.*

Section 4. Any other country.

AWARDS: One grand gold medal for each section.

* Here and elsewhere the word "Colony" implies either Colony or Protectorate.

Class B.—United States and Possessions

Section 1. Adhesive postage stamps of the United States, government issues.

Section 2. Postmasters' stamps (including envelopes) and Carriers' stamps.

Section 3. Confederate States, provisional and general issues.

Section 4. Hawaiian Islands.

Section 5. Philippine Islands.

Section 6. Canal Zone, Guam, Porto Rico.

Section 7. U.S. Envelopes, entire.

Section 8. U.S. Envelopes, cut square.

Section 9. U.S. Revenue stamps, general issues.

Section 10. U.S. Revenue stamps, private issues.

Section 11. U.S. Local stamps.

Section 12. U.S. Telegraph stamps.

Section 13. U.S. Proofs and Essays.

Section 14. Postage stamps printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

AWARDS: Sections 1 to 5: One silver cup, one silver gilt, one silver and one bronze medal in each section.

Sections 6 to 14: One silver gilt, one silver and one bronze medal in each section.

Class C.—British Empire.

Section 1. Great Britain.

Section 2. Any British Colony in Africa.

Section 3. Any British Colony in Europe or Asia.*

Section 4. Any British Colony in Australia and the Pacific.

Section 5. Any British Colony in the Western Hemisphere.

AWARDS: One silver cup, one silver gilt, one silver and one bronze medal in each section.

*Either the Protected or the Feudatory States of India may be exhibited in this section as one group.

Class D.—Europe and Colonies.

Section 1. France.

Section 2. Germany and States.

Section 3. Italy and States.

Section 4. Switzerland (including Cantonal).

Section 5. Austria, Greece, Netherlands, Russia and Finland, Roumania, Spain.

Section 6. Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Denmark, Hungary, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Servia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey.

Section 7. Any group of Colonies of an European State except Great Britain.

AWARDS: Sections 1 to 6: One silver cup, one silver gilt, one silver, and one bronze medal in each section.

Section 7: One silver gilt, one silver, and one bronze medal.

Class E.—South and Central America, Mexico, Cuba, Dominican Republic and Hayti.

Section 1. Buenos Ayres, Colombian Republic (including the States), Mexico, Uruguay.

Section 2. Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Dominican Republic.

Section 3. All other Countries in this class.

AWARDS: Sections 1 and 2: One silver cup, one silver, and one bronze medal.

Section 3: One silver gilt, one silver, and one bronze medal.

Class F.—Other Countries.

Section 1. Afghanistan, Japan, Shanghai, Siam.

Section 2. Abyssinia, China, Corea, Egypt, Persia, Liberia, Samoa.

AWARDS: Section 1: One silver cup, one silver and one bronze medal.

Section 2: One silver gilt, one silver, and one bronze medal.

Class G.—Single Issues Specialised.*

Section 1. Any single issue printed from line-engraved plates.

Section 2. Any single issue of typographed stamps.

Section 3. Any single issue of typeset stamps.

Section 4. Any single issue printed from lithographic stones or any process not included in sections 1, 2, and 3.

Section 5. Any single issue of surcharged stamps.

AWARDS: One silver cup, one silver and one bronze medal in each section.

* In this section "single issue" is to be interpreted liberally and is not intended to be restricted to one printing, but to apply to all printings of a design (the plain border numerals of Hawaii for example) and to such groups as the Transvaal stamps of the

First British Occupation, the V.R.I. issues of the Orange River Colony, 1902-3 issue of Iceland, the Puerto Principe stamps of Cuba, etc.

Class H.—Twentieth Century.

Section 1. General collections.

Section 2. Specialized collection of any Country.

AWARDS: Section 1: Silver cup, one silver, and one bronze medal.

Section 2: One silver gilt, one silver and one bronze medal.

Class I.—Collections Started After October 1st, 1912.

Section 1. General collections.

Section 2. Specialized collections.

AWARDS: One silver and one bronze medal in each section.

Class J.—General Collections Shown in Albums.

Section 1. Collections containing over 10,000 stamps.

Section 2. Collections containing under 10,000 stamps.

AWARDS: Section 1: One silver cup, one silver and one bronze medal.

Section 2: One silver and one bronze medal.

Class K.—Juvenile Class.

(Limited to Exhibitors under 18 years of age).

Section 1. General collections.

Section 2. Specialized collection of any country.

AWARDS: One silver and one bronze medal in each section.

Class L.—Miscellaneous.

Any collection not provided for in the foregoing classes.

AWARDS: One silver gilt, one silver, and bronze medals at the discretion of the judges.

Class M.—Philatelic Publications, &c.

Section 1. Monographs.

Section 2. Philatelic Journals.

Section 3. Albums exhibited by their publishers.

Section 4. Philatelic aids and appliances.

AWARDS: Section 1, 2, and 3: One silver and one bronze medal in each section.

Section 4: Bronze medals at discretion of the judges.

Class N.—For Engravers and Manufacturers of Postage Stamps.

Section 1. Stamps, proofs, essays, plates, etc. (Limited to work done by the Exhibitor, his firm or Company).

Awards: One silver cup and one silver medal.

Grand Prize.

In addition to the foregoing awards the Judges will be authorized to present a Grand Prize Cup or Trophy for the exhibit of the greatest merit, whether a single exhibit, a general collection or a group of countries displayed by one exhibitor.

Visitors' Cup.

Each visitor to the Exhibition will be given a ticket on which he will be requested to vote which exhibit he considers most interesting. A silver cup, to be known as the Visitors' Cup, will be presented to the owner of the exhibit receiving the largest number of votes.

Contributions to the Expense Fund should be addressed to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Scott, 36, John Street, New York.

Communications about the exhibits and other matters pertaining to the exhibition should be addressed to the secretary.

Mr. JOHN A. KLEMANN,
179, Broadway, New York.

For the Young Collector

The A.B.C. of Stamp Collecting

A Revised and Partly Re-Written Edition*

Continued from page 208.

Chapter XXVIII.—The Philatelist's Bookshelf

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE

NO modern collecting hobby has been so much written about as that of the philatelist. A complete library of philatelic publications would number several thousands of volumes. There are many collectors of the literature of stamps, and among these one of the most notable is Mr. E. D. Bacon, whose book, "The Stamp Collector," written in collaboration with Mr. W. J. Hardy, is of high literary and philatelic merit. The late Mr. T. K. Tiffany, of New York, was a large collector of books on philatelic subjects, and his collection was sold to the late Earl of Crawford, K.T., who extended it, and produced a voluminous catalogue which forms a practically complete bibliography of the subject. The library is the finest of its kind and neither trouble nor expense has been spared in keeping in touch with every new publication.

As in other subjects, the earliest works are often the best, though in many cases they cannot be procured to-day except on rare occasions during the breaking up of an old philatelic library, or in the deepest recesses of the domain of the second-hand bookseller. Hard and steady plodding workers were the early British writers. Mr. E. L. Pemberton, Judge Philbrick, Mr. W. A. S. Westoby, Dr. C. W. Viner, Major E. B. Evans (who still edits the *Monthly Journal*), Mr. Maitland Burnett, and others, were amongst the earliest and the best writers on the science of philately. Their mantle has fallen on a number of excellent philatelists in Great Britain. The magazines in this country are of a higher standard than those of any other nation. In America the scientific and literary standard is different. Apart from the few leading journals, hundreds of "winking owls lord it in the eagle's nest," and "slothful Thersites handles the arms of Achilles, and the choice trappings of war horses are spread upon lazy (or rather ignorant) asses." Magazines of a fleeting character have been started in large numbers, owing to the second class mail rates in the States, which make it an easy matter for anyone to start a journal and circulate it at a trifling cost.

To follow the growth of philatelic literature in detail would require a volume of greater dimensions than the present one. But a brief sketch will show the most interesting episodes in the story.

Mr. P. J. Anderson, a Scottish collector, who has been called the archæologist of philately, has traced the first publication devoted exclusively to stamps in a 12 pp. booklet, without a title, and containing a list of stamps. This was issued privately at Strasbourg, in September, 1861, by Monsieur Oscar Berger-Lévrault. The number of impressions taken is unknown, but a second edition was required in December, so that it may be reasonably estimated that the hobby of stamp collecting was in a fair way of becoming a popular pursuit.

About the time that the second edition of M. Berger-Lévrault's booklet was issued, December, 1861, a

more pretentious list of 44 pp. was published in Paris. This was a "Catalogue des Timbres Poste creés dans les divers Etats de Globe," compiled and published by Mr. Alfred Potiquet. A second edition of this list appeared in March, 1862. The late M. Moens, of Brussels, who had a long and honourable career as a stamp dealer, published his earliest list in January of 1862. The title of his work was "Manuel du Collectionneur de Timbres Poste et Nomenclature générale de tous les Timbres adoptés dans les divers Pays de l'Univers," a title which led the writer of "My Nephew's Collection" to suggest that its compiler was on intimate terms with postmasters residing in the planets of Venus and Jupiter. M. Moen's book consisted of 72 pp., and this compilation also reached a second edition during the first year of its publication.

About the same time there was issued a catalogue by Laplante of Paris, which the writer in "All the Year Round" already referred to, describes as "a severe libellus of ninety-seven pages, Timbres-Poste, without preface, commentary or peroration, but an index only, 'on sale chez Laplante, Dealer in Postage Stamps for Collectors, 1, Rue Christina 1, Paris.' This looked about as light reading as a list of fixed stars or the astronomical portions of Dietrichsen's Almanack."

In 1862 a commencement was made in England of a literature that has been surprisingly prolific. The first book contained a list compiled largely from the lists of Potiquet and Moens. It was by Mr. Frederick Booty, though it was published anonymously at first by the Brighton firm, still existing, of H. & C. Treacher. Its title was "Aids to Stamp Collectors: being a list of English and Foreign Stamps in Circulation since 1840." During 1862 the second and third editions were published; and an edition illustrated by lithography, entitled, "The Stamp Collectors' Guide," followed during the same year. This was the first illustrated catalogue of stamps, and it represented pictorially about 200 specimens.

Mr. Mount Brown, who compiled the next English catalogue, is generally considered the pioneer of stamp collecting in this country for his list did more to promote a knowledge of stamps among collectors and was more widely circulated than the lists of Mr. Booty. Brown's catalogue was compiled chiefly with the aid of the collection formed by the Rev. F. J. Stainforth, perpetual curate of All Hallows, Staining, London. Mr. Brown's list, entitled "Catalogue of British, Colonial, and Foreign Postage Stamps," was published by Passmore, of Cheapside, London, and passed through five editions. The first, appearing in May, 1862, listed 1,200 varieties of stamps; and in the last, issued in March, 1864, the number was doubled, the stamps totalling to 2,400.

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.

Bolivia.—(Vol. XI. p. 81).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for copies of new 5 centavos and 10 centavos stamps. The designs are identical with those of the same values of the 1901-4 issue, but the colours are changed from red to green and from blue to grey respectively. These two stamps are the fore-runners of a new series, and our Ipswich friends have very kindly sent us a cutting from a Bolivian newspaper containing the decree authorising the new issue. The following is a translation of that document:—

New Issue of Stamps.

Supreme Decree.

ELIODORO VILLAZON.

Constitutional President of the Republic.

CONSIDERING:

That the postage stamps at present in circulation will soon be exhausted, as the Director-General of the branch has shown and there is an urgent necessity for the provision of a new issue:

DECREES.

Article 1. The legal issue is authorised on the account of the Supreme Government of twelve million two hundred and ninety thousand pieces (Bs. 12,290,000) of postal values, with a face value of one million bolivianos (Bs. 1,000,000), distributed as follows:—

| | Value in Bs. |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 25,000 stamps of Bs. 2.— | 50,000 |
| 50,000 " " 1.— | 50,000 |
| 140,000 " " 50 | 70,000 |
| 750,000 " " 20 | 150,000 |
| 3,000,000 " " 10 | 300,000 |
| 625,000 " " 08 | 50,000 |
| 4,000,000 " " 05 | 200,000 |
| 1,500,000 " " 02 | 30,000 |
| 1,000,000 " " 01 | 10,000 |
| 600,000 envelopes " 10 | 60,000 |
| 600,000 " " 05 | 30,000 |
| 12,290,000 postal pieces | Bs.1,000,000 |

Article 2. The stamps of the new issue will be in the following colours and designs:—

Those of Bs.2.—Colour black, with the national shield in the centre.

Those of Bs. 1.—Colour deep blue, with portrait of General Simon Bolivar.

Those of 50 cts.—Colour violet, with portrait of General José Antonio de Sucre.

Those of 20 cts.—Colour lilac and black, with portrait of General Santa Cruz.

Those of 10 cts.—Colour dark grey, with portrait of General José Ballivian.

Those of 8 cts.—Colour orange, with portrait of Doctor Tomas Fria.

Those of 5 cts.—Colour green, with portrait of General Narciso Campero.

Those of 2 cts.—Colour vermilion, with portrait of General Eliodoro Camacho.

Those of 1 cts.—Colour rose, with portrait of General Adolfo Ballivian.

Article 3. All the stamps will bear in the upper part this legend "Correos de Bolivia"; in the lower part the indication of value in letters and in figures in the right upper corner.

Article 4. The postal envelopes will be stamped in the right upper corner with exactly the same design as that of the stamps.

The Minister of State and Public Works is entrusted with the carrying out of the present decree.

Dated at the Government Palace at La Paz, on the 10th November, 1912.

ELIODORO VILLAZON.

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Owing to the large number of applications that the Auctioneers receive from America and the Continent for their Catalogues, these are issued, when practicable, one month before the date of sale. In order to facilitate this arrangement, owners intending to include Stamps should forward them at the earliest possible moment. The greatest care is requisite in the preparation of these catalogues, so that a correct and comprehensive description of the Stamps may be given. VALUATIONS MADE IF REQUIRED.

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White wove paper. Perforated 12.

November, 1912. 5 centavos, green
10 " grey.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—(Vol. XI. p. 165).—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co the Georgian 2 rupees and 3 rupees.

Chalk-surfaced wove paper. Watermarked Crown and CA (multiple). Perforated 14.

November, 1912. 2 rupees, black and carmine on blue.
3 " green and lilac.

Great Britain.—(Vol. XI. p. 212).—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the discovery of the new 2½d. with inverted watermark. The new 1½d. has also been found with "inverted and reversed" watermark.

Hungary.—(Vol. IX. p. 20).—Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us a copy of a new value, 16 filler, to be added to the current series.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown of St. Stephen. Perforated 15.

January, 1913. 16 filler slate-green and black.

Northern Nigeria.—(Vol. XI. p. 130).—We have to thank Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for copies of the Georgian 5d. and 9d.

White chalk-surfaced wove paper Watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple). Perforated 14.

December, 1912. 5d. dull purple and sage-green.
9d. dull purple and red.

Russia.—(Vol. XI. p. 189).—We have now received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the new stamps from 1 kopek to 20 kopeks, the portraits on which we described a week or two ago. They are an undoubted success, and will form the finest examples of surface-printing in our albums; the portraits are beautifully executed.

White wove paper. Perforated 13½.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| January 1st, 1913. | 1 kopek, orange. |
| | 2 kopeks, green. |
| | 3 " red. |
| | 4 " rose. |
| | 7 " red-brown. |
| | 10 " deep blue. |
| | 14 " deep green. |
| | 15 " lilac-brown. |
| | 20 " olive-green. |

Seychelles.—(Vol. XI. p. 151).—We have to thank Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for a copy of the Georgian 3 cents.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple) Perforated 14.

December, 1912. 3 cents, green.

Somaliland Protectorate.—(Vol. XI. p. 130).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us the Georgian 4 annas.

White chalk-surfaced wove paper. Watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple). Perforated 14.

December, 1912. 4 annas, black and green.

Southern Nigeria.—(Vol. XI. p. 106).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a copy of the Georgian 4d.

Chalk-surfaced wove paper. Watermarked Crown and CA. (multiple). Perforated 14.

December, 1912. 4d. red and black on yellow.

Turks and Caicos Islands.—(Vol. XI. p. 214).—An official notice has been issued that "after the 31st March, 1913, such quantities of the following denomina-

tions of postage stamps of King Edward VII. issue, namely, ½d., 1d., 3d., 1s., 2s., 8s., as remain on hand, will be withdrawn, and King George V. issue will then be sold concurrently with the Ship issue, until the latter is exhausted. The following denominations of the Ship issue, of which the plates have been destroyed, are exhausted, namely, 3d., 2s. and 3s."

United States.—(Vol. XI. p 214).—We learn from the *Philatelic Gazette* that some 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 of the 2 cents Panama Pacific stamps were printed, but it was discovered that the view shown thereon was not of the Gatun Locks at all, but represented the locks at San Pedro Miguel. The quantity printed is therefore to be destroyed, and new dies and plates are being prepared with the inscription altered to "Panama Canal." No less than 16 plates were made with the incorrect inscription.

Our contemporary also informs us that eight values of the new Parcels Post series were obtainable at some post offices before Christmas, by the 1st of the year the 75 cents made its appearance, while the 3 cents, 50 cents and 1 dollar did not show up until later, but all values were on sale somewhere by the 10th of the month. There is already talk of a change, as complaints are expected as to the inconvenience of having the whole series in the same colour.

The South African Philatelic Exhibition

Durban, July 13th

A CLASS for single issues specialised has been added, and three prizes have been allotted, viz., one gold, one silver, and one bronze medal.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge the receipt of £2 2s. 0d. towards the expenses of the Exhibition from the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia.

The guarantee fund now totals approximately fifty pounds (£50) and several cash donations have been received. Anyone conversant with the organising of Philatelic Exhibitions knows that this sum is inadequate, and the Committee hope that interested over-seas friends will assist.

The following gentlemen have kindly accepted a Vice-Presidentship, viz.:—H. W. Hodges, Esq., President Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society; A. O. Hoppe, Esq., President East London Philatelic Society; S. A. Klagsbrun, Esq., President Pretoria Philatelic Society; W. S. Logeman Proff., President Capetown Philatelic Society and Exchange Club; Hans Meyer, Esq., President Johannesburg United Philatelic Society; Emil Tamson, Esq., Nylstroom, Transvaal; L. H. Whitmore, A.M.I.C.E., Chairman Philatelic Society, Rhodesia.

Several local philatelists have promised to donate prizes, and the Committee take this opportunity of thanking the donors.

In answer to several inquiries, the annual subscription to the Philatelic Society of Natal (the organisers of the Exhibition) is only five shillings for local members and two shillings and sixpence for members unable to attend meetings.

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Catalogues are posted to Foreign Clients FIVE weeks before each Sale; to Country Clients in Great Britain a fortnight before the Sale; and to distant applicants known to us, or to others who send satisfactory references, we will send lots for inspection.

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| | | | |
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| CHILI, 1862, 20c., green | 7 | 7 | |
| RUSSIA, 1902, 7 roubles... | 1 | 0 | |
| GREECE, 1901, 2 drachma | 1 | 0 | |
| TURKEY, 1863, 20 paras (thick paper) unused | 7 | 6 | |
| GT. BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. blue, no lines, front | 3 | 0 | |
| BRAZIL, 1876, 500 reis, rouletted | 1 | 3 | |
| PERU, 1866, 5c., 10c., 20c. (Lahma) | 0 | 7 | |
| MEXICO, 1866, 25c. (engraved) mint | 0 | 9 | |
| INDIA, 1866, 6a., prov. | 7 | 6 | |
| SIAM, 1889, 1att on 1 pies, provisional | 0 | 6 | |
| PAPUA, 1907, 2d., genuinely used | 0 | 9 | |
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Editorial Address:—FRED. J. MELVILLE, 14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London, S.W.

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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, 9s. 6d.; Half-Yearly, 3s. 3d. Quarterly, 1s. 8d.; Single Copy, 1d.

ADVERTISERS' PROOFS.

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

OUR PUBLISHING DAY AND ADVERTISERS.

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

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

No. 20 Vol. 11.
(Whole Number 281)

15 FEBRUARY, 1913.

Price 1d.

IN MEMORIAM

JAMES LUDOVIC LINDSAY, K.T., 26th Earl of Crawford

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE

AFTER a year of jubilation, the world of Philately is plunged into mourning by the loss of its most distinguished and cultured member. The black camel that kneels at every man's door has visited James Ludovic Lindsay, better known to us all as the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T. It would be difficult to exaggerate the high significance of Lord Crawford's association with our study of Philately, and we can conceive no greater bereavement that could have befallen our fraternity of stamp collectors than this we suffer in the death of the President of the Royal Philatelic Society.

Philately owes Lord Crawford an incalculable debt for giving the pursuit the prestige of his leadership, his high rank, and his influence in high quarters. But we owe him a debt infinitely greater in his bringing to the study of stamps the experience of his scientific attainments, his passion for precision of historical detail, his love of books and his love of travel. When the history of Philately comes to be written, it will not impress the reader so much that Caledonia's premier Earl was a philatelist, as that the brilliant astronomer, the scientist-explorer, and most celebrated bibliophile of his period found a source of true pleasure in the scientific study of the postage stamp.

The late peer was the twenty-sixth Earl of Crawford, an earldom created in 1398, previous to which date the heads of his house were the Barons Lindsay of Crawford. The title, Baron Lindsay of Balcarres, was added in 1633; and from 1851, Earl of Balcarres, Lord Lindsay and Balmiel. The United Kingdom Barony of Wigan was added in 1826. The late Earl was born at St. Germain-en-Laye, France, on July 28th, 1847. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He married Emily, daughter of Colonel the Hon. Edward Wilbrahm, and granddaughter of the first Baron Skelmersdale, in 1869. He sat in the House of Commons as the member for Wigan from 1874 to 1880, in which latter year he succeeded his father to the titles and estates.

We may be excused for dwelling at some length on the late Earl's work for science, for it is as one of the chiefest

of the patrons of modern science that Philately can claim to have derived the highest benefits from Lord Crawford's interest in our pursuit. It has been a trait of the heads of this distinguished Scots family that they have used the privileges of their great possessions to the advantage of literature and many forms of scientific investigation. Astronomy chiefly attracted the interest of the late Earl, an interest derived during his college days and continued ever since. At the age of twenty-five he persuaded his father to establish at their Aberdeenshire place, Dunecht, a private observatory, with a most complete and efficient equipment for astronomical observations. According to a writer in the *Daily Telegraph*, the Dunecht Observatory was devoted mainly to that branch of celestial research, spectroscopy, which has revolutionised recent astronomy. That a large astronomical library should have been attached to the Observatory followed as a matter of course, the late Earl's specialised libraries being, in more instances than the philatelic collection, among the finest in the world.

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21, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E.C.

Editorial Address: FRED. J. MELVILLE, 14, SUDBOURNE
ROAD, Brixton, London, S.W.

According to the writer already quoted "Lord Crawford was not a mere dilettante amateur. He entered into the study with enthusiasm, and the intention to do practical work. Over forty years ago, when only twenty-three years of age, Lord Crawford went to Cadiz to observe the total eclipse of the sun of that year, and four years later he voyaged to Mauritius to take part in the observation of the transit of Venus, on which great hopes were fixed of determining the sun's distance. His lordship's services to science were recognised by the Royal Astronomical Society, which elected him as President, in succession to the late Sir William Huggins in 1878 and 1879."

Visitors to the Edinburgh Congress next April may have an opportunity of paying a visit to the Royal Observatory on the Blackford Hill, a short tram ride from the headquarters of the Congress. This observatory, which is of recent erection, is equipped with the entire astronomical outfit of the private observatory at Dunecht, which equipment was presented, along with the valuable library to the University of Edinburgh. Dunecht itself was relinquished by Lord Crawford as his chief residence and sold to Lord Cowdray. The place had grim memories for the late Earl as it was from the family vault there that the painful body-snatching incident occurred, the body of his father being mysteriously stolen, and not recovered until two years later, when it was re-interred at his lordship's seat at Wigan.

Yachting was another of the late Earl's pursuits, and one in which his scientific inclinations found varied and remarkable expression. His yachts were *Consuetella* (546 tons), *Wanderer* (708 tons) and lastly *Valthalla* (1,490 tons). His voyages were numerous and extensive and were chiefly made with definite scientific objects in the company of naturalists, astronomers, and students in other spheres of scientific research. The British Museum of which his lordship was a Trustee contains innumerable evidences of his successes on these voyages in adding to the natural history specimens in our great national institution. The Zoological Gardens and many other public collections have benefited from his travels by important gifts. That his lordship entered into the sport of yachting is well known, and his health frequently benefited by his winter cruises away from the English climate. It will be recalled that he raced for the German Emperor's Ocean Cup in 1905 in *Valthalla*, securing the third prize in that race.

In many other branches of science, Lord Crawford was not merely a well-informed amateur, but a practical worker. To chemistry, microscopy, photography, and many other branches, he devoted much of his energies, and at various periods he has been President of the Royal Astronomical, Royal Photographic, Camden and other Societies. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and his degrees and honours would make a curiously long list. He was a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and of the Rose of Brazil.

His lordship's residences since the sale of Dunecht have been chiefly Haigh Hall, near Wigan, where the chief bibliographical collections were housed, forming one of the finest private libraries in the world; Balcarres in Fifeshire; the town house in Cavendish Square, where the philatelic collections have been housed; and the beautiful Villa Palmieri at Florence, in which on one occasion the late Queen Victoria stayed. The Scotch estates of the family are of great extent and very rich in minerals.

The late Earl's personality was particularly striking, as those philatelists who were privileged to know him will readily agree. He has been described as "curiously Scotch," a description by no means inapplicable, as he was tall, with ruddy locks, beard and moustache, and his features were freckled, the colour of his hair; the freckles and the aquiline features particularly suggesting his Northern origin. He is said, however, rarely to have worn the kilt even when in his Highland home.

As a philatelist, Lord Crawford came into prominence in 1900, when, on June 8th, he joined the then Philatelic Society. Up to that date few even among collectors knew of his lordship's participation in our pursuit. From his collections, however, it is clear that they were not of so recent growth; indeed, their formation had been steadily and perseveringly continued for a number of years before their existence became known to the philatelic public. Just two years after the entry of Lord Crawford to the Philatelic Society, on the resignation of Mr. M. P. Castle, who then became Hon. Vice-President, his Lordship was elected Vice-President of the Society. As a regular attendant at the meetings when in town, he presided over the deliberations of the Society on numerous occasions, and it was largely due to his interest and influence that on November 28th, 1906, His Majesty King Edward VII. graciously acceded to the use of the prefix "Royal," and the Society became the youngest but not the least of the Royal Societies. At that time, as most of my readers are aware, the President was H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who, on his accession to the throne as H.M. King George V., became Patron of the Society, leaving vacant the Presidency, to which the late Earl of Crawford was duly elected. In that office he continued up to the time of his death, which leaves a vacancy on the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, which even that august body will not find it easy to fill.

As a stamp collector Lord Crawford had many interests covering a very wide field and bringing into play his vast experience in literary and scientific matters. It was in the play to which he gave his literary and scientific attainments in philately that we largely owe the development of the historical specialised collection which is the outstanding feature of modern philately. The most striking example of a Crawford collection is that of the United States stamps, a collection the ultimate disposition of which will be awaited with the greatest interest on both sides of the Atlantic. That it may be destined for a national institution is our earnest hope, for it is par excellence the greatest achievement in the history of stamp collecting, and one the influence of which in a national museum would be of incalculable benefit to philately.

It was characteristic of Lord Crawford's ventures in all spheres of scientific and literary investigation that his collections were not selfishly reserved for purely private study. On many occasions he entertained philatelists both in units and in considerable battalions at his house in Cavendish Square, and on the special occasions when he gave a society display his den was laid out with long narrow tables at intervals along which were placed the volumes of his albums of the country concerned. Special and ample lighting arrangements were provided, and there was no other restraint on careful personal investigation by his visitors than that natural restraint due to the immense mass of material and the limitations of time. As a labourer in the philatelic literary field the present writer has to acknowledge with profound gratitude his lordship's courteous assistance, and even the loan of

valuable specimens for illustration accorded on more than one occasion.

To return to the United States collection; its vastness, its fully documental treatment, and the wealth both of material and of notes, made it practically too much for any collector who had the occasional privilege of inspecting it to study with anything approaching entire thoroughness. Suffice it to say for the present that the general scheme it followed was to trace the whole history of each stamp from the earliest inception of its design to the latest stage of its use, and in many cases to its re-issue and re-print state. The earliest stage was in many cases illustrated in the collection by the earliest pencil sketch prepared by the artist, the beautiful portraits of United States celebrities were traced to their original sources, prints from the actual engravings copied are shown, and where the portrait follows an engraved banknote the note bearing the original is included. From this point the collection shows each stamp in its various stages of engraver's proofs, in die and plate proofs, in trial colours, in the issued form, and a wealth of material both unused and used. Beyond these were the re-issues, reprints, and where such existed those stamps with which the various experiments were made to secure stamps against illicit cleaning, the examples of which are mostly excessively rare, e.g., the cog-wheel die, the various patent and double papers, patent cancelling devices, etc. The essays for United States stamps make a great display in themselves, and these with the superb proofs, and the beautiful stamps (unquestionably the most beautiful taking them all round, of any one country in the world), afforded the scope for this collection at which the leading collectors of Great Britain and the United States have been awed with admiration.

The stamps of Great Britain have been dealt with no less thoroughly in the second of Lord Crawford's great philatelic works. This collection is in parts better known in Britain, as it has been shown more publicly on several occasions, generally in sections convenient for study. In this collection a commencement was made with the essays submitted to the Select Committee, and there are included numbers of the proposals submitted by "artists, men of science, and the public in general," to the Lords of the Treasury in competition for the prizes offered in 1839. Thereafter follows the Mulready, of which there is a proof on India paper from the original plate, and the Parliamentary envelopes of 1840, which are now to be reckoned among the most appreciated of envelope rarities. The more-or-less essay for an "official" stamp, the 1d. "V.R." black is shown in a part sheet of 219 (out of the 240) stamps, the normal 1d. black in a part sheet of 175, and the 2d. blue of 1840 ("no lines") in a part sheet of 168.

All the rarities, practically all the known proofs and essays, all the officials, the Telegraphs (private and official) are shown in a wealth of material and with the fullest historical detail in the notes which were in the Earl's own handwriting, and were largely written up by him during spare hours on the long voyages made in the *Valhalla*. The wealth of material is such that not only has it enabled Lord Crawford to pursue his own investigations to the full, but it has provided for future study in almost any direction in which it is conceivable that philatelic research may widen or develop.

In the early part of last year the other collections of stamps which Lord Crawford had been forming were disposed of by him to Mr. W. H. Peckitt. The reason for the disposal was the ill-health of the late owner, who although not an old man, had long been suffering from

rheumatic complaints. He evidently realised that the completion of all his collections on the same magnificent standard as he had set up for himself in his United States and Great Britain collections was not to be achieved by himself, and he afforded others the opportunity of obtaining such wonderful material as he had succeeded in getting together. Undoubtedly the finest section of the collections he parted with last year was that covering the stamps of the Italian States, a collection housed in twenty volumes, and, with the exception of the "Cinderella" of those States, "San Marino," one which was most nearly completed on the true Crawford basis.

There were also fine collections in process of formation of St. Vincent, St. Lucia, South Australia, New South Wales, Western Australia, Queensland, Transvaal, Orange Free State and River Colony, the finest collection of Mafeking, Cape of Good Hope, Zanzibar, St. Helena, British East and British Central Africa, Straits Settlements, Mexico, India (a magnificent section), and many other countries, chiefly, however, numbered within the British dominions. All these were comprised in the record sale to Mr. W. H. Peckitt reported in the *Postage Stamp* for March 16, 1912.

Then there remains the philatelic section of the *Bibliotheca Lindesiana*, the greatest philatelic library in the world. This was inaugurated in 1901 by the purchase of the library of philatelic literature formed by the late Mr. J. K. Tiffany, of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Tiffany had been the most active collector of philatelic publications up to the time of his death in 1897. From 1897 to 1901 the collection had been dormant, but on acquiring it in the latter year, Lord Crawford set himself out to carry it on from 1896, and his energies and those of his experienced philatelic librarian, Mr. E. D. Bacon, were devoted to making it the most complete collection of philatelic literature which it was possible to bring together. In doing this many poor copies in the original Tiffany collection had to be replaced by more perfect ones, and to fill the numerous omissions several other important collections were acquired. It is not too much to say that since 1901 Lord Crawford had the first offer of every important collection, and of most of the single rarities in philatelic literature that came on the market. The story of the formation of this library, and the record of its vast contents, are enshrined in the monumental volume published in 1911 by the Philatelic Literature Society, and entitled "Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford, K.T." This book, with its 924 columns of entries, was compiled by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and was set up and printed at first for the Earl's private use and for presentation to public libraries, etc., but it was typical of the generosity of Scotland's premier Earl that he allowed the Philatelic Literature Society to arrange to print off an edition which could be made accessible to the philatelic world at large.

We have dealt at some length, but yet with complete inadequacy, with the philatelic career of this leader in our modern Philately, who has been removed by death at the all-too-early age of sixty-six. We feel that not now, nor for many years to come, will philatelists be able to adequately estimate the influence for good which the late President of the Royal Philatelic Society exercised over the development of our pursuit. For the present we can but repeat that he brought to the hobby the advantages of scientific genius and scholarly erudition, and by his high estate and dignified presence, not less than by his high attainments in the field of philatelic research, he added dignity and significance to the pursuit of philately.

The Microscope and Philately

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

By W. HAROLD S. CHEAVIN, F.R.M.S., F.N.P.S., etc.*

Continued from page 220

III.—The Reasons for the use of a Microscope in Philately

THE term "microscope" is derived from two Greek words meaning *small* and *see*, and the two combined means to see small objects in a magnified manner or an instrument which magnifies small objects when seen by the eye.

Microscopes can be divided into two classes, *viz.*, Simple and Compound; the first type consists of one or more single lenses fitted into a suitable holder and is well known as the hand glass or as a pocket magnifier.

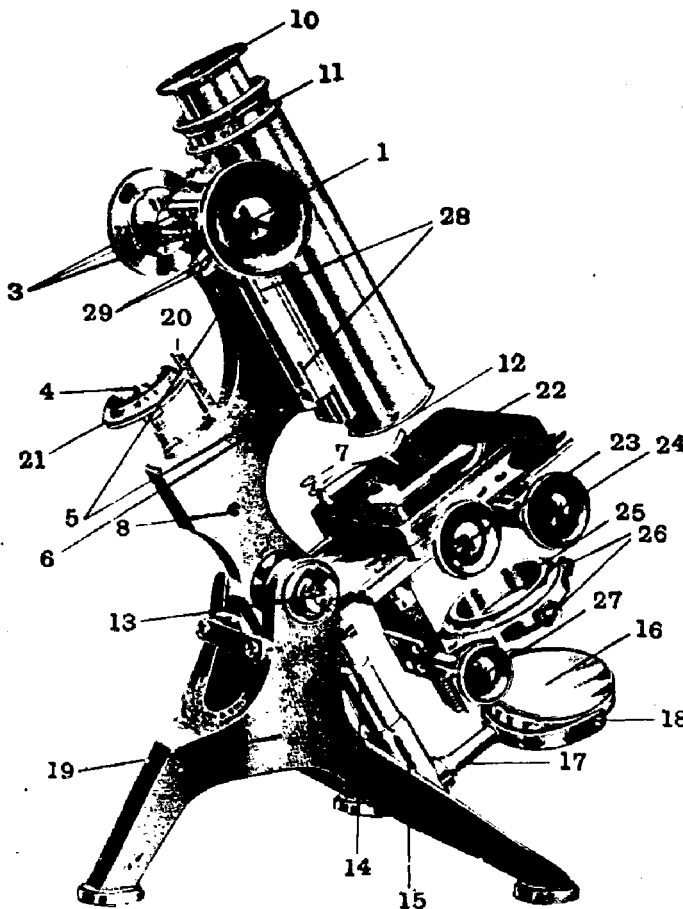
This type of microscope has been discussed in my introduction (see *Postage Stamp* Vol. XI. No. 19) and shown to be quite inadequate for the purposes of serious work in Philately and very unsuitable for photographic reproduction.

The second form of microscope is the ordinary type of instrument as used for scientific purposes and is known as the compound microscope.

It consists of a system of lenses, two to three in number arranged in such a way that images formed by the first series, known as the *objective*, are again magnified by a second series of lenses, called the *eyepiece*, into a larger image when it reaches the eye.

The third series are not used for magnification but for illumination and placed under the stage and are known as illuminators or sub-stage condensers.

The latter can be made to present light of various degrees of intensity by means of a diaphragm, similar to the diaphragms used in ordinary cameras. The first two systems of lenses when combined produce



Description of various numbered parts of Microscope.

- 1 Milled heads attached to pinion of coarse adjustment.
- 2 Rackwork which engages the pinion for coarse adjustment.
- 3 Screws for adjusting tension between rack and pinion coarse adjustment.
- 4 Milled head controlling fine adjustment.
- 5 Screws for taking up wear in fine adjustment fitting.
- 6 Fulcrum of lever of fine adjustment
- 7 Stage springs
- 8 Holes for fitting stage forceps, Side silver reflector, etc.
- 9 Underfitting, figure 1 only.
- 10 Eyepiece or ocular.
- 11 Drawtube.
- 12 Female thread to which objectives are attached.
- 13 Axis joint.
- 14 Tail-piece.
- 15 Sliding mirror fitting.
- 16 Mirror.
- 17 Mirror arm.
- 18 Mirror gimbal.
- 19 Foot.
- 20 Reader for fine adjustment.
- 21 Divisions to fine adjustment milled head.
- 22 The stage.
- 23 Milled head controlling vertical movement of mechanical stage.
- 24 Milled head controlling horizontal movement of mechanical stage.
- 25 Compound substage.
- 26 Screws for centring the compound substage to the optical axis of the microscope.
- 27 Milled head controlling rackwork for raising and lowering substage
- 28 Spring slots of fine adjustment.
- 29 Plate covering spring box of fine adjustment.
- 30 Screws for taking up wear in coarse adjustment fitting.

Figure 1. The "H" Edinburgh Student's Microscope.

a magnification which exists as an object, at the normal distance of clear vision, usually ten inches focus.

To make the focus easily adjustable and permanent when found, the two first systems of lenses are mounted in a body tube which in turn is mounted on a rigid stand. All microscopes whatever the type or maker conform to this general rule of construction.

The lenses are mounted in such a manner, viz., the objective and eyepiece, so that they can be fitted into a body tube of brass, the objective screws into the base of this body tube and the eyepiece slides into the upper part, which allows for all kinds of magnifications to be obtained by using objectives and eyepieces of high or low power.

The body tube is mounted on a limb and this is mounted on a stand which varies in form, according to the requirements for which the microscope is used.

The body tube thus holding the system of lenses; the latter having a different focus according to the eyes of the observer and thus has to accommodate itself; is controlled by a rackwork (diagonal preferred) fitted at the back into which fits a circular screw and the turning of the latter either way moves the body tube further away or nearer to the object under examination. This movement is known as the "*course adjustment*" and is only used generally with objectives up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch magnification from 4 inch magnification and is the only movement required by the philatelist when using *The Philatelic Microscope*.

Elaborate instruments such as the one shown in Fig. 17, and used by the writer in his preliminary investigations are fitted with further adjustments known as "*fine adjustments*" only used for very high magnifications. These instruments when used for special work have other body tubes fitted inside the main body tube and these are made to slide in or out freely or they are controlled by other "*coarse adjustments*."

In the ordinary form of microscope, the body tube is mounted on what is termed the arm or limb and the base of this limb is fixed on a tripod or horse shoe shaped stand.

At the base of the arm or limb is fixed the stage, upon which the objects to be examined are placed. This stage is fixed in the ordinary form of instrument and cannot be moved, the shape of the stage is square or circular and is provided with a large opening, so that light can be transmitted through the object when under examination.

On the stage are also placed, one on each side, "spring clips" to hold the object in position.

What are known as mechanical stages are fitted to microscopes if desired by the worker and these stages have a vertical and horizontal movement, controlled by milled head screws.

For easy working a mechanical stage is recommended and especially in photomicrography because of the manner in which the object can be moved without having to finger the specimen.

A microscopist, once he has accustomed himself to using a mechanical stage is very reluctant in going back and using a plain stage.

For a very small extra outlay a mechanical stage can be fitted on to a plain stage and they are now made so simple in construction, that the user of a microscope can easily do this for himself.

Below the stage on a narrow tube is fitted a sliding mirror, mounted on a swivel joint so that it can be revolved to enable the worker to adjust the light

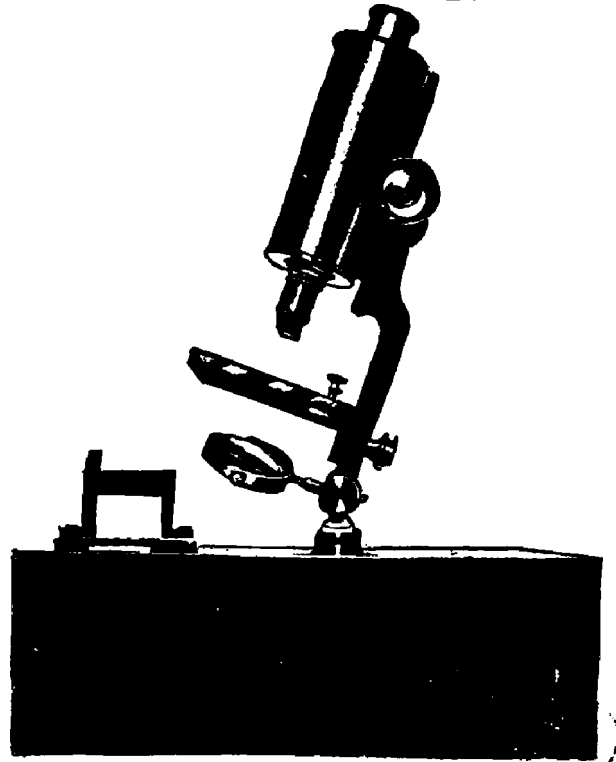


Figure 2.
The Philatelic Microscope mounted in socket on side of containing case.

reflected on the object in either a lesser or smaller degree to illuminate the field of vision. The mirror is of double form, with a concave shape on one side and a plane shape on the other.

The limb of the microscope is fitted on to a brass cylinder known as the axis, so that the instrument can be inclined in any way for visual or photographic work.

The foregoing remarks are the general principles of the construction of an ordinary microscope as used by the scientific workers of to-day.

There are a host of other details, which could be mentioned, as used for various investigations but as they do not concern the philatelist, there is no need to mention them in these articles.

Any philatelist who wishes to go deeper into the theory and practice of microscopy and thus gain a better understanding of the instrument and its uses is strongly advised to read some of the various text books on the subject. Two little books, which are not expensive, and are worthy of mention, can be used for this purpose which give a better idea of the microscope are "*The Beginner's Guide to the Microscope*," by Heath, Percival Marshall & Co., ls.; "*Practical Microscopy*," by Scales, Balliere, Tindall and Cox, 5s.; which the writer has used for this purpose.

Considering the general details of the ordinary microscope and comparing them with the reasons stated in my previous article, it can be clearly seen that the philatelist requires a very simple type of microscope of special construction, suitable for the purposes of philatelic investigation.

The philatelist requires something more than the

hand or pocket magnifiers and something less complicated than the ordinary form of microscope, and at the same time a "philatelic microscope" should embody all the general principles and features both in construction and working of a high-class microscope and this has been carefully borne in mind when the form of instrument now known as "*The Philatelic Microscope*" was under construction and now put before philatelists.

At this portion of my article a short account of "*The Philatelic Microscope*" will not be out of place and I wish to show that the instrument contains in its present construction, all the features dealt with previously and at the same time is specially made for the use of philatelists of all grades.

On examining the illustration of "*The Philatelic Microscope*" (Fig. 2) it will be seen by comparison with "*The Edinburgh Students' H Microscope*" that certain parts have been eliminated and new features introduced.

The length of the *Body tube* is six inches as found in the ordinary form of microscope, but knowing in the case of photomicrography, that an advantage is gained by a wide body tube, "*The Philatelic Microscope*" possesses a body tube of just over two inches in diameter whereas in the ordinary form this diameter is one and a half inches. The *limb or arm* has been made specially long to allow for long racking out, which is very essential when using very low power objectives.

The foot has been practically dispensed with and terminated as a peg which fits into a socket made and sunk in the wide side of the box; this foot thus makes "*The Philatelic Microscope*" not only less expensive, but more convenient when portability has to be considered. The *base of the limb* is provided with an inclinable joint and this enables the observer as in the case of ordinary instruments to use "*The Philatelic Microscope*" in almost any position.

The *mirror* of double form, fits into a small socket placed on the inclinable joint and can be detached readily and fitted into holes on each side of the stage made for the purpose, when required for super illumination (i.e., surface lighting) or transferred to a small socket fitted on the top of the sliding bar.

The *stage* has a large opening two inches square and can be removed altogether if large stamps are under observation visually, especially documents and postage stamps on envelopes, etc.

On the same side of the box or containing case is placed a new feature, viz., a *Sliding Bar*, fitted with holes into which the stage can be fitted, when used for photographic purposes and very low power objectives, especially for watermarks when examined visually.

This "*Sliding Bar*" is fitted in grooves, thus enabling the focus to be readily obtained and will be found indispensable in the necessity for photo-micrographic reproduction.

It can also be easily removed like the microscope thus leaving no projecting portions on that side of the containing case.

The "*coarse adjustment*" is of the usual type and is controlled by the usual diagonal rackwork and pinion movement with two large milled head screws, as found in ordinary forms of microscopes.

The *height* of "*The Philatelic Microscope*" when racked down measures from the base of the containing case nine inches and when fully extended measures twelve and a half inches.

The containing case measures $10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$

inches internally, and $11 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ externally, which will give the reader an idea of how compact the instrument has been made; portability being very important where the philatelist is concerned, *Eye-pieces* and *Objectives* can be used of almost any magnifications; but of the former the No. 1. which magnifies five times, will be found the most convenient for all round work; of the latter the same can be said as regards magnifications but the two inch or three inch (parachromatic) forms will be found sufficient for detail work and a four inch of the same type is the best form to use for the examination of whole stamps, watermarks, cancellations, overprints, etc. For the examination of the "*textures of papers used*" in the manufacture of postage stamps, very much higher magnifications are necessary and this matter will be dealt with later under this heading.

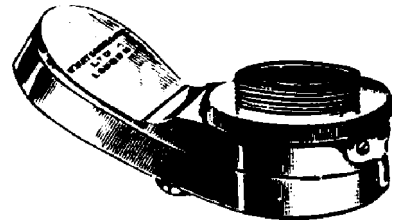


Figure 3.

Double nosepiece for rapidly changing objectives.

A "*nosepiece*" (Fig. 3) for objectives, is worthy of consideration and for labour saving, spoiling the threads of objectives by constantly screwing them into the body tube when having to change the magnification, and loss of time, will be found very useful. They are made of brass and can hold two objectives or three objectives which when screwed into the nosepiece can be rapidly changed by revolving the accessory.

The latter screws into the body tube of the microscope in a fixed position, the objectives then revolve round a central pin and to ensure correct centring, should always be revolved in one way. A great advantage in using the nosepiece is in the fact, that the objective out of use is protected from dust by means of a cover.

Also in photomicrography objectives can be rapidly changed, without having to disturb the microscope, when used for this purpose.

(To be continued.)

* Mr. W. Harold S. Cheavin, F.R.M.S., etc., is a well-known lecturer and authority on the Microscope, and has invented the "*Philatelic Microscope*" as a result of his long experience of microscopical and photographic work. The "*Philatelic Microscope*" is specially adapted for the use of students of postage stamps, and is made and sold by Messrs. Watson & Sons, Ltd., 313, High Holborn, London, W.C. A descriptive circular and price list will be sent free on application.

† The *Edinburgh Student's H Microscope* of Messrs. Watson & Sons, Ltd.

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Hundredth Meeting at Brighton

Interesting Celebration Dinner of the Juniors' Branch at Brighton.

A DINNER was given at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, in celebration of the hundredth meeting of the branch of the Junior Philatelic Society in that town. A good attendance of local philatelists and their friends was recorded in spite of the wet and windy weather. Among the guests were Mr. J. F. Horn, the Postmaster of Brighton; Mr. Henry D. Roberts, Librarian and Director of the Art Galleries; the President (Mr. Fred. J. Melville) and the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. H. F. Johnson) of the parent Society; and Mr. H. G. Aitchison of the *Brighton Herald*.

Mr. Walter Mead, the Chairman of the Branch, presided, and he was supported by Mrs. Mead, the Rev. H. C. Bond, M.A., Mr. J. Ireland (Hon. Secretary), Mr. J. C. Dallimore (Hon. Exchange Superintendent), and Messrs. Lewis Mennich, C. J. Smith, Herbert Clark, Douglas C. Smith, L. R. Long, W. A. Lauder, E. Cheesman, B. Morley, H. O. Payne, D. J. Godson, A. Dudley Westbrook, Aubrey R. Marr, W. Cyril Owen, J. Markwick, John Mellor, J. B. Boulton, A. W. Williams, W. M. Waterfall, and Mesdames Beatrice Williams, Lily Littlewood, E. Markwick, Florence Clark, Olive E. Woodley, Edith G. Smith, and others.

We take our report of the proceedings from the *Brighton Herald*, February 1st:—We are all of us "stamp collectors" nowadays, whether we like it or not. It is a hobby of which Parliament so much approves that it makes it compulsory. There are, however, plenty of people who have practised stamp collecting as a hobby without any question of compulsion. Brighton has a very enthusiastic company of these in a branch of the Junior Philatelic Society. They are on the point of holding their hundredth meeting. To celebrate this auspicious occasion, the Brighton Branch held a dinner on Thursday, at the Old Ship Hotel, and had a very cheerful evening.

The loyal toast had something other than conventional interest, for as the Chairman (Mr. W. Mead) reminded the gathering, the King is an enthusiastic as well as distinguished stamp collector.

In an amusing speech that aroused the gathering to frequent laughter, Mr. F. J. Melville (president of the parent society) proposed "The Brighton Branch." He recalled the fact that six years ago he inaugurated the branch. He recognized that the opportunity for its existence came chiefly through the kindness of the Librarian (Mr. Henry D. Roberts). He recalled their first energetic Hon. Secretary (Mr. J. Corner Spokes), and aroused applause by saying that he had a most worthy successor in Mr. J. Ireland, to whom the branch owes much of its success. It is not difficult to start such a Society as this, but it is difficult to keep it going, and the hon. secretary of this branch might well be proud of the way he had maintained the development of this branch on such excellent lines. He represents the leading spirit in that loyalty on the part of the branch in Brighton which the head society so much appreciates. Splendid work has been done by the Chairman (Mr. Mead); the branch is to be congratulated on the personality of the Chairman and his keen and continued interest in the work. Mr. Melville, alluding to the presence of ladies, turned off a neat rhyme:

Ladies are collectors now,
Giving up their frills and ribbons,
Now they lead the simple life,
They have spent their all at Gibbons'.

Since "simple life" and "Gibbons" are household words with philatelists, the verse was a great success. Mr. Melville pleased the gathering by telling them of the progress of the Junior Philatelic Society. It had added 450 new members this season, and has now a total membership of 1,300. The Brighton Branch is sharing well in that prosperity.

In his reply, Mr. Mead explained that the society is called "Junior," not by reason of the age of its members, but by comparison with the Royal Philatelic Society in London. The philatelist may be scorned by the outsider, but he has his uses. Mr. Mead told of the philatelist who discovered a clever forgery, unnoticed by the officials, by which a swindler must have been making £50 a day.

In cheerful terms the Rev. H. C. Bond proposed "Our Guests," and the fact that ladies were included under this heading gave him a chance he quickly seized to say some graceful things. Mr. Bond gave the authority of his clerical standing to an appropriate story. A lady once remarked, "Mr. Bond is a bit of a philatelist, isn't he?" Her scandalized auditor responded: "Oh no. I assure you he is strict Church of England!" The presence of ladies led Mr. Bond to hope that even suffragettes may join the society. They might then be induced to give up their somewhat crude experiments in "obliteration." (Laughter.) He recognized that philatelists owe many kindnesses to both their chief guests, Mr. J. F. Horn, Postmaster of Brighton, and Mr. H. D. Roberts, the Library Director.

Mr. J. F. Horn rather astonished the gathering by telling them that through the Brighton Post Office on one day just before Christmas there passed no less than one million stamped articles.

Mr. H. D. Roberts assured the gathering that the Brighton Library possesses all the books on stamp collecting worth reading. Mr. Roberts later on entertained the gathering with some good stories.

Following toasts were: "The Chairman and Hon. Secretary," proposed by Mr. C. J. Smith, and "The Superintendent of the Exchange Packet," proposed with original humour by Mr. Lewis Mennich. Both speakers had much to say in praise of these gentlemen; but their deeds spoke louder than words. For, on behalf of the society, they made them presentations of a kind to appeal to the very heart of a philatelist. To Mr. Mead was given two "Paragon" albums and a set of Edwardian Harrison prints. Mr. Ireland, the hon. secretary, received three albums and a 10s. King Edward stamp. Mr. J. C. Dallimore, the superintendent, was given two such albums.

Mr. Ireland (who recalled the fact that he was one of the first four "twigs" of the Brighton Branch) praised the members for their keenness and knowledge; and he recalled the good work of Mr. J. Corner Spokes.

"The Press" were honoured at the instance of Mr. Herbert Clark, who collects, not stamps, but publications on stamps. Response was made by the *Brighton Herald* representative.

The gathering also drank the health of Mr. J. Markwick, who had arranged the attractive musical programme. This was contributed to by Mr. J. C. Dallimore, Mr. W. A. Lauder, Mr. Lewis Mennich, and Miss Lily Littlewood, a clever young lady who sang songs of light humour very brightly to her own accompaniment.

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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.

Ægean Islands.—(Vol. XI. p. 165).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s *Novelty List* and *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* state that the current Italian 2c., 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c., 40c., and 50c., have been overprinted for use in thirteen different islands in the Ægean Sea occupied by the Italians. The overprints read "CALIMNO", "CASO", "COS", "KARKI", "LEROS", "LIPSO", "NISIROI", "PATMOS", "PISCOPI", "RODI", "SCARPANTO", "SIMI", and "STAMPALIA", but if our readers look these islands up on a map, they will probably find slight variations in the spelling of the names, the above being the Italian versions. In order to avoid a long series of lists, we will give only one for the whole series.

White wove paper, watermarked (Crown 15c. unwatermarked)
Perforated 14 (15c. 13 1/4, 14). Overprinted in black as above.

| December, 1912. | 2 centesimi, | orange-brown. |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| | 5 | green. |
| | 10 | rose. |
| | 15 | slate. |
| | 25 | blue. |
| | 40 | pale brown. |
| | 50 | mauve. |

Bermuda.—(Vol. XI. p. 150).—The *London Philatelist* has received the new 2d. and 3d. stamps in the Ship design, "specimen" copies of which we recorded some weeks ago.

Wove paper, watermarked Crown & CA (multiple). Perforated 14.

| January, 1913. | 2d. grey. |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| | 3d. purple on yellow. |

Bolivia.—(Vol. XI. p. 225).—The *London Philatelist* chronicles the rest of the new issue authorised by the decree published last week. The 8c., 50c., and 1 bol. are new values and therefore in new designs, the 20c. is identical with the stamp of that value issued in 1901 and therefore does not require listing, and the others are in the 1901 designs, but in new colours.

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

| November, 1912. | 1 centavo, rose-carmine. |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | 2 centavos, vermilion. |
| | 8 " orange. |
| | 50 " purple. |
| | 1 boliviano, deep blue. |
| | 2 bolivianos, black. |

China.—(Vol. XI. p. 187).—We take the following extract from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s *Novelty List* with reference to some of the numerous Chinese provisionals:—

The so-called Tientsin provisionals are absolutely bogus and the others are but little better. We made enquiry concerning these when the first lot were offered us, said to have been issued at Hwang-do, and were officially informed that these surcharges were unauthorized and unofficial. They are not recognized as valid for postage, and each Chinese Post Office has now been furnished with a rubber stamp with the words "Surcharge Forged" on it, which is to be used to obliterate any of these local surcharges which may be noticed passing through the post on letters, all such letters being treated as unpaid.

A correspondent of *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* also states that the Tientsin provisionals are bogus.

Our contemporary publishes the following extract from the official notice announcing the recently issued commemorative sets:—

The whole of both issues will be distributed at one and the same time to Head and Sub-Head Offices for sale at all postal establishments; in no circumstances will any additional quantities be printed.

Unsold balances at subordinate establishments on 30th April, 1913, will be returned to the respective Head Offices, where they will be on sale till 31st July, 1913, after which date they will be withdrawn and destroyed.

Commemoration stamps will not therefore be obtainable at any postal establishment after 31st July, 1913.

As the issue is a limited one, the stamps will be sold concurrently with the ordinary surcharged stamps now in use.

It is expected they will be distributed for sale on or about the 15th December, 1912.

T. PIRY,
Postmaster-General.

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF POSTS
PEKING, 11th November, 1912.

China (German P.O.)—(Vol. VIII. p. 162).—The *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* chronicles the 1½ dollars on 3 marks on the new watermarked paper.

White wove paper, watermarked *Lozenges*. Perforated 14.
Red overprint.

December, 1912. 1½ dollars on 3 marks, violet-black.

Dominican Republic.—(Vol. X. p. 18).—The *London Philatelist* has seen a new value, 1 centavo, which has been added to the series of official stamps, and is in the same design as the others.

OFFICIAL STAMP.

White wove paper, watermarked *Crosses and Circles*. Perforated 14.
December, 1912. 1 centavo, green and black.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.—(Vol. XI. p. 226).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have received the Georgian high values up to 50 rupees. The 100 rupees and 500 rupees stamps also appear to have been issued.

Chalk-surfaced wove paper, watermarked *Crown and C.A.* (multiple).
Perforated 14.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| November, 1912. | 4 rupees, | green and red on yellow. |
| | 5 | purple and blue. |
| | 10 | green and red on green. |
| | 20 | purple and black on red. |
| | 50 | green and red. |
| | 100 | black and red on red. |
| | 500 | red and green on green. |

Egypt.—(Vol. XI. p. 165).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. are officially informed that the new pictorial issue is not likely to be on sale much before January, 1914. The denominations will be 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 200 millimes; the higher values will therefore be expressed in millimes and not in piastres.

Great Britain.—(Vol. XI. 226).—*Stationery*.—We have recently purchased Georgian registration envelopes with the die number 11 on the base of the bust.

Greece.—(Vol. XI. p. 213).—From *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* we glean a number of interesting facts with regard to the recent war provisionals: When the Greeks occupied Salonica on the 26th October, Greek postal employees were installed in the post offices, and owing to the lack of Greek stamps Turkish stamps were used and were obliterated, after they were stuck on letters, with the large official seal of the post bearing the Royal Crown of Greece. The Greek post office also accepted correspondence franked with stamps issued by the foreign post offices in Salonica. The "Hellenike Dioikesis" provisionals with black overprint were issued on the 6th November. The 1 lepton, 2 lepta, 3 lepta, 5 lepta, and 10 lepta have already been found with inverted overprint.

Apparently owing to the urgency of providing large

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supplies of stamps, lithographic stones for the 5 lepta, 10 lepta and 25 lepta were set up, and the labels printed therefrom received the overprint, in black on the 10 lepta, and in red on the other two.

White wove paper. Zig-zag roulette. Red (black on 10 lepta) overprint.

December, 1912. 5 lepta, green.
10 " carmine.
25 " ultramarine.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s *Novelty List* states that all these stamps are to be withdrawn from use and will be replaced by the current Greek stamps surcharged "Ekstrateia" in Greek capitals to commemorate the war.

India.—(Vol. XI. p. 202).—The *London Philatelist* describes the re-drawn Georgian 2 annas 6 pies, as follows:—"The portrait of the King has been partly re-drawn, the outlines of the face being more clearly defined, with alterations in the jewels and other details of the crown and robes, which are made clearer and more distinct. An oval band surrounds the portrait, with 'India Postage' in white letters on solid colour, in the upper curve of the band, and the value in words in similar letters in the lower curve, divided by a tablet at foot containing the figures '2 as. 6 ps.' in white on colour. The four corners of the stamp are filled in with ornaments of leaves, and the colour is a bright blue."

Our contemporary also chronicles the Georgian 2 annas with the "SERVICE" overprint.

White wove paper, watermarked Star. Perforated 14.

January, 1913. 2 annas 6 pies, bright blue.

OFFICIAL STAMP.

White wove paper, watermarked Star. Perforated 14. Black overprint.

January, 1913. 2 annas, violet.

Italy.—(Vol. X. p. 105).—Apparently the 1911 commemorative issue did not go off as well as was expected, for we learn from *Alfred Smith & Son's Monthly Circular* that they have been put into circulation again overprinted "Valevole per le Stampe-Cmi 2". We have no further details, and will await them before formally chronicling.

Lemnos.—A correspondent writes to the *London Philatelist* that the current Greek stamps have been overprinted "Lemnos" in Greek capitals in black, except the 5 lepta which is overprinted in red. In addition, a quantity of the 1901 20 lepta has received this overprint, and the lithographed 5 lepta in the current type (noted under Greece) has also been overprinted in red.

A.—On 1901 issue,

White wove paper, watermarked Crown over E T. Perforated 13½. Black overprint.

December, 1912. 20 lepta, mauve.

B.—On 1911 issue.

White wove paper. Zig-zag roulette 14 Black (red on 5 lepta) overprint.

December, 1912. 1 lepton, green.
2 lepta, carmine.
3 " scarlet.
5 " green.
10 " carmine
20 " lilac
25 " ultramarine.
30 " carmine.
40 " deep blue.
50 " indigo-purple.
1 drachme, ultramarine.
2 drachmal, vermilion.
3 " rose carmine.
5 " dull blue.
10 " deep blue
25 " deep blue.

C.—1911 type, but lithographed.

White wove paper. Zig-zag roulette. Red overprint.
December, 1912. 5 leptas, green.

Levant (British P.O.)—(Vol. XI. p. 150).—*Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* chronicles the Somerset House print ls. overprinted "5 PIASTRES".

White wove paper, watermarked Crown of 1880. Perforated 14.
Black overprint.
January, 1913. 5 piastres on ls. green and dull carmine.

Levant (Russian P.O.)—(Vol. XI. p. 95).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us copies of the new Russian stamps overprinted with values in Turkish currency, which were issued on the 14th January last.

White wove paper. Perforated 13½. Black overprint.
January 14th, 1913.

| | | |
|----------------|----|--------------------|
| 5 paras on | 1 | kopec, orange. |
| 10 | 2 | kopecs, green. |
| 15 | 3 | red. |
| 20 | 4 | rose. |
| 1 piastre on | 10 | deep blue. |
| 1½ piastres on | 15 | lilac-brown. |
| 2 | 20 | olive-green. |
| 2½ | 25 | chocolate. |
| 3½ | 35 | slate and dull grn |
| 5 | 50 | brown and black. |
| 7 | 70 | green and brown. |
| 10 | 1 | ruble, deep green. |
| 20 | 2 | roubles, red. |
| 30 | 3 | slate. |
| 50 | 5 | black and brown. |

Mytilene.—A correspondent of the *London Philatelist* informs that journal that the stock of Turkish stamps on the island have been overprinted "Hellenike Katoche" (meaning "Greek occupation") in Greek capitals.

Persia.—(Vol. X. p. 119).—Several values of the ordinary 1909 issue have appeared overprinted "Service" at top and with a Persian inscription at bottom. The 2 chahi was issued in 1911, but we omitted to chronicle it.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

White wove paper. Perforated 12 × 12½. Black overprint.

| | | |
|-----------------|----|----------------------------------|
| December, 1912. | 1 | chahi, orange and marone. |
| January, 1911. | 2 | violet |
| December, 1912. | 3 | yellow-green |
| | 6 | scarlet |
| | 9 | slate-green |
| | 10 | magenta |
| | 1 | kran, violet, silver, and sepia. |

Portuguese India.—(Vol. XI. p. 202).—The *London Philatelist* lists two bisected provisionals which we have not yet chronicled, although they are catalogued in the new *Gibbons, Part II.* The 1902 2½ reis on 6 reis, and 2½ reis on 9 reis have each been bisected and made into two 2 reis labels.

A.—On 1885 issue.

White chalk-surfaced wove paper. Perforated 12½.
Black overprints.

2 reis on half of 2½ reis on 6 reis, blue-green.

B.—On 1895 issue.

White enamel-surfaced wove paper. Perforated 12½.
Black overprints.

2 reis on half of 2½ reis on 9 reis, lilac.

Tasmania.—(Vol. XI. p. 166).—The *Australian Stamp Journal* reports the discovery of the 1d. on 2d. provisional with compound perforation 12½ × 11, as well as perforated 12½ and 11.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown over A (Melbourne type) sideways. Perforated 12½ × 11. Red overprint.

October, 1912. 1d. on 2d., bright mauve.

"B. & K." Items, No. 12.

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Catalogues are posted to Foreign Clients FIVE weeks before each Sale; to Country Clients in Great Britain a fortnight before the Sale; and to distant applicants known to us, or to others who send satisfactory references, we will send lots for inspection.

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|---|-----|---|
| FRANCE, 1849, 1fc., carmine | 3 9 | |
| CHILI, 1862, 20c., green | 7 7 | |
| RUSSIA, 1902, 7 roubles | 1 0 | |
| GREECE, 1901, 2 drachma | 1 0 | |
| TURKEY, 1863, 20 paras (thick paper) unused | 7 6 | |
| GT. BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. blue, no lines, from | 3 0 | |
| BRAZIL, 1876, 500 reis, rouletted | 1 3 | |
| PERU, 1866, 5c., 10c., 20c. (Lahma) | 0 7 | |
| MEXICO, 1866, 25c. (engraved) mint | 0 9 | |
| INDIA, 1866, 6a., prov. | 7 6 | |
| SIAM, 1889, 1alt on 1 pie, provisional | 0 6 | |
| PAPUA, 1907, 2d., genuinely used | 0 9 | |
| VENEZUELA, 1863, 1c. pale red, unused | 7 6 | |

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Gibbons Stamp Weekly
The Postage Stamp The Collector
Lawn & Barlow, 12 Regent St. LONDON, ENGLAND

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SWEDEN.—Offer South Africans in exchange for.—Welsford, Box 604, Durban, Natal.—Reference, W. Peckitt.

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Trinidad, No. 110, 5- mint, 7/-
Gold Coast, cc. 123, 4d. mauve, mint, 18/8.
B.E.A., No. 55 (cat. 10/-), mint, 8/8.
S. Australia, 1897, Broad Star 9d., mint (cat. 3-), price 1/8
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 - 7 ditto, 1 to 50c. surg. "Post Paye" (2/2) ... 0 8
 - 8 ditto, 1 to 50c. "Nord Alexis" (cat. 1/8) ... 0 4
 - 5 Japanese China, high values, 10c. to \$1.00 (cat. 3/-) ... 1 3
 - 7 Servia, 1901-3, 5p. to 1 din., scarce used (cat. 4/6) ... 1 0
 - 1 ditto, 3 dinars, scarce used (cat. 3/-) ... 1 6
 - 1 ditto, 5 dinars, (cat. 4/-) ... 2 0
 - 5 ditto, 1904, Coronation Comm. 5 to 50p. ... 1 0
 - 5 Venezuela, 1882, 5c. to 1 bol. ... 0 3
 - 6 ditto, 1900, 5c. to 3 bol. "Rosedella" ... 0 6
 - 4 ditto, 1902, 5 to 50c. ... 0 3
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| 10/- pair 2d., 1841, Ivory Heads | 8 | 8 | 0 |
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| Ceylon, Imperf., 4d., superb | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto, 4d., superb | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto, 9d. | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| Ditto, 10d. | 9 | 15 | 0 |
| Ditto, 1/-, block of 6 | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto, 1/9, unused, with margins all round | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto, 1/9, side margin end | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, 2/-, blue margin all round | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, 2/-, perf., star, unused | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, ditto, used | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto, 4d., C.C. block of 4, mint | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto, 8d., C.C. | 3 | 10 | 0 |

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THE PASSING OF A PIONEER (see page 244)



Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE

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

No. 21. Vol. 11.
(Whole Number 282)

22 FEBRUARY, 1913.

Price 1d.

The Hamburg Juniors' Exhibition

February 22nd and 23rd, 1913

FURTHER particulars are now to hand of the arrangements for the Junior Philatelic Exhibition, to be held in Hamburg, in February, 1913, enabling us to give the amended programme hereunder:—

The date has been fixed for February 22nd and 23rd, and the place the Elite Hotel, Hamburg, which will also be the official headquarters.

The Exhibition is undertaken by the Continental Branch of the Society of Stamp Collectors, of which Mr. Lawrence C. Sadezky, of Hamburg, is the Continental Secretary.

Scheme of Competition.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS).

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Class C.—For Philatelic Publications, etc. etc.

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Awards: One silver and one bronze medal.

Section 4.—Postal Stationery (postcards, wrappers, envelopes, etc.)

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Special Awards: One silver-gilt medal for the best Collection of unused British Colonial Stamps, exhibited in any one of the first three sections. Presented by Mr. Lawrence C. Sadezky, F.S.S.C.

One Special Prize for the best Collection, made up according to the exhibitor's own ideas (without regard to the extent of the collection). Presented by Mr. Alfred Joseph, Hamburg.

One Special Prize will be given by the "Vereinigung 58er Briefmarkensammler, Hamburg," for

the best Collection of stamps of the old German States, exhibited in Class A.

CLASS B.

Section 1.—Specialised Collections of any country.

Awards: One silver-gilt and one silver medal.

Section 2.—General Collection of over 5,000 stamps.

Awards: One silver-gilt, one silver, and one bronze medal.

Section 3.—Postal Stationery (postcards, wrappers, envelopes, etc.)

Award: One bronze medal.

Special Award: One silver-gilt medal for the best Collection of unused British Colonial stamps. Presented by Mr. Lawrence C. Sadezky, F.

CLASS C.

Section 1.—Albums, etc.

Section 2.—Philatelic Publications, etc.

Awards: Silver medal in each section.

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Rules and Regulations.

1. Stamps may be shown either on loose sheets or in albums.
2. The space required for exhibitors' collections will be charged for as follows: (a) for each sheet, 2½d., with a minimum of 1s. For albums, 1s. each volume.
3. The executive committee of the exhibition have made arrangements for the exhibitors to insure their exhibits against theft and fire. Further particulars regarding this point will be sent to exhibitors later on.
4. Exhibitors entering the competitions are requested to supply information as to the nature and range of their exhibits immediately to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Lawrence C. Sadezky, Hamburg 20, Eppendorfer Landstrasse 37.
5. Exhibits must be sent to the Chairman of the Committee, postage pre-paid. The exhibits will be returned to their respective owners by post or some other suitable way, carriage and insurance (if any) during transit being paid by the exhibitors.
6. The collections exhibited must be the sole property of the exhibitor and must have been collected by him.
7. Exhibitors in "Division A" must be prepared to furnish satisfactory proof of their age to the committee, if required.
8. No exhibit may be removed before the end of the exhibition.
9. Several exhibits may be shown in each group, but only one exhibit can be admitted to the competition.
10. The judges shall be entitled either to reduce the prizes of the several groups or to increase them,

as they may think fit, according to the number of competitors. The decision of the judges is absolutely final, and the competitors enter the competition on this distinct understanding.

11. All correspondence relating to the exhibition must be addressed only to Mr. Lawrence C. Sadezky, Hamburg 20, Eppendorfer Landstrasse 37, who will be pleased to furnish any desired information.

The Exhibition Funds.

To cover the heavy expenses of the exhibition, all those interested in this enterprise, have been invited to contribute towards the Exhibition Fund, and this invitation has already met with a very gratifying response by local and foreign collectors. Further donations are, however, very desirable, and will be duly acknowledged by the Hon. Treasurer of the Exhibition. Below we give a short list of donations to date:—

| | Marks. |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Miss Hanna Katz, Berlin | 10.—. |
| L. C. Sadezky, Hamburg | 10.—. |
| Karl E. Wolfers, Hamburg | 10.—. |
| Kurt Rosenborg, Hamburg | 10.—. |
| Wm. Seidensticker, Hamburg | 5.—. |
| E. Th. Bruss, Bukarest | 20.—. |
| Dr. Nevermann, Hamburg | 20.—. |
| Total | 85.—. |

Donations should be sent to Mr. Lawrence C. Sadezky, at the address already given. Cheques should be made payable to Mr. Sadezky, and crossed.

The New British Stamp Contract

Is Intaglio Printing Safe?

Mr. Bawtree's Reply

To the Editor, *The Postage Stamp*.

DEAR SIR,—When accepting for publication my letter and report, which you printed in your issue of the 25th ult., you were good enough to state that you would give me the opportunity of replying to any criticisms which might appear thereon. Taking the letters which you have published in that and the succeeding issue of your paper with the "grain of salt" which I indicated as being necessary on account of the large vested interests concerned, there is very little which calls for comment.

Mr. Heath mentions by name Dr. Kenneth Mees. In my exhibit at the Royal Photographic Society I made two claims:—

1. That my process reproduced intaglio printed matter practically in fac-simile; and

2. That the operations were of the greatest simplicity.

Since I gave no working details of the process, the committee of experts, in awarding me the medal, were compelled to judge entirely upon the first claim. Mr. Heath declares the results to be "very poor." Dr. Mees was one of the small committee who awarded me the medal. Comment is needless.

Mr. Heath next states that surface printed matter is easier to copy than intaglio printed work. Let me ask anyone who has ever given the order to a large firm of photo engravers for a block to be made the same size as the original of a piece of fine line surface-printed work,

particularly if such were printed in colour, has such a firm ever given you a result indistinguishable from the original? My experience is that the very best firms, with all their facilities, cannot give fac-simile results. In contrast to this experience, it must be borne in mind that my process for reproducing intaglio work needs no costly or elaborate plant, and very little skill to carry it out.

The letter goes on to state that I refuse to disclose my antidote. Naturally, I refuse to give away gratuitously my antidote, but such an one exists. Five years ago a firm, practically unknown in the realms of bank note production, adopted my system, with the result that in that short time they have sprung to a position in the bank note world as prominent as that of firms with ten-fold the time record, and at the present moment are held to be the producers of the most secure notes obtainable.

Mr. Heath's reference to an American expert is of little value, since over there the vested interests of intaglio engravers and printers, like those of some other trades which might be mentioned, are omnipotent. They have even secured legislation making the employment of this method of printing compulsory for all bonds to be issued on the New York Stock Exchange. Yet it is notorious that the U.S.A. bank notes are among the most widely forged in the world.

It is a mistake to compare my process with the

Anastatic Process. The latter consisted of softening the ink of an engraving that it could be used as a litho transfer. Mr. A. J. Newton, F.R.P.S., principal of the world-famous school of photo-engraving, told me that he had never seen a satisfactory result obtained by this process, and did not believe it capable of yielding such, an opinion with which I am in entire agreement. Seeing that even a carefully pulled transfer, in the best transfer ink direct from the original plate, will not give a fac-simile result in litho impressions from the stone, how much less will such a makeshift process give good results?

One other point arising out of the mention of Dr. Mees' name. While undoubtedly no higher authority exists upon scientific methods of photography, I would point out that to consult such scientific experts does not carry a firm very far in protection against the forger, since the latter depends more upon special tricks than fairly meeting science with science. Some time ago I reproduced a bank note printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. The note was sound scientifically. Mr. Heath told me that they could not imagine how I obtained negatives of it, and he and the other experts of the firm were very much astonished when I showed them the little back-stairs dodge that the forger employs for such purposes. The note in question represented a value equivalent to some pounds of our money, yet the cost of producing the forgery was under 1s. per copy, and I turned out several in one day.

With the greater part of Mr. Macdonald's letter I am in perfect agreement, and I deplore as much as he the fact that the abolition of intaglio printed work must mean the loss of those artistic peculiarities which characterise it. But in the present discussion we are concerned solely with security. Now the very properties of intaglio printed work render it more open to counterfeiting. Though the plate which the forger produces may be imperfect, so long as there is distinct variation of depth of line, the fact that the work is obviously "genuinely plate printed" makes up in the mind of the critic for much in the way of difference in appearance. It says much for the soundness of the belief hitherto held in the security of intaglio plate printing that attempted forgeries of postage stamps have been generally so poor as not to pass this test. It also intensifies the gravity of the situation arising out of my discovery. On the other hand, a surface printed piece of work must be copied almost in identity in order to pass muster. At least this is my actual practical experience. The bank note reproduction above referred to was a combination of plate and surface printing, and it was the latter which gave far the more trouble. The plate printing was reproduced straight away, but the surface working required the forger's special "tip" with which I was able to mystify the firm.

With Mr. Macdonald's statement that intaglio printing permits of finer lines being used I entirely disagree. In half-tone surfaces blocks rulings are employed down to 400 lines per inch. In my own bank note practice I regularly use rulings of 120 lines per inch in surface work to be printed upon comparatively rough bank note paper. Mr. Macdonald states that the stamp dies should be hand engraved, and I doubt whether any engraver can cut even 120 lines per inch, much less 400.

Mr. Macdonald's last paragraph but one, referring to the characteristics of engraved work, are fully answered in the quotation from the *Standard* given on the page preceding his letter.

Mr. Pilkington refers to the Patent Office. I understand that perpetual motion is regularly patented about three times a year, and protection is often similarly sought for processes and appliances equally ideal, but the announcement of my discoveries deals with achievement,

not theory. Possibly some resemblance to my operations, as they appear to a man who knows nothing of them, may have been protected, but obviously not the identical method, since successful results do not appear to have been achieved hitherto. The only other detail which calls for comment in this letter is the author's calm assurance that what has been always will be; that because photographic methods have failed hitherto to yield successful copies of intaglio printed work, therefore this class of work is safe for all time. You, sir, the Editor, make the same mistake in dealing with the Spanish stamps in your note on page 208. The whole point of my warning is that, while intaglio printing has undoubtedly possessed much security hitherto, my discovery, when it becomes known, as it is bound to eventually, will completely destroy all such security. I have offered the warning in time, to prevent the trouble before it begins, and blame our Government authorities for their negligence in the matter.

In Mr. Cheavin's article on "The Microscope and Philately" the idea is suggested of comparing a genuine stamp with a forgery by superimposing the images. As my process gives absolute identity of form, even to the actual and generally invisible (to the unaided eye) graver cuts at the bottoms of solid blacks, or of the structure of the metal of the original plate at the bottoms of bitten work, in so far as it has been preserved in the ink of the impression, my reproductions would pass this test.

Perhaps the following is the most weighty piece of evidence that I can bring forward. I had the privilege of showing at the recent conversazione of the Royal Institution the exhibits which won me the medal at the last Royal Photographic Society's exhibition, together with a frame of specimens showing in direct comparison reproductions of the geometrical white line lathe work of bank notes by my process and by previously known photographic methods. I discussed the matter with some of the world's most eminent scientists (than whom naturally no severer critics of exact fact could be found). They knew all about the Anastatic process and other such imperfect methods of the past, but they without exception endorsed my claim to novelty in my processes, and pronounced the specimens shown to be practically indistinguishable from the originals.

In conclusion, I think the whole matter can be best cleared up in a practical manner. I hereby challenge the owners of the copyright of the Ideal stamp to give me authority to reproduce it from ordinary intaglio impressions which I will purchase in the open market. I will endeavour to reproduce the stamp by my process, and promise to send the results, good, bad or indifferent, to the next exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society and to the International Philatelic Exhibition of New York, together with photo-micrographs of original and copy and an abstract of the present discussion. With this challenge this discussion must definitely close so far as I am concerned.

Yours, &c..

Sutton, Surrey.

A. E. BAWTREE, F.R.P.S.

1st February, 1913.

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 Sprigg's Publishing Agency, 21, Paternoster Square, 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., 1s.

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 Passing of a Pioneer

Special Memoir of the late Pierre Mahé

BY FRED J. MELVILLE

LAST week our pages bore a mournful appearance, and this week again our pen must write of the passing of another great philatelist in Monsieur Pierre-Marie Mahé. M. Mahé died at his home, 24 rue de Varenne, Paris, on February 2nd, in his 81st year.

With Pierre Mahé there has passed away the last of the early French cataloguers, a man who was collecting stamps in 1862, and never ceased collecting stamps until the end of his long life. As collector, as dealer, as author, and as custodian of the great collection of M. La Renotière his experience and knowledge of stamps and stamp collectors were of the widest, and his record in every respect honourable. His was a philatelic life which had been lived to the full for he was a thorough enthusiast, he loved stamps but he loved stamp collectors also, and his racy reminiscences of philatelic events in the early period of stamp collecting shew him to have possessed that insight into and sympathy with the human side of our hobby which denote the great heart of a lover of his fellow creatures.



P. MAHÉ.

Pierre Mahé, as we have said, was collecting stamps in 1862, almost as soon as the first Parisian collectors gathered to "swap" stamps in the gardens of the Tuileries. He was then a youth of twenty, in the employ of a firm of printers. It was in connection with the correspondence of this firm that his interest in stamps was aroused and he soon found himself embarked upon a trade in these curiosities. One of his earliest bits of fortune was to receive a gift of several hundreds of the 6 cuartos Spanish issues of from 1850 to 1854 from a correspondent in that country. Mahé offered them to one of the already established dealers who thinking our hero had no knowledge of their worth (they were then selling at about a franc apiece at _____'s) offered him 6 francs a hundred. "I flew into a furious rage," wrote M. Mahé, "and on the morrow I was a stamp dealer."

Soon afterwards he opened his first modest stamp shop at No. 1 rue des Canettes, and said good-bye to the print business. In less than a year he had a "drummer," a stamp dealer with a traveller was of course a novelty then, and one which is only enjoyed as a luxury by the largest firms to-day. His business was furnished with priced sheets of stamps which he took out on different rounds and the system proved an excellent one.

With special success attending his Italian correspondence, Mahé had the good fortune to become early interested in the then not-so-old stamps of the Italian States. He bought his Sicilians and Tuscans, his Parmas and Modenese and all the rest at a convenient round price of 15 francs the 100, and although the $\frac{1}{2}$ ornese Naples (both types) and the 60 crazie and 3 lire Tuscans and similar "first-water" rarities were not amongst them in whole battalions they did turn up as single spies from time to time. But the Modenese errors were there in numbers, and so were other things that would delight the lover of old Europeans to-day. Indeed at Mahé's own modest estimate a 15 franc lot of 100 might have given 1,700 per cent. profit in 1905, a profit which with the recent rise in the market prices of the early Italians would be very considerably more in 1913. But at that time there were few Sicilians—"I had not then struck the vein" Mahé explained.

It was no easy task in those days of the early 'sixties to know what to ask for stamps, or indeed to know which were the really scarce ones. Some stamps might be less familiarly seen than others, but that might be due to failure "to strike the vein." In one of the contemporary catalogues issued by Alexandre Baillieu of the Grands Augustins the 3 lire Tuscany was priced at 2 francs, so were the 60 crazie and 2 soldi, so, too, were 80c. Provisional Government, and the 9c. blue newspaper stamps of Parma; the $\frac{1}{2}$ ornese Naples (both types) and others almost equally scarce. Baillieu had probably

never had the stamps to sell, Mahé had and Mahé knew that 2 francs would not buy such scarce items.

Mahé also enjoyed the advice and assistance of two of the early Parisian collectors in judging the relative scarcity of specimens that came his way. These he mentions in his souvenirs as Messieurs G. H. and E. R., doubtless Georges Herpin, the introducer of the word "Philately," and Ernest Regnard, who "edited" the catalogue for that small and rather lean heroine of the pioneer days in Paris—Mme. Nicolas.

At a time when the stamp engraved by Sergeant Triquera for New Caledonia was a "household word" rarity and when the query "Have you the New Caledonia?" was equal to asking "Have you a Post Office Mauritius?" Mahé scored by remitting money to Port-de-France, and receiving after considerable delay, a complete original sheet, for which he asked, and Mons. D[onatis ?] paid, 1,000 francs. Rather awkwardly for M. Mahé some of the American and English philatelic journals referred to the sheet as a "plate" or "stone" but Mahé only had the actual sheet discovered for him by the correspondent at Port-de-France, though he afterwards no doubt had other copies of the stamp.

If you like to read of how things were in the early philatelic days turn to Mahé's own delightfully told reminiscences in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, in the *Monthly Journal*, and in that most delightful of literary efforts "Les Marchands de Timbres-Postes d'autrefois et leurs catalogues" published in 1908 by MM. Yvert et Tellier. In all these he transports his readers back to the days of the bourse in the Tuilleries, to the Marchands en plein air, to the more select coterie of the great Paris amateurs among whom there were MM. Badin, Bécourt, de Bosredon, Donatis, le comte Primoli, de Sauley, le Marquis de Gibeau, Dr. Legrand, Regnard, while he also discourses in a delicious vein on his transactions with the early dealers Laplante, Baillieu, Thirofocq, Roussin and Mme. Nicolas.

Mahé himself published a "Guide-Manuel du Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste" in 1863 which ran through several editions and in November, 1864, he issued the first number of one of the classic philatelic periodicals of France, *le Timbrophile*.

Mahé early gave his attention to the minutiae of Philately and was not merely a dealer but a keen student. His first Guide-Manuel was in the opinion of the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* (1863) "the complete list of the different varieties of postage stamps

Le Numéro : EN FRANCE, 25^e; à l'ÉTRANGER, 30^e. Parlem et Sigillum. 15 NOVEMBRE 1864



TIMBROPHILE



JOURNAL DE LA COLLECTION TIMBRE-POSTALE

Paraissant le 15 de chaque mois

BUREAUX A PARIS CHEZ P. MAHÉ, 48, RUE DES CANNETTES

PREX DE L'ABONNEMENT POUR UN AN :

| | |
|---|--|
| France 2 | Pays transalpiniques . . . 3 50 |
| Espagne, Italie, Luxembourg, Malte, Pays-Bas, Portugal, Suède 3 | Angleterre, Brésil, Norvège, Turquie, Chili, États-Romains, États-Unis 4 |
| Allemagne, Belgique 3 50 | Nouvelle-Grenade 4 |
| Grèce 3 50 | |

PREX DES ANNONCES :

Pour MM. les marchands de Timbres-Poste de : Angleterre, Autriche, Belgique, Danemark, États-Unis, France, Russie, Suède, Suisse,
 La ligne en colonne 1
 La grande ligne 2

Payable en papier-monnaie, coupons d'arrêts, mandats de poste ou timbres-poste de petites valeurs.

A NOS LECTEURS.

De même que dans les pantomimes italiennes, on voit les principaux acteurs s'avancer vers la rampe pour s'annoncer eux-mêmes et dire du geste au public ce qu'ils feront dans la pièce qu'on va représenter, nous venons à vous, lecteurs, et nous vous disons : Nous sommes le dernier-né des journaux de timbres-poste; si nous ne sommes pas venu au monde plus tôt, il ne faut pas nous en vouloir, car on ne se crée pas soi-même et nos auteurs ne se décidaient pas à nous enfanter. Mais nous voici enfin paru à la bonne lumière du soleil, ne nous rejetez pas dans l'ombre. Nous ne vous demandons pas d'oublier pour nous vos aînés que nous aimons ce bon frère, mais seulement de nous accorder une petite part de cette chère amitié que vous leur portez. Nous sommes bien jeune, un jour à peine; mais nous grandirons vite si nous voyons que vous l'a désirez. Puis, quand nous serons bien grand, nous aurons beaucoup appris et nous vous dirons tout ce que nous aurons su. Nous irons partout furetant, épiant des yeux et des oreilles, et au bout de ce long mois, pendant lequel nous serons resté sans rien vous dire, que de choses n'aurons-nous pas à vous apprendre! Les nouvelles émissions qui auront été faites, les changements dans la fabrication, dans la couleur, le piquage ou le filigrane; ce que nous aurons entendu dire des émissions qui se préparent

et des essais qui en ont été faits, et par dessus tout, nous vous tiendrons en garde contre les contrefaçons et les falsifications. Enfin, pour vous être agréable, nous nous multiplierons à l'infini, nous ferons pour vous l'impossible, et, nouvel Argus, rien ne saura nous échapper. De plus, nous vous donnerons tous les mois un petit prix-courant de timbres importants dont la valeur aura subi des modifications, et chaque mois encore, deux pages de notre nouveau catalogue, aussi complet que possible, avec les prix marqués.

Si maintenant, chers lecteurs, ceux de vous qui sont passés maîtres en science timbrophilique veulent bien guider nos jeunes pas et descendra jusqu'à nous pour nous aider de leurs conseils éclairés, nous n'aurons plus rien à souhaiter qu'un nombre d'abonnés aussi grand que l'est celui des collectionneurs.

Le Timbrophile.
 Pour copie conforme.
 P. Mahé.

LES TIMBRES NOUVEAUX.

Le mois d'octobre s'est montré avare de nouveaux types; c'est à peine si nous en aurons un ou deux à signaler à nos lecteurs. Cela nous donnera le moyen de passer en revue les quelques nouveautés du mois de septembre que nous n'avons pas décrites, pour cause majeure.

THE LATE M. MAHÉ'S FIRST VENTURE IN PHILATELIC JOURNALISM. (Reduced.)

we have ever seen, including as it does the various shades and tints of paper," and he gave the chief impetus to the study of watermarks, on which Dr. Legrand wrote his first important treatise. It was, we believe, Mahé who first showed English collectors that the fid. embossed adhesive stamp of Great Britain was on watermarked paper.

As a writer Mahé does not figure largely in the Crawford bibliography, for apart from "les Marchands de Timbres-Poste d'autrefois, etc." and his catalogues, most of his writings have been published in periodicals. But his literary activities have been well maintained right up to the end. Scarcely had he concluded his "Souvenirs" in the *Monthly Journal*, when he embarked upon a monograph on the stamps of Brazil for the same journal, in which it commenced in 1911. Only a few weeks ago he contributed a vigorous criticism of the "Ideal" stamp to the *Stamp Lover*.

The stamp trade has chiefly known M. Mahé in his later years as the custodian or secretary for the great stamp collection of M. la Renotière. It should scarcely be necessary to remind the readers of *The Postage Stamp* that this is the greatest collection of stamps in the world, and one on which its owner is believed to have spent something over a quarter of a million. Through M. Mahé most of the negotiations for additions to this collection have been made for many years, though the owner is still actively interested in the collection himself.

Like several of his philatelic compatriots M. Mahé has been held in high esteem in literary and scientific circles in Paris, and within the past few years the

Congrès des Sociétés Savantes made him an Officier de l'Instruction Publique.

* * * *

It has only been possible in a short memoir to touch upon the many phases of note in the late M. Mahé's long life of interesting activity, but we have indicated sufficient to show that while Britain mourns the loss of its most brilliant and cultured philatelist in the Earl of Crawford, France is likewise in sorrow for the loss of its veteran pioneer philatelist and an amiable and much beloved grand master in our freemasonry of Philately. In each case the loss is not local or even national, each is a loss to the whole world of stamp lovers.

"Tommy Atkins' Stamps"

Chinese Expeditionary Force

BY "CEWERD"

MOST collectors of Indian stamps and perhaps those of China are familiar with these stamps but outside of these collections it is rarely found. These were first issued in 1901 when every one was perturbed concerning the possible fate of the Embassies, and are still used by some of the troops stationed in China. The first issue consisted of the then current issue of India surcharged in black C.E.F. The Edwardian issue was likewise treated, but whether the condemned Georgian issue will be surcharged is a matter for conjecture.

Although both issues are rather highly priced for both used and unused specimens, it would not be very expensive to form a complete collection, owing to the absence of high values, minor details and errors. The rarest stamp of the set is the 1½ sepia, a very rare stamp, of which it is said only one sheet was printed, no regular issue being made.

Used specimens are the rarer of the two, owing no doubt to the fact that the majority of stamps on the

letters from "Tommy Atkins" to this country do not find their way into dealers' hands, but those who like myself receive them on letters from friends in that far-away land find them a good investment for nothing practically speaking, as they always obtain their worth for exchange or selling purposes.

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.

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

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

W. Ward, Booth Street, Piccadilly, Manchester.

And at all Newsagents and Booksellers.

Stolen Stamps

Allegations of Huge Traffic in Stolen U.S. Stamps by New York "Stamp Brokers"

WE read in the *New York World* (24.1.13) of a most remarkable and extensive traffic alleged to be carried on by stamp brokers, who are said to have been receivers of stamps stolen from business and other concerns by employes. The following report is from the *World*:—

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—A gigantic postage stamp fraud against the Government and against business houses in all parts of the country has been unearthed

by Post Office Inspectors, according to their reports received by Postmaster-General Hitchcock.

Stamp brokers in nearly every large city of the country have been carrying on this fraud by purchasing stamps in large quantities at a discount. Such purchases have been made from office boys and confidential employees of business concerns who have stolen the stamps from their employers and delivered them to the stamp brokers for about half their value, according to the inspectors.

In New York city alone, according to the Postmaster-General, these stamp brokers have done an annual business of \$1,500,000 in the purchase and sale of stolen stamps.

According to the Postmaster-General, there are located in New York some twenty so-called brokers who purchase postage stamps at a discount, usually from 50 to 90 cents on the dollar, and sell them to merchants at from 95 cents to 99 cents on the dollar. While most of the stamps are secured by the brokers from dishonest employees of business houses, another source of supply to the brokers is from yeggmen who rob post offices and dispose of the stamps to the various brokers at a large discount.

Ingenious Methods Used.

The inspectors have unearthed a case where one stamp broker in New York City who sells on an average \$300 to \$1,000 worth of stamps a day to merchants has been purchasing stamps for some time from an employee of the State House at Albany. This employee has made a confession to the post office inspectors that he remitted to the stamp broker from \$25 to \$50 a week in stamps which were stolen by him from the State.

The Secretary of a foreign alliance association in Chicago has confessed that for some time he has been stealing stamps from the association and hypothe- cating them. An employee of a large automobile concern in Indianapolis has likewise been trafficking

on stolen stamps which he has disposed of to brokers at a discount.

The attention of the department was attracted to possible frauds by the visit of a Congressman and an ex-Deputy Commissioner of Police of New York to the offices of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who requested that he redeem over a million cards for a constituent. The department redeems such cards from the original purchase at 75 per cent of their face value.

Many Indictments to Follow.

"The indictments obtained yesterday in New York City resulting from our investigation," said the Postmaster-General to-day, "are but the first of a series. The department is determined to put a stop to this illegitimate marketing of stolen stamps, obtained by brokers from dishonest employees and from those who rob post offices throughout the country."

Two New Yorkers Arrested and Held In Court.

The arrest yesterday of Richard Frederichs, forty-nine, of No. 57, Vandam Street, and Irving Sevel, a newsboy, with a stand on Wall Street, is part of the Post Office Department's crusade against stamp dealers. The men were indicted on Wednesday on a charge of receiving stolen property. Judge Rosaleky, in the Court of General Sessions, held Sevel without bail, and placed Frederichs under a bond of \$5,000.

The business done by the two is said to have amounted to from \$15 to \$100 a day.

Papers and Perforations of the Pictorials

By R. F. JOYCE

In order to understand the New Zealand issues of 1898-1908 it is necessary to discriminate between nine different papers used. For convenience, I have named them thus:—

1. "LONDON PAPER," used by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons for producing the first printings of Pictorials and Penny universal. This paper has no watermark, is of medium thickness, with slightly creamish surface. It sometimes has a yellowish transparent appearance, due to the stamp being packed between sheets of oiled paper.

2. "WATERLOW-NO-WATERMARK."—This paper is thick and soft, almost spongy, and without watermark. It has not taken the perforations too well. The colour is slightly creamish.

3. "WATERLOW-WATERMARK."—This paper is the same as the last, except that it has a double-lined N.Z. and star watermark, which is often very difficult to see, even with benzine. (With a little practice one can always tell a Waterlow by feeling it).

4. "BASTED-MILLS" has a double-lined N.Z. and star watermark (easily visible with benzine), and is THIN and CRISP. A useful test is to bend one corner of the stamp and let it fly-back; it will produce a sound not unlike a metallic ring.

5. "COWAN-NO-WATERMARK."—A thin to medium paper, without watermark. The paper has a whiter appearance than the "London" and can also be distinguished from it by perforation and colour. Care must be taken in comparing it with the "Basted" it has neither the "ring" nor the watermark.

6. "COWAN-WATERMARK" paper as last, but having an easily distinguishable single-lined N.Z. and Star watermark.

7. "COWAN-WATERMARK-CHALKY."—This paper is as last, but has a chalky surface, and is sent out from England ready gummed. It is only used for surface printing.

8. "LISBON PAPER."—This paper was only used for the 6d. large die. The paper has LISBON SUPERFINE

(in two lines watermarked once in each sheet).

9. "RIBBED PAPER."—Called "leid" in the catalogue. This paper has no watermark, and was only used for small printing of the 2/- green, perf. 11.

* * * *

Having mastered the papers, I will now suggest the following classification in which all the Half-Pennies Green (Mt. Cook) and Pennies Universal are listed separately. Leaving them out for the present, we have:—

I.—London Prints, all values, on LONDON PAPER, perfs., clean cut, varying from 12—16. These impressions are all clear and distinct, being the first printings from newly-made plates. Date 1898.

II.—First New Zealand printing on WATERLOW-NO WATERMARK paper. All values except ½d., 1d., 2d., perf. 11.

This issue also includes the Bi-coloured 4d., and Red 6d.

IIA.—Printed on WATERLOW-WATERMARKED paper, perf. 11, 1d, 1½d., and 2d. values only; also ½d. and 2d. of 1882 issue.

III.—Second New Zealand printing on COWAN-WATERMARKED paper. All values, from 2½d.—5/-, and 1½d. brown (perf. 14 only).

Foreign and Colonial NOVELTIES.

MINT.

| | |
|--|------|
| U.S.A. PARCELS POST. | |
| 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 75c., set | 7 6 |
| EAST AFRICA & UGANDA. | |
| 1c. 1d.; 10c. 3d.; 12c. 4d.; 15c. 4d.; 25c. 4d.; 50c. 10d.; 1r. 1/7; 2r. 3/2; 3r. 4/8; 4r. | 6 3 |
| INDIA. 4a. | 0 6 |
| LEEWARD ISLANDS. | |
| 1/2d. 1d.; 1d. 2d.; 2d. 3d.; 2 1/2d. | 0 4 |
| CEYLON. 2r. 3/-; 20r. 32/-; 50r. | 76 0 |
| ST. VINCENT. | |
| 1/2d. 1d.; 1d. 2d.; 2d. 3d.; 2 1/2d. 4d.; 3d. 4d.; 6d. 8d.; 1/- | 1 2 |
| LEVANT. 4p. on 10d., Harrison printing | 0 10 |
| SOUTHERN NIGERIA. | |
| 2 1/2d. 4d.; 3d. 4d.; 6d. | 0 8 |
| MOROCCO. 25c. on 2 1/2d., perf. 15 | 0 4 |
| ITALY. | |
| Overprinted "Egeo" 25c. and 50c., per pair | 2 6 |
| SIERRA LEONE. 3d., large type | 0 4 |
| FRENCH COLONIES. | |
| The recent series of overprinted stamps, 108 in number, Set | 20 0 |
| LIBERIA. | |
| Triangular, perforated, 10c. 7d.; 10c. O.S. 7d.; 3c. on 10c. 4d.; 3c. on 10c., O.S. | 0 4 |
| KISHENGARH. | |
| New provisional issue, 2a. violet, tête-bêche pairs, per pair | 0 8 |
| RUSSIAN LEVANT. | |
| 5p. to 5 piastres. Set of 10 | 3 3 |
| URUGUAY. | |
| 4c., new lithographed issue | 0 3 |
| CHILI. 14c., new issue | 0 3 |
| U.S.A. | |
| San Francisco issue. 1c., 5c., 10c. Set of 3 | 0 11 |
| BELGIUM. | |
| New type with larger head. 10c. | 0 2 |
| CHINA. | |
| New provisional Government issue with portrait of Yuan Shi Kai, 1, 2, 3, 5c. Set | 0 5 |
| 1c. to 50c. Set | 3 0 |
| 1\$ 2/8; 2\$ 5/4; 5\$ 13/4. Set | 21 4 |
| New provisional Government issue with portrait of Sun Yat Sen, 1, 2, 3, 5c. Set | 0 5 |
| 1c. to 50c. Set | 3 0 |
| 1\$ 2/8; 2\$ 5/4; 5\$ 13/4. Set | 21 4 |
| NORTHERN NIGERIA. | |
| 2/6, 2/10; 5/- | 5 0 |

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(b) 14.
(c) 11 and 14 compound.
(d) a, b, or c patched up and re-perforated 11.*

Varieties 6d. on LISBON PAPER, perf. 11, and 2/- on ribbed paper, perf. 11.

IV.—Christchurch Exhibition series, printed on Cowan-Watermarked paper, perf. 14, 1/2d., 1d., 3d. and 6d. values only. The penny exists in two colours, Vermilion and Lake.

V.—Re-issue of 3d., 4d., 6d. and 1/-. These stamps are printed from new plates made from smaller dies, designed to fit the new comb machines. Paper COWAN-WATERMARK Perforations.

- (a) Single line, perf. 14, rough, 3d. and 6d. only.
(b) Comb machine, perf. 14 × 13 to 13 1/2, 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/- values.
(c) Comb machine, perf. 14 × 15, 3d., 6d., and 1/- only.

NOTE.—Some of values in No. II. are supposed to exist on COWAN-NO-WATERMARK.

The Half-Penny Green (Mt. Cook) and Penny Universal are as follows:—

I.—Jan. 1st, 1901. London print of penny on London paper, clean cut perfs., gauging 12—15.

II.—Feb., 1901. New Zealand printing on Waterlow Watermark paper, 1/2d. and 1d. values:—

- (a) Perf. 11.
(b) Perf. 14.
(c) 11 and 14 compound.
(d) a, b, or c patched up and re-perforated 11.*

III.—Dec., 1901. BASTED-MILLS paper, 1/2d. and 1d., perforated; also a, b, c and d.

IV.—Jan., 1902. COWAN-NO-WATERMARK paper, 1/2d. and 1d., perf. a, b, c, and d.

V.—May, 1902. COWAN-WATERMARK paper, 1/2d. and 1d. perf. a, b, c, and d.

VI.—1904. Penny value only, same paper, printed from new plate, shewing a minute dot in the centre of the side spaces between the stamps, which is sometimes cut out by the perforation. Perf. b, c, and d only.

[In 1906 four fresh plates were made by Messrs. Waterlow and Royle, marked in the margins W1, W2, R1, R2, and without dot. These without marginal letters are indistinguishable from the penny of No. V.]

VII.—1905. 1d. only. Three slot machine varieties.

VIII.—1906. 1d. only, same paper, comb perf. 14 × 14 1/2.

IX.—1907. 1/2d. only, from new die, shewing minute dot as in VI., same paper, perf. (a), 14 rough (b), 14 × 13 to 13 1/2, comb (c) 14 × 15 comb.

The 14 perf. can easily be distinguished from No. V., 1902, as the small white line under the ball of the scroll and in line with P of Postage is absent from the new die.

X.—1907. Penny Univers:1, printed on Cowan-Watermarked-Chalk-Surfaced paper, perf. 14 × 15. This stamp is easily distinguished from its finely engraved predecessors by having the lines of shading on the globe diagonal instead of vertical.

XI.—In 1909 the penny was re-drawn, including words "Dominion of" and also value in figures. Paper and perf. the same as last.

* These stamps were sometimes re-perforated without being patched. Reprinted by special permission from the First Annual Report of the Wellington Junior Philatelic Society.

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.

Australia.—(Vol. XI. p. 212).—We have to thank Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., and others, for copies of the new Commonwealth 1d. stamp. It is printed on paper watermarked with the Queensland type of "Crown over A" watermark, and is perforated 12.

Messrs. Smyth inform us that the special paper ordered from England for this series of stamps did not reach Melbourne until the evening of December 30th; consequently it was not found possible to get sufficient printed of the other denominations to warrant their being put on sale. They will, however, be made available as quickly as possible. The designs of all will be the same. There will be fifteen denominations ranging from ½d. to £2.

The 1d. stamp was issued on January 2 (New Year's Day being a public holiday).

White wove paper, watermarked Crown over A (Brisbane type).

Perforated 12.

2nd January, 1913. 1d. red.

Mytilene.—(Vol. XI. p. 239).—Mr. James Smith (Aylesbury) has shown us specimens of the provisionals mentioned last week. The overprint is in three lines of Greek characters with initial capitals, and reads "Hellenike—Katoche—Mutilenes"; it is placed vertically reading downwards and is in black on the copies submitted to us. All were used in November, 1912, and two varieties of postmark are to be noted. One is evidently the old Turkish postmark with the Turkish inscription removed from the top and bearing in English capitals "MIDILLI" round the bottom. The other is the new Greek postmark, consisting of a double-lined circle, inscribed between the circles "MITYAHNH" in Greek capitals round the top and with an ornament at bottom: the date is in three lines within the inner circle.

We list the varieties we have seen, but doubtless others exist

| <i>White wove paper. Perforated 12.</i> | <i>Black overprint.</i> |
|---|-------------------------|
| November, 1912. | 2 paras olive-green. |
| | 5 " brown ochre. |
| | 10 " green. |
| | 20 " rose-carmine. |
| | 1 piastre bright blue |
| | 2 piastres black. |

As last, but overprinted with Turkish character B in carmine.
November, 1912. 10 paras green.

Northern Nigeria.—(Vol. XI. p. 226).—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the Georgian 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s.

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

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| December, 1912. | 1s. black on green. |
| | 2s. 6d. blue and red on blue. |
| | 5s. green and red on yellow. |
| | 10s. green and red on green. |

Russia.—(Vol. XI. p. 224).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. kindly sent us some of the high or values of the new Russian issue. The rouble values of the new issue have the following principal features in their designs:—the 1 rouble the Kremlin at Moscow, the 2 roubles the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, the 3 roubles the Castle of the early Romanovs, and the 5 roubles a portrait of Nicholas II.

We learn from the *London Philatelist* that the new issue was placed on sale on January 14th (1st O.S.), and that the kopee values are surface printed

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Catalogues are posted to Foreign Clients FIVE weeks before each Sale; to Country Clients in Great Britain a fortnight before the Sale; and to distant applicants known to us, or to others who send satisfactory references, we will send lots for inspection.

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French Balloon Post Letters

Highly interesting and historic philatelic Souvenirs of the Siege of Paris! The two following are used with the printed "Lettre Journal de Paris" (Gazette des Absents), and the printed matter is of very great interest.

| | | |
|---|----|----|
| 1863-70, Laureated, 20c. blue... | 12 | 0 |
| 1870. Ceres, 20c. blue ... | 8 | 6 |
| AUSTRIA, 1908, large 10 kronen, extra fine | 6 | 0 |
| Unpaid, 1909-10, 10kr. violet | 5 | 6 |
| *BELGIUM, 1913, 10c., redrawn ... | 0 | 13 |
| BOSNIA Unpaid, 1904, complete set of 13 | 1 | 4 |
| BULGARIA, 1911, pictorial, 1-50 stot (9) | 0 | 11 |
| *HUNGARY, 1913, entirely new value, 16f. | 0 | 21 |
| *MONTENEGRO, 1896, 1 nov.-2 fl., complete (12) | 4 | 9 |
| " 1910, 1p.-50p., fine used (9) | 1 | 6 |
| " 1910, 1p.-5 perpera, used, complete (12) | 7 | 6 |
| *RUSSIA, 1913, 1k.-25k., superb set of 10... | 2 | 10 |
| " 1913, 35, 50, 75k. and 1r.... | 6 | 9 |
| " 1913, 2, 3 and 5 roubles ... | 24 | 11 |
| *TIBET, 1918, 1a. green, 2a. blue, 3a. mauve, 4a. deep red and 6a. vermilion, a few sets of these striking novelties just received, particulars on application. | | |
| *UNITED STATES, 1913, Commemorative, 1, 5 and 10c. ... | 0 | 11 |
| " " 1913, Parcel Post, 1-25c., pictorial (8) ... | 4 | 3 |
| " " 1912, Parcel Post, 75c. and \$1 ... | 8 | 7 |
| *Unused. Postage extra on orders under 5/- | | |

W. T. WILSON,

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Telegraphic Address—"Philately, Birmingham."

in sheets of 100 stamps in 10 rows of 10 and the rouble values recess-printed in sheets of 50 in 10 rows of 5. The portrait of Peter the Great on the 1 kopec is after the Dutch painter De Moor, and that on the 4 kopecs after Kneller; the portrait of Katherine II. on the 14 kopecs is after Skorodonnow, that of Alexander I. on the 20 kopecs after De' from the P.Z. Daschkow collection, that of Paul I. on the 35 kopecs after Waule, and that of Elizabeth II. on the 50 kopecs after Tchemesow.

| White wove paper. | | Perforated 13½. |
|---------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| January 14th, 1913. | 25 kopecs, | chocolate. |
| | 35 .. | slate and dull green. |
| | 50 .. | brown and black. |
| | 70 .. | green and brown. |
| | 1 rouble, | deep green. |
| | 2 roubles, | red. |
| | 3 .. | slate. |
| | 5 .. | black and brown. |

St. Vincent.—(Vol. XI. p. 213).—The new issue described a fortnight ago has now appeared.

Wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple).

| Perforated 14. | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| January 1st, 1913. | 1d. green. |
| | 1d. scarlet. |
| | 2d. grey. |
| | 2½d. blue. |
| | 3d. purple on yellow. |
| | 4d. red on yellow. |
| | 6d. dull purple. |
| | 1s. black on green. |
| | 2s. purple and blue. |
| | 5s. green and red. |
| | £1 dark green and purple. |

Samos. — Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* chronicles two sets of stamps which have been issued in this island, as a result of the withdrawal of the Turkish troops. The island is a semi-independent principality under the protection of the Great Powers, although until recently the civil and military administration was in the hands of the Turks, but has now declared itself annexed to Greece. In 1900, 1904, and at earlier dates than that, sets of stamps for this island have been put on the market, but have proved to be bogus productions.

A series of three roughly lithographed stamps showing a map of the island has recently been issued, but these were superseded after one week's use by a set of five values, lithographed at Athens, bearing a head of Hermes obviously copied from that on the early Greek stamps.

A.—Map of Samos.

| White wove paper. Imperforate. | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| December, 1912. | 5 lepta, dull green. |
| | 10 .. red. |
| | 25 .. blue. |

B.—Head of Hermes.

| White wove paper. Perforated 11½. | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| December, 1912. | 1 lepton, grey. |
| | 5 lepta, yellow-green. |
| | 10 .. carmine. |
| | 25 .. pale blue. |
| | 50 .. chocolate. |

South Australia.—(Vol. XI. p. 116).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co send us the current 5s. stamp on the "Crown over A" paper. It is perforated 12 by the single-line machine used for the long stamps.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown over A (Adelaide type).

Perforated 12.
January, 1913. 5s. rose-red.

Uruguay.—(Vol. XI. p. 82).—We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for a copy of the locally-printed 4 centesimos in the Artigas design.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½.
January, 1913. 4 centesimos, yellow.

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- 1d. green, die II., complete double bottom strip of 12, error, without control ... 40 0
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 - 1d. pale green, wmk. GvR inverted and reversed ... 0 9
 - 1 1/2d. wmk. GvR inverted and reversed 2 0
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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.

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.

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|--|---|--|
| FRANCE, 1849, 1fc., carmine | 3 | 9 |
| CHILI, 1862, 20c., green | 7 | 3 |
| RUSSIA, 1902, 7 roubles... .. | 1 | 0 |
| GREECE, 1901, 2 drachma | 1 | 0 |
| TURKEY, 1863, 20 paras (thick paper) unused | 7 | 6 |
| GT. BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. blue, no lines, from | 3 | 0 |
| BRAZIL, 1876, 500 reis, rouletted | 1 | 3 |
| PERU, 1866, 5c., 10c., 20c. (Llahma) | 0 | 7 |
| MEXICO, 1866, 25c. (engraved) mint | 0 | 6 |
| INDIA, 1866, 6a., prov. | 7 | 6 |
| SIAM, 1889, 1att on 1 pie, provisional | 0 | 6 |
| PAPUA, 1907, 2d., genuinely used | 0 | 9 |
| VENEZUELA, 1863, 1c. pale red, unused | 7 | 6 |

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STAMPS EXCHANGED.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

STAMP Collections Purchased.—Lewis May & Co., King William St., Charing Cross.

EASTERN Stamp Exchange.—26a, Southwark St., S.E. Hop Exchange trams pass the door. Two minutes from London Bridge.

APPROVAL. All stamps halfpenny each.—Clifford Moss, 31, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds.

FREE. Set of 7 Bosnia to applicants for approval selections. Edward Brashier, Southwold, Suffolk.

League Advertisement Wp.
22 Feb., 1913.
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The POSTAGE STAMP

An Illustrated Weekly Journal for all Classes of Stamp Collectors

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

No. 22. Vol. 11.
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Price 1d.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

BY CORNELIUS WRINKLE

The Difficulties of Stamp-Printing.



THE present number of *The Postage Stamp* contains much that is of exceptional interest in connection with the technique and the development of stamp manufacture. There may still be many even among philatelists who imagine that stamp printing is but a phase of the ordinary printer's business, that it involves no more technical skill than the printing of circulars, books, and journals. In

actual experience it is one of the most complicated works the printer is called upon to perform, and it has become a highly specialised branch of the printer's trade.

The Resources of De La Rue.

In Great Britain this branch of printing has been confined until recently within very narrow limits, the great contracts for our own stamps and those of many of our colonies being held by the one firm—Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Ltd.—a firm which expended vast sums of money, and great resources of mechanical genius and scientific skill on the perfection of the modern surface-printed postage stamp.

Intaglio Stamp-Printing.

Intaglio, or recess-plate printing for postage stamps has not, since 1860, held the same possibilities for great commercial concerns in this country. Most of the London firms associated with this class of work have, with rare exceptions, only obtained contracts for the lesser foreign states, contracts which, of course, do not approximate the magnitude of those for the postal issues of this country.

In the United States, however, the whole of the

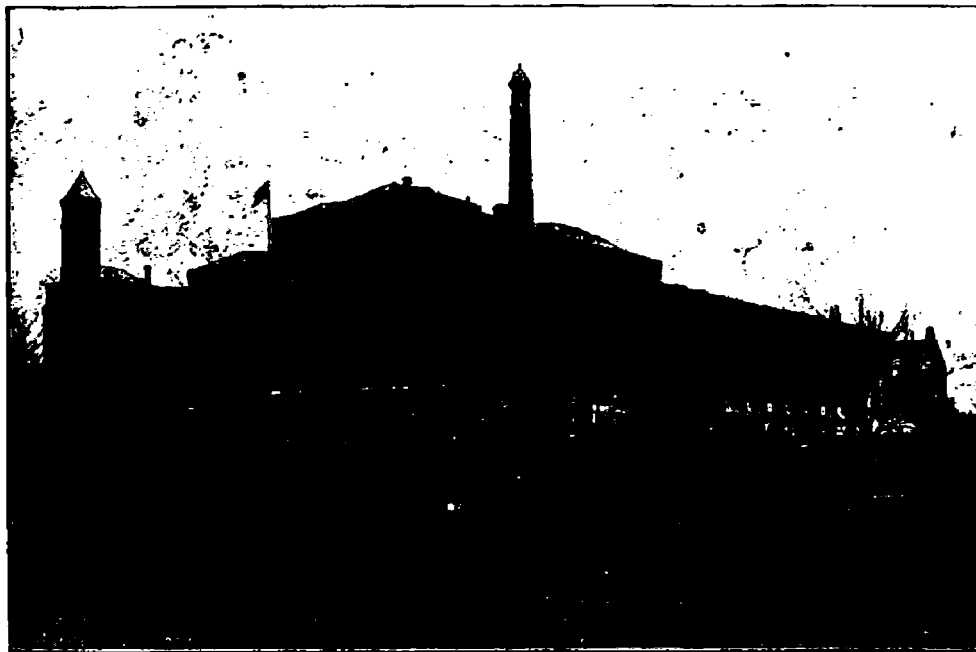
postage stamps, and the annual issue probably exceeds double that of Great Britain, are printed from recess-plates and the government department which carries on the work has drawn together the most skilled band of artists, engravers and mechanicians in the United States. The staff is constantly experimenting, although it is only occasionally that philatelists get records of their investigations, as in the experimental paper varieties of the handsome 1908 designs.

Problems of the Stamp-Printer.

The late Lord Crawford's list of American patent specifications associated with the business of stamp manufacture must have impressed the more thoughtful stamp collectors with the vast amount of ingenuity and inventive resource that has been expended in the past on the tiny label which may appear to the uninitiated as a simple printer's job. The successful stamp printer is not simple, neither is his task. The

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The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, U.S.A.

bluish rag paper varieties indicated a phase in the struggle to overcome the uncertain factor of paper shrinkage in printing which requires close precision and identity, a factor which has been responsible for the poorly perforated stamps of the United States. The "cog-wheel," the "grille," the double paper and the brown-chemical paper, like De La Rue's safety papers, were all contrivances to prevent the illicit re-use of stamps. Paper shrinkage, cleaning, and forgery are but a few of the subjects still to the fore in complicating the task of the printer of stamps.

The Demand for Stamps in Rolls.

The stamp printer must move with the times, and in this respect probably most of the great stamp printers of the world, whether governmental departments or private firms, are alive to the newly arisen demand for stamps printed not in flat sheets but in continuous rolls. The demand is insistent, but up to now it has only been possible to partly meet the demand by very inadequate and unsatisfactory methods. The stamps have been printed as hitherto in flat sheets and the panes have been laboriously glued together into long bands of a pane's width. These are then cut and coiled in an ingenious slitting machine; but the pasting of the panes is costly and unsatisfactory.

Rotary Printing.

Obviously the solution must be to print the stamps in rolls, and it is to this end that most of the mechanical ingenuity in stamp printing establishments is now being directed. In other branches of printing rotary work has long been familiar and it might seem a simple matter to adapt the achievements in other forms of printing to stamp printing. But the perfection of detail, the necessity for absolute identity in every stamp on each and every sheet, the avoidance of contortion in producing rotary instead of flat plates and the necessity for uniformity in the perforation gutters, not to mention the great and

final complication of successfully perforating the stamps in roll form render the rotary machinery at present an uncertain factor in stamp production.

Mr. Stickney's Wonderful Machine.

But apparently the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has achieved some success with its combined machine designed by Mr. Benjamin Stickney, of which a fairly full but unofficial description appears in this number. We have seen photographs of this complicated mechanism but they do not enable us to completely follow the details of Mr. Stickney's contrivance. It would appear that—and it is a remarkable innovation in intaglio stamp printing—the

paper is printed upon in the dry state, achieving at once a saving in labour and a reduction to a minimum in the matter of paper shrinkage. It may further mean that recess printed stamps, like the surface printed stamps, may be printed direct on to gummed paper, but in Mr. Stickney's machine the gumming apparatus is provided at a stage where the stamps have been dried after printing. What may prove a considerable difficulty in the satisfactory working of the machine is the operating of the perforating part in harmony with the rest of the contrivance, although the inventor has clearly endeavoured to provide for all adjustment in this respect by an electrically lighted "finding" device and speed and adjustment gauges.

The Cylindrical Plate.

The whole subject of rotary stamp printing is of prime importance at this juncture and its possibility of early achievement was in a measure foretold at the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition last year. There Messrs. Miller & Motley exhibited cylindrical plates of the "Ideal" stamp both for surface-printing and intaglio work. At that time the perfect intaglio cylinder was in advance of the mechanism for printing from it, but if Mr. Stickney's machine should prove a success with dry printing the intaglio cylinder will achieve great results—it may even sufficiently reduce the cost of producing recess-printed stamps in countries which have long been content with the less artistic surface-printing. But that is a consummation which our correspondent Mr. Bawtree views with grave concern in the light of his knowledge of his process for securing facsimiles of intaglio stamps.

Mr. Bawtree's Challenge.

Mention of Mr. Bawtree's process reminds me of the challenge with which he concluded his letter last week, viz., that he would, if given authority by the owners of the copyright reproduce from ordinary

intaglio impressions the "Ideal" stamp of the recent Exhibition and submit the results given by his process to the next Exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society and the International Philatelic Exhibition of New York. The proposal has been duly communicated to the Council of the Junior Philatelic Society and will doubtless be considered in due course.

Views of the Bureau.

By the courtesy of the publishers we are able to present some views of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from the Melville Stamp Book (No. 11) entitled "United States Postage Stamps, 1894-1910."

About "Dockwras."

It is possible, says the *Evening News* (8.2.13), that there may be people who do not know even what are Dockwras. They were the forerunners of the modern letters and letter-cards, and were stamped with an official triangular mark bearing the legend "Penny Post Paid." They were carried to their destination by couriers and postboys.

A collection of forty-one is to be sold by Mr. E. M. Gilbert Lodge. Included is the oldest Dockwra

*Published by W. H. PECKITT, 47, Strand, W.C. Price 6d.

on record, dated 13 Jan., 1693—sent by Dr. Hugh Chamberlain, Court Physician to James II.

James Stuart's Demand.

A Dockwra of historic interest in this collection is one addressed to "His Grace the Duke of Grafton, Piccadilly." It runs:—

I have it from God Almighty to give you to understand to send me fifty guineas to-morrow morning at Mr. Alerdyce, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

I give you to understand if you do not, you are the man that shall never go out of London. I give you to understand if you do not send it by twelve o'clock not to send it at all—(Signed) James Stuart. Prince James the Sixth of Scotland.

(Dated), City, July 11, 1785.

Whether this epistle was successful in extracting money is not known.

Recent Auction Prices.

Messrs Harmer, Rooke & Co. notify us that the second day's sale of the Dresden collection of stamps resulted in some high prices being obtained. £23 was bid for an early impression of the Mauritius 1d. post-paid; £20 for a copy of the 2d. blue; for the first issue Ceylon 8d. unused, £31 was obtained; Nova Scotia 1s., £14; a block of four £1 lilac Great Britain was knocked down at £6 10s. 0d. The remainder of the collection realized over £1,600.

IS INTAGLIO PRINTING SAFE ?

Opinions of Director J. E. Ralph and Mr. Burgess W. Smith of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington

Important Research Work of the Bureau

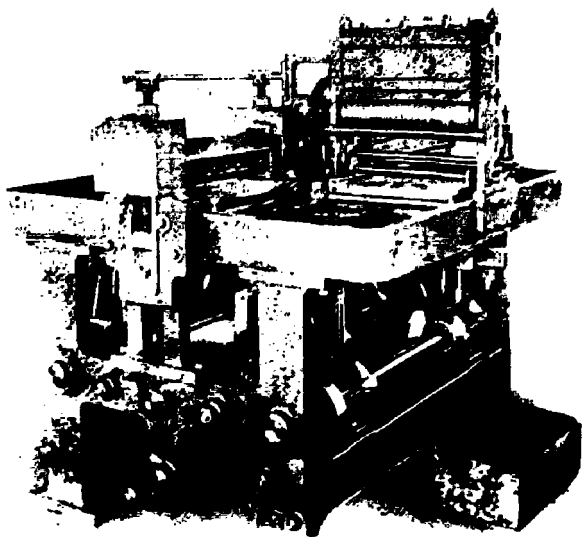
MR. BAWTREE'S reply to the critics of his claims which was published last week was held back for some days in anticipation of the receipt of commentaries from the United States. As the United States Government makes a more extensive use in philately of recess plate printing we sought to obtain the views of Mr. J. E. Ralph, the head of the great Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington. Mr. Ralph's reply, containing the report of Mr. Burgess W. Smith, came to hand after Mr. Bawtree's letter bringing the discussion to a close had gone to press. The documents form an important contribution to our knowledge of the work and resources of the Bureau and the thoroughly scientific basis on which its experimental work and actual production of stamps and bank notes are carried on.



Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Engraving room, showing the transfer press.

At the same time we publish in this number of *The Postage Stamp*, an interesting, but unofficial, description of the work of a new machine for printing stamps in continuous rolls. This is understood to



Bureau of Engraving and Printing. A four plate recess-printing press.

have been invented by Mr. Benjamin R. Stickney, the mechanical expert of the Bureau, under Mr. Ralph's direction.

Mr. Ralph's Reply.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,

February 5, 1913.

MY DEAR MR. MELVILLE,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 9th, ultimo, enclosing an article by Mr. A. E. Bawtree, F.R.P.S., relative to the production of postage stamps and securities from intaglio plates, and asking that I make some comment on his article for publication in the weekly journal, *The Postage Stamp*.

In reply, I beg to quote you herewith a report submitted by Mr. Burgess W. Smith, inspector of technical work of this Bureau, who has looked into this matter for me. He reports as follows:—

"The general tenor of Mr. Bawtree's letter is a protest against printing stamps from intaglio plates, and a general condemnation of intaglio printing of securities.

"As to the advisability of printing postage stamps and revenue stamps by intaglio or surface printing, it is merely a matter of taste, as the methods of sale and use will quickly indicate counterfeits if they exist in any quantity. This phase of his letter does not call for further comment.

"I differ with him as to the relative merits of intaglio and surface printing for the purpose of general securities, such as bank notes and bonds. The principal reason for using the former method is that it is susceptible to every gradation between absolute black and white; every line no matter how fine or coarse is reproduced, clean cut and clear; the nature or surface of the paper is not a material factor, and last but not least, the plate is susceptible to unlimited amount of hand or machine work, and this work may be duplicated (by the transfer process) easily and quickly with absolute fidelity. This is not true of any method of surface printing.

"I have had the pleasure of seeing what purports to be examples of Mr. Bawtree's process of repro-

duction, not of the bank note style of engraving (which, it should be remembered is entirely different from the pictorial style that is characteristic of all publicly noticed examples of his process) and therefore I cannot remark upon the exactness of the reproduction or the retention of proper gradation or sharpness of line.

"He does not take us into his confidence as to how he secures his glass transparency or some of the technical details of making a negative therefrom, especially as to separating grounds or tints. We are forced to infer that he merely cements the engraving to a glass plate, carefully rubs off the surplus paper and applies a varnish having nearly the same refractive index as the fibers of the remaining paper. If this is not his process, it is very well adapted to the purpose, as I can speak from experience.

"Fortunately, for the security of bank notes there exists a condition that Mr. Bawtree loses sight of. There is a tradition among the better intaglio engravers that the impression is never as good as the engraving. This is not a workman's boast but is strictly true. The printed impression is never a fac-simile of an engraving. It has been determined by measuring with a microscope and micrometer eye-piece that the width of the printed line is seldom the same as the engraved line. Furthermore, it is sometimes wider and as often narrower. Such a condition would likely be cumulative rather than compensative in any process along the lines outlined by Mr. Bawtree; therefore a duplicate plate cannot be made from an impression alone. As a matter of fact, the laws of refraction and diffraction and the resolution powers of the photographic plates, as we now understand them, make it axiomatic that an exact fac-simile of any printed matter can never be produced by any process employing the action of light without the use of the original plate. The precise reasons for this are entirely too technical for discussion in these columns.

"Mr. Bawtree does not offer any reason why his process is not applicable to reproduction of surface printing. We have to take his unsupported statement that it is not. On the other hand, I wish to assure you that the method of securing the transparency, as I have outlined above, is perfectly adaptable to surface reproduction, but requires more technical skill compared to similar results from intaglio engraving.

"It is admitted that the question of the circumvention of counterfeiting printed securities is becoming acute, but it is far from dangerous. The logical trend would be to educate the public to appreciate the high grade of work now being done and be able to discern the differences that must exist in all reproductions from an authentic security, no matter by what method it is printed."

I am enclosing herewith a statement on research work, touching upon the question of counterfeiting, made by me before the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives, which I would like to have you print, should you find it convenient so to do.

Very respectfully,

J. E. RALPH.

Director.

Mr. Fred. J. Melville,

President The Junior Philatelic Society,
14, Sudbourne Road, Brixton, S.W.,
London, England.

On Counterfeiting

Director Ralph's Report to the Appropriations Committee of the United States House of Representatives

THE research work of the Bureau, having for its object the adoption of some method for the prevention of counterfeiting, has been more of a negative nature than constructive work, as the final analysis of the subject indicates that the solution of the problem will be more of a "happy thought" than the result of systematic study.

To properly study this subject it is necessary to classify counterfeiting into two classes, viz.: simulative and exact. Simulative counterfeiting is that class that has the appearance of real money but will not bear close inspection. A very striking example of this class is an oil painting by a celebrated still-life artist that occasioned many wagers as to whether it was a real bill or a painting when hung upon the wall, but, of course, it would not deceive any one upon close inspection. Exact counterfeiting is impossible, unless one had access to the appliances and knowledge of all the processes now in use in the Bureau and would, of course, be undetectable.

It naturally follows that these terms are relative and no sharp line of demarcation can be drawn. A counterfeit can properly belong to both classes, as will be cited later on, but the classification is useful when studying the subject.

A great majority of counterfeits belong to the simulative class, and require only reasonable care and scrutiny to be detected. No fears need be entertained as long as they are strictly confined to that class, but there is danger that they may be so close to the exact class that they will escape detection. As a general rule, the longer a counterfeit is in circulation, the nearer it approaches the exact class, as the differences are hid by the effects of wear, dirt and age. No fears need be entertained for the existence of the extreme example of exact counterfeiting, for both practice and theory deduced from extensive study of photo-micrographs of an engraved plate and the printing therefrom have disclosed that a bill is far from being a fac-simile of the engraved plate. It is utterly impossible to produce an engraved plate that would produce a fac-simile bill unless one had the plate, die or roll from which that bill was made. This is due not only to the above mentioned fact, but is augmented by certain complex optical laws that now seem uncontroversial. This

statement assumes that photography is used to make the counterfeit as it is axiomatic that engravers cannot engrave exact duplicates. It is further assumed that the same precautions will always be used to prevent the plates, dies or rolls from leaving the Bureau.

The methods in common use to prevent counterfeiting of bank notes are: Distinctive printing; intricate engraving; multi-colour designs and distinctive paper.

There being only two classes of distinctive printing, viz.: surface and intaglio, the latter is almost universally selected as it admits of more delicate and intricate lines and has a greater range of light and shade. It is also too expensive to be commonly practiced, and the results, if well done, are sharply distinguished from surface printing. Its chief characteristics are sharpness and fidelity of fine lines with great intensity of colour in the heavy ones. These features are not possessed by any other known process of printing, as any method of increasing the colour in surface printing makes the fine lines coarse, and vice-versa.

These are the principal reasons for the adoption of intaglio printing, but it is possible by citation of technicalities, to amplify it indefinitely.

Before photography became a popular art, intricacies of engraving were considered the principal protection of bank notes, and great credence was placed in interlaced geometric curves, as the least variation in their precision of formation would be apparent for the reason that each curve was identical with or belonged to the same order as its neighbour. These curves were always produced with great care



Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Rotary perforating machines.

by a machine of great precision of workmanship and adjustment. This system has but little value now, as photography reproduces its chief characteristics—regularity of formation—with ample fidelity.

Portrait engraving being the highest type of the art was considered, and is now, one of the chief safeguards. The expression of a human face is a very subtle thing when produced by a few lines. The least thickening or change in direction will completely change it. It seems that photographic methods would reproduce portrait engraving perfectly, but in order to secure brilliancy in the printed effect recourse must be made to hand work or rebiting in etching that causes enough departure in the lines to change the expression sufficiently for it to be discernible without very close inspection.

Theoretically it seems impossible to design a colour protective scheme that would preclude photographic reproduction. The varied and peculiar absorption of some of the aniline colours has furnished the theorist with ample basis for extremely intricate and ingenious schemes for protection.

The Bureau has investigated the merits of a great number of these methods that ranged from a suggestion of a tyro in photography who wants bank notes printed upon paper closely ruled with yellow lines to a complex system of spectroscopically selected colours arranged by Mr. Frederick Ives, who was employed for the purpose by the Bureau. This system is now of doubtful value and will become less so as the science of photography advances, for the Bureau is well aware that a screen can be made that will "cut" photographically any colour that is spectroscopically different enough to be visually different. This opinion is amply supported by Mr. R. James Wallace of the G. Cramer Research Laboratory, and Dr. C. E. K. Mees of the Wratten & Wainwright Co., two eminent and practical men employed by large commercial institutions for research along these lines.

Mr. A. E. Bawtree, noted in England as a photographic expert and process engraver, who has made this subject a study, has amplified the colour pro-

tection scheme so as to include a secret emblem or mark, ordinarily viewable only through a ruled screen. This is produced by incorporating coloured lines in the general design that reinforce the lines on the screen so as to make them more pronounced. This method is novel, but valueless, as the multitude of lines now on our notes, reproduced with such precision and fidelity by the transfer process, forms a continuous secret code, for direct comparison with a proof of the original plate, and a counterfeit will soon disclose any handwork, especially in the finer lines.

Colour protection schemes, while admittedly requiring more technical knowledge for reproduction with tolerable exactness, make it extremely easy to produce a simulative counterfeit. Their intricacies and brilliancy distract the eye from the main design, so that a simple three-colour reproduction will suffice for the ground work and a surface print of the main design will answer as the luminosity of the paper, is so reduced by the mass of coloured tint. Continuity of lines, tone values, etc., are lost in the maze of colours.

The German notes embody a colour protection scheme that does not have these defects so pronounced, but it embodies another principle. They make use of a tint that is made with a multi point pantagraph or similar method of repeating that is beyond the resolution powers of the usual photographic processes. Unfortunately, this places it beyond the normal limit of unaided visual resolution. Their colours are selected closely together in the spectrum, instead of widely varying as is common among the schemes that have been advanced. They also emboss the paper that while the note is new and available for a photographic copy, the actual lines are quite distorted. The characteristics of intaglio engraving are amplified by employing bold engraving and using an ink that approximates the varnish laden stamping ink. Their notes show more study and advancement than any of the foreign ones, and are doubtlessly well adapted to the conditions in their country. They are open to the defect that they are easily

simulated—a condition that probably is of no concern to them as they are not in such universal circulation and the natives are not so careless in receiving money—are quite expensive to produce and will not stand the usage common to the United States notes. Notwithstanding their defects, it is a question should not be followed, in part at least, in the design of the paper money of the United States.

Some distinctive feature of the paper, such as watermarking or the insertion of coloured fibre, is considered the best method of circumventing the counterfeiting of securities.



Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Inserting sheets in the gumming machines.

as to reproduce it would require considerable machinery of such a character that it could not be secreted or used without attracting attention, and in addition thereto expert knowledge and considerable experience in paper making would be necessary. Aside from the localized fibre, the paper used by this government is distinctive. The surface texture of a new bill does not disclose it, but a partially worn one does. The peculiar "feel" of a partly worn bill is not due to age and wear alone, but to certain treatment of virgin stock and the varied processes that a bill goes through in the Bureau, which are not ordinarily used in making paper. The

localized fibre, while readily simulatable by the pen so as to require very close scrutiny to disclose the counterfeit, is a widely known and easily determined protection.

Wire watermarking is of small value, if any, as it is so readily simulated by localized pressure. Medallion or reinforced watermarking, as it is called, just at the present seems to be of value. This watermarking is produced by both thickening and thinning the paper, and the technique is so highly developed that a portrait, fully equal to a photograph in gradation, may be produced in the web of the paper. All known examples, as yet, are made of stock so short and well beaten that the paper was excessively weak. It may be that this can be done in paper of long and strong fibre, otherwise it will not be adapted to the United States notes.

The insertion of various materials in the web of paper as it is formed has been proposed from time to time. This has varied from the simple "planchet" of the Canadian Government to an elaborate scheme of insertion of a perforated, highly coloured lithographed tissue, with matched surface printing on both back and front. Notwithstanding the theoretical claims of such a method, it is obvious that these may be simulated with sufficient exactness by pasting two or three sheets together.

A branch of this art, relative to but not directly connected with this subject, is the means of preventing the raising of bills, or procuring distinctive paper for bills of high denomination by erasing the printing from lower denominations. A well worn fairly executed counterfeit may be passed as genuine if it is printed upon genuine paper, as the presence of silk fibre and "feel" is considered by some as undoubted evidence of authenticity. A comparatively recent counterfeit was so printed and while the general appearance was very suspicious, the paper was genuine and the portrait and some other parts were so well executed that it could be classified in the exact class. It was only through actual comparison with the proof of the plate that differences in the



Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Making stamps up into book form.

cross-hatching of the background were noticed, although the script and lettering of the story were very poor. This particular note, a fifty dollar bill, illustrated that a counterfeit could belong to both classifications.

Bills are frequently raised by altering the counter numerals only. This clearly illustrated the necessity of making simulatable counterfeiting as difficult as exact, for a second glance at the average raised note will show plenty of numerals that indicate the true value. It is successful solely because the recipient does not properly scrutinize it. Any protective scheme that has been advanced so far could not be elaborated to protect the public as long as it is so careless.

The multiplicity of numerals and distinctive design is quite sufficient for protection from the exact class—using this term in the same sense as applied to counterfeiting proper—and there have been proposed several methods for protection against the simulatable class. Use of coloured paper and coloured inks have many advocates, but when considering the ease with which a colour may be changed by the use of re-agents, it should be obvious that such a method is valueless.

This general review has only touched upon the more promising methods for the sake of brevity. The various classes have been studied with many ramifications, and at the best only parts have been taken as a possible nucleus for further development.

The requirements of a method of preventing counterfeiting are well understood. It must absolutely prevent simulatable counterfeiting—exact counterfeiting may be considered as impossible. Whatever method is used should not be capable of production without the use of extensive machinery, for a secret process cannot remain so for any great length of time. Such scheme should not be deteriorated by reasonable wear and rough usage. The cost should not exceed the present cost of producing bank notes. It must be predicated upon the probable arts and sciences for the next ten or twenty years at least.

Rotary Stamp Printing from Engraved Plates

A Wonderful New Stamp Printing Machine at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington*

POSTAGE stamps can be bought by the mile strip before the week is out. Within the week postage stamps are to be printed at the rate of 12,000 per minute.

A plate printing press has been invented which prints stamps on a continuous roll of paper. Further than that, the same press is apt to revolutionize printing from engraved plates; it is regarded as bearing the same relation to the development of the science of printing that the Mergenthaler machine bears to type composition.

The machine is perfected. It is set up and operating in a secret room of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; so far, however, only to demonstrate what it can do. It expects to go into full commission early this week, and to be turning out stamps by the roll that will be in the hands of stamp-selling clerks and stamp-selling machines throughout the nation or a good part of it, by Thursday of this week.

This plate printing press eliminates 23 processes in the present method of printing postage stamps; the only use, so far, to which it has been applied. The paper is fed automatically from the roll, inclosed in a safe-cylinder, to the press, which prints the stamps, dries the ink so that there is no trace of "offset," gums the back of the stamp printed roll, dries the gum, breaks the hard glazed solid faces of the gum, perforates and counts, and either rolls up the strip of stamps or slits them into strips of a single stamp's thickness for use in stamp-selling machines, which it also rolls up, or cuts them into sheets, which are automatically fastened into packages of the required number of sheets.

May Save Half on Work.

On an annual bill of half a million dollars for printing postage stamps, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is anticipating a saving of \$275,000 annually through the installation of this device, a 57 per cent decrease. If the machine takes to printing money and bonds and other securities the prospective economy will likely reach into the millions of dollars.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has a mechanical genius who worked out this idea. Benjamin R. Stickney, mechanical expert and designer under Director Joseph E. Ralph, is the man. Director Ralph discovered that Mr. Stickney had a mechanical faculty highly developed and proceeded to make capital of his brains for the benefit of the Government of the United States, and particularly of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mr. Stickney was an eleven-hundred-dollar-a-year machinist in the employ of the Bureau when Director Ralph took office as the executive head. The director selected Mr. Stickney to elaborate a mechanical idea for the benefit of the service; the result was eminently satisfactory.

Appreciating the abilities of the machinist, when opportunity came to advance him, Director Ralph offered Mr. Stickney a promotion involving transfer

to other work. Mr. Stickney declined the honour with thanks, declaring his thorough devotion to mechanics and his unwillingness to seek advancement in any other line of endeavour.

Other opportunities to avail of the abilities of Mr. Stickney caused the director to put him to the work he was fitted for and found him not wanting. Mr. Stickney's salary is now \$3,500 a year, not any part of what he is worth, in the opinion of his official superior.

Not Wholly New Idea.

The plate printing press of which Mr. Stickney is the inventor—the patents are in his name, although the rights are in the Government, for which he devised it—in its inception is not a new idea. The necessity for such a machine has been widely discussed; many minds have applied themselves to its problems, but Mr. Stickney alone has made feasible what had almost come to be regarded as the impossible.

His machine, it is declared, leaves nothing to be done, nothing to be added, to be complete in every particular. The stamp is made, and made in finished form, only a moment after it leaves the original roll, a piece of white paper. Transportation to destination, sale and purchase and sticking on to mailing matter are the only parts of the business of making and handling stamps that are left to other factors than the plate printing press.

The press, while it has not yet been speeded up, is expected to print from the roll at the rate of 70 feet of stamps a minute. The perforator and cutter can revolve even faster—four times as fast, making holes or strips, lateral or transverse, at the rate of 280 feet a minute.

The device also means a great saving in space occupied and in manual labour. The press is about three feet wide and something less than 25 feet long, with a height of never over seven feet. Human direction will be required only to run the press and to direct the perforating machine—a man and a girl will make a crew.

In the old way—or, rather, the present way, of making stamps, there is much handling and many separate processes. The paper on which the stamps are printed is regarded as a valuable asset, and has to be guarded, so that in the unprinted bulk it is carried to a place of security after work every night and back again every morning.

Machine Does the Work.

The paper, before it is ready for printing, must be made wet, and wet according to a certain accurate standard of moisture. This is now done by a machine of Mr. Stickney's devising, whereas until two years ago it was done by hand. The present-day presses cannot apply the pressure necessary for dry printing.

The wetting process consumes two days. The first application of moisture must be repeated the next day to provide for adequate and equal distribution.

The printing is one process. The press has to be fed by hand, and the sheets separately counted

*Reports, similar to that printed, which is from the *Pittsburg Sun* (3.1.13), have appeared in various American newspapers.

before and after printing, and stacked into packages of required numbers. The sheets come from the printing press wet with ink, and there is a noticeable "offset" of the ink on the back of the stamps.

Then, when the ink is dry enough to permit of it, the gumming is done. The sheets are again fed by hand into a gumming press and go through a drying process on their way to the delivery bed. Perforation is another separate process. Then there is the final counting and arrangement into packages.

The plate printing press which Mr. Stickney has evolved prints from the dry paper. The paper in the roll is locked into a sheet metal cylinder box, whence it does not have to be removed for safety after work hours, but can be fastened and locked up just where it is.

From a slot in this cylinder box the roll is fed automatically into the press, with devices which regulate the tension, an important factor in the feed operation. There are tensions on the axle cylinder on which the paper roll rests in the cylinder box, and exterior devices to control the tension of the paper at other stages of its progress into the press.

How the Paper is Carried.

The sheet of unrolling paper ascends over rollers and is fed from overhead into the press. It passes down between the feed roller and the printing cylinder, on which is fixed the engraved plate from which the stamps are printed, receiving the impression in passing.

The steel engraved plate is in one piece. Rolled into a perfect circle, the plate is attached to the plate cylinder by means of recesses on the under side of the plate and clamps on the plate cylinder, so that the edges are brought together perfectly, forming a uniform face of a stamp engraving, without break or variation in the registry at the point where the plate's edges are joined.

The feed roller is controlled by a small wheel, so that varying pressure, according to the requirements of the operation, can be applied to improve the character of the impression from the ink. In order to enable the printing to be done on dry paper, eliminating the moistening of the paper in the present method, a tremendous pressure is needed at all times, and this is attained by means of the feed roller.

The plate is wiped dry of surplus ink by a vibrating device, felt faced, over which is fed automatically

a wiping cloth from a roll that needs to be replenished about three times a day. It is cheaper to buy new wiping cloth in the roll for this purpose than to launder the used cloths.

The wiping cloth is unrolled at a slow rate of speed that gives a clean face to the steel plate at every moment that it is revolving. The plate is wiped as dry as could be done by hand, in the old way of the plate printer.

The ink font is just to the rear of the plate cylinder. It is fed on the plate by automatic arrangements that insure an even distribution.

Method of Drying Ink.

The paper, having received the stamp impression from the engraved plate, proceeds to a roller at the bottom of the press, and then ascends again to the top, where it passes through a group of 10 cylinders, all heated by electricity. This is the method of drying the ink, and so effective is it that not a trace of offset is shown at any time in the process of making the stamps, or afterwards.

From this drying battery the paper descends to the gummer. A glass cylinder, a device invented in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to do away with the corrosion and dirt of brass cylinders, distributes the gum evenly over the unprinted side of the paper roll as it proceeds at great speed.

Through the steam heated drying box, about eight feet long, passes the roll for the drying of the gum. A metal roller, with slight corrugations encircling it, breaks the dry hard gum as the paper passes over it.

Perforating and slitting, counting, coiling, are the last stages of the making of stamps, done by a combination of devices that comprise what may be regarded as a separate machine, although operating entirely as part of the whole.

The method of regulating the speed and gauge of the perforator provides one of the greatest novelties of the press. The action of the perforator brings the roll along at so fast a speed that the line of perforation is to be seen through a "finding" device, as on a camera, electrically lighted, unmoving as though a motion picture were representing a fixed object.

Looking through this, the operator can regulate the speed and gauge the perforations without turning off the power.

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, Brizon, 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.

Ægean Islands.—(Vol. XI. p. 236).—Mr. W. H. Peckitt kindly sends us the current Italian 25 centesimi and 50 centesimi overprinted "EGEO" in black, for use generally in the Ægean Islands occupied by the Italians. We have also seen the stamps with the various island overprints chronicled a fortnight ago, and find that the overprints are not in capitals but have only a capital initial, the rest being in lower case.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown.

Perforated 14. Black overprint.

December, 1912. 25 centesimi blue.
50 " mauve.

Australia.—(Vol. XI. p. 249).—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the new ½d. in

the same design as the 1d. chronicled last week. We note that the watermark is not the Brisbane type as we stated, nor is it like any of the other "Crown over A" watermarks.

White wove paper. Watermarked Crown over A.

Perforated 12.

January, 1913. ½d. green.

Chili.—(Vol. XI. p. 95).—We have received from Mr. W. H. Peckitt a new value, 14 centavos, in the design and colours of the 1911-12 centavos, i.e., with portrait of F. A. Pinto.

White wove paper. Perforated 12.

January, 1913. 14 centavos, rose and black.

Foreign and Colonial NOVELTIES. MINT.

UNITED STATES.

Parcels Post, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 75c., set ... 7 6

EAST AFRICA & UGANDA.

1c. 1d.; 10c. 3d.; 12c. 4d.; 15c. 4d.; 25c. 6d.; 50c. 10d.; 1r. 1/8; 2r. 3/3; 3r. 4/9; 4r. ... 6 6

INDIA. 4a. ... 0 6

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

1d. 1d.; 1d. 2d.; 2d. 3d.; 2 1/2d. ... 0 4

CEYLON. 2r. 3/3; 20r. 32/-; 50r. ... 76 0

ST. VINCENT.

1/2d. 1d.; 1d. 2d.; 2d. 3d.; 2 1/2d. 4d.; 3d. 4d.; 6d. 8d.; 1/- ... 1 2

LEVANT. 4p. on 10d., Harrison printing ... 0 10

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

2 1/2d. 4d.; 3d. 4d.; 6d. ... 0 8

MOROCCO. 25c. on 2 1/2d., perf. 15 x 14 ... 0 4

ITALY.

Overprinted "Egeo" 25c. and 50c., per pair ... 2 6

SIERRA LEONE. 3d., large type ... 0 4

FRENCH COLONIES.

The recent series of overprinted stamps, 108 in number, Set ... 20 0

LIBERIA.

Triangular, perforated, 10c. 7d.; 10c. O.S. 7d.; 3c. on 10c. 4d.; 3c. on 10c. O.S. ... 0 4

KISHENGARH.

New provisional issue, 2a. violet, tête-bêche pairs, per pair ... 0 8

URUGUAY. 4c., new lithographed issue ... 0 3

CHILI. 14c., new issue ... 0 3

U.S.A.

San Francisco issue. 1c., 5c., 10c. Set ... 0 11

BELGIUM. New type with larger head, 10c. ... 0 2

CHINA.

New provisional Government issue with portrait of Yuan Shi Kai, 1, 2, 3, 5c. Set ... 0 5

1c. to 50c. Set ... 3 0

15 2/8; 25 5/4; 55 13/4. Set ... 21 4

New provisional Government issue with portrait of Sun Yat Sen, 1, 2, 3, 5c. Set ... 0 5

1c. to 50c. Set ... 3 0

15 2/8; 25 5/4; 55 13/4. Set ... 21 4

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

2/6, 2/10; 5/- ... 5 9

RUSSIA.

New portrait set, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 14, 15, 20, 25, 35, 50, 7 1/2k. Set ... 7 0

1 rouble, 2/5; 2r., 4/9; 3r., 7/-; 5r. ... 11 6

Ditto, Levant set, 5p.—5 pia. Set of 10 ... 3 3

Write for particulars of W. H. Peckitt's well-known 10% New Issue Service, which ensures a prompt supply of Colonial new issues at the most economical rate possible.

W. H. PECKITT,

47, STRAND,
LONDON, W.C.

Telephone 3204 Gerrard. Telegrams—"Peckitt, Westrand, London." Cables—"Peckitt, London."

Gilbert and Ellis Islands.—(Vol. XI. p. 170).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us a copy of the Georgian 1d., and inform us that they have received the new 1/8.

Wove paper (chalk-surfaced for 2s) water-marked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.
December, 1912. 1d. carmine.
2s. purple and blue on blue.

Great Britain.—(Vol. XI. p. 237).—Mr. T. Glasbrough and Mr. W. L. Morgan kindly inform us that sheets of the second type Georgian 1/2d. with "repeated" Royal Cipher watermark have appeared with the marginal control "B13". Collectors should look out for the 1/2d. with the "B.13" control, which will no doubt appear shortly.

Messrs. Chas. Nissen & Co. send us a marginal block of the new (third type) 1/2d. with an alleged double watermark, one inverted. In our view these curiosities are merely "impressions" from another sheet of the watermarked paper. Such impressions are obtained during the preparation of the paper before printing.

Kishengarh.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us copies of a new 2 annas stamp in a very pretty design. In the centre is a full-face portrait of the Rajah in an oval surrounded by floral ornamentation; this is within a double rectangular frame, inscribed "POSTAGE & REVENUE" at left, "TWO ANNA" at top, a native inscription and "KISHANGARH STATE" at right, and the value in native language at bottom. This stamp appears to be lithographed, and exists in *tele-leche* vertical pairs, but we are not acquainted with the make-up of the sheet.

White wove paper. Rouletted.
January, 1913. 2 annas, mauve.

Leeward Islands.—(Vol. XI. p. 202).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us copies of the Georgian 3d., 6d., and 1s. stamps.

Chalk-surfaced wove paper, watermarked Crown and C.A.

(multiple). Perforated 14.
January, 1913. 3d. purple on yellow.
6d. dull purple and bright purple.
1s. black on green.

Levant (British P.O.)—(Vol. XI. p. 39).—We have now obtained the Somerset House printing of the Edward VII. 10d. overprinted "4 PIASTRES."

White wove paper, watermarked Crown of 1880. Perforated 14.

Black overprint.
January, 1913. 4 piastres on 10d. dull purple and scarlet.

Nicaragua.—(Vol. XI. p. 19).—*Mohler's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles a "permanent" series of official stamps at last. The current stamps have all been printed in dull blue, and overprinted "Oficial" in heavy condensed Gothic capitals.

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

White wove paper. Perforated 14.
Black overprint.
December, 1912. 1c. two, dull blue.

2 centavos, ..
3 " " ..
4 " " ..
5 " " ..
6 " " ..
10 " " ..
15 " " ..
20 " " ..
25 " " ..
35 " " ..
50 " " ..
1 peso, ..
2 pesos, ..
5 " " ..

Nikaria.—(Vol. XI. p. 166).—*Alfred Smith & Sons' Monthly Circular* lists the issue for this island, which we described a few weeks ago. It is stated that

they were withdrawn on the occupation of the island by the Greeks, and superseded by Greek stamps.

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| <i>White wove paper.</i> | <i>Perforated 11½.</i> |
| November, 1912. | 2 leptas, orange. |
| | 5 " green. |
| | 10 " rose. |
| | 25 " blue. |
| | 50 " violet. |
| | 1 drachme, brown. |
| | 2 drachmai, carmine. |
| | 5 " grey-green. |

Northern Nigeria.—(Vol. XI. p. 249).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they have received the Georgian £1.

Chalk-surfaced wove paper. Watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.
December, 1912, £1 purple and black on red.

Trinidad and Tobago.—(Vol. XI. p. 214).—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. the 1d. and 2½d. of the new set. The design is very similar to that of the current stamps, but includes the name of Tobago with that of Trinidad in the label at top.

White wove paper watermarked Crown and C.A. (multiple). Perforated 14.
January, 1913. 1d. carmine.
2½d. ultramarine.

United States.—(Vol. XI. p. 227).—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us a copy of the Panama-Pacific 2 cents with inscription altered to "PANAMA CANAL".

White wove paper. Watermarked "USPS" (single-lined). Perforated 12.
February, 1913. 2 cents carmine.

Uruguay.—(Vol. XI. p. 250).—We have now received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. a copy of the locally printed 1 centesimo in the Artigas design.

White wove paper. Perforated 11½.
January, 1913. 1 centesimo, green.

The 4 centesimos chronicled last week was issued on the 1st January last.

Correspondence

The Editor.

Dear Sir,—I should greatly esteem it a favour if you would ask every reader of your paper, who had registered letters, which were lost in the ill-fated Titanic, to write me with particulars of value, etc.

As you will be aware that the G.P.O. have refused to meet their obligations as to the registered amounts of the letters of packets claimed for, it is a very serious matter, especially for the Stamp Trade, for it negatives the cause of registration, i.e., LOSS during Transit. It has been held by a lawyer, that a contract was entered into by the G.P.O. for the value respectively of each packet registered against loss; but that satisfaction from the G.P.O. is impossible, unless combined and concerted action is made by the victims of the Post Offices' plaint "Act of God," quite ignoring the Royal Commission's finding—Negligence in not providing proper Look-out, and sufficient provision of Life-boats.

Thanking you in anticipation of your favour,

Yours very faithfully,

WM. WARD.

6 & 9, PATON STREET,
MANCHESTER,

20th January, 1913.

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League Advertisement Slip.

1 March, 1913.

Cut this out.

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| Some Stamps in our Fresh Books. | | Wm. HADLOW & SON, Grove Park, Lee, Kent. Est. 1880. |
|---|-----|---|
| FRANCE, 1849, 1fc., carmine | 3 0 | |
| CHILI, 1862, 20c., green | 7 7 | |
| RUSSIA, 1902, 7 roubles... | 1 0 | |
| GREECE, 1901, 2 drachma | 1 0 | |
| TURKEY, 1863, 20 paras (thick paper) unused | 7 6 | |
| GT. BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. blue, no lines, from | 3 0 | |
| BRAZIL, 1876, 500 reis, rouletted | 1 3 | |
| PERU, 1866, 5c., 10c., 20c. (Lahma) | 0 7 | |
| MEXICO, 1866, 25c. (engraved) mint | 0 9 | |
| INDIA, 1866, 6a., prov. | 7 6 | |
| SIAM, 1889, 1att on 1 pie, provisional | 0 6 | |
| PAPUA, 1907, 2d., genuinely used | 0 9 | |
| VENEZUELA, 1863, 1c. pale red, unused | 7 6 | |

GIVEN AWAY 73 Booklets entitled
"HOW TO ARRANGE A STAMP COLLECTION"
 By the late Edward J. Hankivell, member Phil Socy. and a former Editor of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly" & "The Postage Stamp" & "The Collector's Magazine".
 Price 1/- per copy. Lawn & Barlow, 52 REGENT ST. LONDON ENGLAND

STAMPS SOLD.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

SWEDEN.—Offer South Africans in exchange for.—Welsford, Box 604, Durban, Natal.—Reference, W. Peckitt.

STAMPS PURCHASED.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

100 Varieties, 9d.; Foreign and Colonial, 66 to 80% under catalogue. Approval.—Rev. T. Bell, Lisburn, Ireland.

STAMPS EXCHANGED.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

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FREE. Set of 7 Bosnia to applicants for approval selections. Edward Brashier, Southwold, Suffolk.

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Just drop a post card 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 2/- for them, or 2/6 for 150, or 2/9 for 200 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 an 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. MORAIGT, 40a, High Street, Southend-on-Sea. Mention packet P7. Business by post only.

Stop Press News

Death of Mr. Stanley Gibbons

WE regret to learn of the death of Mr. Edward Stanley Gibbons, the founder of the firm of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. Mr. Gibbons died on February 17th, at 41, Portman Mansions, Baker Street, aged 72. A special memoir of Mr. Gibbons will be published in next week's *Postage Stamp*.

Editor's Letter Box

Publishing Offices:—SPRIGG'S PUBLISHING AGENCY, 21, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

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

Business and Advertisement Communications should be addressed to S. R. LE MARÉ, 21, Paternoster Square, London, E.C. Telephone No. 9107 City.

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, 9s. 6d.; Half-Yearly, 5s. 3d.; Quarterly, 1s. 8d.; Single Copy, 1d.

ADVERTISERS' PROOFS.

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

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.

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Revised Scale for Advertisements in The Postage Stamp.

| | 1 Insertion. | 6 Insertions. per insertion. | 13 Insertions per insertion. | 26 Insertions per insertion. |
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| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
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Small Prepaid Advertisements. Twelve words for one shilling, and one penny for every additional word; four insertions at the price of three.

LORD CRAWFORD'S LIBRARY FOR THE NATION (see p.274)



Founded by
EDWARD J. NANKIVELL.

Edited by
FRED. J. MELVILLE

No. 23. Vol. 11.
(Whole Number 284)

8 MARCH, 1913.

Price 1d.

The Founder of "Gibbons"

Memoir of the late Edward Stanley Gibbons

By FRED. J. MELVILLE

DURING the past few weeks the hand of death has been heavy upon the philatelic world. A few weeks ago we were writing a memoir of the late Earl of Crawford, the most distinguished of the modern school of philatelists. Then, with scarcely a week's interval a similar mournful task was ours in respect of that pioneer of Parisian philately, the generous and amiable Pierre Mahé. Now our pen sets out to pay its modest tribute to the memory of one whose name has become a more than philatelic term, a household word amongst stamp collectors the whole world over—Edward Stanley Gibbons.

The news of Mr. Gibbons' death reached us after last week's *Postage Stamp* had been sent to press, and it was only possible to insert a brief announcement in our last issue. Mr. Gibbons, who was in his 73rd year, died on February 17, at 41, Portman Mansions, Baker Street.

Edward Stanley Gibbons was born at 13, Treville Street, Plymouth, in the year which witnessed the birth of the parents of all adhesive postage stamps—the 1d. black and 2d. blue of 1840. It was appropriate coincidence that the man who was to do so much for the apotheosis of the postage stamp should be born in that year. Mr. Gibbons' interest in stamps is said to have begun about 1854 when he was attending the Hallorans' Collegiate School, Plymouth. Mr. C. J. Phillips related* that Gibbons remembered possessing a little book with about 20 stamps in it for the purpose of exchange. "Amongst these was the 1d. black Western Australia, then current and also a 1d. Sydney View."

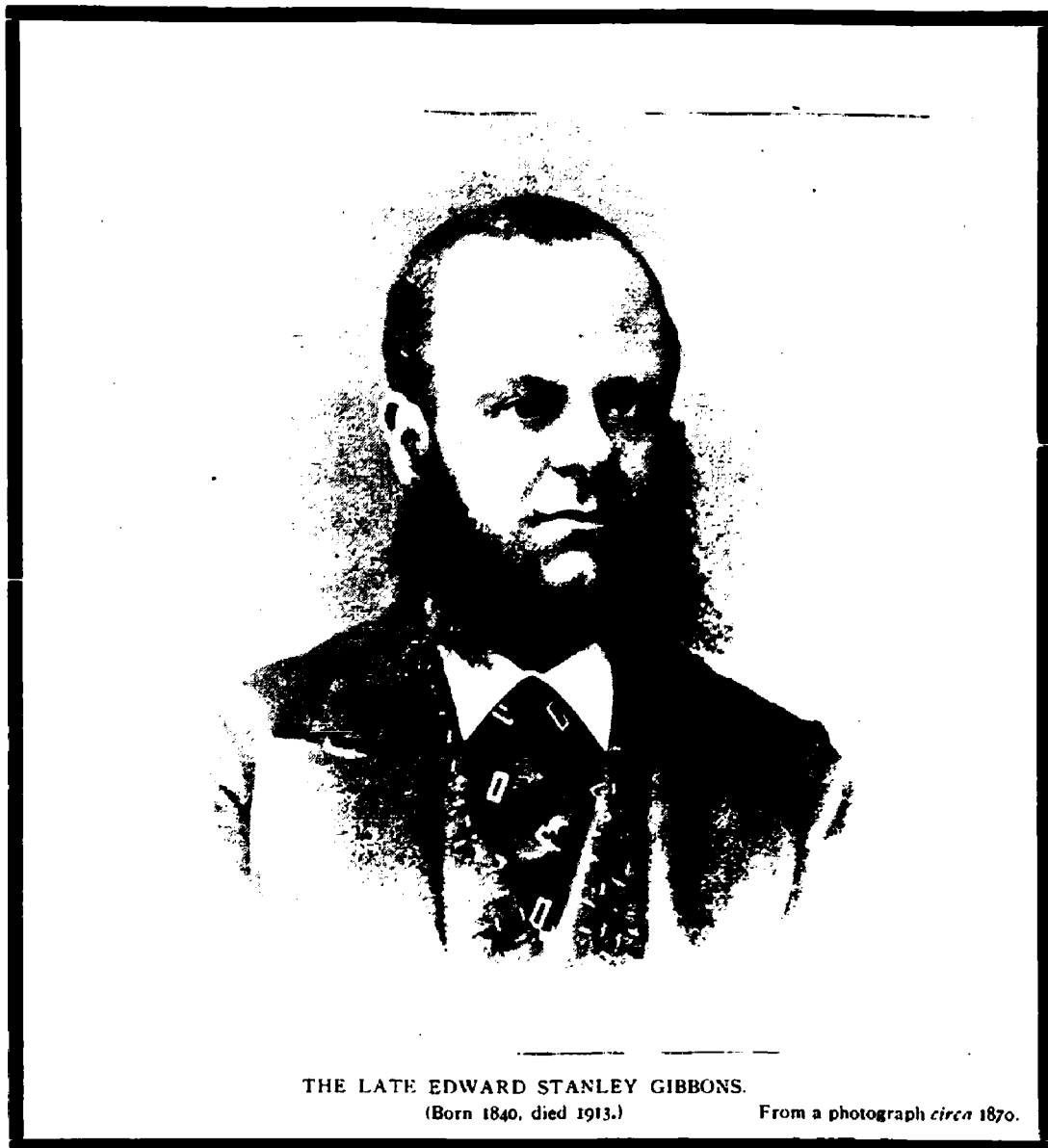
At the age of fifteen Gibbons left school for a junior position in the Naval Bank, Plymouth, but shortly

afterwards, owing to the death of his eldest brother, he was taken into the business of his father—Mr. William Gibbons, a pharmaceutical chemist—at his birthplace, 13, Treville Street. It was here that the Gibbons stamp business had its birth, for a portion of the shop was used for the beginning of the youngster's separate enterprise in trade. Mr. Phillips gives the year 1856 as the year of that beginning in the stamp business, but philately having in recent years become an exact study we may fairly require some sounder basis than remote recollection for our early dates in the history of the pursuit. The firm of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., celebrated their "jubilee" in 1906 on the ground that Mr. Gibbons began to trade in stamps at Treville Street in 1856. But the printed records of philately make no mention (so far as we can trace) of Mr. Gibbons' business at so early a date. Indeed

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* "Fifty Years of Philately."



THE LATE EDWARD STANLEY GIBBONS.

(Born 1840, died 1913.)

From a photograph *circa* 1870.

he is not mentioned up to 1862, when Mount Brown, J. J. Woods, Henry Victor, the Smiths of Bath, Edward L. Pemberton, and "Wm. Lincoln, junr." were advertising stamps for sale in the periodicals of the time. As for a Gibbons' price list the earliest known to literature collectors is 1864.

* * * *

The last named date is of especial interest, as it corresponds to the fully established record of the firm's beginnings. In the 1870 prospectus of the firm the claim is made "established six years," and this is borne out by subsequent editions, which would set 1864 or possibly late 1863 as the probable date of the then recognised beginning of the firm.

* * * *

The modern student is apt to be ruthless in his excision of the legendary but pleasing accompaniments of history. And if 1864 be the true beginning of "Stanley Gibbons" as a stamp business those who would have us dub the "sack of Capes" story as

fanciful have dates in their favour. But the story of the Capes is too good not to be sufficiently true to be worthy of some acceptance, and the fact that Mr. Phillips relates in "Fifty Years of Philately" is good evidence that Mr. Gibbons did buy a wholesome deal of good Capes at some period in the very earliest days of his business.

* * * *

1863 is the date Mr. Phillips ascribes to the deal. Two sailors passing the shop of our young knight of the burning pestle noted the stamps in one of the windows. They entered and enquired "Do you buy used postage stamps?" and receiving an affirmative reply they promised to bring some which they had on their ship. The next day they returned with a kit-bag, which on being turned out in the back parlour proved to have been full of three-cornered Capes:

"Beneath my breath I thanked my lucky stars,
Capes, by the holy joss—triangulars!"

* "The Stamp Fiend's Raid." W. Imeson.

It was extraordinary that anyone should possess a whole bag full of such stamps and this is the sailors' yarn: "When our boat got to Cape Town we had leave . . . me and my mate happened to go in a show . . . and found a bazaar going on. Some ladies persuaded us to take a shilling ticket in a raffle, and we won this here bag of stamps, which the ladies had begged all round Cape Town for the bazaar."

Mr. Gibbons became the owner of that lucky bag for £5 and what he actually found therein would make a wonderful list. There were large strips and blocks of the Perkins Bacon printings and "woodblocks," "mixed up anyhow." Even at the low prices ruling in the early days Mr. Gibbons reckoned that he must have made £500, perhaps more, out of the deal.

In letters of 1864 Mr. Phillips finds some of the prices asked by Mr. Gibbons for three-cornered Capes. He offered Mr. Rosenberg in March, 1864, the 1d., 4d., and 6d. at tenpence the dozen, and woodblocks at three shillings the dozen! Mr. Pauwels of Torquay got 1s. Capes from him at eightpence the dozen, and there is in the letter the following remarkable comment:—

"If I send you any more 1d. blue and 4d. red woodblocks they will be 4s. each, as I am offered that by several dealers."

Messrs. Stafford Smith & Smith got the 1d., 4d., and 6d. at 8s. the gross, and "blocks" (i.e. "woodblocks") at 10s. the dozen. "These prices are nett cash."

By June of 1864 the price of the "woodblock" errors had gone up and Mr. E. H. C. Harley was offered a 1d. blue at 15s.

Towards 1870 Mr. Gibbons removed to Lockyer Street; near the Hoe, and it was while here he met Major, then Lieut., E. B. Evans, who in later years was to become identified with the literary direction of certain of the Gibbons' publications. From Lockyer Street Mr. Gibbons issued his first album, the "V R Album" a forerunner of the well-known "Imperial."

Mr. Gibbons settled in London in 1874, in the vicinity of Clapham, a neighbourhood which witnessed the birth of more than one other successful enterprise in philately and the stamp trade. Two years later he took offices in Gower Street, W.C.,

though he continued to conduct practically all his business through the post. Mr. Phillips states that he used personally to edit all his albums and catalogues, and in the busy seasons received from 2-300 letters a day, all of which, with a very few exceptions, were answered the same day as received.

It is fascinating, if also somewhat exasperating, in these days to read of the purchase of thousands of the italic figure Brazils in which were numbers of the 180, 300 and 600 reis; of three to four hundred circular Guianas in one lot, even though they were mostly the 12c. blue with a few 8c. green and 4c. orange thrown in, even though, again, there were no copies at all of the 2 cents rose.

One of the historic instances of a scoop in the stamp trade was the incident of the 2d. mauve, Western Australia, 1879. The postmaster at Albany, in a letter enclosing £20 worth of unused stamps to Mr. Gibbons apologised for charging 6d. each for 120 copies (a half sheet) of the 2d. The stamps had been charged to his office at 6d. each as they had been reckoned as sixpennies, being in the mauve colour of that denomination. Their face value, however, was only 2d. This, of course, was an error which Mr. Gibbons readily realised was worth more than an ordinary unused 2d.; so he asked 5s. each from his customers. To-day the price of that stamp is £20.

There is little to mention of extensive collection purchases made by Mr. Gibbons himself: the era of record sales of collections had scarcely arrived when Mr. Gibbons retired, disposing of his business for a record figure of £25,000 in 1890. Since that time Mr. Gibbons has spent most of his leisure in travel; he has, we believe, made the circuit of the globe several times. He was well-known at most of the great stopping places for travellers to the East. One story will suffice to conclude this short memoir. His name was familiar throughout the globe as the founder of the stamp dealing firm. Dr. Diena, the well-known Italian philatelist was one day at a small paper seller's shop where stamps were on sale. The storekeeper told the philatelist he was not the only great stamp man in Rome at the time, but that the great Mr. Stanley Gibbons was at the Hotel de l'Europe. Thither Dr. Diena straightway went, and after waiting a while for an interview was received by H. M. Stanley, the celebrated explorer.

Philately in New Zealand

Wellington Junior Philatelic Society

Hon. Secretary's Report for Year ending October 31st, 1912.

By R. Francis Joyce.

I HAVE much pleasure in presenting the First Annual Report of the Wellington Junior Philatelic Society, and I sincerely hope it is only the first of a long series of reports.

We started in a very small way indeed. Messrs. Borer, Dumbell, and myself held a meeting at my "digs" early in October, 1911, and we decided to form a Junior Philatelic Society in Wellington. Having first obtained the consent and approval of

the Philatelic Society of New Zealand, we interested a few of their members, and called our first meeting together in Mr. Mellor's office. Some ten philatelists turned up, and we drafted the Rules of the Society and Exchange Branch. These we endeavoured to make as simple as possible, and in spite of our critics they have suited our requirements up to the present. We then elected ourselves members and selected officers for the ensuing year. The first meeting over, everything became plain sailing, and each month more members were elected, including at least six of the "seven ages of man." In fact, our success is chiefly due to a few advanced collectors

who have joined our ranks with the sole object of helping the Juniors.

We have been a long time deciding on a suitable official organ, and have at last arranged to supply each member with *The Junior Stamp News* gratis. To meet the expenditure for this, I suggest that the subscriptions for members over 21 years of age be raised from 1/- to 2/6 per annum.

We have decided to start a reference collection of New Zealand stamps, but as yet little progress has been made. We shall be very pleased if members would from time to time make small contributions for this collection.

Early in the year we arranged a competition for junior members. Several members have entered single "countries," which are now in the hands of the judges, and will be exhibited at the annual general meeting. The prizes promise to be as numerous as the entries. The Philatelic Society of New Zealand presented a guinea, and others have assisted.

The Exchange Branch started concurrently with the formation of the Society. The first book was valued at £3 7s. 7d. Since then more than 20 books have gone on circuit, the value of the last being over £40. After eight months I found this part of the Society's work too much to manage efficiently, so Mr. F. H. Smyth was elected Exchange Superintendent, and I am pleased to say is giving members every satisfaction.

You will see by the Financial Statement, that we are not in debt, which is wonderful considering the initial expenses incurred in starting. We have, as a matter of fact, a credit balance of £4 7s. 10d.

Among our 77 members we are very fortunate in having some country collectors, who have greatly assisted the Society with the interest they take in the Exchange books, and I cannot complete my report without thanking Messrs. A. Cousens and S. G. Parlame, who have throughout the year kept us supplied with fine sheets of stamps at reasonable prices, and have taken great pains to mount stamps neatly and catalogue them correctly.

Our monthly meetings have been well attended, and the thanks of the Society are due to those members who have travelled some distance to be present at them.

In conclusion, I wish to thank our officers for the kindly assistance I have received from them, especially my assistant secretaries, past and present, Messrs. P. K. Bryan and C. B. Melville.

I have much pleasure in being

Yours philatelically,

R. FRANCIS JOYCE,

Hon. Secretary.

Exchange Branch Report.

By F. H. Smyth, Hon. Exchange Superintendent.

When taking over the control of the Exchange Branch of the W.J.P.S. in August last from Mr. R. F. Joyce, I found things in such excellent order that I had practically no difficulty in taking up the running. During the twelve months just ended 24 books have been placed in circulation, of the value of £369 5s. 4d. Of these, 15 have completed two circuits, and have been broken up and sheets returned to owners, five are on their second circuit, and four on their first circuit. The total sales amount to £79 7s. 5d., out of books valued at £249 12s. 3d., being nearly 32 per cent., and stamps have been removed to the number of 4,025. These results are highly satisfactory, and show that members are keenly interested in philately, and also in the welfare of the Society. I would like to draw members' attention to the necessity of carefully mounting their stamps on the exchange sheets with proper mounts, and in such a way that they can easily be examined for watermarks, etc. In conclusion, I hope during the coming season to see more members sending in exchange sheets, as by so doing they are not only helping others, but also the Society.

Librarian's Report.

By C. B. Melville, Hon. Assistant Secretary and Librarian.

Books need a resting place! I recognised this to be only too true in taking over the Library of the Society from my predecessor, Mr. P. K. Bryan, and although the Library is only in its infancy, it bids fair, at the present rate of publication of philatelic literature, to become a boon and a blessing to members. This is where I see the need, in the near future, for a special room surrounded on every side by shelves weighed down with precious volumes of "Literature Philatelic." Members may save this possible expense by taking a good advantage of the Society's Library.

This Report will not be published if I write much longer, but I have something which should, and shall have, a place in the Report. We are much indebted to Mr. L. A. Sanderson for his munificent gifts of numerous volumes of the "Australian Philatelist," and also to Messrs. Bennett, Courtney Smith, J. H. Smyth, Ferguson, Joyce, and others, for their kind and useful presentations that adorn our shelves.

In conclusion, I would like to draw the Committee's attention to the usefulness of subscribing to more of the leading philatelic journals, which are a great help to members.

Fifth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain

Edinburgh 1913

THE Congress will be held under the auspices of the Scottish Philatelic Society, Edinburgh, the Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland, Glasgow, and the Dundee and District Philatelic Society, on the following dates: 23rd, 24th, and 25th April, 1913.

Chairman of Executive Committee: W. Norfor, Esq., C.A. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: R. W. Findlater, 30, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh.

Suggestions.

A non-competitive Exhibition of Stamps, mainly confined to Scotland, to be held on 23rd, 24th, and 25th, and 26th April, 1913. Excursion and a Banquet. A Stamp Bourse. Auction—in aid of the Congress.

The Banqueting Hall of the Balmoral Hotel has been booked for the Banquet, and another large room for social intercourse during the daytime. The Balmoral Hotel will be the Headquarters of the Congress.

All papers to be submitted to the Congress Committee *two months* before the commencement of the Congress.

The following subjects will be dealt with at the Congress:—

1. Report of Permanent Congress Committee. Election of Members for 1913-14. Election of Auditors. Report by same.
2. Report of "Forgery" Sub-Committee.
3. Report of Central Rendezvous and Postal Museum Sub-Committee.
4. Report of National Philatelic Association Sub-Committee.

£200 at least will be required to carry out the above suggestions properly, but the scale on which they are carried out must depend on the financial assis-

tance forthcoming. We therefore ask all those interested in the Congress to forward their donations as soon as possible, in order that definite arrangements may be made.

Stamps, suitable for auction—single stamps, sets, or collections—will be accepted in aid of the funds, and sold during the Congress.

Societies are requested to nominate their Delegates *at once*.

All communications to be made to the Hon. Secretary, who will be glad to receive further suggestions.

Balmoral Hotel, Princes Street.—Bed and Breakfast, 5/6. Bed, Breakfast, and Dinner, 9/-. Inclusive Bed, Breakfast, Luncheon, and Dinner, 10/- per day.

The Microscope and Philately

By W. HAROLD S. CHEAVIN, F.R.M.S., F.N.P.S., etc.*

Continued from page 234

IV.—How to use the Microscope

a. Visual.

AT this point, it is understood that the philatelist has provided himself with a "*Philatelic Microscope*" along with the various accessories mentioned previously. Before taking out the microscope from the containing case, the philatelist should observe how the instrument fits into the grooves. By doing this he will save himself a considerable amount of trouble and prevent damage to the instrument when returning it into the case after use.

This being observed, the microscope is taken out and the case placed on a table of medium height and the peg of the instrument fitted into the slot sunk in the wide side of the containing case.

The microscope is turned towards the source of light to be used for illuminating purposes; when daylight is used, this will be a window and in artificial light (preferred by the writer) a lamp, either electric, gas or oil.

The *eyepiece* is fitted into the upper end of the body tube and the *objective* required, 2, 3, or 4 inches respectively screwed into the nosepiece or direct into the body tube of the microscope at the lower end.

The instrument is inclined at a suitable angle for working and the philatelist is strongly recommended to be seated whenever possible.

This position will not only be comfortable but will prevent the awkward positions required, when working in a standing position and will not be tiring to the body if examinations have to be carried out for a considerable time. The philatelic microscopist must now look through the eyepiece and at the same time revolve the mirror on its axis, until the whole field is illuminated equally. This will be found to present some slight difficulty at first, but a little practice will soon remove this and enable the philatelic microscopist to carry out this adjustment very readily when he gets more used to working the microscope.

The *concave* side of the mirror should be used for daylight and the *plane* side of the mirror for artificial light; direct sunlight should be avoided.

If daylight is to be used, a north light window will be found to be most suitable on account of the varia-

tions being so evenly distributed. This form of light can only be used with success when examining surface details of postage stamps and artificial light will be found to give better results in all cases and is the form recommended by the writer.

The microscopist in his scientific investigations

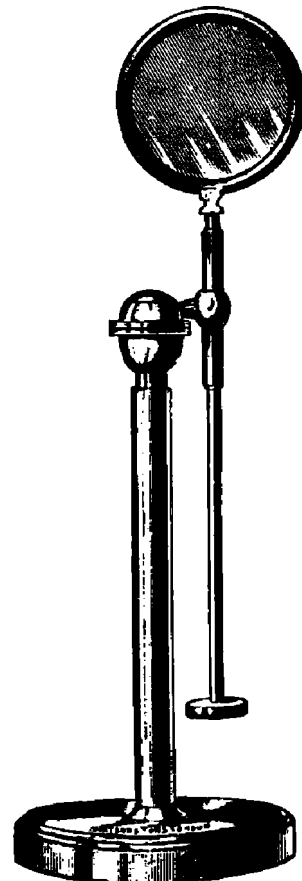


Fig. 4. "The Bull's Eye Condenser."

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uses artificial light for the greater part of his work and thus enables him to carry out his investigations under all conditions.

The *Philatelic Microscopist* is advised to cultivate from the beginning the use of either eye, which will be found to be a great relief when working for any length of time.

The average person on looking through a microscope for the first time, almost in every case, closes the eye not in use.

This is not only detrimental, but very trying and is quite unnecessary and in time the *Philatelic Microscopist* who is troubled in this way, will find after a very short period, he can ignore the things around him and concentrate his attention on the specimen he is observing.

Carrying out these elementary instructions the philatelist can now examine watermarks and surface features, etc., in detail.

The postage stamp to be examined is taken and placed between two clean glass slips measuring 3×1 or $3 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; these can be obtained very cheaply from any dealer in microscopical accessories. At least 12 of each kind should be obtained, and also some small rubber bands to slip over two glasses comfortably when placed together.

A rubber band is slipped over each end and thus the postage stamp is held in position. The slips so prepared are placed on the stage of the microscope and held in position by means of the spring clips.

If *watermarks* are to be examined, the specimen should be reversed, having the gum side towards the observer; for *surface details* the specimen should have the printed side turned towards the observer.

At this juncture, it should be pointed out that used postage stamps must be thoroughly cleaned and all paper adhering to them, removed.

The *objective* is now brought close to the slide containing the specimen and then gradually racked up, by means of "the coarse adjustment." At a certain point, which will vary slightly with each observer, the specimen will be seen to appear in focus and this position is the one required by the *Philatelic Microscopist*.

The habit of FOCUSSEING UPWARDS, is strongly recommended by all authorities and is carried out by all experienced microscopists rigorously; owing to the fact that focussing downwards results in many cases, in smashing the glass slips and the pieces of glass often damage the *objective*.

The proper focus being obtained, the observer can examine any portion of the stamp by moving the

latter about in the field of view either by means of the mechanical stage or the fingers. The proper focus for *watermarks* will present the greatest difficulty to the beginner, but this can easily be removed after a little practice.

When moving the body tube upwards, the focus of the surface features of the reversed specimen will be obtained; at this point the objective is racked up a little more and the watermark will be seen to appear as a white outline on a grey ground, the surface features being visible, but are out of focus.

Better results will be obtained if a light can be lowered on to the table and the more light used the more the watermark will be seen; very strong lights should be avoided as mentioned previously. So simple is this method if carried out as described, the writer feels confident that the *Philatelic Microscopists* will soon overcome the difficulties which present themselves at the commencement.

Super-Illumination.

Another method of illumination for surface detail examinations and to a certain degree can be used for watermark investigations, is to be found in the above form of lighting as mentioned before (*Postage Stamp Vol. XI. No. 20*).

The microscope is set up in exactly the same way as mentioned in the opening part of this article, but the mirror is removed and placed in one of the holes found on either side of the stage.

The glass slips containing the specimen are placed on some dark surface such as a piece of black paper mounted on a card and the whole arrangement held in position by means of the spring clips.

The light is reflected on the specimen by means of the mirror and the latter is soon adjusted so that the whole of the field is evenly illuminated as in previous cases.

The specimen can be focussed very readily and examined as before, moving it about on the stage as required.

In the case of *watermarks* these can be seen by this method to a certain degree and the method resembles in a way certain features in the black plate used as a watermark detector by the Benzene method (see *Postage Stamp Vol. XI. No. 19*). The method described, where transmitted light is used, will be found to be far more reliable and is the one recommended.

An improvement in super-illumination will be found by using what is termed a "Bull's Eye Condenser" and will be found to give the best results (fig. 4).

This condenser comprises a thick convex lens mounted on a bar, fitted with ball and socket motion, fitted into an upright stand.

By turning the convex side of the lens at a convenient angle towards the source of light, the specimen can be illuminated very well, and gives splendid results (fig. 5).

The bull's eye must in all cases be placed centrally and at right angles with the direction of the light.

Further details of other methods of illumination could be given and owing to space being limited, the writer recommends the reader to look up the information in the text books on the subject mentioned (*Postage Stamp Vol. XI. No. 20*).

Examination of the whole Surface of a Postage Stamp.

Sometimes philatelists do not wish to remove the specimen from the envelope or a considerable number have to be looked through to see if special varieties

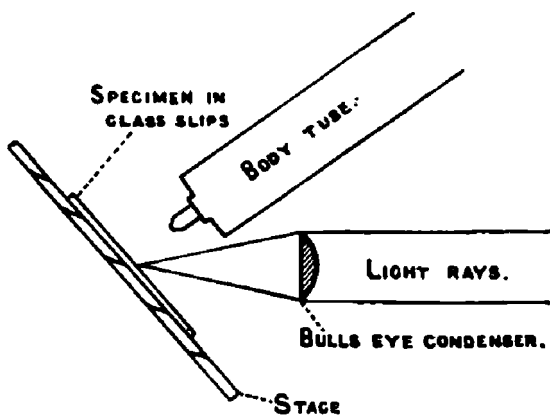


Fig. 5.

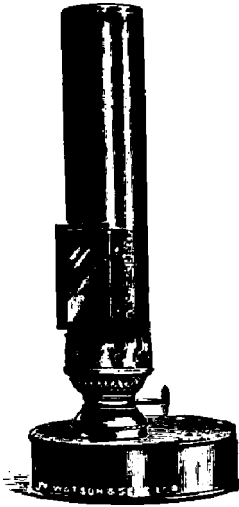


Fig. 6. The "Stiles" Universal Lamp.

are present, the latter being recognised by slight magnification of the surface details.

This being the case, the stage is easily removed by unscrewing the large nut which fits on to a screw, passing through the limb and thus holding the stage in position.

The body tube of the microscope is then made to assume a vertical position and the specimens on the envelopes are placed on the containing case and the focus obtained as described previously.

By this method a large number of postage stamps can be examined and will be found to be quite as easy as when the hand magnifiers were used for this purpose. The foregoing instructions cover all the ground required by the *Philatelic Microscopist*, and with a little practice he will soon be an adept in the use of "The *Philatelic Microscope*."

Commonwealth Stamps A New Epoch in Australian Philately

From the *Australian Stamp Journal*

THE 2nd of January, 1913, will be memorable in the annals of Australian Philately (the first was a public holiday), for on that date the first Commonwealth postage stamp was issued to the public.

In consequence of the delay in the arrival of the paper from England, it was only found possible to have the penny value printed in sufficient quantity to enable the first of the new series to be put on sale at the beginning of the year as promised. This is now an accomplished fact, and Mr. J. Bradley Cooke, the Commonwealth stamp printer, must be congratulated on the achievement of his desire, if only to a limited extent.

Mr. Cooke has had a very anxious time of late, for not only had he to see to the preparation of the dies, printing presses, perforating machines, and provision of proper ink, but he had to await the arrival of the paper from England, a contingency which he could not control. It was due to arrive on the 4th November but it was not delivered at the stamp printing branch until the evening of the 30th December.

Illuminants.

A few remarks on illuminants suitable for *Philatelic Microscopy* will be welcome here and a guide to those who wish to make the best use of the sources of illumination at their disposal. The writer uses *electric light* of various intensities for all his work, but he realises that every philatelist will not be so fortunate.

If *electric light* is available, many a difficulty will be overcome and the quantity of light, position, etc., can be easily adjusted.

The next best form of illuminant will be found in the *incandescent mantle* and equals in intensity electric light for microscopical purposes, but for convenience it is very difficult to arrange.

Failing the two previous forms of illuminants, a good flat flame single wick oil lamp, covered by some form of shade will be found to answer requirements very well. It should have a $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wick and the shade can be made from cardboard having a central aperture of about 1 inch square. The edge of the flame should always be used and turned towards the microscopist when working and the light so obtained will be found not only steady but very resting to the eyes.

An oil lamp of special type amongst many others is to be recommended and is known as *The "Stiles" Universal Lamp* (fig. 6).

This form will be found to fulfil all the essential conditions in a very efficient manner.

(To be continued.)

* Mr. W. Harold S. Cheavin, F.R.M.S., etc., is a well-known lecturer and authority on the Microscope, and has invented the "Philatelic Microscope" as a result of his long experience of microscopical and photographic work. The "Philatelic Microscope" is specially adapted for the use of students of postage stamps, and is made and sold by Messrs. Watson & Sons, Ltd., 313, High Holborn, London, W.C. A descriptive circular and price list will be sent free on application.

Under the circumstances Mr. Cooke is to be excused if he was unable to provide all the denominations on the first of the month, as was intended. The others will be put on sale as soon as printed.

In addition to the cares and worries of his position Mr. Cooke has had to endure domestic affliction through the death of his wife, on the 21st December, after a protracted and painful illness. We extend to him, on behalf of the philatelists of Australia, our sincere sympathy.

The comments regarding the new stamp are many and varied. Some like it; some don't. As for our part, we see nothing wrong with it. It is a very creditable production. The design may not be as artistic as it might have been made, but it is very distinctive and characteristic. It was drawn in Australia, the die was cut, and the electros were prepared in Melbourne, and the perforation machines were manufactured in Adelaide. As far as postal duty is concerned, it will do its work as well as any other, and that is the main thing to be considered by the Department. Were it not for philatelists the subject of design or quality would not be discussed,

and it would not be chivalrous for philatelists in this country, at any rate, to harass the Department in its desire to do what we have longed for and battled for consistently during the past thirteen years. If the new stamps are not all that they might be, an improvement will no doubt be made a few years hence.

We must be grateful for one thing. The country has at last got a Commonwealth stamp. There can be no going back to the old State issues. They are now practically as dead as Julius Cæsar and philatelists can now close down their Australian State albums and write the word "FINIS" on a last page.

The new stamps are printed on paper previously

gummed in England. The watermark is the correct "Tudor" Crown and single line A. All the denominations will be printed on similar paper, all are the same size, and all will be perforated on the same machines—comb perf. 11½, 12; 15 to the inch, the French Measurement being exactly 11.81.

We were accorded the privilege of purchasing the first sheet sold over the counter at the G.P.O., Sydney. It was literally the first sheet, for we took it off the top of the bundle. The stamp sales clerk verified the fact in writing on the sheet, and it now reposes in the collection of a gentleman who prizes it highly. —*Australian Stamp Journal*, 10.1.13.

Postage Paid Stamps

Messrs. W. Heffer & Sons, Ltd., Cambridge, inform us that they have in the press a volume entitled "British Postage Paid Stamps," an illustrated and priced catalogue of over 5,000 varieties used since 1870, by W. Hartree, M.A.

These stamps have, until recent years, received little attention from stamp collectors and very little is known about the varieties which exist. The number of persons who collect them and who realise that they are not ordinary postmarks, is, however, steadily increasing, so it is hoped that the present catalogue will be useful to these and to others who wish to study these stamps.

It illustrates all the different types known to have been used during the last 40 years, describes the different known varieties of each type in a manner which is at once very simple and very convenient for reference, and gives a good idea of the relative rarity of each variety by the price attached to it.

Further, there are Appendices giving a list of known errors and a list of the earliest known dates on which the different types have been used, and the catalogue itself is preceded by explanatory notes and an Introduction which, besides giving all available information about the stamps themselves, offer useful suggestions as to their arrangement and mounting in a collection.

For the Young Collector

The A.B.C. of Stamp Collecting

A Revised and Partly Re-Written Edition*

Continued from page 224.

Chapter XXVIII.—The Philatelist's Bookshelf

The first American stamp publication was a pirated edition of Mount Brown's list and was issued in 1862 by A. C. Kline, of Philadelphia, and entitled "The Stamp Collectors' Manual: being a Complete Guide to the Collectors of American and Foreign Postage and Despatch Stamps." An English piracy of Brown's catalogue appeared in 1863, and was suppressed by the rightful owner of the copyright.

In 1862, Dr. J. E. Gray, of the British Museum, issued his "Hand Catalogue of Postage Stamps for the Use of Collectors," which attained its second edition the next year, and illustrated editions appeared in 1865, 1866, 1870 and 1875. From the introduction to his first edition, it will be seen that even in 1862 the collecting of stamps was quickly taking hold of the popular mind. "The collecting of postage stamps," he says, "is a fashion not confined to this country or to a single class; for collections are frequently to be seen in the drawing rooms of the luxurious, in the study of the enlightened, and the locker of the schoolboy."

Dr. Gray's plea for stamp collecting as an instructive hobby, written at this early date, is also worthy of note. "The fashion has been ridiculed, as all fashions will be; but if postage stamps are properly studied, collected and arranged, there is no reason why they

may not be quite as instructive and entertaining as the collections of birds, butterflies, shells, books, engravings, coins and other objects."

In September, 1862, a magazine called the *Monthly Intelligencer*, published by William Macmillan, of Birmingham, was started. This was largely, though not entirely, devoted to the interests of stamp collectors; but in the following December the *Monthly Advertiser*, of Messrs. Edward Moore & Co., Liverpool, was started for treating with matters pertaining to the collecting of postage stamps. This, says Mr. F. J. Anderson, is the true literary progenitor of the copious philatelic press of to-day.

To-day the interchange of thought on philatelic matters is carried on in hundreds of journals published in nearly all the European languages. Specialists have written volumes on the stamps of nearly every country that has a postal service. To treat of these individually, or even to name them, would be impossible here, but the useful list published in *The Postage Stamp*, Vol. V. pp. 100, 136, should serve as a guide to the collector in securing for his bookshelf the most authoritative works on all subjects relating to stamps and stamp collecting. For a more extended and classified bibliography that given in "Chats on Postage Stamps" (Unwin, 5s.), will be found of service.

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.

Australia.—(Vol. XI. p. 261).—The new stamps are printed in sheets of 240, in 4 panes of 60 stamps, each in 10 rows of 6. The panes are arranged two and two. Below the 3rd stamp of the bottom row of the left lower pane is a double-lined circle containing a large C enclosing a letter A, standing for "Australian Commonwealth"; below the 4th stamp of the bottom row of the right lower pane is a similar double-lined circle enclosing a monogram of the initials "J.B.C." for J. B. Cook, the Government Printer. A thick coloured line surrounds each pane and the entire sheet.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. kindly send us copies of the new 2d., 5d., 6d., and 1s.

White wove paper, watermarked Crown over A. Perforated 12.

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| January, 1913. | 2d. slate-grey |
| | 5d. light brown |
| | 6d. ultramarine |
| | 1s. blue-green |

Chamba.—(Vol. II. p. 32).—We are indebted to Mr. W. T. Wilson for the Georgian 3 pies, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 1 anna, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12 annas of India, overprinted "CHAMBA—STATE" in two lines in black, and also the 3 pies, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 1 anna and 8 annas, already overprinted "SERVICE," with the same overprint. The "SERVICE" overprint was evidently printed by De La Rue & Co., and the State name afterwards in India.

White wove paper, watermarked Star. Perforated 14. Black overprint.

| | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| January, 1913. | 3 pies slate-grey |
| | $\frac{1}{2}$ anna green |
| | 1 " carmine |
| | 2 annas violet |
| | 3 " orange-brown |
| | 4 " olive-green |
| | 6 " olive-bistre |
| | 8 " mauve |
| | 12 " dull claret |

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

White wove paper, watermarked Star. Perforated 14. Black overprints.

| | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| January, 1913. | 3 pies slate-grey |
| | $\frac{1}{2}$ anna green |
| | 1 " carmine |
| | 8 annas mauve |

Great Britain.—(Vol. XI. p. 262).—The *British Philatelist* states that the second type $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. with "repeated" watermark have appeared with control "B 13," and the third type 1d. with control "C 13."

Jhind.—(Vol. V. p. 106).—Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sends us the Georgian 3 pies, $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, 1 anna, 2, 3 and 6 annas of India overprinted "JHIND—STATE" in two lines in black.

White wove paper, watermarked Star. Perforated 14. Black overprint.

| | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| January, 1913. | 3 pies slate-grey |
| | $\frac{1}{2}$ anna green |
| | 1 " carmine |
| | 2 annas violet |
| | 3 " orange-brown |
| | 6 " olive-bistre |

Tibet.—(Vol. X. p. 274).—We are indebted to Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs Whitfield King & Co. for copies of the stamps which have just been issued by the Govern-

The Latest FOREIGN and COLONIAL NOVELTIES.

MINT.

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|-----|------|
| JAMAICA. | 6d., King George | ... | ... | 0 8 |
| SIERRA LEONE. | | | | |
| | $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1d.; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 2d.; 2d. 3d.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 4d.; 3d. 4d.; 4d. 6d.; | | | |
| | 5d. 7d.; 6d. 8d.; 7d. 9d.; 9d. 11d.; 10d. | ... | ... | 1 0 |
| AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. | $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1d.; 1d. 2d.; 2d. | | | 0 3 |
| U.S.A. | Parcel Post stamps, 1c.—75c., set... | | | 7 6 |
| LEVANT. | | | | |
| | Harrison printing, 4 pia 10d.; 5p. 1/-; 24p. | | | 5 0 |
| NORTHERN NIGERIA. | $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1d.; 1d. 2d.; | | | |
| | 2d. 3d.; 3d. 4d.; 4d. 5d.; 9d. 11d. 2/6 2/10; 5/- | ... | ... | 5 9 |
| GILBERT & ELLICE. | 1d. | ... | ... | 0 2 |
| CYPRUS. | 10 paras | ... | ... | 0 1 |
| SOMALILAND. | 4a. | ... | ... | 0 6 |
| JOHOR. | 8c., multiple rosette | ... | ... | 0 4 |
| SOUTH AUSTRALIA. | | | | |
| | Crown and A. Perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. | ... | ... | 5 9 |
| LEEWARD ISLANDS. | | | | |
| | $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1d.; 1d. 2d.; 2d. 3d.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 4d.; 3d. 4d.; 6d. 8d.; 1/- | ... | ... | 1 2 |
| EAST AFRICA & UGANDA. | | | | |
| | 1c. 1d.; 10c. 3d.; 12c. 4d.; 15c. 4d.; 25c. 6d.; 50c. 10d.; | 1r. 1/8; 2r. 3/3; 3r. 4/9; 4r. | ... | 6 6 |
| INDIA. | 4a. | ... | ... | 0 6 |
| CEYLON. | 2r. 3/3; 20r. 32/-; 50r. | ... | ... | 76 0 |
| ST. VINCENT. | $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1d.; 1d. 2d.; 2d. 3d.; | | | |
| | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 4d.; 3d. 4d.; 6d. 8d.; 1/- | ... | ... | 1 2 |
| SOUTHERN NIGERIA. | | | | |
| | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 4d.; 3d. 4d.; 6d. | ... | ... | 0 8 |
| MOROCCO. | 25c. on 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., perf. 15 x 14 | ... | ... | 0 4 |
| ITALY. | Overprinted "Egeo" 25c. and 50c., per pair | | | 2 6 |
| SIERRA LEONE. | 3d., large type | ... | ... | 0 4 |
| FRENCH COLONIES. | | | | |
| | The recent series of overprinted stamps, 108 in number, Set... | ... | ... | 20 0 |
| LIBERIA. | Triangular, perforated, 10c. 7d.; 10c. O.S. 7d.; | 3c. on 10c. 4d.; 3c. on 10c., O.S. | ... | 0 4 |
| KISHENGARH. | New provisional issue, 2a. violet, tête-bêche pairs, per pair | ... | ... | 0 8 |
| URUGUAY. | 4c., new lithographed issue | ... | ... | 0 3 |
| CHILI. | 14c., new issue | ... | ... | 0 3 |
| U.S.A. | San Francisco issue. 1c., 5c., 10c. Set | | | 0 11 |
| BELGIUM. | New type with larger head, 10c. | ... | ... | 0 2 |
| CHINA. | New provisional Government issue with portrait of Yuan Shi Kai, 1, 2, 3, 5c. Set | | | 0 5 |
| | 1c. to 50c. Set | ... | ... | 3 0 |
| | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2/8; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5/4; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13/4. Set | ... | ... | 21 4 |
| | New provisional Government issue with portrait of Sun Yat Sen, 1, 2, 3, 5c. Set | ... | ... | 0 5 |
| | 1c. to 50c. Set | ... | ... | 3 0 |
| | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2/8; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5/4; 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13/4. Set | ... | ... | 21 4 |

Write for particulars of W. H. Peckitt's well-known 10% New Issue Service, which ensures a prompt supply of Colonial new issues at the most economical rate possible.

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LONDON, W.C.**

ment of the Dalai Lama. The design of all five values is the same as that already described and illustrated in these pages. Our correspondents tell us that the values are expressed in Tibetan as follows:—

Kha-Kang = 1 anna.
Kar-ma-Figa = 2 annas.
Chi-Kye = 3 annas.
Sho-Kang = 4 annas.
Tarka = 6 annas.

These stamps are only obtainable at Lhasa, and the correspondent who sent our Ipswich friends a few sets says that he had to send a man to Lhasa, a distance of 300 miles, especially to get these stamps. The 1 anna purple which we described some months ago was only a proof, and has not been issued.

Thin white native-made paper. Imperforate.

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| December, 1912 | 1 anna green |
| | 2 annas blue |
| | 3 " purple |
| | 4 " deep red |
| | 6 " vermilion |

Our correspondents also send us a used copy of the 3 annas on piece of original. The postmark is a very large double-lined circle, inscribed between the lines "LHASA P.O." at top, and a Tibetan inscription at bottom.

Uruguay.—(Vol. XI. p. 263).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the sheets of the locally-printed lithographed stamps now in course of issue contain 100 in 10 rows of 10, and that there are no marginal inscriptions.

How to keep up with New Issues.

It has been shown over and over again that new issue collecting on a systematic basis is by far the best means of keeping up-to-date in one's collection. Nearly every new stamp is circulated to hundreds of subscribers to the various new issue services at a trifling percentage over face. If one neglects to keep up with these new emissions regularly, it becomes a costly matter to fill the void later on. At the present time the possibilities for systematic investment in new stamps as they come out, are greater than ever. Nearly every week we chronicle new stamps first appearing in connection with the Crown Agents' Colour Scheme, but which will probably remain in use for but a short period, as they are practically bound to be superseded by new Colonial Key Plates, bearing the portrait of King George V. Regarded strictly from the investment point of view the high values are the best, as these are printed in comparatively small quantities, and they are not imported extensively, as the collectors who have the pluck to take all new stamps above 2½ face are in the minority. That makes it all the better, financially, for the courageous ones.

The Late Lord Crawford

Philatelic Library bequeathed to the Nation

AN announcement of the greatest interest and importance to philatelists was made by Mr. E. D. Bacon at the Annual General Meeting of the Philatelic Literature Society in the St. Bride Foundation Institute, on Friday, February 28.

In proposing a vote of condolence with the relatives of the late Earl of Crawford, who was Patron of the Society, Mr. Bacon as President and one who was closely associated with Lord Crawford in the formation of the philatelic library, read an appreciative address upon the work Lord Crawford did for Philately. In the course of his address Mr. Bacon stated that the great philatelic library, so extensive that no other comes "within measurable distance" of it in point of extent and completeness has been bequeathed to the nation. It is to be housed at the British Museum, where it will form a most valuable adjunct to the

Tapling Collection of Stamps and Postal Stationery, bequeathed to the nation by the late Mr. T. K. Tapling in 1891.

By this munificent bequest the late Lord Crawford has ensured for all time that the British Museum shall be not only the home of the greatest national collection of stamps, but also the repository of all philatelic learning as in time practically all knowledge of stamps must inevitably become printed, and the circumstances under which the British Museum is entitled to receive all new publications issued in Great Britain should enable that institution to provide for the proper continuation of the Crawford library.

As many of our readers are aware the Philatelic Section of the Bibliotheca Lindesiana was inaugurated in 1901 by the acquisition by purchase of the library formed by the late Mr. John Kerr Tiffany, a lawyer and eminent philatelist of St. Louis, Missouri.

On the receipt of the library at his London residence Lord Crawford determined to continue it from the end of 1896, at which period the collection had stopped (Mr. Tiffany having died early in 1897). No effort has since been spared to keep the library up-to-date, and to fill in the many works missing from the original collection. Some large, and many smaller purchases were made by the Earl in the endeavour to complete the library, and one of the most notable purchases was that of the library of the late Amsrrichter Heinrich Fraenkel, of Berlin, one of the greatest collections of philatelic literature on the Continent. This purchase greatly strengthened the German section, while the wealth of the minor but rare American periodicals in the Crawford Library is due to the activities of Mr. Tiffany in that field.

The great volume comprising the "Catalogue of the Philatelic Library of the Earl of Crawford, K.T." was printed in 1911, and it was characteristic of Lord Crawford's generosity in all matters pertaining to his scientific and literary pursuits, that he allowed an edition to be printed for sale by the Philatelic Literature Society; thus making accessible to the student, the results of his great achievement in the realm of philatelic literature. As a matter of course the bequest of the collection and its ultimate accessibility to all serious students greatly enhances the importance and usefulness of the published edition of the Catalogue which contains 924 columns of entries.

The stamp collection and the philatelic library at the British Museum will make that institution the "Mecca" of philatelists of all nations, and it would be a grand result of the noble Earl's generosity, if this latest bequest should arouse the Trustees of the British Museum to embark upon some scheme for the continuance of the Tapling Collection of Stamps.

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.

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

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

W. Ward, Booth Street, Piccadilly, Manchester.

And at all Newsagents and Booksellers.

Tibet

We have received a few sets of the Dalai Lama's new stamps, which are obtainable only from Lhasa. We have also in stock all denominations of the first issue overprinted on China.

Egean Islands.

We can supply full sets of the provisional stamps issued for the thirteen different islands in the Egean Sea during the Italian occupation.

Macedonia

We have all varieties in stock of the Greek stamps overprinted for use in Macedonia, &c., both ordinary and postage dues, also a number of errors and varieties.

For prices of all the above and many other novelties just received, see our Monthly List for March, a copy of which will be sent free on application. The subscription to this List is only 6d. per annum to cover the cost of postage.

WHITFIELD KING & CO.
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The Dalai Lama's Sensational Issue!

A Very Remarkable Local Production!!

1 Kang, 1 Karnga, 1 Chegye, 1 Sho and 1 Tram. IMPERF.

Set of Five Values, Unused **20/-**
Very Limited Stock.

STAMPS FROM THE FORBIDDEN LAND!

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New "Georgian" Indian and Convention States.

| | All Mint Unused. | Singles. | Blks. of 4 |
|---|------------------|----------|------------|
| India, 2½a, Re-drawn Design, just issued... | 0 3½ | 1 2 | |
| 4a, olive green | 0 5 | 1 8 | |
| Service 4a, olive green | 0 7 | 2 4 | |

"Georgian" Indian Convention States from the Condemned Dies!

| | | |
|--|-----|------|
| Chamba, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 12a. ... | 4 9 | 19 0 |
| Chamba Service, ½, 1, 1 and 8a. ... | 1 9 | 7 0 |
| Gwallor, ½, 1, 2 and 3a. ... | 1 0 | 4 0 |
| Jhind, ½, 1, 2, 3 and 6a. ... | 1 9 | 7 0 |
| Patlala, ½, 1, 2, 3 and 6a. ... | 2 0 | 8 0 |

Postage extra on orders under 5/-

RECENT PURCHASE. - A fine unused specialised collection of

The Postage Due Stamps of Holland,

which includes practically Complete Sets of the 1881-85 issue, in the 4 types and the 3 perms. :- (a) Perf. 13, 13½; (b) Perf. 12½ x 12; and (c) Perf. 11½ x 12. The Collection is now ready to be sent on approval. Difficult "Want Lists" of these stamps solicited, and same can be exceptionally well filled.

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Telegraphic Address—"Philately, Birmingham."

League Advertisement Slip.
8 March, 1913.
Cut this out.

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| Some Stamps in our Fresh Books. | Wm. HADLOW & SON, Grove Park, Lee, Kent. Est. 1880. |
|---|---|
| FRANCE, 1849, 1fc., carmine | 3 9 |
| CHILI, 1862, 20c., green | 7 7 |
| RUSSIA, 1902, 7 roubles | 1 0 |
| GREECE, 1901, 2 drachma | 1 0 |
| TURKEY, 1863, 20 paras (thick paper) unused | 7 6 |
| GT. BRITAIN, 1840, 2d. blue, no lines, from | 3 0 |
| BRAZIL, 1876, 500 reis, rouletted | 1 3 |
| PERU, 1866, 5c., 10c., 20c. (Llahma) | 0 7 |
| MEXICO, 1866, 25c. (engraved) mint | 0 9 |
| INDIA, 1866, 6a., prov. | 7 6 |
| SIAM, 1889, 1att on 1 pie, provisional | 0 6 |
| PAPUA, 1907, 2d., genuinely used | 0 9 |
| VENEZUELA, 1863, 4c. pale red, unused | 7 6 |

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Scarce Stamp Free with each number. Free advertising coupon, and many articles of interest to all collectors in the February number. Specimen copy 1/4d. or 1/6 per annum post free. Write now WM. WARD, 9, Paton St., Piccadilly, MANCHESTER.

STAMPS SOLD.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

100 Varieties, 9d.; Foreign and Colonial, 6d to 80z under catalogue. Approval.—Rev. T. Bell, Lisburn, Ireland.

STAMPS PURCHASED.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

FREE. Set of 7 Bosnia to applicants for approval selections. Edward Brashier, Southwold, Suffolk.

STAMPS EXCHANGED.—Eastern Stamp Exchange, 26a, Southwark St., S.E.

STAMP Collections Purchased.—Lewis May & Co., King William St., Charing Cross.

MONACO—"O.L." and "O.R." obliterations wanted by the Rev. G. E. Barber, M.A. (J.P.S.), 1, Harrington Square, London, N.W.

EASTERN Stamp Exchange.—26a, Southwark St., S.E. Hop Exchange trans pass the door. Two minutes from London Bridge.

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Editor's Letter Box

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Business and Advertisement Communications should be addressed to S. R. LE MARE, 21, Paternoster Square, London, E.C. Telephone No. 9107 City.

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, 1/4d.

Society News

BIRMINGHAM PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

January 23rd. Paper, Trinidad, Mr. F. H. Frere. Mr. P. W. Allday was elected a member. Mr. F. H. Frere then gave a very instructive paper on the stamps of Trinidad. Not only were the various issues fully described and shown, but very careful notes were given how to distinguish the pin perfor. and rough perfor. which are often "mistaken" by the seller to the disadvantage of the purchaser.

February 13th. Paper, U.S.A., Mr. W. Oakley, Lady Evelyn Farquhar and Mr. W. H. Goodwin were elected members. Two guineas was voted to the Fifth Philatelic Congress. The meeting for April 26th (Congress Week) was postponed to May 3rd. It was decided to send a special Exchange Packet to the Natal Society—prices net—thin paper—sheets to reach Hon. Secretary by March 7th. Will members who wish to see the Natal Society's Packet kindly advise Hon. Secretary. It will probably be ready to start about May 1st and will be sent to any member in the British Isles.

Mr. W. Oakley, by means of a very careful selection from his collection of U.S.A. stamps, was able to bring within

ASCENSION ISLAND cover for 1/- (and a year's sub. to a bargain stamp paper free. A. C. Roessler, Newark, N.J. (U.S.).

the scope of one evening's work the whole of the issues of this interesting country.

The arrangement of the collection was somewhat novel. It is divided into two parts; the first, with notes to each variety, is arranged in order of values, all the 1c. being taken in chronological order and so on. Then the second part consists of the same varieties, in shades, but arranged in catalogue order; including many interesting proofs, trial prints, and designs.

The following were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection: Mr. Lane, Messrs. F. C. Henderson, H. Clark, J. J. L. Fernando, M. L. Rau, while Mr. L. W. Fulcher was thanked for a copy of "Roman States" which he had presented to the library.

My huge 7d. & 8d. in 1/- Discount Selections of British Colonials are booming. Many satisfied & delighted clients.

I have now ready a large stock of Approval Books which contain a fine range of stamps (mostly British Colonials) to suit all classes, beginners to advanced. I allow the large discount of 8d. in 1/-, except in the case of a few countries, such as Newfoundland old pence issues, triangular Capes, and other old issues in extr. fine condition; even on these I allow 7d. in 1/-, so that in nearly all cases my stamps are less than half catalogue. In order to make regular customers of my clients I am giving to those who make an initial purchase of 8/- net and upwards, a special bonus of British Colonials. Collectors cannot do better than deal with me, as in addition to getting stamp at a far more reasonable price they will get an occasional bonus.

My Speciality: all British Africans, and fine old issues of Barbados and Trinidad
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 - 7 N. Borneo, 1910, new designs, 1-24c. 2/6
 - 8 New Persia, 1-26ch., complete 10d.
 - 5 ditto, high values, 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 kr. 3/0
 - 7 S. Nigeria, 1910, 1/2, 1, 2, 2 1/2, 3, 6, 1/- 1/6
- Price List of 700 Sets, &c., post free.
Wholesale List (24 pages) free to Dealers.
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