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The
Philatelic Journal
of
Great Britain
and
Philatelic Review of Reviews.

The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

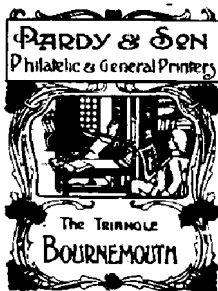
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VOLUME XV.

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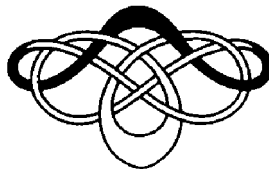
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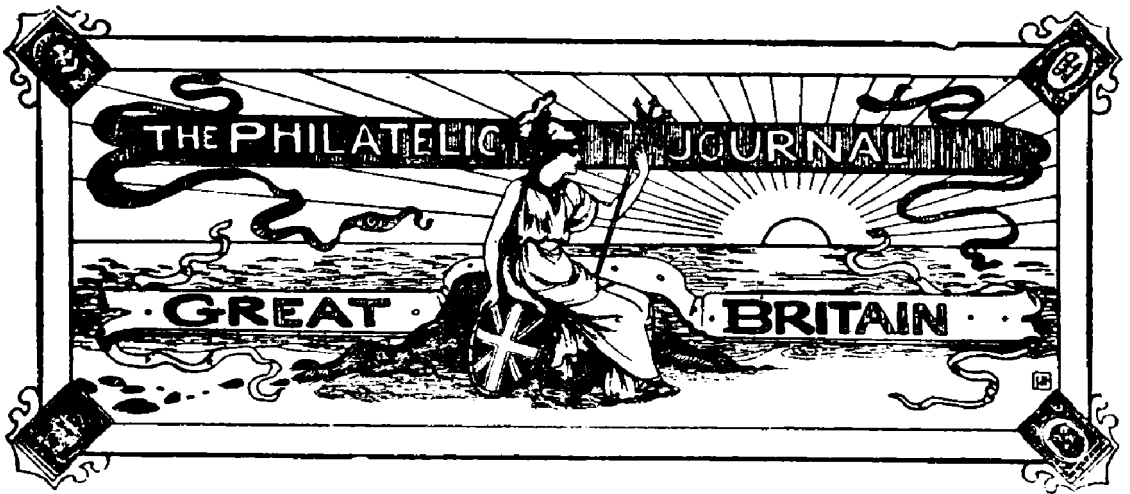
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JANUARY 25, 1905.

[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 61.—MR. H. F. JOHNSON.

The briskness and energy of the Junior Philatelic Society is undoubtedly mainly due to the youthfulness and enterprise of its officers, not the least of whom is the indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Herbert F. Johnson.

Mr. Johnson was born at Putney in 1884, and started to collect stamps about eight years back. He did not make much progress, however, until he became a member of the Junior Philatelic Society in 1900. Shortly after his election as a member, he urged the establishment of an Exchange Branch, which he ultimately got the Committee to adopt, and was himself placed in charge of the section. This was conducted profitably to the Society, and has ever since contributed a good balance to the funds of the institution.

His zeal and business aptitude led to his

appointment as Honorary Secretary in May, 1902, since which time the Society has gained a financial position to which it had never attained in the time of his predecessors. He worked off a debt on the 1901 Exhibition, which although only about £7 was a large amount for a Society, the subscription to which is only 1s. 6d. in order to allow the youngest of stamp collectors to get the advantages of its work.

The Dances of the Society have always been successful, but the last one, under Mr. Johnson's management, produced a balance of £3 10s., very much in excess of the previous functions.

Mr. Johnson has not had much time for actual stamp collecting since he took over the onerous and ever increasing duties of Honorary Secretary to this rapidly growing Society. He, however, favours the stamps of Great Britain

and Cook Islands, the latter forming the subject of a Paper and Display at a recent meeting of the Society. In November, 1901, Mr. Johnson, with the aid of Mr. Charles B. Purdom,



arranged the display of stamps and the very complete catalogue for the First Exhibition of the Junior Philatelic Society.

The event, in spite of a foggy night, brought a crowd of people who filled the hall throughout the evening. Many youngsters were specially guided round the exhibits and had them explained to them. A couple of young boys were being shown some specimens of the 3d. on orange, and the guide (Mr. Charles Nissen) explained that one was worth 10/-, when one of the boys turned to his friend and demanded "Give me my stamp back; I thought it was a common one." He had evidently just "swapped" a copy of the stamp in question.

The system of personally conducting strangers in small parties of ten or twenty round the Exhibition of 1901 was so successful that during the early part of each day of the forthcoming Exhibition the experiment will be repeated. The attendance in the evening will, it is anticipated, be too large to admit of its successful operation, but Mr. Johnson is anxious to make the display a thoroughly instructive one. He is himself superintending the whole of the mounting and arranging of the stamps.

Philatelic literature has a keen devotee in Mr. Johnson, who, since the office of Honorary Librarian was merged in that of Honorary Secretary, has added a considerable number of volumes to the Society's Library.

Before leaving Mr. Johnson, our interviewer put a few questions to him on the, at present, all-absorbing topic of the Exhibition in Exeter Hall on Friday and Saturday, February 3rd and 4th.

"You expect a very large attendance, I suppose?"

"Yes, indeed we do. We hope to have a record attendance for any philatelic gathering. Over 100,000 invitations have been sent out."

"But," said our representative, "isn't this a very costly proceeding, seeing that everything is free?"

"It is free because we are determined that it shall be popular. We intend to convert a good many of the uninitiated into becoming stamp collectors, and they won't pay to be converted, until afterwards! Of course, the expenses of the hall, the printing, postages and the splendid orchestra, are very heavy,

but we have started a fund to cover the expenses, and given the sympathy and support of collectors, we shall do it without any loss. At present, our expenses are estimated at about £75. But for the generous gifts we have received, the same work we are doing would have cost quite £120. There has been a good return from the letting of stalls and over £14 has been taken in voluntary donations. Another £20 or so is needed still, but judging from the support we are receiving, we do not doubt it will be all forthcoming before we open."

"And can we make any special announcement from you?"

"I shall be glad if you will express our sincere gratitude to the Philatelic Press for so unanimously supporting the scheme, and I would further extend a very hearty welcome to all readers of the *P.J.G.B.* to visit Exeter Hall on Friday and Saturday, February 3rd and 4th."

The Junior Philatelic Society.

We have pleasure in illustrating the design that has been adopted by the Junior Philatelic Society for the medals offered in connection with the competition at the Exhibition to be held at Exeter Hall on February 3rd and 4th. It is adapted from a representation of Miss Viola Tree as Ariel in the *Tempest*, and we are sure our readers will agree that the effect is highly artistic.



New Issues and Varieties.

(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, c/o MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & Co., 84, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Bechuanaland Protectorate. Mr. B. W. H. Poole has shewn us the current 2½d. British stamp, overprinted "BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE," in small sans-serifs capitals, in black, like the 1d. value listed in our September issue.

2½d. ultramarine, black surcharge.

British Honduras. The *M.J.* has seen a copy of the "FIVE" on 3 cents of 1891, with distinct double impression of the overprint.

Ceylon. We have to chronicle two more values of the King's Head set with the new watermark.

2c. red-brown, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
3c. green " " "

Cyprus. The *M.J.* chronicles the 4 pias. of the current type, with single watermark, in mauve instead of marone, and the 6 pias. of the same set, with multiple watermark, in brown and green instead of black and green.

4 pias., sage-green and mauve, wmk. Cr. CA.
6 " brown and green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

East Africa and Uganda. Again we have to notify the fact that another value has arrived on the new paper.

2½a. ultramarine, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Gold Coast. The 2d. value is the first to appear here on the new paper watermarked multiple Cr. and CA.

2d. lilac and red, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Indian Native States. *Bhopal.* We extract the following from the *M. J.*:—"Messrs. Ram Gopal and Co., have shown us a used copy of a ½a. stamp, the type of which we described in May last as an 'imitation of No. 90, with double outline to octagon.' We had it then in deep red on laid paper, the copy now sent us is in black on wove; the embossing (if any) is undecipherable."

Duttia. The *M. J.* has seen "a fresh printing of the ½a. and ¼a., Type 4, in sheets of sixteen as before, but without the rouletting in colour either round the sheet or

between the two horizontal rows. The same casts or electrotypes have evidently been used, as we can identify some of the broken frames, etc., but in the case of the ¼a. they have been set closer together, side by side, so that some of the frames almost touch."

¼a. carmine, no rouletting.
¾a. black on green, no rouletting.

Las Bela. The following is from the *M. J.*:—"We have received a sheet of the ½a. on greenish grey granite paper, printed from a similar stone to that which produced the ¼a. on light blue, which we described in July—six horizontal rows of three, wide apart. The stone seems to have been re-made, and we have an impression from it on the light blue paper also. Why not keep to one colour? These changes are very confusing."

Sirmoor. We learn that a fresh printing of the "On SSS" surcharge has been discovered, and we call the following description from the *M. J.*:—"We have never noted in our chronicle the fact that, not long before the suppression of the stamps of this State, the four values of Type 2 appeared with a fresh printing of the surcharge 'On S. S. S.' closely resembling that shown in Type 14 in the Catalogue, but, of course, without the error of a comma after the first 'S.' The overprint in this case was, we understand, applied in London by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, and is clearer and more regular than any of those applied locally; the stamps on which it is found are also a fresh printing, and it is supposed that they do not exist without the overprint."

Service Stamps.

3 pias. brownish orange, Waterlow surcharge.
6 " yellow-green " "
1 anna, deep blue " "
2 annas, carmine-rose " "

Lagos. We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the ½d., 2/6 and 10/- values have been issued with the new multiple watermark.

½d. dull green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
2/6 grey-green and carmine " "
10/- " and brown " "

New Republic, South Africa. We extract the following interesting paragraph from the *M.J.*:—"A correspondent has shown us two very interesting strips of three of the stamps of February and March, 1887, with embossed Arms and no date; one contains the 4d., Nos. 199 and 205, the right-hand stamp having the Arms inverted while the other two have them the right way up, the other strip consists of the '7/6' the right way up and its two companions having them inverted."

Malta. The 5d. in the pictorial design and the 1/- shewing the King's portrait have appeared on the new paper.

5d. red, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
1/- violet and lilac " "

Mauritius. A new 15c. Express Delivery stamp for inland use has just been issued according to *Ewen's Weekly*. Like the 18c. (foreign) stamp of the same series this is printed in green from the ordinary high values plate and then overprinted "EXPRESS-DELIVERY—(INLAND)—15 CENTS" in four lines in black. The surcharge is so arranged that the value falls in the blank space at the foot of each stamp. We learn that this is issued in blocks of 15 and was evidently overprinted thus, for No. 4 in each block has a short serif to the "1" in the value.

Express Delivery (Inland).
15c. green, surcharged in black.

New Zealand. The *Am. J. of Ph.* has been shewn an imperforate pair of the unwatermarked 4d. brown and blue.

North Borneo. We have not been troubled with rubbish from this territory lately, but evidently the State coffers require replenishing, for a fine variety of "4 cents" surcharges have just arrived according to the *M.J.* The set consists of no less than nine different values surcharged "4 CENTS" in black in two lines. The figure "4" is smaller than those employed in 1899, otherwise the set is very similar even to the face value of the denominations disfigured. The following is a list:—

4c. on 5c. orange-red and black,	Gibbons' No. 95.
4c. on 6c. brown-ochre	" " 96.
4c. on 8c. brown	" " 97.
4c. on 12c. dull blue	" " 98.
4c. on 18c. green	" " 101.
4c. on 24c. lake and blue	" " 102.
4c. on 25c. indigo	" " 81.
4c. on 50c. violet	" " 82.
4c. on \$1 red	" " 83.

Northern Nigeria. A German contemporary reports the existence of the 6d. stamp

in the current type all in one colour, lilac, instead of with the name and value in a shade differing from the body of the stamp. As the colours are not strikingly different on the ordinary bi-coloured stamps it is perhaps not surprising to find in some cases that they match exactly.

Orange River Colony. Several of our contemporaries report that the current set in the King's Head type has been enriched by the addition of the 5/- value. It is the same size as the others in the set, and is printed on the paper with single Cr. CA. watermark.

5/- brown and blue.

Straits Settlements. Negri Sembilan. The *M.J.* gives some interesting notes regarding 1c. on 15c. of 1899. We cannot do better than extract the whole paragraph:—"Our publishers have been shown part of a sheet of the 1c. on 15c., No. 16 in the Catalogue, from which it appears that the variety with raised stop after 'Cent' occurs on No. 25 on the right-hand pane, and No. 55 on the left-hand pane. We fancy that the stamps were overprinted in blocks of thirty, and if the sheet were complete it would be found that No. 25 in each block showed this variety. We chronicled it in November, 1901, and alluded to it again in October, 1902, when we ascertained that it occurred on a stamp in the bottom row of a pane."

Perak. The following is also from the *M.J.*:—"Mr. J. W. Jones has shown our publishers a horizontal pair of the 3c. on 8c. of 1900 (No. 81 in the Catalogue), the right-hand stamp of which is the variety without stop after "Cent." which we heard of four years ago, but failed to list, while the left-hand stamp was the first "e" of "Three" from a wrong fount, the horizontal stroke being high up in the letter, as in the type used in this magazine. Examination of portions of a sheet of the "One Cent." on 5c. (No. 79 in the Catalogue) shows that two of these letters "e" were used in that overprint, both in the left-hand pane. The second stamp in the fifth row has the abnormal "e" in "One," and the fourth stamp in the ninth row has it in "Cent." The whole sheet of 120 seems to have been overprinted in one process, in this case. The same varieties may occur in Nos. 77 and 78."

Federated Malay States. We learn that two of the lower values of the current set have been seen on the new paper.

1c. green and black, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
10c. claret " " " "

Uganda. The *M. J.* has been shown a strip of three of the 2½s. British East Africa, surcharged "UGANDA" for use in this territory, with a double impression of the overprint. The two surcharges overlap very considerably and one is a good deal fainter than the other.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Austria. Bosnia. We hear that a set of thirteen unpaid letter stamps, each in three different colours, have been issued here. No particulars are yet to hand regarding the design.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 20, 50 heller, black, red & yellow.
200 heller, black, red and green.

Brazil. There are rumours that we are to be favoured with an entirely new set from here shortly and in this connection the following paragraph from the *M. J.* is of interest.—" *Le C. de T.-P.* quotes from a French illustrated paper the announcement that a new series of stamps is about to be produced at Rio de Janeiro, in designs which are the result of a prize competition called for by the Brazilian Government more than a year ago. The prize designs are some of the most peculiar we have ever seen; they appear to be well executed but, for the most part, singularly inappropriate for their purpose. They are stated to be allegorical, and if they reach us upon issued stamps, we will do our best to explain what they symbolise. We know Brazil as the place 'where the nuts come from,' but we fancy that the allegories displayed upon the new stamps will prove harder nuts to crack than any that have come from there yet."

Chili. We have seen a vertical pair of the 1 peso stamps, imperforate between.

Colombia. Several of our contemporaries announce the addition of three high values to the current set—a 1 peso, in which a representation of the arms of the Republic forms the centrepiece, and 5 and 10 pesos, on which the portrait of one Dr. José Manuel Marroquin appears. The colour of the 1 peso is variously given as lilac and brown. Which is correct?

1 peso, lilac or brown.
5 pesos, red on yellow.
10 " blue on green.

There are already more than enough varieties of the 10c. of 1902 to satisfy the most enthusiastic, but according to the *M. J.*, the following also require adding to the list:—

10c. blue on brown, perf. 12.
10c. " on pale lilac "
10c. " on pale grey "
10c. " on rose, imperf.

Crete. Owing to a shortage of 5 lepta stamps a provisional of this value has appeared. This is formed by surcharging the 20 lepta stamp of 1901 with a small "5" in each of the lower corners.

"5" in black on 20 lepta, orange.

Denmark. Another value of the new set, shewing King Christian's portrait, has appeared.

20 øre, blue.

French Colonies. Reunion. We are promised a new set from this island, and one of the designs is said to be the arms of the Colony. As no-one seems to have heard of Reunion possessing arms of its own, the designer of the stamps will be able to exercise his own sweet fancy. Perhaps he will give us something appropriate; for instance, a poor philatelist staggering under the load of the continual flood of Reunion surcharges.

Hayti. Specimens of the current 10c. orange-brown have been seen imperforate vertically.

Liberia. We have no less than five new provisionals to chronicle for this Republic on the authority of *Ewen's Weekly*.

1c. in black on 5c. on 6c. green.
2c. in red on 30c. slate-blue.
2c. in black on 4c. green with "Official" in red barred out in black.
Official.
1c. "O.S." in black on 5c. on 6c. green with "Official" in black barred out in black.
2c. "O.S." in red on 30c. slate blue.

Paraguay. A new 10 cents stamp, apparently issued under the auspices of some provisional government in this Republic, has appeared. It is thus described in the *M. J.*—"It is very similar in design to Type 35 in the Catalogue, but the oval band is lettered "GOBIERNO PROVISORIO DEL PARAGUAY." and beneath the lion is an arched label inscribed "AGOSTO 1904." There is no date below the word "CENTAVOS," and there are large white numerals on discs of colour in the lower corners."

10c. Prussian blue, new type.

Persia. Specialists of the stamps of this country will find plenty to amuse them in the nice little batches of surcharged stamps tha

have appeared during the last few years. The following varieties of the surcharges of last year are described in the *M.J.* as follows:—“We have received some interesting curiosities due to accident or design, in impressing certain of the surcharges that were inflicted upon the stamps of this country last year. Some of the gorgeous labels of 1894, which were disfigured with Type 41, have a portion of that elaborate overprint upside down, in which position it looks quite as well as if it were the right way up; the Persian characters below the head are in the normal position in most of the cases; the 8 chahis has these characters in black (instead of red) on some of the copies before us; and in the case of the 4ch., 16ch., and 3 krans we have blocks with the surcharge normal on the upper row and inverted on the lower.”

4ch. in red and black,	on 5kr., red surcharge inverted.
8ch. in green and red,	on 5kr., green " "
8ch. in " black,	on 5kr.
8ch. in " " "	on 5kr., both " "
16ch. in orange and green.	on 5kr., orange " "
3kr. in blue and lake,	on 5kr., blue " "
3t. in black " "	on 5kr., black " "

The 10 krans of the official set of last year has also been found with the overprint (type 52) inverted at the bottom of the stamp.

Official.

10kr. rose-red, inverted surcharge.

Russia. *Finland.* Discoveries of any particular importance in the earlier issues of any country are not of daily occurrence; therefore the following extract from the *M.J.* is of particular interest:—“We have been shown by Mr. E. Lentz, the well-known philatelist of St. Petersburg, a most unexpected discovery in the shape of a *tête-bêche* pair of the 5 pen. stamp of the issue of 1866, on vertically laid paper. The pair has been submitted to various authorities on Finland stamps, including Mr. Breiffuss, and its authenticity may be considered to be beyond question; it was found, we are told, amongst the old correspondence of a business firm, many of the letters in which were franked by one or more pairs of 5 pen. stamps, those shown us being apparently No. 18 in the Catalogue, with the medium-size serpentine roulettes. Mr. Lentz's theory is that when the discovery of the errors in the plates took place (the 10 pen. in the 5 pen. plate, and the 5 pen. in the 10 pen. plate), and the erroneous clichés were removed, the 5 pen. cliché that was substituted for 10 pen. may have been inserted upside down, and a few sheets printed off before this fresh error was noticed. This would account at once for the existence of the inverted stamp and for the fact that it has remained unknown until now. It is a very interesting addition to the list of Finland varieties.”

5 pen., lilac-brown on pale lilac laid, tête-bêche.

New Leaves to Cut.

THE HISTORY OF THE EARLY POST-MARKS OF THE BRITISH ISLES.*

The cult of the postmark has not received the attention one would have thought it deserved, considering the antiquity of marks placed on letters, etc., in their journey through the post, and their close connection with postal matters and incidentally with stamps. True the army of postmark collectors has now reached quite a respectable size but it seems rather surprising that more philatelists do not find the postmarks on the stamps of the countries they favour worthy of some little attention and study.

As a hobby, postmark collecting can hardly be said to have grown in popularity by leaps and bounds, and yet it has many points to commend it. The marks date back some 250 years and from that time onward have been used in connection with all the various posts established in this country. The literature of postmarks is not very extensive and this, the latest volume on the subject, from the pen of Mr. John G. Hendy, is by far the most interesting that has yet appeared. Mr. Hendy's position as Curator of the Record Room, General Post Office, has given him special facilities for reference to all documents, &c. bearing on the subject with the result that the information he is able to impart may be thoroughly relied on as official.

It is not a scientific work in the sense that any attempt is made to classify and list all the varieties of marks known to exist prior to 1840, but deals rather with the types that were employed, arranged as far as possible in chronological order. It forms vastly interesting reading and should appeal equally to the postmark collector, the philatelist, and the Philistine to whom stamps are things of no account except to be stuck upon letters. It will certainly prove of the greatest value and assistance to future writers on the subject of postmarks and will also prove of the greatest use to collectors in the classification of the early types. The volume deals only with the marks employed before Rowland Hill's scheme for Penny Postage was adopted in 1840.

* The History of the Early Postmarks of the British Isles. By John G. Hendy. (London: L. Upcott Gill, Drury Lane, W.C.)

It appears that the custom of dating letter covers may be traced at least as far back as the reign of Henry VIII., though at that time it was written on by the sender. About 1850, the postmasters were instructed to endorse all letters passing through their hands with the date of dispatch so as to prevent undue delay on the part of the post-boys. The first postmark struck by a hand-stamp made its appearance either in 1660 or 1661, when one Bishopp was the gentleman in charge of the post. This was an unpretentious looking affair, consisting of a small circle divided into two parts in the upper half of which were two letters to denote the month, and below the day of the month was indicated. From this time until 1825 all the many postmarks employed were cut in wood, but in 1824 Mr. Alfred Payne, an engraver, of Birmingham, invented a steel circular stamp and from then until the present day most of the marks have been made of metal. It is interesting to note that all the Maltese Cross postmarks were cut in wood and cost the Government 1s. each.

One of the most interesting chapters in the work is entitled "London Receivers—Penny and Twopenny Posts." We learn that in 1677 there were in all London only eight persons authorised to receive letters, but three years later, when William Docwra took over the post he appointed between four and five hundred.

Other interesting chapters are devoted to "Paid Letters," "Sunday Stamps," "Penny Posts" and Scotch and Irish marks.

The volume is lavishly illustrated, beautifully printed and bound, and should be obtained by every philatelist. We have pleasure in heartily commending it to our readers.

SCOTT'S ANNUAL.*

We have received the 64th edition of Scott's Postage Stamp Catalogue (for 1905), which, we have no doubt, some of our American contemporaries will, in their usual facetious manner, describe as "Daddie Scott's 64th offence"! The present volume is bound in sage-green, thus adding another shade to the many varieties of colour that have been used in binding previous editions. At first sight, it does not appear to have increased in thickness,

though as a matter of fact 18 pages have been added, the total now being 720. We have always had a liking for the method of arrangement followed in this catalogue, and we hold that the system adopted of dividing chief or "standard" varieties from errors and varieties of more or less minor importance is the most sensible one for a work of the kind. It certainly greatly simplifies the task of the general collector, who is sometimes at a loss to know which varieties should have first place in his album, and it detracts in no way from the usefulness of the volume to the specialist.

The lists of varieties under the titles of the different countries appear to have been very carefully compiled, and, of course, the necessary additions have been made to bring them right up to date. We have not had time for more than a cursory glance at prices, but, so far as we have been able to judge, there do not seem to be any very striking alterations. Stamps that have become obsolete since the issue of the last volume have, of course, gone up slightly, and many of the fine old stamps that are increasingly hard to get in good condition have had to be advanced. Taking them on the whole, the British Colonial stamps are priced a shade higher than in our own "Gibbons."

In the majority of cases the errors and varieties (printed in smaller type) are not priced, and in these days of commercialism this will doubtless be deemed a drawback by many users of the catalogue. One particularly useful feature, in view of the fact that collectors may now buy and sell unused British official stamps without fear of being escorted to the "deepest dungeon beneath the castle moat," is that these issues are nearly all priced in this volume. These quotations will probably be instrumental in giving many collectors a fairly accurate idea of the value of these departmental stamps in mint state.

We find the Sarawak "TWO CENTS" on 3c. of 1892 is still listed, though we believe the chief authorities on the stamps of this country consider it a bogus, or at any rate unofficial, variety. As we stated above, the lists of varieties have been admirably compiled though one or two might with advantage be arranged on a simpler plan that would make reference to them less complicated. As an instance, we may mention the 1897 provisional issues of China which are somewhat chaotic at present.

*Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue. (Agent for Great Britain W. T. Wilson, 292, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.) Price 2/4, post free.

The usual excellent budget of hints to collectors appears, there are a number of valuable money and other tables, and a mass of useful information is also given. The illustrations and text are well printed, and taking it all round the volume is a most praiseworthy one and should be acquired by all philatelists.

The February Exhibition.

Last month we referred to the fact that the Junior Philatelic Society, of London, will hold an Exhibition of the postage stamps of Great Britain, on February 3rd and 4th next, in Exeter Hall. We have received a further budget of prospectuses and other literature referring to the Exhibition, and if hard work and enterprise are crowned with the success they deserve, this ought to be one of the most successful stamp shows in the annals of philately. The energetic committee have been literally working like galley-slaves, and have certainly left no stone unturned in their endeavours to attract philatelists from all quarters. Certainly, if " 'tis not in mortals to command success," as the immortal bard puts it, they will undoubtedly "deserve" it.

In our previous report we stated that, in addition to the display of British stamps, &c., an orchestra will be in attendance, and popular lectures will be given for the edification and delectation of the visitors. Indeed, everything possible is being done for the comfort of visitors, and the management have even gone to the trouble of obtaining reduced tariffs at the leading hotels for the benefit of those who do not reside in or near London. We give particulars below.

A competition has been arranged purely for junior collectors (boys or girls under the age of 19), and in this connection the Society is offering a gold and a silver medal, and members of the trade have generously offered other prizes, making ten in all. These will be awarded for the collections which display the best skill and knowledge in the arrangement of the stamps. Thus everyone will have an equal chance, and a small collection, neatly and carefully put together, may just as easily head the list as one of great value.

We may mention that our publishers have taken Stall 7, where they will be pleased to

show stamps, &c., to their customers or other visitors to the Exhibition.

At a recent meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society it was announced that the donations towards the expenses of the Exhibition had now reached the sum of £14 17s. od., but in view of the heavy cost further sums are urgently needed. A letter was read from the Earl of Crawford, who is away in Egypt, and consequently will not be able to be present at the opening of the Exhibition, in which his lordship says:—"I hope that your Exhibition will be a great success, and that the good results in training of the younger collectors in the way they should go may amply repay the labour and sorrow of those who have to organise and carry through the work."

The following are the leading hotels which are granting special terms to visitors to the Exhibition:—

Hotel Cecil, Strand (opposite Exeter Hall).
Bed and breakfast, including attendance and light, 7s. 6d. per day.

De Keyser's Royal Hotel, Victoria Embankment. Room, attendance, light, and meat breakfast, 8s. per day; dinner, 4s.

St. Ermin's Hotel, St. James' Park, Westminster. Usual tariff, with 10 per cent. reduction.

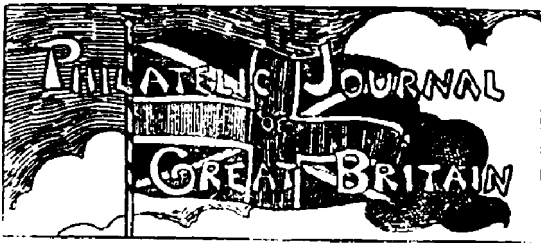
The Salisbury Hotel, Salisbury Square, E.C.
Bed and breakfast, 6s. 6d.

The Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate Street, E.C. Bed, breakfast, and attendance, 5s.

The reduced terms will be valid, in most cases, from Monday, January 30th, to Monday, February 6th. Other hotels will be added to the list, and full particulars sent to any intending visitor on receipt of stamped envelope. It is hoped also to be able to announce shortly similar reductions in fares by rail from all parts of Great Britain. Members will assist the Committee, it is hoped, in patronising the hotels which are allowing special terms.

We would in conclusion, impress upon our readers' memories the dates of the Exhibition—Friday and Saturday, the 3rd and 4th of February—and the *locale*, which is Exeter Hall, Strand, a central position that is easy to get at from all parts of the Metropolis.

Tickets, prospectuses, and all particulars of the Exhibition and competition will be well-comely supplied to any readers mentioning the *P. J. G. B.* by the Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. H. F. Johnson and P. Clare, 11, Trigon Road, Clapham, S.W.



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EDITORIAL.

A FEW months ago, in referring to the withdrawal of all British stamps specially overprinted for use in various Government departments, we stated that the Inland Revenue authorities had not then seen fit in any way to modify their objections to the sale of these

Unused stamps in unused condition.
Official Consequently this official ban
Stamps. prevented many collectors with a predilection for un-

used from touching official stamps at all, either (1) because they did not wish to possess stamps that might have been obtained dishonestly, or (2) because they did not want to take even the remotest risk of being summarily hauled off to the nearest police court by the myrmidons of the law.

It is, of course, well-known that many of the unused stamps on the market leaked out through irregular channels, but on the other hand the larger proportion of them were obtained quite openly and honestly. As it was obviously impossible to tell one from the other, many collectors decided to taboo these issues altogether, and the action of Messrs. Gibbons in refusing to deal in them—with the result that the quotations were eliminated from their catalogue—led many others to follow suit.

And now just as we were getting used to this state of affairs comes a "bolt from the blue" in the form of letters from the various official departments to the effect that neither they nor the Board of Inland Revenue propose interfering with dealings in these stamps so long as such dealings are confined to small blocks and single copies. They add that with the case of large blocks and sheets it would be different as then a presumption of illicit possession would arise.

Thus to all intents and purposes official objections have now been withdrawn altogether and one may buy sell or exchange these stamps without the fear of having them confiscated by one of the arms of the law (in the shape of a burly man in blue) or of making a blushing, undignified, and totally unsought-for appearance at the Old Bailey.

This pronouncement will doubtless have the effect of producing a small "boom" in unused official issues which should lead to a continued all-round interest in British stamps. They will now be rehabilitated in our "Gibbons" and this will give them a satisfactory status in the eyes of many philatelists. There is no doubt that some of the varieties are extremely rare in mint condition, and for these high figures may be expected to rule at no very distant date.

Postmarks.

The Christmas Number of *Ewen's Weekly* contains an excellent article dealing in a general manner with the chief types of postmarks used in the United Kingdom since the introduction of postage stamps. An attempt is made to fix the dates of the introduction of the various types by means of a list mentioning the dates of the earliest known copies. This feature should be of particular interest and value to postmark collectors.

The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Siam.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

To the specialist in search of "fresh fields and pastures new," for the outlet of his superfluous energy, the postage stamps of the Kingdom of Siam form an admirable set for study. Though fairly popular in one or two quarters they have not, up to the present, received much attention at the hands of specialists and the lists that appear under the heading of "Siam" in the catalogues are by no means complete and might with advantage be re-written. It is a country, philatelically speaking, that has made abundant use of what some writers term the "perfidious surcharge" and thus forms a happy hunting ground for the discovery of minor varieties and errors. For the man of moderate means with specialist tastes it is an admirable country, for, while many of the varieties are extremely rare, they have not yet attained the popularity which tends to high prices, and it is thus possible to get together an excellent collection without the outlay of unlimited capital.

Until recently Siamese stamps have received but little notice in the pages of philatelic journals though an article in *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, translated in the *American Journal of Philately* with the addition of many excellent notes, and an admirable little brochure on the subject, issued by the Boston U.S.A. Philatelic Society (reviewed in the *P.J.G.B.* last month) have done something to remove this reproach. As much of the information already imparted is palpably inaccurate and a great portion of the remainder somewhat inadequate, the following notes—the result of careful study of a fairly representative specialized collection that has taken some time to form—may be of interest to readers of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* and induce others to study what is at present a much neglected country. I cannot pretend that the article approaches completeness but much of the information given will, I hope, be new to my readers, and a goodly proportion of the varieties mentioned are, I believe, not generally known.

Siam is a kingdom of a total area of about 220,000 square miles, situated in south-eastern

Asia between the British Indian province of Burmah and its dependencies on one side, and the territory of French Indo-China on the other. Like the names of China, Japan, &c., given to Eastern countries by Westerners, the name of Siam is not the one by which the natives speak of their country. The word is probably a corruption of the Malay *Siyam* meaning "brown," and thus really refers to the colour of the race. To the Siamese themselves the country is known as *Thai* or "free," and sometimes as *Muang Thai*, which may be translated as the "land of the free."

Authentic historical records can be traced as far back as 1350 when the capital was at Ayouthia on the Menam river about 45 miles north of Bangkok, the present capital. The first British ship reached there in 1662, and in the year 1767 the Burmese entered the country and sacked the capital. They were ultimately defeated, and one Chulalok, the founder of the present dynasty, ascended the throne and moved his capital to Bangkok. Like a certain Welsh village which requires two or three alphabets to express its name, the native designation of the capital is somewhat lengthy, viz.:—Krung Tape Maha Nakhon Ameratna Kosindr Mahindr Ayuthia. This is too long for everyday use so the natives generally employ the two first words when speaking or writing of it.

Bangkok—known as the Venice of the East—is situated about 20 miles from the mouth of the river Menam, and, like its Italian compeer, it is webbed with canals, and as it is thus accessible to ships of large draught, it has become a fairly important trading port.

Prior to 1881 there was no postal system of any kind in the country, and anyone wishing to send a letter from one place to another had to devise means of his own for its delivery.

The King of Siam, who rejoices in the name of Phra Bat Somedetch Phra Parainindr Maha Chulalongkorn Phra Chula Chong Klao Chow Yu Hua, having been carefully educated on Western lines was fully awake to the advantages of a proper postal system, and in 1881 it was decided to organize one that should embrace the whole country. By way of

experiment, arrangements were made for the inauguration of a local post for the city of Bangkok only. A fine general post-office was erected in 1882, and all the houses were properly numbered by painting the requisite figures in Siamese on small boards, which were affixed to each building. The system has since been gradually extended until now there is hardly any portion of the kingdom that the mails do not reach with regularity.

The physical conformation of the country is of so varied a nature that all kinds of transports are used for the safe conveyance of the mails. Where the waterways admit they are carried by boat, by foot runners in other parts, and by elephants through some of the wildest jungle land, and such is the efficiency of the Post Office Department, that the mails travel quickly on even the most difficult routes.

II.—THE 1883 ISSUE.

The writer of the article in *L'Echo* is of the opinion that the Straits Settlements stamps surcharged with a "B" for use in Bangkok should be treated as the first postal issue of Siam, and be placed at the head of the cata-

In this article it is my intention to deal only with those stamps that were issued by the native government.

When it was decided to start an interior postal system a supply of stamps was ordered from England and the service was finally opened to the public on August 4th, 1883. The set of stamps issued consisted of five different values in three different types, *i.e.*, 1 lotte, 1 att, and 1 pynung in one type; 1 songpy in another, and 1 salung in a third. In each case a profile portrait of King Chulalongkorn with head to left forms the centre-piece. The stamps are beautifully engraved in *taille douce*, the work of preparing the plates, printing and perforating having been entrusted to Messrs. Waterlow & Sons. The set forms some of the most handsome work turned out by this firm. They are printed on fairly thick unwatermarked plain wove paper.

The 1 lotte, 1 att, and 1 pynung, as stated above, are all of the same design with the exception of the characters in the oval above the head which denote the value. Below this is a large upright oval containing the King's



logue lists. But, though these stamps were used to frank foreign correspondence until July 1st, 1885, when Siam joined the Postal Union, I do not think they can be considered Siamese stamps proper, for many reasons. The first and most powerful of these is that they had no general franking power to the interior parts of the country, nor did the revenue accruing from their sale belong to Siam. They were issued primarily for the convenience of the British representative at Bangkok, who would otherwise have had to forward the postage due on the letters to Singapore, and have them franked there with Straits Settlements stamps. They are really in the same category as French, German, and Russian stamps surcharged for use at these nations' consular post offices in China.

portrait, and at each corner are circles containing a Siamese character. The intervening spaces and border are exquisitely engraved as will be seen from our illustration. These values were printed in sheets of 80 arranged in 10 rows of 8. In this type there are, what appears to be, two distinct varieties, differing only in the sizes of the design. In the first variety the size of the design is $20\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and in the second the measurements are $20\frac{3}{4} \times 25\frac{1}{4}$ mm. The two varieties exist in all three values and, apparently, in the various very distinct shades of the 1 lotte.

These variations are generally attributed to shrinkage of the paper and until some more satisfactory explanation is forthcoming this theory must be accepted, for it is hardly likely there could have been two dies. It is ex-

ceedingly strange though that the shrinkage should have been so uniform, for all the copies I have examined may be placed in one or other of the two measurements given above. Any varying from these do so only by about a hair's breadth. It, therefore, seems to me that the two varieties should not be ignored by specialists.

The design of the 1 songpy differs considerably from the foregoing. In this the portrait is in an upright oval, and at the base is a scroll the same width as the stamp, containing an inscription in Siamese. The whole is surrounded by a highly effective scroll work border. The design measures approximately 18 × 22 mm.

The 1 salung is in still another design. In this case the portrait is on a shield having the sides and bottom straight, and the top curved over the head. Above this is an inscription in native characters on an ornamental scroll, and a neatly drawn border surrounds the whole. In this type, too, there appear to be two distinct varieties, in which the size of the design differs to a small extent, the measurements being 22½ × 27½ mm. and 22¼ × 27¼ mm. respectively. The remarks made above in connection with the type of the 1 lotte also apply here.

And now a few words as to the perforation. According to the catalogue, this gauges 14½, but, as a matter of fact, there are several varieties which, I take it, are the work of three different machines. The gauges are 14½, 15, and 15½, and the first two may be met with compound. Waterlow perforations, I know, as in the case of some Niger Coast and New Zealand stamps, often differ on the same sheets on the same lines, but in this instance it does not seem to be so. I find that there is never any suspicion of variation on opposite sides—that is, if the perforation at the top is 14½, that at the bottom is the same, and if one side is 15, so is the other—and in the case of any blocks I have measured, the gauge is the same in every part. Probably Messrs. Napier & Bacon will be able to throw some light on the subject of the machines employed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons in a future "Paper on Perforations."

Some sheets of the 1 lotte were issued with the horizontal perforation omitted. Specimens exist altogether imperforate, but care should be taken in accepting as such only those with wide margins all round.

In the year 1885 the value of the 1 salung stamp was changed to 12 atts (this being the rate per ¼oz. for letters sent to countries in the Postal Union), but it was not surcharged in any way to mark the alteration. The list of varieties I have seen is as follows:—

Two varieties of type I. (a) 20½ × 25½ mm.

(b) 20¼ × 25¼ mm.

Two varieties of type III. (a) 22½ × 27½ mm.

(b) 22¼ × 27¼ mm.

Type I.

		Variety.	Perf.
1 lotte	indigo	(a)	14½
1 "	"	(b)	15
1 "	"	(a)	14½
1 "	Prussian blue	(a)	14½
1 "	"	(b)	15
1 "	"	(b)	15 × 14½
1 "	purple blue	(a)	14½
1 "	"	(b)	15
1 att	rose carmine	(a)	14½
1 "	"	(a)	14½ × 15
1 "	"	(a)	15 × 14½
1 "	"	(b)	14½
1 "	"	(b)	15
1 "	"	(b)	15½
1 "	"	(b)	15 × 14½
1 "	deep carmine	(a)	14½
1 pynung	red	(a)	14½
1 "	"	(a)	15
1 "	"	(b)	14½
1 "	"	(b)	15

Type II.

1 songpy	pale yellow ochre		14½
1 "	yellow ochre		14½
1 "	deep yellow ochre		14½
1 "	"		15

Type III.

1 salung	brown orange	(a)	14½
1 "	"	(a)	15
1 "	deep brown orange	(b)	14½
1 "	"	(b)	15

(To be continued).

Notes by the Way.

NEW ADHESIVES.—The Postmaster General has issued an announcement to the effect that on and after January 1st of the present year unused embossed and other envelope, post card and wrapper stamps may be cut from the envelopes or formes on which they are impressed and used in payment of postage. This will doubtless be a benefit to the general public, as a means of using up the stamps on wrongly addressed or otherwise damaged postal stationery, though philatelists will doubtless look askance at this new departure, as the stamps, being available for use as adhesives, may be deemed collectable varieties in "cut-square" condition by those who, in the ordinary way, do not collect the stamps on entires.

The Red Penny of Great Britain.

By M. RAFFALOVICH.

(Continued from No. 168, December 25th, 1904.)

A A The *perforation* of the 1864 issue of the Penny red is, generally speaking, "14," but copies are found 14½. The perforation of the sheets was very irregular, a great many of the stamps being badly centred, some being perforated with a portion of their neighbour, some with a good bit of the stamp over or under them. I here give an illustration showing that two halves of two neighbouring stamps formed one, the result of course being that the clerk who sold these stamps found thirteen in each row of twelve.



F F

G G

H H I also give here another illustration, showing a most interesting result of perforation through folding, in plate 124. At first sight, one would be inclined to think that the little square was specially perforated for the plate number indicator. Of course, this has not been the case.

I I A number of plates have been issued *imperforate*, the following being known:—
90, 92, 100, 103, 107, 108, 109, 114, 116, 120, 121, 136, 148, 158, 162.

J J The *watermark* of this 1864 issue is the 1862 large crown, of which almost every one on the sheet is different. They differ in size, height, width and shape, but not sufficiently so as to be called "different types." Exception to this must, of course, be made to the "error," which, although found on plates 71 to 96 (all plates put to press in 1864), is very scarce.

K K I now come to speak of *minor varieties*. These are seldom met with in this issue, the printing of the stamps being more carefully done than in the preceding issues.

L L In plates 71 to 74 traces of stars (?) are found under the letters of the upper corners, and I have also noted the following (the letters mentioned are those in the lower angles):—

M M Plate 73. NI Pink. Round ink blotch between P of postage and the left hand upper corner.

N N Plate 76. SI Carmine. The S of the upper right hand corner is off centre towards the left.

O O Plate 79. BA Carmine. AB at top and A at bottom blotched through over-inking.

P P Plate 82. DJ Pink. The right-hand side plate number has a malformed 2.

Plate 85. OA Carmine. Has the bottom O broken.

Q Q Plate 88. CJ Carmine. Has a carmine red edge line on the left side.

Plate 99. HI Carmine. Has the bottom H blotched.

R R Plate 109. BH Carmine. Has the upper B malformed.

Plate 124. EB Carmine. Has the upper B blotched.

S S Plate 153. Pink. The right-hand side plate number often reads 158.

Plate 198. SJ Pink. Has the bottom J blotched.

T T NOTE.—The accompanying block, illustrating the two different alphabets found on the 1d. red stamps, was referred to in M. Raffalovich's article last month.

ceedingly strange though that the shrinkage should have been so uniform, for all the copies I have examined may be placed in one or other of the two measurements given above. Any varying from these do so only by about a hair's breadth. It, therefore, seems to me that the two varieties should not be ignored by specialists.

The design of the 1 songpy differs considerably from the foregoing. In this the portrait is in an upright oval, and at the base is a scroll the same width as the stamp, containing an inscription in Siamese. The whole is surrounded by a highly effective scroll work border. The design measures approximately 18 × 22 mm.

The 1 salung is in still another design. In this case the portrait is on a shield having the sides and bottom straight, and the top curved over the head. Above this is an inscription in native characters on an ornamental scroll, and a neatly drawn border surrounds the whole. In this type, too, there appear to be two distinct varieties, in which the size of the design differs to a small extent, the measurements being $22\frac{1}{2} \times 27\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and $22\frac{3}{4} \times 27\frac{1}{2}$ mm. respectively. The remarks made above in connection with the type of the 1 lotte also apply here.

And now a few words as to the perforation. According to the catalogue, this gauges $14\frac{1}{2}$, but, as a matter of fact, there are several varieties which, I take it, are the work of three different machines. The gauges are $14\frac{1}{2}$, 15, and $15\frac{1}{2}$, and the first two may be met with compound. Waterlow perforations, I know, as in the case of some Niger Coast and New Zealand stamps, often differ on the same sheets on the same lines, but in this instance it does not seem to be so. I find that there is never any suspicion of variation on opposite sides—that is, if the perforation at the top is $14\frac{1}{2}$, that at the bottom is the same, and if one side is 15, so is the other—and in the case of any blocks I have measured, the gauge is the same in every part. Probably Messrs. Napier & Bacon will be able to throw some light on the subject of the machines employed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons in a future "Paper on Perforations."

Some sheets of the 1 lotte were issued with the horizontal perforation omitted. Specimens exist altogether imperforate, but care should be taken in accepting as such only those with wide margins all round.

In the year 1885 the value of the 1 salung stamp was changed to 12 atts (this being the rate per 4oz. for letters sent to countries in the Postal Union), but it was not surcharged in any way to mark the alteration. The list of varieties I have seen is as follows:—

Two varieties of type I. (a) $20\frac{1}{2} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

(b) $20\frac{3}{4} \times 25\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Two varieties of type III. (a) $22\frac{1}{2} \times 27\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

(b) $22\frac{3}{4} \times 27\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Type I.

		Variety.	Perf.
1 lotte	indigo	(a)	$14\frac{1}{2}$
1 "	"		15
1 "	"	(b)	$14\frac{1}{2}$
1 "	Prussian blue	(a)	$14\frac{1}{2}$
1 "	"	(b)	15
1 "	"		$15 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$
1 "	purple blue	(a)	$14\frac{1}{2}$
1 "	"	(b)	15
1 att	rose carmine	(a)	$14\frac{1}{2}$
1 "	"		$14\frac{1}{2} \times 15$
1 "	"	(a)	$15 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$
1 "	"	(b)	$14\frac{1}{2}$
1 "	"	(b)	15
1 "	"		$15\frac{1}{2}$
1 "	"	(b)	$15 \times 14\frac{1}{2}$
1 "	deep carmine	(a)	$14\frac{1}{2}$
1 pynung	red	(a)	$14\frac{1}{2}$
1 "	"	(a)	15
1 "	"	(b)	$14\frac{1}{2}$
1 "	"	(b)	15

Type II.

1 songpy	pale yellow ochre		$14\frac{1}{2}$
1 "	yellow ochre		$14\frac{1}{2}$
1 "	deep yellow ochre		$14\frac{1}{2}$
1 "	"		15

Type III.

1 salung	brown orange	(a)	$14\frac{1}{2}$
1 "	"	(a)	15
1 "	deep brown orange	(b)	$14\frac{1}{2}$
1 "	"	(b)	15

(To be continued).

Notes by the Way.

NEW ADHESIVES.—The Postmaster General has issued an announcement to the effect that on and after January 1st of the present year unused embossed and other envelope, post card and wrapper stamps may be cut from the envelopes or formes on which they are impressed and used in payment of postage. This will doubtless be a benefit to the general public, as a means of using up the stamps on wrongly addressed or otherwise damaged postal stationery, though philatelists will doubtless look askance at this new departure, as the stamps, being available for use as adhesives, may be deemed collectable varieties in "cut-square" condition by those who, in the ordinary way, do not collect the stamps on entires.

The Red Penny of Great Britain.

By M. RAFFALOVICH.

(Continued from No. 168, December 25th, 1904.)

A A The perforation of the 1864 issue of the Penny red is, generally speaking, "14," but copies are found 14½. The perforation of the sheets was very irregular, a great many of the stamps being badly centred, some being perforated with a portion of their neighbour, some with a good bit of the stamp over or under them. I here give an illustration showing that two halves of two neighbouring stamps formed one, the result of course being that the clerk who sold these stamps found thirteen in each row of twelve.



D D
E E
F F
G G

H H I I I also give here another illustration, showing a most interesting result of perforation through folding, in plate 124. At first sight, one would be inclined to think that the little square was specially perforated for the plate number indicator. Of course, this has not been the case.

J J A number of plates have been issued *imperforate*, the following being known:—90, 92, 100, 103, 107, 108, 109, 114, 116, 120, 121, 136, 148, 158, 162.

K K L L The watermark of this 1864 issue is the 1862 large crown, of which almost every one on the sheet is different. They differ in size, height, width and shape, but not sufficiently so as to be called "different types." Exception to this must, of course, be made to the "error," which, although found on plates 71 to 96 (all plates put to press in 1864), is very scarce.

M M I now come to speak of *minor varieties*. These are seldom met with in this issue, the printing of the stamps being more carefully done than in the preceding issues.

N N In plates 71 to 74 traces of stars (?) are found under the letters of the upper corners, and I have also noted the following (the letters mentioned are those in the lower angles):—

O	O	Plate 73.	NI	Pink.	Round ink blotch between P of postage and the left hand upper corner.
P	P	Plate 76.	SI	Carmine.	The S of the upper right hand corner is off centre towards the left.
Q	Q	Plate 79.	BA	Carmine.	AB at top and A at bottom blotched through over-inking.
R	R	Plate 82.	DJ	Pink.	The right-hand side plate number has a malformed 2.
S	S	Plate 85.	OA	Carmine.	Has the bottom O broken.
T	T	Plate 88.	CJ	Carmine.	Has a carmine red edge line on the left side.
		Plate 99.	HI	Carmine.	Has the bottom H blotched.
		Plate 109.	BH	Carmine.	Has the upper B malformed.
		Plate 124.	EB	Carmine.	Has the upper B blotched.
		Plate 153.		Pink.	The right-hand side plate number often reads 158.
		Plate 198.	SJ	Pink.	Has the bottom J blotched.

NOTE.—The accompanying block, illustrating the two different alphabets found on the 1d. red stamps, was referred to in M. Raffalovich's article last month.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

Dear Sir,—I have read with great interest the first instalment contributed to your paper by M. Raffalovich, on the "Red Penny of Great Britain." I have now for some years specialised the stamps of this country and have always considered the "Line-engraved Series" worthy of far more attention than is usually bestowed upon them. To the specialist they abound in interesting varieties, and additional interest is lent by the fact that certain errors of lettering, etc. are known to exist, some of which are still undiscovered. For instance on page 25 of the "History of the Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles" we read concerning the *Red Penny* impf. of 1841: "On plate 77, the first stamp in the second row which should be lettered 'B.A.' bore the first letter only, the second letter-block being a blank. The error was discovered and corrected about nine months after registration, and the plate was then re-registered as 77B. . . . Copies of this incomplete stamp presumably exist, but we have never seen or heard of one."

Here we have an error of equal interest to, and of far greater value than, the well known error of the 1½d. rose-red of 1860, lettered "O.P." "P.C." or the 2½d. lilac-rose of 1875, lettered "L.H." "F.L." merely waiting to be discovered; and other instances might be cited of rarities which still lie undiscovered—perhaps undreamt of—among the millions of penny reds which can still be bought at a few pence per thousand by anyone who cares to take the trouble to look them through.

M. Raffalovich's theory concerning inverted watermarks is ingenious; and if true we should be able to compute exactly the number of inverted watermarks issued of any given plate-number, provided only that we know the total number of sheets which have been issued of that particular plate-number; and as Messrs. Wright & Creeke's book is able to furnish us with the exact number of sheets issued of the majority of plate-numbers we should at any rate be able to form an idea of the relative scarcity of different plate-numbers with an inverted watermark. Some of these must be exceedingly scarce, as, assuming the theory to be true, only 95 sheets of plate 132

can have been issued in this state, and of plate 225 the number must be considerably less.

But will this theory stand the test of criticism? Even supposing that every one thousand and first sheet was intentionally inverted is it not probable that in the process of counting, several more sheets would be accidentally inverted, and still more in the process of feeding the presses? Again, even in quite late issues (for instance the 1d. lilac, 16 dots; most of the 1887 issue; and the ½d. green, last issue "Queen's Head") we occasionally find the watermark inverted, but I do not think that these varieties are so often met with as one in every thousand. I never buy a stamp at the post office without looking at the watermark but I have never found one with it inverted.

Still, the truth of this theory could easily be tested by asking those whose duty it is to count the sheets. Such questions asked by philatelists are usually met with great civility, and it would be worth while in the interests of the science to put it to the test. I await with great interest the remaining papers on "the Red Penny Issues," and have no doubt that they will appeal to a great many collectors, and it is to be hoped it will also direct their attention to this most interesting but rather neglected branch of philately.

In conclusion, may I express a wish, which I feel sure must be the desire also of many other collectors, that there be published in some future number a paper dealing with the difference of the two plates of the 2d. blue, of 1841? This is a real difficulty to many collectors of English stamps, and I am one among many who cannot tell to which plate these stamps belong unless one of the corner letters happens to be an "A" or "O."

Yours truly,

Dec. 24th, 1904.

H. S. HODSON.

[We quite agree with our correspondent that inverted watermarks hardly occur as often as one in a thousand. M. Raffalovich's theory is certainly ingenious, but we are afraid it cannot be relied upon. From our own experience we should say that inverted watermarks in British stamps are very much rarer than one in a thousand, and most philatelists will join us in the opinion that they are usually the result of accident or carelessness.—ED. P. J. G. B.]

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" " 4	32/0	strip of four	40/0
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vertical pair	17/6	strip of 3 (perf. cut one side)	15/0
single	7/6	pair	17/6
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Notes by the Way.

It will no doubt be of interest to many of our old readers to know that the old publisher of the *Ph. J. of G.B.*—Mr. William Brown, of Salisbury, to wit—has published a splendid set of pictorial postcards illustrative of the quaint old city of Salisbury, and neighbourhood. The illustrations are reproductions from original pen-and-ink sketches made by Mr. Brown himself, and are in every way most artistic. There are 28 different views, the subjects chosen being, in most instances, the oldest and most picturesque portions of the town, and scenes from the interiors of various buildings. Among the latter, the one depicting the Gateway in Choir, Salisbury Cathedral appears to us to be a particularly fine example of pen-and-ink work. The cards are published by Mr. Brown himself, and most of them are printed by Messrs. Pardy & Son, of Bournemouth, which is a sufficient guarantee of excellence.

* * *

We refer at some length, in another column, to the forthcoming Exhibition at Exeter Hall, which bids fair to be a great success. It is to be hoped that as many readers as possible will be able to make use of the tickets which are being sent round with the *P.J.G.B.* If any reader wants more for his friends, our publishers will supply them gratis, either to applicants in person, or through the post on receipt of ¼d. stamp for postage. Look out for No. 7 stall, which has been taken by P. L. Pemberton & Co., and at which collectors will find plenty to interest them. As announced on the front page of the cover to this number, we are making a special reduction of 6d. for a twelve months' subscription to the *P.J.G.B.* to all *new* subscribers who pay their subscriptions at our stall during the time that the Exhibition is open.

* * *

Exeter Hall will be the *rendezvous* of another large congregation of Philatelists after an interval of another two months, but they will be Philatelists holding a different creed, we might call them dissenters. We refer to the Fiscalists. An Exhibition of British Colonial, Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps will be held there under the auspices of the Fiscal Philatelic Society on the 7th and 8th of April next. Any one interested in this branch of philately, can

get full particulars of the Exhibition from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. B. Kay, 2, Haarlem Mansions, West Kensington, W., who will be pleased to give all necessary information.

* * *

The lower values of the Servian Coronation Stamps have been in great demand during the past two or three weeks, owing to the discovery that when the stamp is looked at upside down, the distorted features of the late King who was murdered, can be traced on the two heads of the present King and his ancestor, Kara George, which adorns the centre of the stamp. The "death mark," as it is called, of the late King is not seen at the first glance, but when once traced, is perfectly easy to see and is a most ghastly looking object. The design is by M. Mouchon, the well known engraver of some of the French stamps, and it is alleged that he was prevailed upon by ex-Queen Natalie, to introduce this sinister apparition into the design. But, whether the result of design or accident, the effect of the discovery is to cause the recall of the entire issue. Collectors are warned not to pay high prices for these stamps as there will probably be a large remainder for which the Servian Government will get a very good price, after this splendid advertisement.

* * *

Our readers will remember that some months ago the remainders of the Queen's Head issues of St. Helena were offered for sale by the Crown Agents for the Colonies to the highest bidder, and it was stated that no offer at less than face value would be entertained. As the face value of the lot was £8,638 7s. 10d., no speculative dealer was tempted to make an offer on these terms. We now hear that Messrs. Edwin Healey & Co. have secured the lot postmarked, and no doubt the price paid was considerably under face value, though we have not heard the exact figures. It is stated that in going through the sheets Messrs. Edwin Healey & Co. found many interesting varieties. Some of them, we should think, may come under the heading, "prepared for use, but never issued." The sale of remainders in an obliterated state appears to us to be a worse offence on the part of a British Colony than their disposal in unused condition, and we greatly regret to see that the bad example of Zanzibar has been so quickly followed.



January, 1905, Report.

— : o : —

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The following is now proposed in accordance with the above:—John Ernest Heginbottom, B.A., Rochdale; proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by P. L. Pemberton.

NEW MEMBERS.

Jacob Duiven, Utrecht, Holland.
H. Ross Shiells, London.

NOTICES.

The fourth meeting of the season was held at Essex Hall on Wednesday, January 11th. Present: W. Schwabacher (in the chair), F.

Reichenheim, A. B. Kay, W. Schwarte, J. C. Sidebotham, L. W. Fulcher, W. S. King, and the Hon. Secretary. Mr. Reichenheim read a paper on "The Unpaid Letter Stamps of France," accompanied by a display of the stamps, and followed by a display of his very fine specialised collection of the stamps of this country. The paper and display was much appreciated by all present, and the meeting closed with a hearty and unanimous vote of thanks, on the motion of Mr. Sidebotham, seconded by Mr. Fulcher.

The next meeting will take place on Wednesday, February 8th, at 8 p.m., when Mr. Sidebotham will give a display of European stamps.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions for 1905 are now due, and should be forwarded to the Hon. Sec., who will duly acknowledge, and send cards of membership.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.

Scottish Philatelic Society.

THE usual Monthly Meeting was held on 9th January, at the residence of the Vice-President, Mr. Andrew Henderson. Major H. Vowell, Ealing; Messrs. J. Duiven, Utrecht; and W. Robinson, Sedbergh, were unanimously elected Members.

The October Exchange Packet returned from circulation on 4th January, sales £17 17s. 10d., net. Sheets with remittances were returned to Members the same day. The January packet was despatched on 3rd Jan., with 28 sheets, value £125 11s. net. The work of the Exchange Branch shows a marked increase in every direction over any previous Session.

The official stamps of Great Britain proved a popular subject for discussion, and a record attendance of Members thoroughly appreciated the displays. Collections were shown by Messrs. Henderson, Kerr, Brookes and W. B. Walker. Mr. Henderson had most of the rarities and a fine display in a handsome specially bound volume, including the high value I.R. Official (Queen); O.W. (with the 10d.); and all surcharges on King's Head issue. Mr. Kerr showed a large collection of all varieties with pairs and blocks, including the Board of Education rarities. Mr. W. B. Walker had some interesting O.W. on entire originals. Mr. Brookes showed some unusually large blocks of various values of used I.R. Officials with control letters, and a collection of 'Official Paid' cancellations.

There are vacancies for additional members, and prospectuses will be sent free on application.

T. A. MCINTYRE,

43, Nile Grove, Edinburgh. Hon. Sec.



JANUARY 25, 1905.

Philately at Home.

The *London Philatelist* for December opens with an Editorial on the recent sale of the St. Helena remainders. It appears that as the Crown Agents could not sell the lot unused at its face value (it amounted to the respectable total of £8638 7s. 10d.), the whole lot has been postmarked and sold *en bloc* to a well-known dealer at probably a very small fraction of face value. The cancellation consists of an improvised diamond-shaped mark applied in the centre of each block of four, and all the specimens have full original gum. In this condition they are neither used nor unused, are a shade less respectable than the cancelled to order labels of Labuan and North Borneo, and will therefore be left severely alone by all sensible philatelists. It would certainly have reflected greater credit and dignity on the Colony if the whole lot had been destroyed or sold at the Post Office in the ordinary way until used up. Apparently this desperate expedient had to be resorted to owing to the impoverished condition of the coffers of this Colony and the urgent need of money for local improvements. It is a deplorable affair altogether.

Mr. R. B. Yardley continues his excellent "Notes on the Stamps of the First Republic of the Transvaal," and in describing the 3d. raises a knotty point for discussion, as witness the following:—

Although I am of opinion that in principle all the 3d. stamps printed in violet and all allied shades prior to, say, June, 1871, (which for sake of brevity, I will refer to as preprints), are technically entitled to be listed, we are not at the end of the matter, for Otto printed 3d. subsequently to this date, without any authority, in fact in fraud of the Transvaal Government, and then the question arises whether there is any means of distinguishing them from the preprints. While we believe, or rather hope, that we can always distinguish his unlawful production of the 1d. and 1/- and 6d., type I., from the legitimate stamps (saving always any doubt as to the 1d. in intense scarlet vermilion, of which Mr. Nankivell possesses a pair,

already referred to), all writers profess their inability to distinguish the 3d., because it is accepted that Otto fraudulently retained one plate or more of that value, made from the original die, and this brings me to the second part of this question, namely, what were these preprints? Can we at the present time identify and describe them?

This is a nice little problem that many specialists have already tried in vain to solve, but, who knows, a satisfactory answer may be forthcoming one of these days.

The usual budget of "Notes," "New Issues," society reports, &c., makes up an admirable number which, by the way, completes Volume XIII.

The Editorials in the *Monthly Journal* are devoted to various notices of new philatelic works and Christmas greetings which our contemporary has the pleasure of tendering to its readers for the fifteenth time.

Mr. Charles J. Phillips provides the philatelic sensation of the month by announcing the fact that unused officials may now be lawfully dealt in—a subject we have referred to in our leading article this month. Mr. Phillips concludes his paper with a warning regarding forged surcharges which we reproduce for our readers' benefit:—

In conclusion, I should like to give a word of warning to collectors about *Forgeries* of these overprints.

In the letter of July 4th from Somerset House, it will be noted that attention is drawn to the fact that some of the stamps offered for sale in various auction catalogues which I sent with my letter were on the face of them forgeries, owing to the fact that the dates on some of them were dates prior to the first use of such stamps.

In Berlin I heard of quantities of forged Official stamps, and I have been at the trouble since my return to trace the source from which such stamps have been supplied; and I am sorry to say that the bulk of them have been sold from London. One vendor has left the city—I trust never to return—two others are well-known to me, and I shall not have the least hesitation in giving the authorities all information in my power at a proper time.

The imitation of an overprint such as "I. R. Official" is a simple matter, but—*let the forger beware!* The imitation of any Government surcharge

or overprint is a very serious matter under the various Post Office Acts, and two years' imprisonment with hard labour or seven years' penal servitude will not be found a pleasant manner of spending a portion of one's life.

"*Caveat emptor*" is a good motto. The purchaser in his keen search for bargains is often led to buy from those who have little or no knowledge of what they are selling: this is the reason that we find such quantities of forgeries in small collections.

Mr. L. Hanciau continues his paper on "The Postal Issues of Finland," and again deals with postcards.

There is an interesting article on the first surcharged issue of "British Somaliland" (the one with surcharge at the top of the stamps), from the pen of Mr. H. W. Hawkins. From this we learn that there are two distinct types of the surcharge differing in the spacing of the word "BRITISH." In the first of these the word is 10mm. long and the upright stroke of the "B" is over the left-hand leg of the "M" in "SOMALILAND," while in the rarer type the word is fully 10½mm. long and the "B" is over the space between "OM." It should be noted that in both varieties the last stroke of the "H" is over the first stroke of the "N." Mr. Hawkins also gives a very comprehensive list of minor varieties of broken letters, &c, that may be found in this first setting of the overprint.

Major E. B. Evans continues his remarks on "Sirmoor" in connection with the serial article on the "Stamps of some of the Native States of India," and fully describes the fifth and sixth printings of the portrait type.

Our old friend, "Philologos," contributes a number of readable paragraphs under the heading of "The Wide, Wide World," from which we extract the following rich item:—

The spirit of classical antiquity which hovers above the restored Saalburg has made its influence felt even upon the daily objects of these prosaic modern days. One proof thereof is seen in the very original letter box, of which the pillar is crowned by a little statue in relief of a *veredarius*, or Roman mail-carrier. Below the opening into which letters are put are the words "Cursus Publicus," which are given in German and in brackets as "Reichspost."

In an Editorial note the *Philatelic Record* warns collectors against cleaned copies of Great Britain's first 1d. and 2d. stamps which, it avers, have been offered somewhat freely at auction of late. They are usually rather difficult to detect, as the cleaning process is very carefully done, and they may well be accepted by inexperienced philatelists as original unused specimens.

Mr. Robert Ehrenbach is the "Notable Philatelist" of the month. He began to collect stamps as early as 1866, and had fairly good opportunities then of getting European stamps, regarding which he says:—"These, stamps formed quite nice exchanges in those days. Amongst these swops I remember one, where I thought I had got a wonderfully rare variety—a large blue seven in a double line blue circle. It figured for some years in my collection until I found it was a hat label!"

Regarding Mr. Ehrenbach's first general collection we are told it contained "eight or nine varieties" which at first sight does not impress the reader with its extensiveness. However, it is evident the word "hundred" or "thousand" has been inadvertently omitted.

Mr. Ehrenbach does not think that any collection should be shewn for competition if it has once taken a gold medal at a leading exhibition. His views are expressed in the following paragraph:—

I have shewn at a fair number of International Exhibitions and others, and a fair number of gold and other medals have come my way. As far as my memory carries me I have, however, never essayed to take more than one gold medal with the same collection. Pot-hunting has never been favoured by me and never will. I even go so far as to say that the receiving of a gold medal at an International Exhibition should bar from taking a second one at such a show, and I hope it will be possible to find some means to prevent it at the next International Exhibition in London or elsewhere.

The title page and index is presented with this number, which concludes the twenty-sixth volume. Our contemporary is reaching quite a ripe old age.

The *Stamp Collector*, in an editorial, propounds an idea for a simplified catalogue that we are sure will not appeal to many philatelists. This is a suggestion that the various stamps of different countries should be classified according to the face value! This is how we used to arrange our collection in the days before we knew that such things as catalogues existed, but we cannot remember that the system—or lack of it—ever struck us as being particularly satisfactory.

The "Prominent Philatelist" is Mr. Gordon Smith, M.A., who has done yeoman service for the hobby in the way of turning out literature, and whose name is a household word in connection with the compilation of the "Imperial" and other albums.

In *Morley's Philatelic Journal* for November, an excellent article by Messrs. W. Morley and O. Marsh is commenced, entitled: "The Fiscal Stamps of the Indian Native States"—a difficult subject which the writers handle in a praiseworthy manner.

There are, besides, several other articles containing a whole mass of information of the greatest interest and value to collectors of revenue and telegraph stamps.

Philately in the Colonies.

The *Philatelic Journal of India* contains an interesting article under the heading of "A Historical Sketch of some of our Rarest Stamps," which contains the gist of a paper read by Herr Th. Haas at the last Leipzig Philatelistentag. We extract the following:—

It is odd how much philatelists know of the prices which the great rarities fetch, and how little they appear to know or care of the history of these same rarities. Some notes on this little-known subject should be of interest and may tempt others to make further investigations.

Let us begin with a German stamp—the ½gr. blue error of Saxony of the old issue with the head to the right. During the year 1851 a Leipzig Post Office, from time to time, sent on to the head of the Saxon Post Office 57 copies of this error, and these were forwarded by the authorities to Herr Meinholdt, who had printed them. Meinholdt ascertained that a sheet of 120 stamps had been printed in blue in error. As the Post Office had only recovered 57 it follows that 63 were sold to the public. Oddly enough the very existence of this error was unknown till Dr. Kloss published these facts in his work on the stamps of Saxony, in 1883 or 1884. The hunt then began and it turned out that the Post Office had sold the stamps both singly and in strips of ten.

As soon as the mistake was discovered the Post Office concerned had written to the purchasers to return them, as letters franked with them might very easily be treated as unpaid. One of the firms it wrote to was hunted out, and a copy of this very letter from the Post Office was found with a strip of ten of the errors unused pinned to it. The clerk had evidently forgotten to send them on. Herr Blauhuth, of Leipzig, secured this strip, and for ten years these were the only copies known. The owner first sold a pair, including the one spoilt by the pin-holes, for £7 10s. od., while his last copy fetched £60. Many years later the Saxon Government put a set of 30 to 40 so-called "essays" on the market for 3/- each. The price seemed high and yet the sets sold like hot chestnuts, for the famous error was amongst them, its history being forgotten, and it being treated as an essay. Only one set was supposed to be sold to any one purchaser, but Dr. Brause managed to get a block of four, which he sold in England, while Herr Peritz, of Dresden, got a block of five. He kept the odd stamp and sold the block of four in Berlin.

An article entitled "Dutch Perforations Again" explains itself, and following this is a character sketch of Peter Karageor-evitch, the present King of Servia.

Mr. C. S. F. Crofton continues his paper on "British Indian Stamps Surcharged for Use in Native States," and Mr. E. W. Wetherell has a little more to say regarding "Roumania."

There are a number of admirable extracts from other journals and a budget of most readable "Notes."

The *Australian Journal of Philately* contains a lot of excellent matter but we have not space for more than one quotation, which we find under "Federal Prospects."

We have learnt from head-quarters that instructions have been sent to the various States, that after the present stock of paper runs out, all stamps are to be printed on paper watermarked "A" over a royal Crown. This change will probably not take place for six or nine months, as the new paper will have to be prepared abroad. We understand that each State will, for the present, order its own supply; it is just possible, therefore, that minor varieties of the watermark may be evident, but the move is a step in the right direction, and one which we have advocated for a considerable time. The only regret we have to express is that all the changes were not made at the one time.

The *Australian Philatelist* is of the opinion that stamps specially perforated for official use are as collectable as those surcharged for the same purpose.

We are told "a collector has asked us what the status is of the 'O.S.' punctured stamps as compared to stamps that were surcharged 'O.S.' After mature consideration we give it as our opinion that both stand in the same place. It does not matter what methods are adopted to distinguish stamps used for official from those used for private service. We admit that the punching or perforating of the distinguishing letters somewhat detracts from the appearance of a stamp, but this does not make the stamp the less collectable."

The *New Zealand Philatelist* for October contains many readable items, and is well able to hold its own with our other Antipodean contemporaries. In an editorial, the opinion is expressed that the old issues are of much more interest than the new, and a strong protest is entered against the many unnecessary issues of modern times.

Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole contributes "Our English Letter," from which we extract the following excellent item regarding Official Stamps:—

The Somerset House prosecution last year had the effect of making these stamps in mint condition practically unsaleable, but the fact that the stamps are now out of use has aroused a great demand for them, and there is little doubt that many varieties in really mint condition are rarities of the first water. At the same

time it is surprising to find how many unused specimens have found their way on to the market. I suppose after the prosecution, holders carefully hid their specimens away and the present demand has caused these little hoards to be unearthed. At any rate they change hands quite freely and were offered without disguise in many of the recent auctions, notwithstanding the fact that the Inland Revenue Commissioners have stated that their objections to the sale of these stamps in unused condition are in no way affected. However, it is hardly likely that there will be any more trouble over the matter.

The other contents include a readable letter from America, by Miss Amy L. Swift, a list of New Zealand stamped envelopes and wrappers, and a large number of chatty notes on philatelic matters.

Philately in the States.

In the *American Journal of Philately* for November the usual editorial is dispensed with and its place is taken by an excellent article—"A Reference List of the Stamps of Panama," by Mr. John N. Luff. In the introduction Mr. Luff says:—

A revolution without provisional postage stamps would be Hamlet with the Danish prince omitted. Evidently Panama was not a country to omit anything, for we have been blessed (?) with not only one but many provisional issues, sent forth from the two leading cities and two others of lesser rank. The merry game of "follow the leader" began in the city of Panama with the surcharging of the words "Republica de Panama," by means of a hand-stamp, on the map stamps, which were issued in the years 1892 and 1896, while Panama was a State of the Colombian Republic. This example was promptly followed by the cities of Colon, Bocas del Toro and David, all converting the old stamps of the State into provisionals of the Republic, through the medium of hand-stamped surcharges. These surcharges all appeared at about the same time. Bocas del Toro and David had no subsequent issues, but in Panama and Colon the first output was followed by others. So far as we are aware the subsequent issues of the city of Panama were, each in turn, honest attempts to improve on earlier efforts by eliminating typographical defects. But in the case of Colon as much cannot be said. There is too much evidence that some of the issues which emanated from that town were designed to increase the receipts of the post office—and, probably, to swell private gains—by pandering to the weakness of stamp collectors.

Mr. C. A. Howes again writes very entertainingly under the title, "Some Stamp Designs," and deals with the stamps issued in connection with various Chinese Local posts.

The admirable paper by Mr. Geo. L. Toppan, "Notes upon Stamps and their Varieties," is continued. In this instalment the minor varieties to be found in the issues of India, Alwur, Bamra, and Bhopal, are carefully listed.

Mr. Jules Bouvèz continues his notes on the early stamps of the Portuguese Indies, and "Where Philatelists are Mulcted" is a readable paper extracted from the general press dealing with speculative stamps.

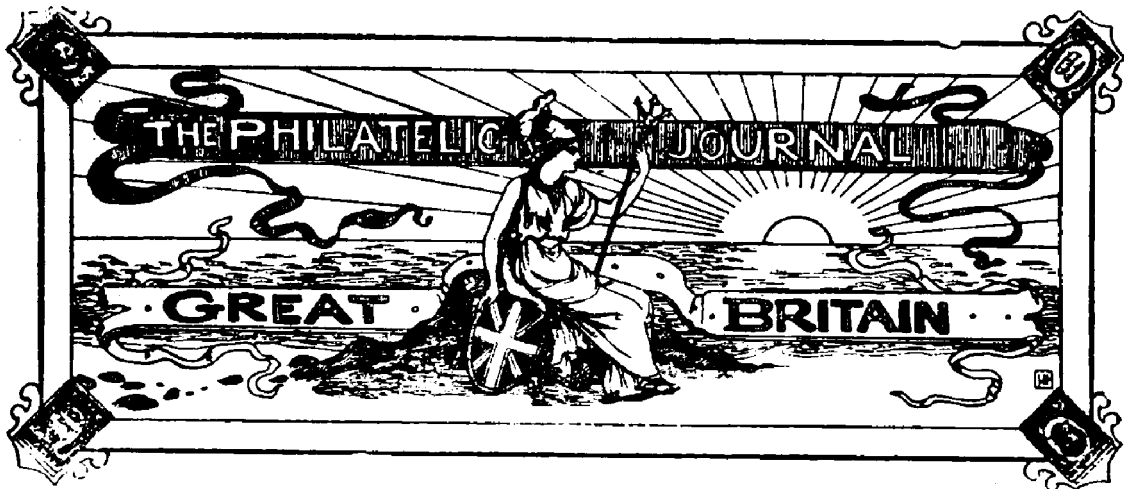
We have before us several numbers of *Mekeel's Stamp Collector* containing an amount of excellent reading matter. The articles "From the Editorial Chair" are quite one of the best features, and we are glad to find our contemporary preaches the doctrine we have long advocated, namely, that collectors should collect just what and how they please. We have expressed our views on the bogey of "completeness" more than once, and in a recent number of our confrère we find the following common-sense words on the subject:—

That word "completeness" ought to be expunged for all time from the philatelic vocabulary. Of course, the general collector cannot hope to attain completeness. Who wants to? Who would think of it at all, as a thing to be desired, if the stamp press did not continually bewail and moan over the fact that "completeness" is now impossible. Of course, it is impossible. Why waste further words on the matter?

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News—of which we have four numbers awaiting notice—contains several admirable articles and a vast quantity of these interesting notes on current topics for which it is famed. We are sorry space prevents us making more than one extract, and for this we have chosen a "Stamp-o-tale" from the clever pen of Mr. W. H. Adams.

Once there was a Collector who always had a Reaction when he bought a stamp. If it was an Unused British Colonial shilling and he Let go of 30c. for it, he got Dumpy later on because the Catalogue value was only 40c. If he copped out some Farly Ceylon at an auction for about one-fifth catalogue, he got Nervous about three days later for Fear someone had flooded the Market after holding them for Thirty or forty years. Once he skinned a Boy out of a Petersburg local for 25c. and came Near going back after his Coin because it was not on Original cover, although the Expert had pronounced it the Real goods. When he paid his Dues to the society he Worried all through the Year for fear it would Bust up. Every time the New catalogue came out he Compared prices carefully and if he Found a stamp in his collection that had Slid Down 5c. he told every one in Town about his Hard Luck. He got so bad that when one of the Boys sold him a stamp he made him Sign an agreement not to come back with it for three months. After hatching out Grief for several years, he Decided that Collecting was too Expensive. He figured up what his Collection stood him and took it to the Dealer. The dealer gave him about Double what he had Spent. The next day he Went around and told Everyone how the dealer Beat him.

MORAL:—The collector with the hard luck story doesn't always deserve sympathy.



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[PRICE 2D.]

Death of Mr. Gordon Smith.

We very much regret to announce the death of Mr. Gordon Smith which took place on Feb. 3rd, at the early age of 49. We understand that for several years past he had suffered from chronic indigestion which was the indirect cause of an ulcer which formed in his stomach. For this he underwent an operation which was successful. Unfortunately he did not recover from the after effects, and died on the following day.

It will be of interest to reproduce here a portion of the biography of Mr. Gordon Smith, which was published, with his portrait, in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* for October, 1901.

“ Mr. Gordon Smith was born on the 15th January, 1856. Educated at King's College School, London, from which he obtained the Mathematical scholarship in 1874, he obtained

an open scholarship at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; went into residence in 1875, took his degree in the Mathematical tripos in 1879, and later, took up the degree of M.A. Was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, in 1882, but chiefly devoted his attention to the Admiralty law.



“ He had a small collection away back in the sixties, but at that time he only took a passing interest in collecting, and on leaving school other more attractive pursuits engaged his attention. It was not until about 1885 that he began afresh to take up collecting, and began to form a small collection of Great Britain. Medium stamps unused could at that time be purchased for very moderate sums, and he soon got together most of the plate-number stamps in good condition, but with the exception of a few of the embossed stamps few of the rarities came

upon the market. In 1890 he began to turn his attention to South Australia as a desirable country to seek—on the advice of his friend, Lieut. F. H. Napier—and in conjunc-

tion with whom he wrote the handbook on the stamps of that Colony. In fact, the writing of the book necessitated the collecting of the stamps, for he recognised the impossibility of doing the former in a satisfactory manner without the help of the latter. The collection has now passed into the hands of a brother philatelist, whose keen appreciation is as great as that of the original owner. Finding a field for his energies which the study of law did not seem to afford, he now devoted more of his time and attention in that direction, and has ever since been engaged in the editing and compiling of the technical literature which present day philately demands. He has contributed articles on stamp matters from time to time to the philatelic journals, and his wonderful knowledge of stamps, coupled with his lucid style, render his work of the greatest value to the literature of our Science. His knowledge of perforations was probably not excelled by any other man, and he had a good eye for colour. He knew the commercial difference between a very rare stamp which nobody wants and a stamp which may

be twenty times as common which everyone asks for. He had also formed collections of Luxemburg and the stamps of the English private telegraph companies, the latter being now in the possession of an enthusiastic and distinguished British collector. He also had a thorough knowledge of post cards, envelopes, and even Russian Locals."

In 1893, Mr. Gordon Smith joined the firm of Stanley Gibbons, Limited, and became a Director in 1898. He was a member of the Philatelic Society, and for some years was on the Committee. He took a very active part in the London Philatelic Exhibition in 1897, and in appreciation of his services was presented with a gold watch and chain.

Apart from Philately he led a very active life, being a Freemason and a Volunteer. He held the rank of Major in the Queen's Own Battalion of the West Kent Volunteers. In earlier days he was an enthusiastic oarsman, both at Cambridge and on the Thames. While he several times stroked an eight to victory, he rowed twice in the race for the Grand, at Henley, as a loser.

New Issues and Varieties.

(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, c/o MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & Co., 84, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Barbados. The current 1d. stamp has appeared on the new paper.

1d. rose, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

British Bechuanaland.—We append an illustration of the new 2½d. stamp chronicled last month.



British Honduras. The 2 cents stamp with the King's portrait has just been issued on the multiple watermark paper.

2c. lilac and black on red, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Ceylon. Two more values of the current set have appeared on the paper with multiple Crown and CA watermark.

5c. lilac, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

15c. ultramarine " "

Gibraltar. Mr. B. W. H. Poole has shewn us specimens of the 2d. value of the current set on the new paper with multiple watermark. The 2 - stamp has also appeared thus.

2d. green and carmine, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

2½ green and blue " " "

Grenada. We have to chronicle the 1d. stamps of this Colony on the new paper.

1d. lilac and carmine, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Hong Kong. In addition to the long list of values chronicled in our December number as having been issued with the multiple watermark, we have now to list the following on the authority of the *M. J.* :—

1c. lilac and brown, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

10c. " ultramarine on blue " "

12c. green and marone on yellow " "

108. grey-blk. and orange on blue " "

Indian Native States. Alwar. Our readers may have wondered what the curious article shown in the centre of the stamps of this State represents, so we cull the following excellent account from the *Ph. J. of I.*:—"The curious dagger, known as a *katar*, which is so prominent on the stamps of Alwar, owes its presence there to the following legend connected with the reigning family of that State. Mairaj, the father of Naru, who founded the Narukha clan who rule Alwar, was once at war with Kaloda Jhala of Jhalrapatan. After much fighting, an interview was arranged between the two monarchs. When they were squatting on the ground facing one another, four of Jhala's men pinioned Mairaj's arms behind him with intent to murder him. Mad at the treachery, but unable to use his hands, Mairaj gripped Jhala's *katar* with his toes, pulled it out of his waist-band and ended the traitor's career by stabbing him in the stomach. The legend is quite likely true, as the Indian has marvellously prehensile toes, and the broad handle grip of *katar* would lend itself to use of this kind. Anyhow, that is why we find the *katar* on the stamps of Alwar."

We extract the annexed description of a minor variety from the *M. J.*:—"Messrs. Ram Gopal & Co. show us a vertical pair of the 1a. which is apparently imperforate between the two stamps; we gather, however, that the bit of dotted rule was present, but was too low to penetrate the paper properly. We can distinguish with a glass a few dents, but this is the best specimen of partly perf. Alwar that we have yet seen."

Bhopal. We have on several occasions been indebted to the *M. J.* for interesting paragraphs regarding the stamps of this State and we again shew our appreciation of our contemporary's admirable descriptions by extracting the following:—"Mr. Gibbons has sent us home a little collection of the stamps of this State, which he obtained on the spot. Most of them are either old stock or some of the old types in new varieties, that we have already described, including part of a sheet of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a., type of Nos. 142, 143, in black, which we described in October. There is also an entirely new imitation of No. 63 in an unknown number of types (in horizontal rows of four). It may be distinguished from other varieties of the same design by the fact that the 'w' of 'NAWAB' is like an inverted 'm.' It is in black on wove, and has the new embossing."

Charkari. The *M. J.* has been shewn several stamps from here on pale-blue wove paper. At present it is uncertain whether these stamps are proofs, an unofficial fancy set, or a new issue. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to enlighten us.

$\frac{1}{4}$ a. violet on pale blue.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. " " "
 1a. green " "
 2a. " " "
 4a. " " "

Holkar. Evidently this State is going in for a series of official stamps for copies of the current $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and 1a. values have been seen surcharged "SERVICE" in sans-serifs capitals.

Official. $\frac{1}{2}$ a. lake, surcharge black.
 1a. green " "

Jaipur. We have devoted a good deal of space during recent months to descriptions of the many new varieties emanating from this State, and from all appearances there are a good many more to be chronicled still. We now learn that a third plate has been brought into use for the $\frac{1}{4}$ anna value from which, already, four very distinct shades have been found. Three new values of an entirely new set have also been issued and we cannot do better than quote our learned contemporary, the *M. J.*, regarding these:—

"We have received from Mr. Gibbons, specimens of another set, which we fancy has been produced in England, the design being engraved in *taille-douce* and printed from a steel or copper plate. It shows the Chariot of the Son, drawn by a horse with four legs and seven or eight heads, enclosed in a plain, oblong frame, inscribed 'JAIPUR STATE' in English at foot and in Devanagri at top, with the value in Devanagri at left and in Arabic characters at right, and European figures in the corners. The impression is on white wove paper, perf. nearly 12 (about 11 $\frac{1}{2}$) with a guillotine machine; and the sheets contain, we are told, 80 stamps, in eight horizontal rows of ten."

$\frac{1}{4}$ a. violet-blue; new type.
 1a. deep red "
 2a. olive-green "

Labuan. As was perhaps only to be expected Labuan has been "favoured" with an exactly similar set of 4 cents provisionals to those we described for North Borneo last month.

4c. on 5c. yellow-green and black, Gibbons No. 92.
 4c. " 6c. brown-lake " " 93.
 4c. " 8c. rose-red " " 94.
 4c. " 12c. vermilion " " 98.
 4c. " 18c. olive-bistre " " 99.
 4c. " 24c. grey-lilac " " 100.
 4c. " 25c. green " " 80.
 4c. " 50c. marone " " 81.
 4c. " \$1. blue " " 82.

Natal. Mr. Poole informs us that the 2/6 is the latest value from this colony to appear on the new paper-

2/8 purple. Wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

New Zealand. The *M. J.* has been informed that the following variety exists.

Railway Newspaper Stamp.

3d. yellow on laid paper, perf. 11.

North Borneo. A sheet of the "4 cents" on 6 cents chronicled in our last number has been found with the surcharge inverted.

4c. on 6c. inverted surcharge.

St. Vincent. Mr. Poole has shewn us the 1/- value, and we believe the 1d. has also been issued on the new paper with multiple watermark.

1d. lilac and carmine, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
1/- green and carmine " " "

Sierra Leone. The *M. J.* says that a copy of the 1/- fiscal stamp surcharged "2½d." and "POSTAGE AND REVENUE," type *d*, has been found with an italic "n" in the word "REVENUE" of the overprint.

South Australia. The *Australian Philatelist* announces the discovery of a block of four of the current 1/- stamps, with "POSTAGE" in thin letters, imperforate vertically.

The current 5d. stamp has appeared with the new perforation gauging 12.

5d. brown-purple, perf. 12.

Straits Settlements. *Federated Malay States.* Another value requires adding to the list of those issued with the multiple watermark.

3c. brown and black, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Sudan. Several of our contemporaries state that certain values here have been overprinted "ARMY" at the left and "OFFICIAL" at the right, in small sans-serifs capitals in black. So far, only the 1m. on Star and Crescent paper appears to have been actually issued.

Army Official. 1m. brown and carmine.

Transvaal. The King's Head ½d. stamp has appeared on the new paper with multiple Crown and CA. watermark.

½d. green and black, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Austria. Hungary. In December we described some new paper which had just been brought into use for the 2 filler newspaper stamp. We now learn that the 5f., 10f. and 35f. stamps of the ordinary set have appeared with this new watermark.

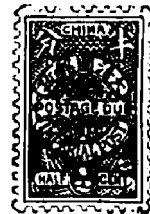
3 filler bright green, new wmk.
10 " rose "
35 " lilac-brown "

Brazil. Latest printings of the 700 reis stamp have the frame in a new shade—deep mauve instead of lilac.

700 reis, deep mauve and black, perf. 11½.

The following is from the *M. J.* :—"A correspondent sends us the 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, and 300 reis, of the same issue, printed from new plates or stones, on which the stamps are further apart than before, so as to allow of their being perforated without the holes necessarily encroaching upon the designs. These we make out to be perf 11, all round.

China. In September we chronicled a provisional set of Unpaid Letter stamps, and we now learn that an issue in the regular type has been made. This new set was issued in November, and notwithstanding statements to the effect that a ½ cent was unnecessary in this connection, we find that a stamp of this value is included, so presumably there is a



use for it after all. The new stamps are engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, and are perforated 14. The design is a very neat one, having the words "POSTAGE DUE" across the centre, with a group of Chinese characters above and below. At the top is "CHINA" between two native characters, and below this is a curved label containing an inscription in Chinese. Below the centre "IMPERIAL POST" is curved, and at the foot the value is stated in English. The whole is on an engine turned background.

Unpaid Letter Stamps. ½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30c. dull blue.

Colombia. Again we have a number of new varieties to chronicle:—

5c. bistre, 1903-04 issue, imperforate.
10c. blue on rose, laid paper, 1903-04 issue, perf. 12.
5p. blue-green on blue, 1903 issue, perf. 12.
10p. green on pale green " "

The *A. J. of P.* has seen a pair of the 10 pesos black on rose of 1883, imperforate, and the 10 pesos of 1888 in blue on thin pale rose paper, perf. 13½.

Cucuta. The authorities of Santander, who are apparently responsible for the government of the Province of Cucuta, issued a decree, dated August 1st, 1903, from which the following extract relates to the issue of a new series of postage stamps:—"The public Treasury is charged with the duty of supplying postage stamps in due course to all the offices of its department. For the Province of Cucuta there will be a special issue, with the values mentioned in this decree."

We extract the following, regarding this new issue, from the *M. J.*:—"For the carrying out of these instructions, the Treasury has supplied two of the very feeblest-looking sets of stamps that we have ever seen. The designs are meaningless, in most cases, and the inscriptions are so minute and complicated that we have had to take a magnifying glass in order to see which series the various stamps belong to. They appear to be lithographed, and are all on white wove paper, imperforate and un gummed.

1. Inscribed REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA CORREOS DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE SANTANDER, or with words to that effect.

5c. light green.	50c. yellow.
5c. dark "	1p. black.
10c. pale rose.	5p. blue.
20c. marone.	10p. scarlet.

These we gather are to be purchased at paper-money prices.

2. Inscribed REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA DEPARTAMENTO DE SANTANDER CORREOS DE LA PROVINCIA DE CUCUTA, with slight variations.

1c. black.	20c. chocolate.
2c. light green.	20c. red.
5c. scarlet.	50c. lilac.
10c. deep blue.	1p. yellow.

These appear to be sold at the rate of 4/2 to the peso. It should be noted that one value in each set is printed in two different colours; there may be more of these unnecessary varieties.

Tolima. We learn from some of our contemporaries that the three values of the 1895 issue may be found perf. 13½.

1c. blue on rose, perf. 13½.
2c. green on green "
20c. blue on yellow. "

Crete. There is a variety of the "5 lepta" provisional, chronicled in our last number, with a straight top to the figure "5."

Denmark. We illustrate the type of the new issue recently chronicled. We make the



following excerpt from the *M. J.*:—"We find there is one variety of the overprint of the 15 öre on 25 öre: the seventh stamp in the ninth horizontal row has the figures "15" at the right side shorter than the normal and differently shaped; the top of the figure "1" is almost flat, and the head of the "5" is also flatter, thinner, and closer to the body of the figure.

We have received specimens of certain labels which, we gather, are of the same class as the Hospital stamps issued in our own country a few years back, but we believe that in the present instance they are intended to be used on letters—not for the payment of postage, but as a kind of voluntary tax, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to charitable purposes in Denmark. These labels are of attractive design, and bear in the centre a portrait of the late Queen of Denmark, in black, in an oval, surrounded by a very artistic frame in violet, and they exist both imperf. and perf. The value we are told, is 2 öre only, and the idea seems to have been to affix them to all Christmas letters and cards—an idea with which we can all sympathise, even though we do not collect stamps of this nature."

France. According to the *M. J.*, a new forgery of the *tête-bêche* pairs of the 20c. black of 1849 is in existence. This is said to be an excellent imitation of the original stamps, so collectors will do well to exercise care in purchasing this *tête-bêche* variety.

Offices in China. It is stated that recently 4,000 of the 15 centimes stamps, issued for use in these Consular offices, were overprinted with the Chinese characters *above* instead of below the rest of the surcharge.

15c. brown on azure, native characters above.

Packhoi. The *M.J.* has been shewn a copy of the 1 centime stamp of 1903, with the surcharge inverted.

French Colonies. French Guiana. This is the latest of the French possessions to go in for the luxury of an entirely new set of stamps. We extract the following description from the *M.J.*:—"We have received a new set of stamps for this Colony, showing some more of the extraordinary and somewhat poorly executed designs, for which the stamp-providers of France are becoming celebrated. The values up to 15 (c.) are of small oblong shape and bear a picture of a Great Ant-eater, engaged in devouring some of the most influential inhabitants of those parts; on the 20 to 75 (c.), which are of upright shape, a native laundry is represented, with a coloured person in the foreground washing something, and another in the background with a basket of linen on his head. We do not know whether it is intended to imply that the people of the place make their living by taking in one another's washing, or merely to illustrate the cleanliness of the natives. The 1, 2 and 5 frs. stamps are of large oblong shape, and the design shows a forest of palm trees. All are perf. 14 compounded with 13½."

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1c. black | 25c. deep blue |
| 2c. pale blue | 30c. black |
| 4c. chocolate | 40c. rose-red |
| 5c. green | 50c. mauve |
| 10c. rose-red | 75c. green |
| 15c. mauve | 1fr. rose-red |
| 20c. chocolate | 2fr. deep blue |
| | 5fr. black. |

Germany. Baden. This State has recently issued a set of six official stamps, somewhat after the style of those issued for Prussia. The frame is like that of the current German stamps of the same values, but, instead of the representation of "Germania" in the centre, this space is occupied by the figures "16" in large type with the inscription, "FREI DURCH ABLOSUNG Nr 16," in four lines across them diagonally.

- Official stamps.**
- | |
|-------------------------|
| 2pf. grey. |
| 3pf. brown. |
| 5pf. green. |
| 10pf. carmine. |
| 20pf. ultramarine. |
| 25pf. black and orange. |

Holland. *Ewen's Weekly* tells us that a new value has been added to the set of the Unpaid Letter stamps in the same type as that employed for the other values.

Unpaid Letter Stamp. 7½c. ultramarine and black.

Liberia. The accompanying is an illustration of one of the provisionals chronicled last month.



Mexico. The colour of the current 1c. stamp is said to have been changed to carmine.
1c. carmine.

Portugal. The *M.J.* says a copy of the 5 reis of 1898-99 has been found with the numeral of value inverted at the top of the stamp.

Russia. According to *Ewen's Weekly*, two new values have been issued in the design of the current 14 kopecks, and on vertically laid paper.

- | |
|---------------------------------|
| 15 kop. violet and bright blue. |
| 25 kop. dark green and lilac. |

'A series of four extra large stamps has just been issued, which are intended to add to the



receipts of a fund for the relief of the orphans of soldiers killed in the present war. Each stamp is sold for 3 kopecks more than its face

value, and this overplus is devoted to the charitable purpose we have named. On the 3 k. is shown the monument to Admiral Nachinoff, at Sebastopol; on the 5 k. the monument to Minin and Pasharski, at Moscow; on the 7 k. the statue of Peter the Great, at Petersburg; and on the 10 k. the monument to Alexander II. and the Kremlin at Moscow. Each is printed in three colours, on plain wove paper, perf. 12 × 12½.

3 (6) kop.,	brown, red, and pale green.
5 (8) ..	mauve, lilac, and pale yellow.
7 (10) ..	blue, pale blue, and pale rose.
10 (13) ..	.. .. deep yellow.

Servia. A new set, being a portrait of King Peter, has just been issued. They are on thin wove paper and are perforated 11½.

1 para	pale grey and black.
5 ..	light green ..
10 ..	rose-red ..
15 ..	magenta ..
20 ..	yellow ..
25 ..	blue ..
50 ..	deep brown ..
1 dinar	buff ..
3 ..	blue green ..
5 ..	mauve ..

Uruguay. A 5 milésimos stamp in a new design has just been issued. It is lithographed and perf. 11½.

5 mils. orange, new type.

The "Juniors" Exhibition.

REPORTED BY "ONE OF THE 10,000."

The much talked of and well advertised Exhibition of British Stamps, held at Exeter Hall on the 3rd and 4th of this month, under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society of London, is now a matter of past history, though it will doubtless live long in the memory of all who were privileged to be present and particularly of those who worked so energetically in organising it. From all sides one hears nothing but praise regarding the excellent way in which it was managed and it must take a leading place in the ranks of Philately's most successful and attractive Exhibitions. The highly favourable result must be particularly gratifying to Mr. F. J. Melville, the President, and Mr. H. F. Johnson, the Honorary Secretary of the Society, who had to bear the brunt of all the hard preparatory work, though ably assisted by an efficient committee. All who in any way contributed to its success can rest assured that they have done yeoman service to the hobby in thus bringing its most attractive features under the very eyes of that many-headed body—the general public.

Long before the advertised time of opening crowds of eager philatelists besieged Exeter Hall, and when Major Edw. B. Evans, the well-known and popular Editor of the *Monthly Journal*, performed the opening ceremony the rooms were packed. In a short and humorous speech the genial Major declared the Exhibition open, and then the visitors surged round the display and were able to gloat over the exhibits to their hearts content.

The "official catalogue" was printed in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, and by its means the visitor was able to find his way through the labyrinth of frames. There were a number of well-known philatelists present (including Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole and Mr. W. Darwen—Vice-Presidents of the Society—and all the Members of the Committee) who acted as stewards and gave any information or help that was possible to the visitors.

It is estimated that the attendance of visitors on the two days must have exceeded 10,000—a total that speaks volumes for the success of the Exhibition and one that must be a record so far as shows of this sort are concerned. The display was an excellent one, all the chief varieties being shewn. Particular interest was evinced in the 1d. red imperf. lettered "B" only, which we have referred to more fully in our editorial columns. The stamps were all nicely arranged on "Cistafle" cards, in chronological order, the portion devoted to College stamps being, perhaps, the most complete. Some frames of stamps, taken from *imprimatur* sheets, lent by the Inland Revenue Department evoked more than passing interest, and a fairly good display of postmarks also seemed to be greatly appreciated.

In the space around the hall under the balcony, various dealers had stalls and appeared to be busy most of the time. The stall-holders were Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., Messrs. Margoschis Bros., Messrs. Lawn & Barlow, Mr. D. Field, Messrs. C. Nissen & Co., Messrs.

P. L. Pemberton & Co., Mr. William Brown, Messrs. Bright & Son, Messrs. Edwin Healey & Co., Mr. W. S. Lincoln, the *Connoisseur*, and the *Captain*. Several dealers averred that they had not time to look at the exhibits, as callers at their stall kept them so busy. We noticed our own publishers were hard at work "raking in the shekels," but when we offered our valuable assistance in this welcome game we were met with a curt refusal—needless to add, much to our surprise. At one time, William de Brown de Salisbury was so inundated with customers that we seriously thought he was going to defy precedent and take off his coat, the better to cope with the rush! Many of the stall-holders were helped by members of the fair sex, who doubtless persuaded many a "philistine" (of the sterner sex) to purchase stamps and thus start on the Royal road to becoming a philatelist.

Each day an orchestra was in attendance to discourse sweet music to the visitors and in the evenings Mr. Melville delivered two lectures—entitled "His Majesty's Mails" and "Postage Stamps with Stories" respectively—which were greatly appreciated. The lecturer dealt with his subjects in a manner calculated to particularly appeal to and, we hope, convert the non-philatelist, and the large audiences, who listened with close attention, testified their approval by loud and frequent outbursts of applause.

The competition for junior collectors under 19 years of age created much interest, and the judges had a by no means easy task in awarding the medals and prizes, so excellent were the majority of the collections sent in. The successful competitors were:—

GOLD MEDAL.

1. L. W. Crouch, Aylesbury (under 19.)

SILVER MEDALS.

2. T. Finch, Exeter (11½).
3. Geraldine Guinness, Bow (16).

PRIZES.

4. Clare Bonham-Carter, London, S.W. (14).
5. P. Wigmore, London, N.W. (10).
6. P. A. Jones, Brixton (18).
7. L. Quinton, Finchley (under 19).
8. J. K. Ruddock, Glasgow (16½).
9. F. Hughes, West Hampstead (17).
10. R. Spencer, Newmarket (17).
11. J. A. Husselbee, Rotherham (17).

Which is the ugliest stamp in the world? The *New Zealand Philatelist* thinks the 9d. "Commonwealth," and 1½d. khaki New Zealand, would have a good chance of carrying off this doubtful honour.

Burglary at Messrs. Chas. Nissen & Co.'s Offices.

We regret to say that our neighbours, Messrs. Chas. Nissen & Co., were robbed of about £200 worth of stamps by burglars who broke into their offices during the night of the 25th January. Fortunately, the safe was not forced, but the thieves got a pretty good haul as the following list of some of the principal stamps taken will shew.

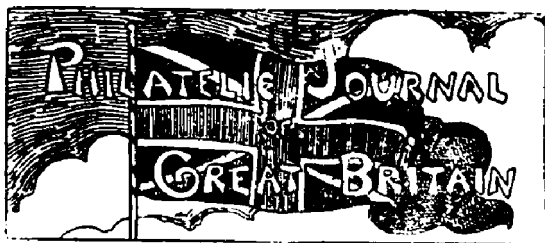
"Several thousands of English stamps, from 1840 to King's issue, of all values, unused and used, varieties of plate numbers, wmk., perms., postmarks, Officials, &c., &c., some are mounted on sheets and small books, some sorted in envelopes, as per value, ¼d. to 1s.

UNUSED.—Amongst the *unused*: block of 4 1d., 1841; block of 1d. 16 Small Crown; a pair of 1d. 14 Small Crown, perf. 14, Die 1; 2d. blue; a block of 4, plate 15; a pair of 9d. straw, large letters, wmk. emblems, one stamp has the perforation cut away; 1883-84, ½d. to 4d., 6d. to 1s.; 1d. lilac, 14 dots, several. I.R. Official Queen's, ¼d. and 1d., about 50 of each; 2½d., 2 single and 1 pair; 6d. purple on red, 2 or more; 1s. green, 2 mint, 2 no gum; 1s. red and green, a pair. King's Heads, ¼d., 4 to 6 copies; ditto 1d., 6 to 12 copies. Govt. parcels, Queen's Heads, 1½d., about 4; 2d., 4 to 6 copies; also a strip of 5; 9d., 2; 1s. green, 2; 1s. red and green, 2; King's Heads, 1d., about 6; 2d., 3; 6d., 2 singles and 1 pair; 9d., 1; 1s., pair. Also a good many Army Officials Queen's and King's, some ¼d., 2d. and 2½d. Admiralty.

USED.—A fine copy £1, wmk. 3 crowns; 10s. on white, wmk. anchor, very fine; 24 2d. O.W. Officials; some very fine copies of 2s. 6d., 5s., Queen's issue. A very good assortment of all issues.

¼d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., very few 1d. blocks. Some Postal Fiscal, also College stamps. A large Stock Book (black cloth covers), containing some thousands of stamps, mostly English, all values up to 10s. Also a very fine lot of Railway Letter Fee stamps, some hundreds sorted in the different Co.'s, mostly used; 2 5s. unused New Zealand 1898 issue."

If any of our readers is offered a lot of stamps similar to these they should communicate at once with Messrs. Chas. Nissen & Co., 77 and 78, High Holborn.



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EDITORIAL.

THAT "there is nothing new under the sun" may be true of most things, but so far as Philately is concerned, this old adage is hopelessly incorrect. Probably in this case Philately is the exception which is supposed to be necessary to prove all self-respecting rules. At any rate, discoveries of something or other decidedly "new" are always being made in connection with the hobby of stamp collecting, and when any of these have direct bearing on the postal issues of our own country, they naturally

create the greatest interest on the part of all British philatelists. Perhaps the most noteworthy "find" of recent date, in the stamps of Great Britain, is the discovery of a copy of the old imperforate "1d. red" with the left lower corner blank—a rarity that was on view at the Junior Philatelic Society's Exhibition early this month. By a curious coincidence this very variety was referred to by Mr. Hodson in our columns last month, in an extract he made from the London Society's work, as follows:—"On plate 77 the first stamp in the second row, which should be lettered 'B.A.,' bore the first letter only, the second letter-block being a blank. The error was discovered and corrected about nine months after registration, and the plate was then re-registered as 77B. . . . Copies of this incomplete stamp presumably exist, but we have never seen or heard of one." Our correspondent adds that here we have a variety of great interest "merely waiting to be discovered" and almost at the same time that his letter reached us we had news of the discovery of this error in the collection belonging to one of the members of the Junior Philatelic Society, though it was too late for mention last month. This stamp must rank as one of the rarest and most interesting varieties of British adhesives, and it shews in a striking manner that, even in such ultra-specialised issues as those of our own country, there is always a chance of finding something quite new.

In quite another category must be placed the reported discovery of copies of plate 126 of the 1d. red, which seems to have caused some little excitement among our philatelic brethren in the Antipodes. Indeed some of our Australian contemporaries are getting almost angry because British collectors do not "enthus" in the same way, but instead treat the find with aggravating coolness. When, however, one learns that all the accredited authorities are agreed that plate 126 *was never made*, it is not surprising that British specialists have failed to go into raptures over the specimens said to have been found. It would, of course, be comparatively easy for a skilled faker to alter specimens of 123, 125, or 129 to look like 126, and it is equally possible that poorly printed copies from one of the same plates might be mistaken for the non-existent "126."

The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Siam.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued from page 12).

III.—THE 1885 PROVISIONALS.

Such was the success of the experimental postal system introduced in 1883, that early in 1885 it was decided to greatly extend and improve it. On July 1st of that year Siam joined the Postal Union and as the authorities now had to arrange for international as well as inland postage, a new scale of rates became necessary. These reforms were largely due to the enterprise of His Royal Highness Somdetch Chao Fa Bhanurangsi Sawngwose Krom Hluang Bhanupandhuwonge Wordej, who was Minister of Posts and Telegraphs. If his duties were as long as his name, he was doubtless a greatly overworked official.

Naturally all these changes made a new and more comprehensive set of postage stamps a necessity, and it was decided to have an inscription on these in English for the benefit of



foreigners, and also to state all the various denominations in "atts"—an arrangement that greatly simplified the somewhat intricate money table in vogue. The new stamps were ordered from Messrs. De la Rue and pending their arrival the set described last month remained in use. A stamp of the value of 1 tical (64 atts) was imperative, and to meet current demands for a label of this denomination, a quantity of the 1 lotte stamps was surcharged across the top "1 tical" in red. This is one of the few cases in which a provisional has been created by surcharging a stamp of small facial value with a greatly enhanced value. In the present instance it meant transforming a stamp worth $\frac{1}{2}$ att to one with a face value of 64 atts, with the result that numerous counterfeits were issued with the intention of deceiving the Post

Office. Specimens may be met with that undoubtedly went through the post, and it is highly probable that altogether the Revenue was defrauded to a considerable extent. A great many of the fakes are excellent imitations, and as comparatively little is known of the original surcharges, these "1 tical" stamps present more difficulties than any others to students of Siamese stamps. These difficulties are aggravated by the fact that several varieties of type were used in the genuine overprints. Gibbons' lists five types, Bright, Scott, and Senf are content with three, and Mr. Holland, in his book on Siam, mentions four.

Personally, I am inclined to think there are at least five varieties, and I describe these in the same order that they appear in Gibbons' Catalogue. Unfortunately, pairs and blocks of this provisional seem practically unobtainable, and it is thus extremely difficult to say how the overprint was set up. It is more than probable, however, that all the five types occur in the same setting, and the only pair in the Tapling collection shews types 4 and 5 side by side. The following is a description of the types:—

Type I.—"1 TICAL." All the letters are capitals and the surcharge is 14mm. long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high (Gibbons' type 4).

Type II.—"1 Tical." Only the "T" is a capital and the surcharge measures $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (Gibbons' type 5).

Type III.—"1 Tical." Somewhat like the last but with spaces between the letters. This overprint is 16mm. long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high (Gibbons' Type 6).

Type IV.—"1 Tical." This type has a thick "1" without serifs, and the letters are smaller than in types II. and III. The letter "1" has a fairly long and straight serif at the top. It measures $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (Gibbons' Type 7).

Type V.—"1 Tical." This is similar to type IV. but has serifs to the "1" and a short sloping serif to the letter "1." The measurements are 13mm. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (Gibbons' type 8).

The illustration shews type IV.

There are four varieties of type IV., which I mention in the list at the end of this chapter, and specimens of type V. are known with double surcharge.

I think I may say that, without exception, in the genuine stamps the overprint is so nicely adjusted that it falls right across the oval at the top of the stamp. In the forgeries the surcharge is generally too low or is sloping. A counterfeit is known with the word "tical" spelt "ticel," but this is, of course, easily detected.

One or two prominent shades may be found, and the remarks made regarding the perforations in last month's *P.F.G.B.* also apply to this issue. The two varieties differing in the sizes of the design also occur. In the following list of varieties I have only noted the perforation, &c., where I have actually been able to measure specimens.

Type.		Variety.	Perf.
I.	1 lotte indigo	?	?
II.	1 " "	(a)	14½
III.	1 " "	?	?
IV.	1 " "	(a)	14½
IV.	1 " Prussian blue	(a)	15
V.	1 " indigo	(b)	15 x 14½

Errors and Varieties.

- IV. Inverted surcharge.
- IV. Double surcharge.
- IV. Do. (one in black & one in red).
- IV. Figure "1" inverted.
- V. Double surcharge.

(To be continued.)

New Leaves to Cut.

GIBBONS' STAMP WEEKLY.

Under the above title Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., the well-known stamp dealers, are issuing an excellent weekly journal for philatelists, with Mr. E. J. Nankivell as editor. The first number was issued on January 7th, but as copies have only reached us within the last few days we were unable to notice, and give our welcome to the new-comer, last month. The magazine is issued chiefly for the young stamp-collector and if all the good resolutions of editor and publisher are in any way approached it should be the "guide, philosopher, and friend" of the beginner. Mr. Nankivell is well-known as an able philatelist and an experienced journalist, and although the task of turning out 16 pages of reading matter, dealing with stamps only, every week is a formidable one he ought to be able to accomplish it with the assistance of his competent

band of contributors. The late Mr. Gordon Smith contributed the opening chapters of an excellent series of articles dealing with the stamps of Great Britain which will now, alas, have to be completed by other hands. The Rev. J. C. Walton writes entertainingly on "Public School Collecting," and one "Cornelius Wrinkle" writes amusingly week by week under the title of "Gossip of the Hour." "Boswell Junior" is responsible for numerous short biographies regarding various persons whose portraits appear on postage stamps; and other regular features worthy of note are "Society Reports," "New Issues," and excellent letters from correspondents in Paris, Berlin, etc. We notice Mr. Nankivell is reprinting "Stamp Collecting as a Pastime," chapter by chapter, and in a recent issue the commencement of the philatelic novel entitled "The Stamp King," which was originally published some years ago, appears.

Already the new journal is a great success and we heartily congratulate Messrs. Gibbons on their enterprize in publishing a weekly paper which all must agree was sorely needed. To use a hackneyed phrase it certainly fills "a long felt want." The price is only 1d. weekly and it can be had from any of Messrs. Smith & Son's bookstalls or to order through any newsagent.

Notes by the Way.

Would it be believed that one, at least, of our readers took us seriously in December when we referred to "Stamp Markets" and stated that we were willing to pay 10/- each for the first issue of Mauritius? "Disgusted" writes to ask if we are aware that the first issue of Mauritius is the rare "Post Office" variety, which is worth some hundreds of pounds, and wants to know whether we hope to take owners of these stamps in, just because prices are not quoted in the catalogues. He says that unless we make more reasonable offers in our next quotations, he very much doubts whether our venture will be a success. Well, "Disgusted," your letter has opened our eyes very much and as we see it is useless to try for any further bargains when people are so wide-awake, we have decided to postpone the publication of our list of offers for an indefinite period.

Postal and Philatelic Literature.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY—17th, December, 1904.

BY R. H. HALLIDAY.

The subject of this paper is, I think you will agree, gentlemen, a very wide one, and in the time at my disposal I can only touch the fringe of it.

Needless to say, postal literature preceded philatelic literature by some hundreds of years. For the most part, postal literature consists of official documents, differing in that respect from philatelic literature, which is, broadly speaking, the output of the student.

I may summarise the literature relating to the Post Office under the heads of—

- (A) Acts of Parliament.
- (B) Notices and Proclamations.
- (C) Pamphlets, Books and Periodicals.

With regard to the Acts of Parliament, to attempt to enumerate them would be to give you the history of the Post Office; they establish and define its powers and duties. The General Post Office and the post of Postmaster-General were first authorised by statute in the reign of Charles II., but there had previously been Postmaster-Generals as far back as the reign of King Henry VIII., who were, however, appointed to their posts by Royal or Parliamentary ordinances. Until 1822 there were two Postmaster-Generals, and there was also a separate one for Ireland until 1830.

In 1839 the Act legalising uniform inland penny postage was passed. This was not attained without a great deal of agitation. Sir Rowland Hill set the ball rolling by the publication of his celebrated pamphlet, "Postal Reform." This quickly sprang into prominence, and brought the subject of the Penny Post into the forefront of practical politics. At this period we have pamphlets galore for and against the innovation, and a paper, entitled, "The Post Circular," which, to use its own words, was "a weekly advocate for a cheap, swift, and sure postage," catered to the situation for a brief period in 1838 and 1839. Meanwhile, a Select Committee was appointed to consider the question, and those who possess the series of reports issued on the subject are fortunate indeed. The Ninth Report of the Post Office Enquiry Commission is regarded

as one of the most interesting of the series, containing, as it does, Sir Rowland Hill's evidence and the first proposals put forward officially for adhesive postage stamps. The Government having committed itself to the idea, offered premiums for the best suggestions for carrying out a scheme of postage stamps, and had no less than 2,600 suggestions.

Since those days many Acts have been passed, for instance, dealing with the transfer of the Telegraph Undertakings from Private Companies to the Government, with the Parcels' Post, with Money Orders and so forth and, as is now generally known, the Post Office Act of last year permits the use of embossed stamps cut from their original paper.

Passing from Acts of Parliament, I may next direct your attention to proclamations and notices. You are all, no doubt, familiar with the Post Office Notices of to-day with their prosaic language. But the notices of a century or two ago have a more romantic tone about them and conjure up visions of Dick Turpin and his confrères. They take us back to the days before steam and electricity. In the British Museum may be found a series of proclamations relating to the Post Office and dating back to the early days of Charles II. Some, for instance, forbid unauthorised persons to carry letters; we may assume from others that the early postmasters had a big bump of inquisitiveness, for they are prohibited from opening letters except upon the warrant of a Secretary of State. Robbery of mails and bags are another frequent subject of old time notices. An interesting notice was issued in 1832 respecting counterfeit letters made up in imitation of "Twopenny Post" letters and delivered by men who demanded and received money as the postage payable thereon.

It is, however, in the collection of Mr. John E. Hodgkin—a well-known antiquarian—that some of the most interesting broadside proclamations are to be found. There are two in particular which I should like to mention. The first is dated September 2nd, 1654, and

appoints John Manley to the office of Postmaster-General, and fixes the speed for the carriage of letters at 7 miles an hour in summer and 5 miles an hour in winter. The other broadside is dated April, 1680, and is an original advertisement of Dockwra's well-known penny post. Let me quote it:—

"A PENNY
WELL BESTOWED,

Or a brief account of the new design contrived for the great increase of trade, and ease of correspondence, to the great advantage of the inhabitants of all sorts by conveying letters and packets under a pound weight to and from all parts within the Cities of London and Westminster and the Outparishes within the weekly bills of mortality for one penny."

It is worthy of note that the Earl of Crawford is fortunate not only in the possession of a magnificent collection of stamps and a fine philatelic library, but also of the most important collection of old English broadsides extant. It would be interesting to know if among them his Lordship has many dealing with the early postal system of this country, and if so, perhaps he may add to our knowledge by a paper and display on the subject one of these days.

You will, I know, expect me to say a few words about the Post Office Guide. The earliest recorded British Postal Guide I can trace was issued sometime between 1630 and 1680. Of course it was very different from the bulky book of to-day. It is a small eight page tract of excessive rarity entitled "A Brief Director for those that would send their letters to any parts of England, Scotland and Ireland." Then follows an alphabetical list of places to which letters may be sent by carrier, boat, &c., "so that none may pretend ignorance, who would gladly send, but know not where to carry letters."

The present Post Office Guide however really had its origin in "The Post Office Annual Directory," issued first in about 1800. From 1852 to 1853 "The Post Office Official Monthly Director" appeared as a private undertaking. No doubt this filled a public want, for, not long after, in 1856, the Government publication appeared as the "British Postal Guide" under which name it was issued until 1879 and from then onwards as the "Post Office Guide."

There have been several interesting books written on the Post Office and its work, notably Mr. H. Joyce's "History of Post Office until 1836" and Mr. Baine's "Forty Years at the Post Office," and I must not forget to mention the Magazine of the Post Office, "St. Martin's le Grand."

We now pass to Philatelic Literature.

If a striking proof were needed of the hold which Philately has upon its devotees, a glance at the sumptuous Philatelic Handbooks, speaking of study and and research, is alone required. It is, when you come to consider it, astounding that so frail an object as a postage stamp should have such an edifice of literary effort erected around it. Moreover, it speaks well for the soundness of our hobby and is in itself a strong antidote to the wailings of the pessimists who prophesy the decadence of Philately.

To avoid giving you no more than a mere list of titles, I think it will be convenient to divide the history of British Philatelic Literature into three periods. You must not regard the titles I give those periods as being strictly accurate, but I claim that as a comparison over the whole period under review they represent tersely the ruling characteristic of each period.

The first period extends approximately from 1862 to 1874 and I will call it the period of enquiry.

The second, from 1874 to 1888, is a period of stagnation.

The third, from 1888 to the present time, has been a period of specialism.

I will try to give you an insight into the literature of each of those periods without overloading you with detail.

The beginnings of Philatelic Literature may be placed in the year 1862. Then Mount Brown published his catalogue—the forerunner of many others brought out by various individuals. In 1863 the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine* made its appearance. This valuable magazine was first issued by Stafford Smith and Smith—afterwards Alfred Smith & Co., of Bath—and lasted until December, 1874. Its pages are full of interest and in them were fought the early battles of philately between those who regarded perforations and so forth as of little purpose, and such men as the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton who strove for, and as you know succeeded in bringing about, stamp collecting on scientific lines. "Pendragon"

was the pseudonym which hid Mr. Pember-ton's bitterest opponent and it is amusing to read his remarks. For instance, speaking of the then new school of collectors he says: "Why! they actually admit variations of watermark in the paper. The absurdity of such a practice must be manifest to any un-prejudiced observer, letting alone the fact that if a stamp is properly secured for pres-ervation in the collector's album after the manner in which it was first intended to be secured, a knowledge of the watermark is utterly impos-sible of attainment."

The Philatelist, published by Stafford Smith, of Brighton, appeared from December, 1866, to 1876.

These were the two principal English stamp papers of the period, but in addition to them several small and short-lived papers appeared. These are curious, if nothing else, and have their value from the bibliographical point of view. Here is an extract from the *British and Foreign Stamp and Coin Advertiser* in 1866. "We have before us a pile of letters requiring answers. To do so in this column would take up too much space, without interesting our readers. To answer them by post would cost more than half-a-crown. We therefore leave them until some kind friend will supply us with the necessary stamps."

A third journal of some merit also appeared from 1872 to 1875, and that was the *Philatelic Journal*, issued by Mr. E. L. Pemberton at Birmingham.

We now get to my second period—that is, from 1874 to the end of the eighties—which I have termed the period of stagnation. The output of philatelic literature still continued during that period, but compared with the sparkling spontaneity of the preceding period and the flow of specialism in the following period, there was a distinct lull. Good work was turned out by men like Major Evans, Mr. W. T. Wilson, and others, and in 1879 the *Philatelic Record* came into being. It has had its ups and downs, but to-day claims the premier position as regards age. Many notable articles have appeared in its columns, and for some years it was the official organ of the London Philatelic Society. It is one of the periodicals without which no philatelic library can be regarded as complete. The *Stamp News* is another periodical which goes a long way to fill the gap in this period, although it

did not commence its career until almost the dawn of the modern era of philately.

Towards the end of the eighties a change gradually came over the scenes. Philately became at once a fashionable and financial investment. The result has been a wonder-fully increased output of literature of all classes.

We have had the issue of the magnificent handbooks of the London Philatelic Society. To us perhaps "The History of the Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles" by Messrs. Hast-ings Wright and A. B. Creeke appeals most. The edition was limited to 600 copies and they may still be had from the publishers. The other handbooks deal with the stamps of British North America, Oceania, Tasmania, India and Ceylon, the British West Indies, and the British Colonies, &c. in Africa.

Another valuable series of Handbooks are those which have been issued by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, comprising:—Portuguese India, South Australia, Shanghai, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada and Dr. Diena's recently issued monograph on Sicily.

You will see from this brief enumeration which, after all, is but a small selection of the works issued during the period, that the publications of this era have a tendency to deal with particular countries, and specialism is, I think, the distinguishing trait since 1888.

With the exception of the *Philatelic Record*, the leading philatelic journals existent to-day have their origin in the last fifteen years. *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* started in 1890, the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* in 1891, the *London Philatelist* in January, 1892, the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* in 1894, the *Stamp Collector* in 1897, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* in 1899, and *Morley's Philatelic Journal* in 1900.

I have not touched in the course of this paper on the many philatelic periodicals which have enjoyed a short life, if not a merry one. *The City Philatelist* has recently published a list of them in its columns. They total up 241 periodicals in all—and I understand from Mr. Clark, one of the authors of the list, that there are several to be added—the bulk of these papers did not issue half a dozen num-bers and whatever interest they may have for the literature collector, the information they contain from a philatelic point of view is generally to be found in some larger and more

important contemporary; so if you confine your collection of philatelic literature to the more important magazines you will have practically all the information you need on the subject of philately.

I will now close this paper with a brief appeal for the formation of Philatelic Libraries by Philatelic Clubs. I am glad to say that a good deal has already been done in this direction. We have here the nucleus of such a library and if we can but get a few kind donors to furnish us with further books and periodicals we can extend the scheme so that it may become a sphere of interest and use to our provincial as well as our London members.

Bradford Philatelic Society.

THE Monthly Meeting was held on Tuesday, January 10th. In the absence of the President (Mr. F. Gerhart) Mr. A. J. Stamford presided.

When the formal business was got through, Mr. Stamford called on Mr. Foulger, the energetic Secretary, to give his paper on the Stamps of Seychelles, which proved so interesting and the information so complete, that it was decided to have same printed and made up in book form.

Any collector desirous of studying an easy and inexpensive country should write Mr. Foulger for a copy of his paper.

Address—MR. A. J. FOULGER,
90, Lister Avenue, Bradford.

Several interesting articles have been crowded out of this number of the Journal, but we hope next month to give another important article by M. Raffalovich, on the One Penny Red Stamps, and a further instalment of the Descriptive Catalogue of European Stamps.

* * *

By an oversight the Index to Vol. XIV. was printed without the title page for the volume, we are therefore sending this out with the current number. Binding cases can be supplied at 1/3 post free, from the Publishers.

Sheffield Philatelic Society.

A MEETING of the above Society was held at the King's Head Hotel, on Wednesday, 1st February. In the absence of the President, Mr. E. D. Drury, Vice-President, took the chair.

The subject for discussion was "The New Collector, and what we can do for him."

Mr. J. H. Chapman thought that the best thing for him to do would be to join a philatelic society. He would have the advantages of the society, and help of older members, who can advise him what to buy, what to avoid, and how to choose and arrange a collection. He would also have the advantage of the Philatelic Library, including current stamp journals, price lists, etc., also of contributing to the Exchange Packets and buying stamps from the sheets of other members. As to the younger generation of philatelists, young lads of 18 or 19 years, many of their parents might object to their going into Hotels to the meetings, and had the Society rooms of their own it would be much better. Mr. Chapman thought that, among other things, schoolmasters should do what they can to interest youths in philately. Possibly to employ some experienced philatelist in the city to give say half an hour a week to help the lads.

Mr. Hunt, Mr. Sneath and Mr. Peace also suggested several useful ways, but as space is limited, one or two suggestions might be mentioned. It was thought that it might be an advantage to the young collector, if the Society were to hire a room in the city, say at the Y.M.C.A. and send invitations to head-masters to invite the boys to attend, and one or two members to give illustrations and explanations on collecting, how to mount and select stamps, etc. The originator of stamp collecting, was a schoolmaster in Belgium, who used to give his pupils lessons in geography, history, religion, etc. on the countries from which the stamps came.

In a certain school in Sheffield, the scholars have formed a stamp club, having a secretary, committee and exchange sheets circulating among the members. Why cannot more schools follow their example?



February, 1905, Report.

—:o:—

Honorary President—

HIS HONOUR JUDGE PHILBRICK, K.C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents—

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W. HADLOW, 12, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Hon. Solicitors—

MESSRS. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD,
13, Walbrook, E.C.

MEMBERSHIP.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within fourteen days, be duly elected. The Entrance Fee, 2/6, and Subscription, 5/-, should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant. (The Committee are empowered to elect Life Members, not exceeding ten in number, at a fee of Two Guineas.)

The following is now proposed in accordance with the above David Briggs, jr., Brigg, Lincolnshire; proposed by F. W. Riggall, seconded by T. H. Hinton.

NEW MEMBER.

J. Ernest Heginbottom, B.A., Rochdale.

NOTICES.

The fifth meeting of the season was held at

Essex Hall, on Wednesday, Feb. 8th. Owing to the illness of several members, and absence from home of some others, only Messrs. W. Schwabacher, A. B. Kay and the Hon. Sec., were present. Mr. Sidebotham being unfortunately laid up entrusted his stamps to the Hon. Sec., who displayed them to those present.

The next meeting will take place on Wednesday, March 8th, when a fine collection of Australian stamps will be displayed by Captain Napier, when all members and any visitors will be welcome.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions for 1905 are due, and should be forwarded to The Hon. Sec., who will promptly acknowledge same.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.

Scottish Philatelic Society.

THE usual Monthly Meeting was held on 13th February, at the residence of Mr. H. B. Walker. The following were elected members:—Messrs. C. H. Crosse, Oxford; P. J. Boorman, Gravesend; Wm. Morrison, Edinburgh; Hugh Wilson, Kilmarnock; and Capt. W. St. G. Ord, Rickmansworth. The Exchange Branch report showed that the November Packet returned from circulation on the 8th of February, sales £16 15s. 1½d. net, and that all sheets with remittances were distributed the same day. The February Packet was despatched on 1st of February with 29 sheets value £182 2s. 5½d. net.

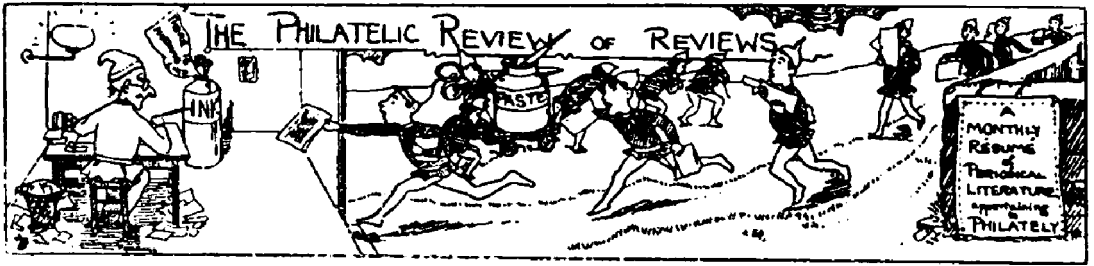
Mr. H. B. Walker read an interesting paper giving the history of his Collection which was on view. The adhesives are mounted on tinted cards which are kept in a specially constructed cabinet. All countries are represented, some favoured ones being very complete. A special feature is the large number of adhesives on entire envelopes—including many O. W. Officials.

Major H. Vowell, Ealing, sent a collection, of entires rich in Indian and South African, including many interesting and curious envelopes and postcards seldom seen.

Mr. McIntyre showed some early Venezuelan bisected stamps used on entires.

T. A. MCINTYRE,

43, Nile Grove, Edinburgh. Hon. Sec.



FEBRUARY 25, 1905.

Philately at Home.

The editorial in the January *London Philatelist*, entitled, "A Twentieth Century Catalogue," refers to a catalogue of South Australian stamps now appearing in the columns of an Antipodean contemporary, and suggests that some of the features inaugurated might with advantage be included in catalogues of the future. Indeed, this seems by far the most practicable scheme yet put forward for the collector's catalogue for collectors, that all agree would be such an excellent thing for philately if only it could be brought into being. The list of stamps in question is compiled by Mr. Geo. Blockley, an authority on the stamps of South Australia, and the prices are revised by the South Australian Society, and placed at what that body considers "a fair reflex of the present market values of these stamps." The other innovation consists of two lists of prices for used stamps, which are divided into "very fine" and "ordinary." That such a division is necessary will be apparent to all who know to what an extent "condition" varies in used stamps. Possibly at some future date the leading societies of every country will help the compilers of the catalogues by drawing up lists and placing values on the stamps of their own country—a proceeding that should give a standing to catalogue values that they have hitherto failed to attain.

Mr. R. B. Yardley continues his admirable article on "The Stamps of the First Republic of the Transvaal," in which, after referring to the difficulty of deciding what are the legitimate varieties in some of these early issues, he opens up a wide field for discussion in touching on the question as to what really constitutes a *bona fide* postage stamp. We make the following extract:—

The test usually adopted is whether or not stamps of the same description have been issued to the public —by which I understand sold to any member of the public across the counter of a post office. No doubt in the early days of philately this was sufficient and satisfactory, but now that full account is taken of varieties of type, perforation, paper, shade, process used for printing, &c., this definition or test is one of great difficulty of application.

First, there are no official records of such varieties, and in the case of old stamps there are not even philatelic records.

Secondly, the mere existence of obliterated specimens, even with dates is not conclusive evidence for the purposes of this test, because the specimens may have been postmarked *par complaisance*, or even legitimately used. This especially applies in the cases where the head post office of the Mother country supplies to any applicant at face value, and if necessary for this purpose, prints any of the then current colonial stamps. In this way it sometimes happens that stamps so supplied quite innocently catch certain varieties of perforation, shade, paper, etc., but there is no question that they would be regularly available for postage; and if they were obtained by, say, a merchant or shipowner for his own postal convenience, I cannot see what possible objection philatelists could take to such stamps, and even if they were supplied to a dealer, e.g., M. Moens, I can see no ground for objecting to them. Of course, if special varieties were made to order, they would, to a great extent, lose their philatelic interest.

Thirdly, we have the extreme case of stamps which are never sold over the counter of a post office, such as the British entires of values higher than 1d., which are only printed to order. [Mr. Yardley has evidently forgotten the 2½d. stamped envelopes which can be obtained at any post office.—ED. P.F.G.B.] If you push this definition to its extreme logical limits, you have to admit the blue 3d. Transvaal, which, on the authority of Mr. Tamsen, was sold over the counter of the Pretoria Post Office, at face value, and also certain proofs mentioned below. And it must be borne in mind that it in no way helps you to dispose of speculative rubbish, such as the Seebeck issues or the picture stamps of Labuan and British North Borneo, of which some, at any rate, were issued to the public. Then there are the cases of the provisionals made by local postmasters, whose authority in each case is a legal and constitutional question which philatelists can scarcely be expected to determine; with these may be included bisected stamps, a number of which certainly passed muster in the Transvaal. But there is one class of variety which puts the definition of "issued to the public" to a severe test, viz., the case of errors which are removed from sheets by local postmasters for their own profit. In many instances not one of these errors was sold to the public over the counter at face value, although they soon found their way to the philatelic market; what then is their status?

There is an excellent budget of "Occasional Notes," a chronicle of new issues,

Societies' reports, and a useful synopsis of prices realised at auctions for the chief lots offered during December.

The *Monthly Journal* has an interesting editorial article relating to the removal of the firm of Perkins, Bacon & Co.—famous to stamp collectors the world over for their many excellent productions in the way of adhesive postage stamps—from their old premises in Fleet Street, owing to the approaching demolition of this portion of "newspaper avenue." We extract the following:—

We learn from an interesting article in *The Daily Telegraph* for December 30th, that "Jacob Perkins, of Boston, U.S.A., came over to London in 1819 to compete for the bank-note contract of the Bank of England. He did not get it, but he founded a firm which has been famous in Fleet Street for eighty-five years." The title of the firm in 1819, was "Perkins, Fairman and Heath." The daughter of Mr. Perkins, married Mr. Joshua Bacon, and their son was Mr. Perkins Bacon; both father and son being successively heads of the firm, which in 1840, was styled "Bacon and Petch," and subsequently "Perkins Bacon & Co.," while the present managing director of "Perkins Bacon and Co., Limited," is Mr. J. D. Heath, a grandson of one of the original partners of 1819. Philatelists have often been indebted both to Mr. Perkins Bacon and to Mr. Heath for information on matters connected with the production of stamps, and we wish the company as long and prosperous a career in its new premises, on the south side of the Thames, as its predecessors had on the north.

Major Evans continues his learned dissertation on the stamps of Sirmoor, and describes the various printings in as simplified a manner as is possible with such an intricate subject. An admirable full-page plate is given with this instalment, illustrating all the chief varieties that have been mentioned.

Under "Notes and News," Mr. Chas. J. Phillips, as usual, contributes many interesting paragraphs. The following, headed "To Our Auctioneers," is perhaps one of the best:—

I have been favoured with a copy of the auction catalogue of Mr. Schuyler's collection, that was sold in New York, on January 26th.

In reading it over I was much struck with the "cuteness" displayed by Mr. B. L. Drew, who prepared the catalogue, and with the success with which he found so many and varied "terms of praise" to bestow on the lots. I commend these expressions to our friends Messrs. Dannenberg, Stocken, Hadlow, Gwyer and Telfer, when they wish to get from the beaten track.

Here are a few I have picked out at random:—

- "Jim-dandy copies."
- "Perfect beauties."
- "Simply perfection."
- "Selected copies that can't be beaten."
- "A hummer."
- "Above criticism."
- "Superbly fine."
- "The real thing."
- "A corker."
- "All right."

"A mighty rare stamp."

"Superb—the kind you dream of."

"Bright and beautiful."

"A glorious bunch."

"Every stamp in this lot is a jewel in itself."

"It would be hard to conceive a finer group of Saints than these (St. Lucias). They are as perfect as any Saint can be expected to be."

"Peaches."

"Exquisite." Etc., etc.

If our auctioneers imitate this style, the auction catalogues of the future will be almost as thrilling as the most touching love-story in a "ha'penny shocker."

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg is responsible for the first portion of a readable article—"A Trip Round the World"—in which many interesting incidents, philatelic and otherwise, are related. While at Boston, U.S.A., Mr. Hausburg was fortunate in being able to visit the Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where the postage stamps are manufactured. The following is an excerpt regarding this visit:

During a conversation with one of the men engaged in taking impressions from the hardened steel roller on the soft steel plate, I asked him how it was possible in the case of any damage to part or the whole of any impression on the plate to repair that damage. He explained that the plate would be softened at the damaged place, and the whole or part of the design of the stamp removed. In order to raise the surface of the plate at this spot to the level of the rest, the plate would be gradually worked up from underneath, an operation naturally requiring the most wonderful skill and care. This having been done, the roller would be run over this particular stamp again. The possibility of doing this so as not to cause, at any rate, a double impression has often been doubted, but the artist—he was no ordinary workman—assured me that he had often done this very operation with perfect success.

There are several admirable Editorial "Notes" in the *Philatelic Record*, the two dealing with unused British Official stamps being perhaps the most readable. In commenting on the fact that the publishers of Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue are again openly selling these stamps unused, our contemporary says:—"Their decision to do so carries with it the reinstatement of prices for them in their catalogue, a fact which has a far more reaching effect than anyone who has not given special thought to the subject would readily suppose. The power the firm possess by this means of enhancing or depreciating any particular class of stamps is all the more extraordinary in view of the number of other catalogues which are published nowadays. We are not going to discuss the ethics of all this, but the present moment is an opportune one in which to impress upon the publishers on the eve of a new catalogue that the stronger this power grows, the

more are they called upon to consider themselves trustees for the general body of collectors in the particular work in question."

Mr. J. H. Abbott contributes some notes on the 1d. on 5/- of 1881, and the $\frac{1}{4}$ d. on 5/- of 1882, of the Orange Free State stamps. From the description of the latter, we learn that the stamps were surcharged sixty at a time, and that, though there are no varieties of type of the " $\frac{1}{4}$ d.," different settings may be identified by the various positions in which breaks in the thick line at the bottom of the stamp occur.

The "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. C. J. Daun, who is famed chiefly for his magnificent collections of Oil Rivers and Orange River Colony V.R.I.'s, though he has a fine lot of other stamps as well. In the two countries named he is far ahead of all other specialists, and has many fine things which are quite unique. At present Mr. Daun is working hard at his V.R.I.'s, and also at Zanzibar, both of which he is helping to list for Part III. of the London Philatelic Society's work on Africa. Regarding the latter of these two colonies, he says:—"Zanzibar I find very difficult, as so many fresh varieties are constantly being unearthed, and there is so little data to work upon; but I am always in hopes of complete panes turning up, so that we can locate different varieties."

Dr. Emilio Diena continues his learned paper on "Modena," and from the usual budget of "Notes and News" we cull the following paragraph, headed "A Provisional Postmark":—

Mr. R. Albrecht sends us a curious postmark which has recently been in use at Thrapston while the ordinary die was under repair at headquarters. It consists of a circle rather larger than a half-crown, containing the name of the town in thin, widely-spaced letters.

The postmaster kindly writes us:—"The skeleton stamp was in use at this office from the 20th October, to 13th December, 1904. Code letters were inserted at different hours in the day in order to shew time of posting. Thus L.F.A. would mean 11.30 a.m., F.I.A. would mean 6.45 a.m., and F.I.P., 6.45 p.m. The code letters used are those in use in the P.O. Telegraphs, with the addition of A or P to denote a.m. or p.m."

This type of skeleton mark is well-known to postmark collectors, and has been used at various offices throughout the Kingdom during the past ten years (perhaps even earlier) while the ordinary stamps were being renovated. We recollect some years ago that the chief office at Peterborough employed this type for a period extending

considerably over six months. Even London district offices make use of this "provisional" occasionally, for a few months ago it was in regular use at Catford, S.E.

We have before us two numbers of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, containing an amount of interesting matter dealing chiefly with the lighter side of philately. The issue for January 28th contains the "official programme" of the recent Stamp Exhibition, and an excellent contribution dealing with the history of the Junior Philatelic Society and the work it has performed during its six years' existence.

Philately in India.

The December number of the *Philatelic Journal of India* is in every respect an admirable one, and brings to a close a volume that has been consistently excellent all the way through. We hope that in future volumes the same splendid standard will be maintained, for our contemporary fills an important place in the literature of philately.

There is a first-class instalment of the article on "China" (reprinted from the *West End Philatelist*) describing the meanings of the curious designs and the native inscriptions of the stamps of 1895.

Mr. E. W. Wetherell concludes his paper on "Roumania," and ends with this advice to would-be specialists in the stamps of this country:—

I would strongly urge collectors who wish to take up the issues of this interesting country to end at 1894; they will have plenty to do to get together a representative series of the issues up to that year, and by stopping there will be saved much worry and annoyance. It has taken 24 numbers of the *P.J.I.* to get through with the descriptions of this country, and even then I am omitting the Unpaid Letter stamps, as my collection is too incomplete in these to enable me to base an extension of my articles upon them.

Mr. C. S. F. Crofton now describes the emissions for "Berar" in his article entitled, "British Indian Fiscal Stamps surcharged for Native States."

The "Notes" are, as usual, a strong feature, the following being a very readable one:—

Our extremely alive little contemporary, *Le Postillon*, has not yet done with the French Post Office at Zanzibar, although he is now able to clear the French Consul there of any intention to aid in the exploitation of philatelists, is a thing which we are very pleased to note.

This time he enforces the fact that large numbers of forgeries (?) or reprints (?) of the quaintly original provisional series on the edges of the panes, have

recently appeared. This time the want of errors in the originals has been provided for, and we get errors of all sorts. To us the moral seems clear and seems to point to the wisdom or self-denial on the part of a collector who is wildly desirous to collect the stamps of this Post Office. We must confess that we should like to know who is really the author of these last monstrosities, and hope that the late Postmaster can clear himself of suspicion in the matter.

Philately in the States.

In the December issue of the *American Journal of Philately*, Mr. John N. Luff continues his "Reference List of the Stamps of Panama." This instalment occupies eighteen pages and deals in a most marvellously complete manner with the recent provisionals. The lists of varieties given are sufficient to make even the most enthusiastic surcharge hunter steer clear of Panama. We were once modestly thinking of "writing up" these issues ourselves for our readers' benefit, but seeing the awful tangle Mr. Luff has so bravely struggled with, we are glad we put off the evil day, and we shall now continue putting it off evermore.

Mr. E. W. Wetherell again discourses on the "Postage and Postage Due Stamps of Holland and Dutch Indies," and Mr. C. A. Howes energetically tackles Chinese locals in connection with his paper, entitled, "Some Stamp Designs." The history and description of the various designs employed, forms very entertaining reading but, at the same time, we hardly imagine many collectors will be filled with yearnings (easily accommodated in most cases) for these worthless labels. The Wuhu emissions seem to have been a private speculation on the part of a certain Mr. Gregson, who thus tersely announced his own appointment to the post of Local Postmaster: "I, Arthur Knight Gregson, have from the first instant, established myself as Local Postmaster at Wuhu. 4th July, 1894." Since then this gentleman has had a gay time in issuing various "lovely" sets for the benefit of philatelists, and his final flutter in surcharging his last issue with "P.P.C." (for *Pour Prendre Congé*) was quite a masterpiece in a small way.

In the continuation of "Notes upon Stamps and their Varieties," Mr. Geo. L. Toppan deals with the issues of the Native

States of India, from Bhopal to Bundi and, naturally enough, finds plenty of minor varieties to describe.

An admirably compiled list of "New Issues" and various notes complete what is an all-round excellent number.

We have several numbers of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* awaiting our perusal, and we note a most amusing series of letters entitled "Jim Easy" letters, is commenced. These are so humorous that even at the risk of neglecting other creditable items, we cannot refrain from printing one for our readers' amusement.

DEAR BILL,

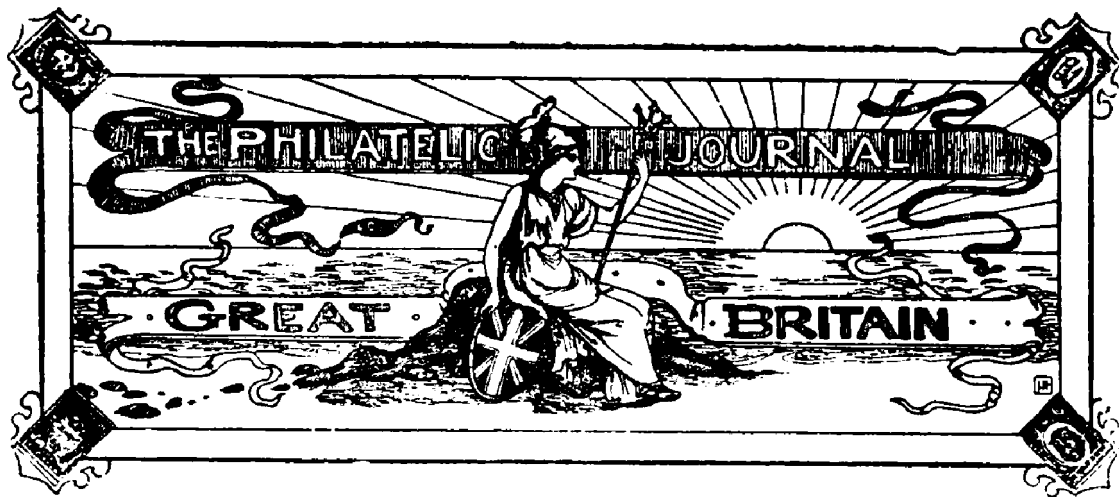
Things are a trifle brighter. That fellow that bought our \$1.00 proprietary and the 30c. 1869, with the flags turned around for \$2.75 the pair had a little shame left in his system. He came around last night and slipped me \$30.00. I enclose your half. He also gave me a second-hand catalogue, a little book called "A. B. C. of Stamps" and a bunch of advice. I am now burning the midnight oil, and when I get through studying up on this subject I am going out after a piece of coin to make good that first deal. I got a hunch to join this stamp Society. A business where superior knowledge will run \$11.00 up to three or four hundred in three or four hours is worth looking into. Basing my figures on the number of trains arriving daily, there must be thirty or forty easy marks like me dropped into this village every twenty-four hours. By putting up a bill board opposite every depot, advising the public that I want to buy stamps, I ought to be able to land, on an average, four suckers a day. Calculating that one out of the four has some good stamps for sale and don't know his business, you can see that I could average about \$200.00 a day, providing I was able to hand each victim as good a bunch as I received myself when I first landed.

This system looks like a winner to me. If you see any kinks in it, however, let me know, as I feel uncertain about everything I do since that fellow trimmed me. I have moved into an European hotel, as my meals cost me nothing now. Every stamp collector in the city has been trying to take me out and feed me up since the story of that 30c., 1869, came out. I generally steer the conversation away from stamps until after the dinner is settled for. After that I let my provider bring up the subject and agree to show him my stamps. I have fixed up a dummy collection out of a 25c. package of cheap ones and an old account book. I spring this book on him and he goes through it carefully, looking for some more 200 to 1 shots. When he gets to the end he smiles sort of sickly and makes a hasty get-away. I presume this graft will give out eventually, but it ought to be good for another week. The balance of your dad's old collection is still locked in the safety deposit vault. I shall leave it there until my tree of wisdom gets a few more blossoms on it. The little fairy in the hotel office told me confidentially to-day that she just loved stamps. I don't know who gave her the tip, but she evidently figures that she has a chance to hold me up. I refused to open the jack-pot, however, as I can't stand for bleached hair and the gum-chewing habit. Will write again as soon as something happens.

JIM.

P.S. What's a roulette? I couldn't find it on the Monaco stamps.

Note.—A number of interesting items are unavoidably crowded out.



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, and the Sheffield and Scottish Philatelic Societies.

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MARCH 25, 1905.

[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 62.—MR. WM. PIMM.

MR. WILLIAM PIMM is one of the foremost collectors in Birmingham, and is the Vice-President of the Birmingham Philatelic Society.

He started collecting when at school in 1863, but it was not until nearly twenty years later that he began to collect seriously, this was in 1887. At that time Birmingham was a particularly prominent philatelic centre, and the great rendezvous for philatelists was the tobacconist shop of Mrs. Hiscox in Mount Street. Mrs. Hiscox filled the place in Birmingham of Miss Fearnly of Lower Thames Street, London, and sold stamps on commission. She generally had some

good collections that were being broken up, and attracted all the collectors of Birmingham and neighbourhood. Among these was Mr. C. J. Phillips who is now at the head of the firm

of Stanley Gibbons, Limited. Mr. Phillips enthused Mr. Pimm with a much broader idea of stamp collecting than he had had before, and started him on the road to the formation of the huge collection which he now possesses. A deal which took place between them in the year 1888 is now recalled by Mr. Pimm with

mixed feelings. Mr. Phillips persuaded him to invest between £30 and £40 in some sheets of Nevis stamps, and promised to take them back in two years' time at a profit of 10% per annum, if they did not turn out a profitable investment. Unfortunately no very marked advance took place in the time and he resold most of the Nevis to Mr. Phillips, but the latter's faith in them was more than justified as in the next two or three years the prices went up several hundred per cent. Among the lot were some sheets of the 1d. lithographed,



4d. and 1/- and several dozen 2½d. CC. The whole lot being purchased at a fraction over face value.

Mr. Pimm is particularly rich in memories of

bargains he might have had, as well as those that he snapped up. Among the former was an entire sheet of 6d. Nevis lithographed offered to him by Mr. Hollick for 10 per cent. over face. He refused the lot but bought one copy for 1/3. This stamp changed hands in less than twelve months for £5. It is now catalogued at £8.

The open air Bourse in the Champs Elysées, Paris, was a happy hunting ground for Mr. Pimm in days gone by, and as recently as 1898 he purchased there the "One Penny" on 6d. St. Vincent for a few francs, and a full set of U.S. Executive for 20 francs.

It must not be supposed from the foregoing remarks that Mr. Pimm was only open for bargains. After joining the Birmingham Philatelic Society on the proposal of Mr. Phillips, he very soon began to amass a fine lot of stamps. He has always been partial to British West Indians and Australians, especially New Zealand and New South Wales, both of which countries are practically complete. Among the latter there are forty Sydney Views. He does not confine his attention entirely to Colonials, but has a good collection

of foreign countries, though in these he now takes nothing issued since 1902, with the single exception of United States, a country of which he has a very fine lot. In these he takes everything issued to date.

Mr. Pimm has exhibited parts of his collection at different times. His St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Ceylon received honourable mention at the last London Exhibition, which was held in Piccadilly, but he was unfortunate in having unusually strong lots in competition with his. At the Manchester Exhibition he again shewed his St. Lucia and was awarded the Silver Medal given by Mr. Vernon Roberts.

As we have already stated Mr. Pimm is Vice-President of the Birmingham Philatelic Society. He also belongs to the London Philatelic Society and the National Philatelic Society of New York.

Like most great stamp collectors he has several other hobbies, amongst them being entomology and painting; and for nearly 30 years he has been a steward of the Birmingham Festival Choral Society.

New Issues and Varieties.

(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, c/o MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & Co., 84, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Barbados. Mr. B. W. H. Poole has shewn us several more values of the current set on the paper with multiple Crown and CA. watermark.

½d. grey and carmine,	wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
¾d. green	" " "
2½d. ultramarine	" " "
6d. mauve and carmine	" " "
8a. orange and blue	" " "

British Guiana. We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that two values of the current set have appeared on the paper watermarked with multiple Crown and CA.

1c. grey-green, wmk. multiple Cr. and CA.
12c. lilac & violet " " " "

British South Africa. We extract the following paragraph relating to an interesting discovery from the *M.J.*:—"Mr. H. L. Ewen shows us a specimen of the £2 stamp, Type 2

in the Catalogue, which is believed to have been printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, instead of by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. The colour is a pale rosy-red, the paper is stated to be thicker than that of the ordinary printing, and the perforation is 15 instead of 14."

Canada. The *London Philatelist* announces the discovery of an undoubtedly imperforated and postally used copy of the 1 cent dull rose, of 1859.

Ceylon. Again we have to chronicle multiple watermark varieties from this colony.

15c. pale brown wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
1r. 50c. grey " " "

Cyprus. The 4 piastres is the latest value to appear on the new paper.

4 piastres sage-green and mauve, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Gibraltar. Morocco Agencies. We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 10 centimos value has been issued with the multiple watermark. The variety with long top to "M" is said to appear in this new printing but the so-called variety with hyphen between "n" and "c" ceases to exist.

10c. purple on red paper, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

India. The following is from the *M.J.*:—"A correspondent tells us that the 8a., King's Head, exists in two shades, dull mauve and aniline mauve. Are these varieties, we wonder, due to actual differences in the ink employed or to causes that have affected the stamps after they were printed?"

We have received the 2a., King's Head, with the 'On H.M.S.' surcharge."

Official Stamp. 2a. mauve, black surcharge.

Gwalior. The *P. J. of I.* announces the discovery of a copy of the four annas (Gibbons' No. 21) with surcharge in black instead of in red. Our contemporary presumes that this is some kind of an essay.

Puttialla. We extract the following paragraph from the *M.J.*:—"A correspondent draws our attention to the fact that Mr. Stewart-Wilson omits from his book the 6a., olive-bistre, surcharged 'PATIALA STATE.' There are two fairly distinct shades of the 6a., one with rather more brown and the other with rather more green in it; we suppose that both exist with the overprint."

Indian Native States. Bhopal. Those readers who have read the announcements regarding new printings and varieties of the stamps of this State, we have published during recent months will doubtless agree with us that the specialist in Bhopal has plenty of outlet for superfluous energy. Again we have to record new developments on the authority of the *M. J.*:—"In examining a small supply of the current stamps of this State, recently received by our publishers, we regret to find that new stones have been made for some of the values of Type 18. Fortunately, the design has not been altered to any appreciable extent, so that we do not regard the new printings as a fresh issue, but merely as further varieties of type of the one design. For the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. there is a fresh plate of 16, all the varieties on which have the native characters at top projecting above the level of the ornaments at each side of them; the first plate of this value exists

both with the old embossing and with the new, the second plate probably exists with the new embossing only. Second plates have also been made for the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and the 2 a., and these have evidently been formed by transfers from the 1 a. plate, on which the value has been altered, all other details of the varieties remaining the same; thus we have eight varieties of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and the same number of the 2 a., in each case corresponding with those of the 1 a., for which no new plate seems yet to have been made. The higher values remain unchanged. So far as we have seen, the first plate of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and 2 a. exists with the old embossing only, and the second plate with the new; but it is more than likely that one of the plates exists with both forms of embossing."

Dhar. We make the following excerpt from the *M.J.*:—"A correspondent points out to us that, on the sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ pice which contain the error, No. 4 in the Catalogue, the last stamp in the bottom row has a dot over the first character of the word meaning *half*. This first character stands for the letter *a*; it should be an ordinary letter, but with the dot it becomes a different kind of *a*, with a nasal twang to it. We suppose this may be considered another error."

Hyderabad. The *M.J.* says:—"We have received also fresh supplies of some of the stamps of this State, among which we find the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in a light blue shade, the 2a. in a dark green that resembles very closely one of the varieties of the 4a., and the 3a. in a kind of buff-brown, very different from the older colour."

Kishengarh. Some new varieties are thus described in the *M.J.*:—"We are shown vertical *tête-bêche* pairs of the 1a. lilac, pin perf., which we have not previously seen printed in that fashion; also a block of four of the 8a., with one stamp only inverted, thus giving a *horizontal tête-bêche* pair, which we have never found before in the sheets of this State."

A new set of stamps has just been issued for this State in a design somewhat like that recently adopted for the stamps of Holkar. They are printed from steel plates so fortunately there are no varieties of type. In the centre is a portrait of the ruler with the name "KISHANGHAR" in a fancy tablet above. In the surrounding frame the value is stated in English at the top and in native characters at

the base, while on the right is "POSTAGE & REVENUE" and a native inscription appears on the left. Numerals denoting the value appear in all four corners. The stamps are printed on white wove paper and the perforation gauges from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13.

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. deep red	4a. dark brown
$\frac{3}{4}$ a. chestnut	1r. dark olive-green
1a. violet-blue	2ra. greenish-yellow
2a. deep yellow	5rs. deep purple brown

Travancore. The following interesting paragraph regarding a so-called error from this State is culled from the *M.J.*:—"In March, 1903, we chronicled a supposed error of the 1 chuckram in red, but not having seen the specimen, we did not insert it in the Catalogue. We have now been shown a similar copy, perhaps the same one that we heard of then, used on an entire envelope, side by side with an ordinary stamp of the same value. The colour is a deep red, like that of some of the more recent impressions of the 2 ch., and the impression is a bad one, as is the case with many of the Travancore stamps; the paper, however, is not that of the current stamps, but is laid. We are inclined to believe that this stamp is a colour proof (perforated) on ordinary laid paper; the colour is not that of the 2 ch. on laid; the paper is laid vertically, which we have never found to be the case with the ordinary stamps, and if they were printed in that way the large device in the sheet would be sideways, instead of upright; and, finally, the laid lines, though not quite easy to count, seem to be rather wider than in the special paper used for the first issue. At any rate, the fact that the colour of the impression differs distinctly from that of any of the 2 ch. on laid that we have met with, is sufficient to raise doubts as to the stamp in question being really an error."

Labuan. The *M.J.* says that the surcharged "4 cents" given in our list last month is Gibbons' No. 101 not 99.

Lagos. The 2d. value of the current set has just been issued on the paper water-marked multiple Crown and CA.

2d. purple and blue, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Malta. We have to record more varieties on the new paper.

2d. mauve and green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. brown " " "

Natal. A correspondent informs us that commencing with Jan. 1st, of this present year all departmental correspondence is to be

franked with the current King's Head stamps overprinted "OFFICIAL" in sans-serif capitals near the top. Our informant enumerates six values that are already in use and says that the whole set up to 10 - is to be surcharged in this manner.

<i>Official.</i>	$\frac{3}{4}$ d. green	wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
	1d. carmine,	" "
	2d. olive-green and red,	wmk. single Cr. CA.
	3d. grey and purple,	" "
	6d. chocolate and green,	" "
	1/- pale-blue and carmine,	" "

St Lucia. Mr. Poole has shewn us the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 3d. values of the King's Head type with the new watermark.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lilac and ultramarine, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
3d. " yellow " " "

Southern Nigeria. The 6d. and £1 stamps have been issued with the new watermark.

6d. mauve and black, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
£1 " green, " "

Sudan. We gather from *Ewen's Weekly* that there are two distinct varieties of the "Army Official" overprint mentioned last month. In one the word "ARMY" measures 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. and "OFFICIAL" 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ mm., while in the other the measurements are 8 and 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. respectively. It is not yet certain whether these are from two distinct printings or whether both types exist on the same sheet.

Tasmania. Mr. Poole has shown us specimens of a new provisional stamp formed by surcharging the bi-coloured 5d. Queen's Head stamp with "1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d." in very large thick type in black.

"1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d." on 5d. pale blue and brown.

The *M.J.* has seen a copy of the 4d. stamp of the 1864-9 issue perforated 10 compound with 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12. This variety should follow the 1d. numbered 71a in Gibbons' catalogue.

4d. pale blue, compound perf.

Victoria. We take the following interesting paragraph from the *M.J.*:—"In reply to a question as to the existence of the current 4d. stamp perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 11, Mr. C. B. Donne, of Melbourne, writes to our publishers as follows:

A few of the 4d. stamps were issued perf. 11 vertically and perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ horizontally; also a few were perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ on three sides and 11 on the remaining side. The perforations of the latter are somewhat peculiar, each alternate vertical row on the sheet being perf. 11, the balance perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. I do not know what quantities were issued in this manner, but they are exceedingly scarce.

A diagram enclosed by Mr. Donne shows that the stamps in the second case were perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ horizontally, and the vertical rows of holes gauge 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 11 alternately. If there

is a comb-machine at Melbourne perforating ordinary-sized stamps $1\frac{1}{4}$, this, if applied to the $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamps, would leave alternate lines imperforate, to be afterwards perforated with a guillotine machine."

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Abyssinia. A Continental journal has seen a complete set of the current stamps from $\frac{1}{4}$ g. to 16g. overprinted with the Amharic characters for Ethiopia in larger and rougher type than that used for the 1903 set. The same contemporary announces a lot of provisional stamps in which the surcharges are printed over the shields containing the numerals of value, the following is a list:—

"05," in blue, on $\frac{1}{4}$ g. green.
 "10," " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ g. rose.
 "20," in black, on 1g. blue.
 "40," in blue, on 2g. brown.
 "80," in black, on 4g. claret.
 "1.60," " " 8g. lilac.
 "3.20," " " 16g. black.

Argentine Republic. *Buenos Ayres.* The following is from the *M. J.*:—"We are shown part of an envelope bearing a vertical half of a 2 pesos stamp (apparently No. 33 in the Catalogue) used for 1 peso. The stamp is obliterated with a transverse oval mark, inscribed "REF", followed by some illegible letters, "DE CORREOS" above, and "SAO NICOLAS" below; and there is a date mark at the side, lettered "CORREOS DE BUENOS AIRES" in a circle, with "7—SET—61" in the centre."

Austria. In November we chronicled the 6h. Newspaper stamp with the shiny bars and we hear that the 2 heller of the same set has appeared thus:—

Newspaper Stamp. 2 heller, deep blue, with shiny bars.

Hungary In addition to the three values chronicled last month, *Ewen's Weekly* says the following have been issued on the paper shewing the new watermark.

2 f., yellow.
 3 f., orange.
 6 f., brown.
 20 f., brown.
 30 f., brown.
 1 kr., red-brown.
 2 kr., blue.
 5 kr., claret.

Bosnia. The current set has been enriched by the addition of a 45 heller stamp.

45h. pale grey-green, numerals in black, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Brazil. The following interesting item is culled from the *M. J.*:—"When the 100 and 200 reis of the current design were issued, in 1894, they were printed in two colours, the head (and

the value for the 200r.) in black, and the rest of the design in colour. This second portion of the design was common to all the values, and it included a fine inner line, surrounding the central oval space, and incurved at the bottom over the disc containing the numerals. The head was on a background of horizontal lines, with no frame line, and was intended to fit inside the coloured line mentioned above, but as a rule the two parts were not exactly in register. When it was decided to issue these stamps in one colour only, they appear to have been printed at first from the old plates, so that we have again the inner oval line, and the head with its background more or less out of place, but all in one colour for each value. Very shortly afterwards fresh plates were made, with the two parts of the design fitted together; in the case of the 100r. the inner oval line was removed (except the incurved portion, which formed part of the circle below), and the head was left upon a ground of lines, cut rather shorter than before, without any frame of colour, and showing a comparatively wide space of white at each side. In the case of the 200r. the inner frame line was left, and the portion to be inserted in the centre was considerably reduced both in height and width, so as to leave a white oval frame line inside the coloured line; the neck of the bust is very distinctly shortened, and there are only ten lines of shading above the head, instead of eleven; there are conspicuous breaks in the coloured line, at upper left and at top. This type is found both with narrow and with the wide spacing noted last month.

More recently another plate of the 200r. has been made, in which the central part fills the inner oval, leaving no white space inside the coloured line; the neck is restored to its original length, but there are still only ten lines of shading above the head. This new plate seems to have been prepared with extra care; clear impressions show all the minor details of the design, the little circles ornamenting the numerals, white vertical lines crossing the coloured lines in the lower spandrels, etc. But these perfections will doubtless disappear as time goes on, and it may then only be possible to distinguish copies of the third variety from well-registered impressions of the first, by the fact that the first are always close together on the sheet, while the third are always spaced.

Recent supplies of the 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 300 and 500 reis (which is to be added to the list of values spaced on the sheets), as well as the 700 reis mentioned last month, are on paper which seems to be whiter than before, but the toning of the earlier paper may be due to the gum, which is very *brown* on some of the copies before us, and will probably tinge the paper in time.

We have also a new variety of the provisional issue of 1899, the 2000r. on 1000r., perf. 12½ to 14."

Colombia. It is rumoured that two high values have just been issued shewing the arms of the Republic as a design. They are said to be of extra large size and imperforate.

50 pesos orange on pale rose.
100 .. deep blue on deep rose.

The *A. J. of P.* announces the discovery of another freak, *i.e.*, a pair of the 1 peso, blue on green, of 1892-7, imperforate.

Santander. The *Am. J. of P.* has been shown a copy of 50c. revenue stamp, surcharged for postage in 1903, with the name of the province spelled "SANTENDER" in error for "SANTANDER."

Corea. Mr. C. A. Howes, the well-known specialist in the stamps of this country, describes a dangerous forgery in *Mekeel's Weekly* as follows:—"We have been shown by Mr. H. W. Legg, a counterfeit Korean stamp, which is probably one of the new series of counterfeits which has been heralded the past year as coming from Japan. This fake is really a dangerous one, as far as the stamp is concerned. The 5 poon of the 1895 issue is the subject, and the design has been very closely copied. The only distinct variation I can discover is in the vertical scroll work bordering the coat of arms at the left side. The colour, however, is distinct enough to strike the eye as peculiar. It is more of an olive-green, and the paper is thick and quite porous. The perforation, also, is entirely wrong. The genuine 5p. stamps come with two perforations, gauging 11½ and 13. The former is noted in several catalogues as '11½ to 12,' but is in reality almost exactly 11½. The counterfeit is perforated 10½. The stamp is surcharged in *red* for the 1 poon (the 1p. on 25p. is the only one ever issued), and this surcharge at once gives it away. It is much too clearly made and printed to imitate the surcharge that was applied to the 25p. stamp, and has been listed

in *red* on the 5p. The stamp bears the cancellation mark of 'Fusan, Corée,' at some date in July, 1903."

Costa Rica. A correspondent has shewn the *Am. J. of P.* a vertical pair of the 5c., of 1901, imperforate between.

Crete. There have been various rumours regarding a new issue for some time and we hear that the set has at last appeared. The designs illustrate various scenes, in Cretan history, tradition and mythology and when we see the stamps we will endeavour to describe them. The colours and values are said to be as follows:—

2 l., violet.
5 l., green.
10 l., red.
20 l., blue-green.
25 l., ultramarine.
50 l., brown.
1 dr., carmine and sepia.
3 dr., orange and black.
5 dr., olive-green and black.

Denmark. Another value has been issued in the new design shewing portrait of King Christian.

5 öre green.

Dominican Republic. Copying from a continental contemporary the *M.J.* says that all four values of the Unpaid Letter series have been converted into 1c. and 2c. stamps by means of a surcharge similar to that applied to the 2c. which we described in December.

1c. on 4c. sepia.
1c. .. 5c. ..
1c. .. 10c. ..
2c. .. 4c. ..
2c. .. 5c. ..
2c. .. 10c. ..

Egypt. The *M.J.* has been shown a copy of the 3mils. on 2 piastres, Unpaid Letter Stamp, of 1898, with the surcharge inverted.

French Colonies. *French Guinea.* A set of Postage Due stamps in an entirely new design has just been issued here. In the centre is a slice of local scenery—hardly likely to attract the tourist—with a blushing native damsel standing in the foreground. (At least we presume she is blushing. We certainly should if our raiment were so light and airy). In one hand she holds a pot which, as a contemporary suggests, may possibly be intended to hold the unpaid postage when collected. At each side is the word "POSTES," at the base "TAXE" appears, and above the lady's head is "GUINEE FRANCAISE" on a semi-circular scroll. In the left lower corner is the mono-

gram "FR" or "RF," while the value is shewn in the other bottom corner. The stamps are perforated 14.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

- 5 (c.), blue.
- 10 (c.), brown.
- 15 (c.), green.
- 30 (c.), rose.
- 50 (c.), black.
- 60 (c.), orange.
- 1 fr., mauve.

Hayti.—We extract the following from the *M.J.*:—"We are shown a block of ten of the 50 c., Type 52, consisting of two vertical rows of five, one of which is one way up and the other reversed, thus giving five horizontal *tête-bêche* pairs. We are informed that an outside (right and left) vertical row was inverted on a small number of sheets only, and we must suppose that a row of impressions was made the wrong way up on the plate which was rejected on the discovery of the mistake. It seems more likely that this curiosity has been produced by taking two impressions from the plate close together on the same sheet of paper."

Nicaragua. The *M.J.* publishes the following terrifying list of abnormal varieties which have just been "discovered." It seems to us highly probable that most of these have been made on purpose:—

1890.	1, 2, 5, 20, 50 centavos; imperf.		
	1, 2, 10 pesos	"	"
	1c., 10c.;	<i>pairs imperf. between, vertically.</i>	
	20c.	"	<i>horizontally.</i>
1892,	1, 5, 10 centavos; imperf.	"	"
	1, 2, 5, 10, 50	<i>pairs imperf. between, horizontally.</i>	
	5, 20	"	<i>vertically.</i>
1893.	1, 5	"	<i>horizontally.</i>
	2 pesos	"	<i>vertically.</i>
1896.	1 centavo	"	"
1897.	1	"	"
1899.	10 centavos	"	"
1896 (Unpaid).	2	"	<i>horizontally.</i>
1890 (Official).	5 pesos	"	<i>vertically.</i>
1892 (	" ) 2	<i>imperf.</i>	
1890 (	" ) 2c., 5c., 20c., 50c., 1p., 5p.;	<i>imperf. and with-</i>	
		<i>out surcharge.</i>	
	" (	" ) 1c., 5p.,	<i>with surcharge inverted.</i>

Another provisional has just appeared according to *Mckel's Weekly*, the 10c. having been overprinted "Vale C. 5" with three wavy lines below.

5c. on 10c. mauve.

United States. Panama Canal Zone. We learn from several quarters that the United States Government have already decided to discontinue overprinting United States stamps for use here. Instead they have reverted to the original plan, *i.e.* they buy Panama stamps at the local post office at the face value in Panama currency and then overprint them and sell them at gold rates in the Canal Zone offices. There will thus be a fine assortment

of varieties from this strip of territory for the enthusiastic specialist.

Uruguay. A provisional 1c. postage due stamp has been made by surcharging the 10c. stamp of the current Unpaid Letter set with "PROVISORIO—UN cent'mo." in two lines in red.

1c. on 10c. blue.

Stamp Thief Sentenced.

At the Clerkenwell Sessions on March 8th George McKenzie was sentenced to twelve months hard labour for stealing a pocket book containing over £40 worth of stamps from Mr. Killerby, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, better known to philatelists by his trade name—G. Gordon Lee.

Mr. Killerby is not sure how the pocket book disappeared but he thinks that he must have had his pocket picked on his way home one evening. Shortly after this McKenzie offered some medium value stamps to our publishers, who, thinking there was something suspicious about them, bought them and made another appointment with the man. In the meantime they communicated with Mr. J. Stanley Telfer, the Secretary of the Stamp Trade Protection Association, who recognized the stamps as some which Mr. Killerby had lost, and they were subsequently identified by the owner without a doubt. When McKenzie called again he was given into custody.

On his appearing at the Sessions he pleaded guilty, and before being sentenced was questioned by the Judge as to what had become of a block of six 10d. O.W. stamps, which was the most valuable item in the lost pocket-book, and which had not been recovered. He stated that he had sold them to a dealer in Charing Cross Road. Subsequently Mr. Zizzler gave evidence and deposed to buying the stamps which were produced, together with some unused 10/- Malta and others, for 59/-. After ordering the stamps to be restored to Mr. Killerby the Judge passed sentence as already stated.

Notes by the Way.

SIAM.—It may interest our readers to know that Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole, who is at present contributing an admirable article on "The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Siam" to our columns, has promised to read a paper on this subject and show his collection of Siamese stamps at the next meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society at Exeter Hall.

A Fiscal Exhibition.

THE Fiscal Philatelic Society are to hold an Exhibition of British Colonial Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps at Exeter Hall, Strand, on Friday and Saturday, 7th & 8th of April next, to which all philatelists, whether collectors of fiscals or not, are cordially invited. This is the first Exhibition, entirely devoted to fiscals, held in this country, and that it is possible speaks volumes for the strides this branch of philately has made in popular favour of late years. The Exhibition is to be a competitive one and all collectors of fiscals, whether members of the Society or not, are invited to compete. There is every reason to believe that the show will be a very fine one and we hope it will be as big a success as the recent Exhibition held by the "Juniors" in the same hall.

There are no less than thirteen classes, covering the whole of the British Colonies, and a large number of diplomas and prizes are offered. Messrs. E. D. Bacon, L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, and H. Thompson have consented to act as judges.

Admission, which is free, will be by tickets, and these will be willingly given to any readers of the *P. J. G. B.* applying to Mr. Kay for them. Prospectuses and all other particulars may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. B. Kay, 2, Haarlem Mansions, West Kensington, London, W.

A Philatelic Dinner.

To mark their appreciation of the excellent manner in which the Junior Philatelic Society's Exhibition of British Stamps was carried out, the leading members of the stamp trade entertained Mr. F. J. Melville (President), Mr. H. F. Johnson (Hon. Secretary), and other officers of the Society to a dinner at the Criterion Restaurant, on Monday, Feb. 20th. The "other officers" present included Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole (Vice-President), Mr. P. Clare (Assistant Exhibition Secretary), Mr. R. Halliday, Mr. A. E. Smart and Mr. R. Shepherd (Members of the Exhibition Committee).

Mr. E. P. Airlie Dry made an excellent chairman and in proposing the toast of the evening—"The Junior Philatelic Society"—he referred in eulogistic terms to the praiseworthy work the Society is carrying on in general and paid a generous acknowledgment to its recent achievement in so successfully organizing the Exhibition at Exeter Hall.

In replying to this toast Mr. Melville stated that after paying all expenses the Society had a balance in hand of 15s. 7d. over the Exhibition—a small one, true, but still one on the right side. The Exhibition had been more successful than even his most sanguine expectations led him to believe to be possible and its effect on the membership of the Society had been most marked.

He referred to the enormous amount of work Mr. Johnson had successfully grappled with and averred that the chief share of the credit was due to him.

Mr. Johnson having made a suitable rejoinder the toast of "The Stamp Trade" was given, Mr. W. T. Lincoln, the well-known dealer, replying. He gave some amusing and interesting comparisons of stamp-dealing, past and present, and expressed the pleasure it gave him at seeing such a representative gathering of dealers and collectors meeting with so much cordiality on an occasion of this sort.

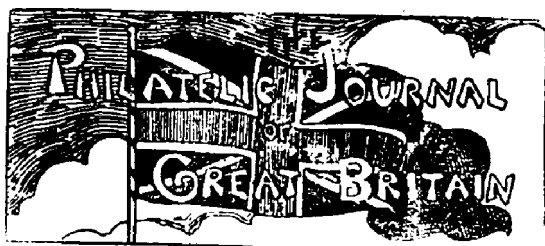
Mr. P. C. Bishop proposed the health of the Chairman in appropriate words and this was drunk with musical honours. A genial reply from Mr. Dry terminated the speeches.

At intervals, Mr. Fiss rendered some pleasing selections on the pianoforte, Mr. May sang and Mr. W. T. Lincoln recited one of Rudyard Kipling's poems with considerable ability.

Finally the National Anthem concluded what was in every way a most enjoyable function and one that will long be remembered by everyone present.

Mr. C. Nissen acted as Secretary and carried out the arrangements in a highly efficient manner.

NOTE.—Owing to extreme pressure on our space this month we have to hold over the continuation of Mr. Poole's article on "The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Siam," and other interesting items.



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EDITORIAL.

IN another column we give an extract from our Indian contemporary relating to the importance of paper varieties in philately. The writer points to the obvious inconsistency of cataloguers in listing varieties due to the quality of the paper in some instances and totally ignoring them in others where it is equally probable such varieties exist. He considers differences in the texture of the paper of

greater importance than inverted surcharges and similar errors.

As a matter of strict philately paper varieties should perhaps be classed as of greater importance than those of perforation or surcharge, for the paper is a part—and a very necessary part, too—of the actual stamp itself. But, as we have pointed out on more than one occasion, philatelists do not, as a rule, form their collections on strictly logical and consistent lines, but rather—if they desire to get the fullest possible enjoyment out of the hobby—collect just how and what they please. Thus it will be found that the majority of stamp collectors attach far more consideration to minor varieties of type, perforation and surcharge than they do to the most prominent differences in paper. The varying quality or texture of the paper on which various stamps are printed does *not* appeal to the average philatelist and, very often, even the specialist does not pay the attention to differences in paper that one would think he should.

The reason for this lack of popularity on the part of paper varieties is chiefly because the differences are not always easily perceptible. Of course such varieties as laid, wove, *blueté*, *quadrillé*, &c., can usually be detected by the veriest tyro, but even then it is questionable if they are appreciated to any extent.

When, however, one comes to differentiate thick, thin, pelure, medium, and similar papers, one has to be more than ordinarily enthusiastic to appreciate them. In very many cases, too, these terms are so arbitrary that what one man may consider "thin" paper another would call "medium," and what one would term "medium" someone else might name "thick." Again, the "thin hard" and "soft porous" papers of the United States stamps are a veritable night-mare to the ordinary general collector, and he only acts wisely if he makes no attempt whatever to differentiate them.

We must confess that our sympathies are, to a great extent, with those collectors who ignore paper varieties altogether, and we should be sorry to see existing catalogue lists extended by the inclusion of such very minor differences of De La Rue paper as those described in the *Philatelic Journal of India*.

The Red Penny of Great Britain.

By M. RAFFALOVICH.

(Continued from No. 169, January 25th, 1905.)

My learned friend, Mr. Ewen, thinks that "an hour or two's bath will generally take all the stiffness out of them (the stamps) and result in variety (a)." This is not the case. You can soak the thick paper stamps (c) for hours, but you will never transform them into very thin paper one's (a).

I know inverted watermarks of almost all plate numbers of the 1d. four letters. The only ones I have not come across are pl. 109, 116, 147, 206, 223, 224. (Any reader possessing one or the other of them will greatly oblige by communicating with the Editor).

Before going over to the issues of the 1d. red previous to the one already described, I have to mention several more interesting items.

Many 1864 pennies were overprinted either on the face or on the back (also on both) with Societies, Companies, or firms' names.

We thus find the penny stamps used by the Oxford Union Society, overprinted:

(a) On their face: with two either carmine or pink wavy lines, and between these O.U.S. generally reading upwards, the lines being $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. apart; plates 71 to 140 with few exceptions.

(b) On their back: with similar overprint, only the lines being $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm. apart; plates 119 upwards.

(c) The surcharge reading downwards.

Next comes the firm Copestake, Moore, Crampton & Co., London, who had a great number of stamps thus overprinted on the back, most of the plates from 73 to 224 are said to have been found. I have not met with any before pl. 103. Plate 103 bears two overprints, one on the face, the other on the back.

A variety is to be found with the "&" same size as "rampton," pl. 143, 179—generally it is taller.

Another variety is found bearing on the back the following overprint: Copestake, Hughes, Crampton & Co., London. I know plates 198, 200. This overprint having been done over the gum, explains its scarcity.

J. C. Boyd & Co., of Friday Street, have also availed themselves of such overprinting on the back of their stamps, but on a far smaller

scale; the following plates are known to me 73, 118, 119, 121, 124, 139, 155, 165, 207, but others must exist.

A variety with the letter J in Friday is to be found on pl. 198.

W. H. Smith & Son, 186, Strand had several plate numbers thus overprinted on the back; between 78 and 147.

We also find some of the Great Eastern Railway Coy's pennies overprinted on the back with "G.E.R." plates 174, 181, 184.

All these overprints were authorized and were executed by the printers of the stamps.

Other such overprints were made in "black" by private firms themselves, for instance:

On face:

Wm. Dawburn & Co., L'pool	pl. 147, 181.
Smith, Chester " 95.
F. P. W. & Co. " 107.

On back:

Wm. Dawburn & Co., L'pool	.., 186.
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All those overprintings were superseded by the perforation of initials, or names, etc., through the stamps. The machine used for that purpose is known under the name of J. Sloper & Co.'s patent. Hundreds of different perforations exist, they have no philatelic value, but of course can be collected.

To conclude with 1864 pennies, I must state, they were printed in sheets of 240 stamps, 20 rows of 12.

I now come to the 1d. red with stars in the upper corners and shall begin with the first officially perforated issue, viz:—that of 1854.

In January, 1854, official perforation was introduced, and was issued on January 31st, 1854.

This is the small 16 perforation. Sixteen holes in two centimetres.

The first thus perforated pennies were printed on greyish-white handmade paper, bearing the small crown watermark of which twelve distinct varieties are to be found on every sheet of 240 stamps. Their respective position and distribution on the sheet are not regular.

I shall, when treating the one penny imperforated, have the opportunity of again speaking

of that small crown watermark and shall by that time endeavour to have the necessary blocks prepared for illustrating the 12 types.

The perforation was very irregularly done, and many of the stamps are found badly centred.

The thickness of the paper varies very much, but cannot be classed as positively as that of the 1864 issue.

Nor can the colour of the stamps be so distinctly defined. Great numbers of colours and shades we find; they are mostly due to the chemical action of the ink produced on the paper, and I therefore advise that three distinctions be made in the colour of the paper and the stamps arranged accordingly in our collections:

- (a) paper blue;
- (b) „ bluish (bleuté);
- (c) „ white, or nearly so.

Having thus classified the papers, we find all sorts of colours in the printing of the stamps, although my impression is that the inks used for the 1854 issue were but two: brown-red and red-brown.

Inverted watermarks: ivory heads, and many minor varieties are found.

Many different sets of punches were used for the lettering of these stamps, the position of the letters in their respective corners is very irregular.

The letters vary very much in size and form, the alphabets used for the series from 1854 to 1864 are the “serif,” whilst those for the 1864 issue are of the “sans-serif” type.

In January, 1855, were issued the Small Crown, perforated 14 plates, which only differ from the above 1854 issue by being perforated 14 instead of 16. Paper, colour, ivory heads, inverted watermarks, minor varieties, as in the preceding issue.

In February, 1855, the Die of the stamps was retouched and Die II. known as Humphries' Die made its appearance on February 28th, on same papers with the same small Crown watermark, in same colours and varieties and perforated 14.

In March, 1855, new issue, same as the preceding, only perforated 16. Die II., same paper, same watermark, same colours and varieties.

In July, 1855, the small Crown watermark is superseded by the large Crown watermark and



we get the new issue, Die II., same papers, large Crown watermark, colours and varieties same as before, perforated 14.

In August, 1855, the perforation 16 is again used, Die II., large Crown watermark, perforated 16; same papers, same colours and varieties.

In the year 1856, no changes to signalise, but in 1857, several new varieties have to be described.

In February, 1857, appears the *orange*, Die II., perforated 14, large Crown watermark, paper slightly blued, the ink of this colour producing but very little chemical action on the paper.

In March, 1857, comes the *orange-red*, Die II., perforated 14, large Crown watermark, paper still less blued: earliest date known of a used copy, 20th March, 1857.

In April 1857, follows the *pink*, Die II. perforated 14, large Crown watermark, greyish white paper, thin, medium and very thick; earliest date known, 9th April, 1857.

This rapid succession of these varieties is due to the experimenting of new mixtures of ink for the printing of these stamps.

Subsequently we only find two colours, carmine and pink, no more chemical action being produced by the new inks. Oxidisation excepted.

In July, 1857, we have the *carmine*, Die II., perforated 14, large Crown watermark, greyish white paper, thin, medium, very thick; earliest date known, 9th July, 1857.

In January, 1858, a certain number of sheets, were perforated 16 and we thus obtain two new sets: (a) carmine; (b) pink; Die II., perforated 16, large Crown watermark. Papers thin, medium, very thick. Earliest date known of a used copy, 4th January, 1858.

The perforated 16 large Crown, 1855 issue is on bluish (bleuté) paper, whilst that of 1858 is on white paper, thin, medium, very thick.

This was the last work done by the 16 perforating machine; all the following 1d. stamps being perforated 14.

In 1862, the large Crown watermark sustained some changes, the chief of which was the omission of the two fleurs-de-lis, and the

new large crown watermark paper made its appearance.



We thus get the last issue of the rd. red with stars in the upper corners, on such watermarked papers, thin, medium, thick, perforated 14, large Crown of 1862, pink or rose-red, as the colour is sometimes named.

Inverted watermarks, minor varieties, exist in all these issues.

To facilitate the classification of the rd. red stamps with stars in the upper corners, I give here a table showing what I found the easiest way of classifying them.

Issue.	Date.	Die.	Watermark.	Pforation.	Colour.	Paper.
1.	Feb., '54	I.	Small Crown	16	numerous	(a) blue (b) bluish (c) white
2.	Jan., '55	I.	" "	14	"	same
3.	Feb., '55	II.	" "	16	"	"
4.	Mar., '55	II.	" "	16	"	"
5.	July, '55	II.	Large Crown	14	"	"
6.	Aug., '55	II.	" "	16	"	"
7.	Feb., '57	II.	" "	14	orange	bluish
8.	Mar., '57	II.	" "	"	orange-red	slightly
9.	Apr., '57	II.	" "	"	pink	bluish greyish white, thin, medium, thick
10.	July, '57	II.	" "	"	carmine	same
11.	Jan., '58	II.	" "	16	"	"
11a.	"	II.	" "	"	pink	"
12.	May, '62	II. ch'ng'd	" "	14	pink	"

All these stamps were printed in sheets of 240, 20 rows of 12.

The perforation was very irregular and a great many irregularities are found.

Stamps of the 10th and 12th issues are found with the overprint of the Oxford Union Society on the face.

I have a copy of issue 9 with the black Maltesé Cross obliteration.

I do not think that the expression "issue" as used by me in the aforesaid is quite correct, but my readers will understand why I make those 12 or 13 distinctions and what is meant by them.

(To be continued.)

Scottish Philatelic Society.

THE usual Monthly Meeting was held at the residence of the Secretary on Monday, 13th March, with an excellent attendance of members. Messrs. F. Chalmers and John P. Mackenzie, of Edinburgh, were unanimously elected members.

Owing to his impending removal to Newcastle-on-Tyne, the resignation of the Secretary was intimated at the February

Meeting. A special resolution was embodied in the Minutes expressing the gratitude of the Society to Mr. McIntyre, for his successful efforts in attracting new members and in securing for the Society a place amongst the Philatelic Societies of the Kingdom. Mr. Robert Kerr was appointed Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to succeed Mr. McIntyre.

The Exchange Branch Report showed that the December packet returned from circulation on 8th March with sales £17 4s. 6d. net. The sheets, with remittances, were despatched to the owners on the following day. The March packet was despatched on 1st March with 36 sheets, value £197 15s. 6½d. net.

A suggestion that a scheme for a Junior Section should be arranged was well received, and the question is to be considered and further discussed at ensuing meetings.

Mr. McIntyre read a Paper entitled "The Fundamentals of Philately," which was favourably received and gave rise to an interesting and animated discussion.

Mr. John Humphries displayed a portion of his collection of Colonials mounted on a No. 1 "Cistafle" and gave a full description of the advantage of the System. Mr. McIntyre also shewed some Colonials similarly mounted. As the System was a novel one for most of the Members great interest was evinced. Amongst Mr. Humphries' stamps was a superb collection of Newfoundland including most of the rarities.

There are vacancies for new members. Those elected after 31st March pay a half-year's Subscription until the close of the year on 30th September.

T. A. MCINTYRE,

43, Nile Grove, Edinburgh.

Hon. Sec.

Notes by the Way.

THE MULTIPLE WATERMARK.—The climate of India seems to be conducive to poetry; at any rate we generally find some verse or other in every issue of our excellent contemporary the *Philatelic Journal of India*. The latest effusion tells of the advent of the multiple Crown and CA. watermark in the following rhyme:—

When the watermark Crown, with the letters CC.,
Was changed to one lettered CA.,
We hoped to the last that our troubles had past,
And the latter was coming to stay.
But alas! and alack! as somebody says,
Things are ordered by other decrees,
So they altered the Crowns with multiple A's
And of course with the multiple C's.
Such things if they do (as they do in this case)
When the Unionist Government's please,
When the others get in you will certainly win,
If you bet that they change to C-B's!



MARCH 25, 1905.

Philately at home.

The *Monthly Journal* for February contains an excellent editorial entitled "Remainders and Reprints," with especial reference to remainders. An Australian contemporary in referring to this subject classed both remainders and reprints as "posthumous impressions" and "nothing more or less than fac-similes of the originals." Naturally such an absurd statement would hardly be allowed to pass unnoticed, and the *M.J.* replies in the following sensible words:—

Now, with all due deference to a respected confrere, these remarks, so far as they relate to "remainders," are the most absolute nonsense. How can remainders by any possibility be "posthumous impressions"? If they are remainders it is because they remained; if they remained, it is because they were there before. There is no occasion to discuss the position of *remainders* as compared with *originals*, because they are one and the same thing; if they were not originals they could not be remainders. Part of the same stock, part of the same sheet perhaps, of a certain stamp is sold to the public while that stamp is in circulation; those specimens are *originals*; the other part remained at the post office, the stamp becomes obsolete, the stock is eventually sold to collectors or dealers: these specimens are *remainders*. But what possible difference can there be between them? The fact that in certain instances large stocks of obsolete stamps have come upon the market, and have, for a time, upset prices, has nothing whatever to do with the case. We may say that it would have been better if these stamps had all been used up, but circumstances may have prevented that being done. It might have been better, in some cases, if the stocks had been destroyed, but as a matter of fact that did not take place. Such stamps are originals in every sense of the term. They are no more "posthumous impressions" or "fac similies" than are the copies that were purchased while they were in circulation. Every unused original copy of an obsolete stamp is a "remainder," and so, for the matter of that are the used ones.

Mr. C. J. Phillips writes a short and valuable article regarding some forgeries of the 5 cent of the first issue of Antioquia, the property of Mr. Breitfuss, the well-known St. Petersburg philatelist, and describes the points of difference between these and the originals, as follows:—

	GENUINE.	FORGED.
<i>Paper.</i>	Very white.	Yellowish and rather thinner.
<i>Colour.</i>	Bluish green.	Dull yellowish green.
<i>Impression.</i>	Generally rather worn, with lines in background, especially at corners, rather defective	<i>Impression.</i> Lines in background too clear and sharply defined.
	First "R" in "CORREOS." Space between bottom limbs square and angular.	First "R" in "CORREOS." Space between bottom limbs too wide and with round upper corners.
	<i>Left upper "5."</i> Two white lines or dashes inside lower curve.	<i>Left upper "5"</i> Three white lines or dashes inside lower curve.
	<i>Distinct hyphen</i> under "s" in "U ^s ."	<i>Large irregular dot</i> under "s" in "U ^s ."
	<i>Lower right "5."</i> White line above ball of "5" separated from the figure "5."	<i>Lower right "5."</i> White line above ball of "5" runs into the figure "5."

Mr. L. Hanciau concludes his exhaustive article on the "Postal Issues of Finland" with an admirable list of the letter cards and receipt forms. This article, which has run through many numbers of the *M.J.*, is one of the most valuable of recent contributions to philatelic literature, and it will rank, in future, as the standard work on Finland stamps.

Mr. Phillips' "Notes and News" are always interesting, and though this month's batch are largely concerned with the doings of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., they are none the less readable for that.

The contribution by the gentleman who hides his identity under the *nom-de-plume* of "Philologos" contains some excellent paragraphs, from which we extract the following:—

The Russian War-Orphan stamps are printed in sheets of forty each, that is, in five rows of eight stamps. The following is the story relating to the two men depicted on the 5 kopecks stamp. These men are famous in the troubled history of Russia; they are Kosma Minin Suchorukoff and Prince Dimitri Posharsky, who is seated. Minin was a brave butcher of Nizhni-Novgorod, and in March, 1612, he called upon his fellow-countrymen to fight for Fatherland and Church. At the head of the crowds who flocked quickly in answer to his summons, partly led by their priests and with their sacred pictures, or "ikons," borne before them, Minin placed Prince Dimitri Posharsky as the man

chosen out of the whole Muscovite Empire. Posharsky was born in 1578, and he had already won great renown in the combats that had taken place. Under his leadership, Nizhni-Novgorod threw off the rule of the Swedes and of Charles Philipp, and on August 20th the army of deliverance appeared before the walls of Moscow. There the Poles were defeated in battles lasting three days, the city was occupied, and finally Colonel Strusz was compelled by hunger to surrender in the Kremlin on October 22nd. That was the last step in giving freedom to Russia, and on February 22nd, 1613, Michail Feodorovitch Románoff, who was sixteen years of age, was chosen to be the first ruler of the dynasty which still rules over the Russian Empire.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg in "A Trip Round the World" relates some more of his adventures on the journey he is now undertaking round Mother Earth. It is vastly entertaining as a narrative of modern travel and is well interspersed with philatelic items.

In the *London Philatelist* Mr. R. B. Yardley continues his scholarly "Notes on the Stamps of the First Republic of the Transvaal." After a lengthy description of the chief varieties and defects to be found in the plates of the 6d. stamp he describes the locally printed stamps regarding which we make the following excerpt :

It appears that Mr. Jeppe retained the rouletting wheel until after the 24th April, 1870 (see Viljoen's letter of that date quoted by Mr. Tamsen, *M. J.*, vol. iv., p. 53); but Jeppe must have used it to roulette some of the stamps which arrived while it remained in his possession, as specimens of the following varieties have long been known rouletted, although they are scarce, that is to say the 6d. of the 4th April, on German paper, and the 1/- of the 26th April, on the stout paper with the streaky brown gum, the 1d. of the 26th April has also been chronicled as rouletted 16, but I have never seen a thoroughly satisfactory specimen with the true streaky brown gum. It is possible that the 1d. with thin, smooth, yellow gum, to which I refer shortly, has been mistaken for this variety. I have now to report two other varieties, viz. : the 1d. of the 4th April (on thin gummed paper sent out from Germany), and rouletted 16, of which I show two pairs unused; also a 1d. of the 24th May, also rouletted 16. I have further to mention that the Vice-President possesses an undoubted specimen of the 1d. of the 4th of April, rouletted 6½, and there is another similar specimen in the British Museum. This is a curious instance of the survival of a stamp in the post office, the wide roulette not having been used until 1875; and therefore this stamp must have been one of the small quantity unearthed in the post office many years after it was printed. Possibly this may be the history of the 1d. of 4th April, 1870, fine rouletted which I now show you. Mr. Bacon has examined this wide rouletted stamp, and I believe he will confirm my statement. I think that Mr. Viljoen must have received the fine rouletting machine shortly after the 24th April, because it appears from his letter of the 7th May, 1870, accompanying the 4,800 6d. stamps, that he had been able to roulette ("cut") some of the 6d. stamps (see Mr. Tamsen's article, page 53, citing letter of that date); and this consideration helps me to identify (I hope successfully) the subsequent printing of the 1d., viz.. 4320 of the 24th May.

In the same admirable manner the author deals with the printings made by

Borrius, and this paper should be of particular value to specialists in these early Transvaals in the proper classification and arrangement of their specimens.

Under "Philatelic Notes" we find the following interesting paragraph relating to the Natal 1d. on 6d. rose of 1877-79:—

An interesting variety of one of the numerous surcharges of Natal was recently examined by the Expert Committee of the London Philatelic Society, which, we believe, has not hitherto been chronicled. The six-pence, rose (a fiscal value, if our memory serves right), was surcharged in 1877-79 "POSTAGE—ONE PENNY" in two horizontal lines, and a well-known if somewhat scarce variety exists with double surcharge, one being inverted, there being also a variety (both in this and the yellow surcharged stamp) with the "s" of "POSTAGE" omitted, thus reading "POTAGE," the French equivalent for soup! The variety in question now discovered combines these two variations, being one penny, rose, with double surcharge, one inverted and one with defective inscription "POTAGE." This points to the conclusion that every sheet of the various stamps thus surcharged included the error without the "s." The specimen in question, needless to say, is an undoubtedly genuine used copy, and as a minor variety of surcharge must be a scarce stamp, and as such a source of joy to its owner, Mr. M. Giwelb, the well-known dealer of the Strand.

We have two numbers of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* before us, both of which contain a vast amount of readable matter. Most of this deals with general topics of the popular side of stamp collecting, which, though very entertaining at the time, is hardly likely to add to the value of our contemporary as a work of reference at some future date. Among the few really philatelic items we cull the following from the pen of Mr. A. B. Kay as the most commendable:—

The tendency of present day postage stamp catalogues is to omit "Postal Fiscals," and within recent years the numbers listed have largely decreased. Their popularity, some ten to twenty years ago, resulted in forged postmarks being applied wholesale to "cleaned" fiscals, and also in the manufacture of many bad and bogus surcharges. The Antigua long 1d. blue fiscal had "Postage and Revenue" added. Low value Grenada revenues had the value removed and a bogus one, such as £4, £5, or £6, substituted; these stamps were also entirely forged. In the case of New Zealand and Western Australia fiscals an additional value was added. Thus an £8 New Zealand became an £8 8s., and strange denominations, such as 6 shillings and 3 pence, or 9 pounds 3 shillings, resulted from the addition of a value printed above the existing one on the surcharged lilac Western Australia fiscals. Most postage stamps of the latter country were surcharged I.R., and the large lilac revenues can be found with such overprints as "Four Pounds" on the 3d. value. Some fiscals were entirely forged, as may be instanced by the 2/6 Tasmania (George and Dragon type), forgeries of which were printed in a most extensive variety of colours and duly postmarked.

Now that "postal fiscals" are on the wane, and fiscals increasing in popularity, it may be as well to mention these probably half forgotten fakes, as a collector often comes across one and wonders why it has not been listed. Those postage stamp collectors

who are endeavouring to obtain the postal fiscals listed in "Gibbons' Part I." need hardly leave space in their collections for the following New Zealand, which do not exist:—

No. 308f	6/4 blue and red.
" 310	8/- green and red.
" 313	1d. green and red.
" 316	2d. green and black.
" 326	2/6 rose and blue.
" 327	2/10 brown and blue.
" 331	4/10 brown and blue.
" 333	5/4 lilac and green.
" 336	7/- blue.
" 338	7/6 red and purple.
" 340	7/6 brown.
" 342	8/- brown.
" 344	9/- grey and blue.
" 349a	25/- blue.
" 353	£2 blue and orange.
" 373	15/- grey.

The Dominica 1/- lilac-rose (No. 30) listed as water-marked CA., is only known on CC. paper, and the Sierra Leone 6d. lilac (No. 101) no watermark is only found with CC. watermark. The latter could hardly have been genuinely used as a fiscal postal, as it was never placed in issue, and the stock prepared of four values, the 1d., 3d., 6d. and 1/-, were sold uncanceled at a fraction of face value, and the set can now be obtained for a few pence.

Our old friend the *Philatelic Chronicle* will soon cease to have any pretensions to the title of a philatelic magazine, but, judging by the January number, will become an advertising sheet pure and simple. The sole "literary" contents in the issue in question are a number of notes under the title of "Postman's Knock," which seem to deal solely with certain "iniquitous" remarks made by the *S.C.F.* regarding the advertisement of forgeries that appeared in a recent number of the *Chronicle*. This is highly elevating fare to put before its subscribers!

In the February number of the *Monthly Circular* Mr. B. T. K. Smith continues his admirable dissertation on "The Stamps of Paraguay." We are told that "the 10 centavos of the 1872 series was originally printed in *violet* and *blue*, and in that colour it was always issued with a punched-out hole in the centre. This was done to prevent specimens being used for forged 'centenary' surcharges which were said to be in existence."

Philately in the Colonies.

In the *Philatelic Journal of India* for January, Mr. E. W. Wetherell discusses "Paper: Its importance in Philately," a theme regarding which much might be written. The article opens with the following words:—

In every subject wherein paper plays a part, the quality, texture and colour are of considerable im-

portance, whether the subject be engravings or cigarettes, bungalow walls or newspapers. The smoker would object to a cigarette the paper of which happened to be of the blotting persuasion, and nothing disgusts the literary man more than the rubbishy material on which some editors delight to air their opinions for the benefit (!) of a long-suffering public. Philately is no exception, the particular tint and texture being in many cases of great importance (e.g., the "pelure" papers of New Zealand, the hand-made of Austria, the "enamelled" of India, the "bleuté" of many countries, and the "quadrillé" of Ecuador). I propose to "air" the paper question to some extent in the following notes.

If we take up a Standard Catalogue we find in the case of New Zealand and Cook Islands, &c., that nearly half the varieties listed are due to quality of paper, yet if we turn to Mauritius 1860, Cape of Good Hope 1864, Jamaica 1860, India 1855, and several other countries, we find absolutely no notice taken of the variations. The obvious explanation would be that the varieties were of no importance. Now, I should like to point out that the De La Rue paper between the years 1855 and 1867 were of two totally different characters! There may be a dozen minor varieties, for all I know, but the *two* are quite distinct. I consider that they are far more important than many of the minor varieties (the inverted smudge and things of that sort) which are so popular; and that they are quite as important as the Cowan varieties of recent New Zealand, since they are to be found in the issues of many Colonies, and by means thereof it is quite easy to tell a De La Rue print (on the thinner varieties) from the back.

The following are the two chief varieties:—

(a) A *very* thin, *very* crisp, slightly transparent paper, slightly greyish in tint and pre-eminently suited for the printing of stamps.

(b) A medium, softer paper, whiter than (a) and not transparent, and not producing such a beautiful effect when printed upon, and more easily soiled than (a).

Of course there are slight variations of each, but the two are perfectly distinct in all cases.

Mr. B. Gordon Jones contributes an interesting article dealing with some important discoveries that have been made in the Indian stamps surcharged for use in the Native States since the Indian Philatelic Society's recent handbook on this subject was issued. He is able to prove conclusively that the well-known "PUTTILLA" error never existed on the original sheets but are merely a printer's error that occurred in the reprinted surcharges.

The article on British Indian Fiscal Stamps surcharged for Native States" is continued and several admirable papers are reprinted from various contemporaries.

From the very readable budget of "Notes" we extract the following:—

Our friend M. Montader has been most energetic in proclaiming the philatelic frailties of the administrations of several French Colonies, and of this our readers had a pretty vigorous specimen in our translation of his onslaught on the late postmaster of the French office at Zapzibar. But he has now unearthed something of far greater importance. He has found that the stamps of several French Colonies are to be had in Paris at a huge discount off face value. The Colonies he mentions are Djibouti, Madagascar, and Congo. He asserts that these stamps are largely

bought in Paris, and are sent out to the Colonies for use there, to the utter ruination of the postal receipts there. This may well be, if the discount to be had in Paris amounts, as M. Montader has it, to at least 70 per cent. Our friend says that at least two millions of francs worth of stamps have been used in this way in the last five months. These stamps are said to be the result of no account being taken of the extra sheets allowed to the printers as waste. The matter is being referred by petition to the Chamber, as it seemed impossible, in view of other attempts to get the Minister for the Colonies to listen to representations of the kind from private individuals. The whole affair is a grave scandal, and M. Montader deserves the gratitude of the Government for disclosing it. Of its aspect to stamp dealers and philatelists, we say nothing. But it is a nasty knock to the people who are constantly preaching, in and out of season, that the best investment is the buying of current stamps at face value. If, as appears to be the case, a lot of Fcs. 1200 can be had now for Fcs. 200, and we may take it that the price will fall much lower in time, what of the investment of Fcs. 1200 by the collectors of new issues? It will hardly yield much interest.

In the *Australian Journal of Philately* for January the editorial article is devoted to a discussion of the "Comparative rarity of pairs, strips and blocks," in the course of which the writer observes that pairs, strips and blocks of the older stamps, at any rate, should be worth much more than the same number of singles. Well, if it is any news to our contemporary, they *are*, and usually fetch considerably higher prices. Every collector of pairs or blocks of the earlier issues knows that they are extremely difficult to obtain, but at the same time it is impossible to form any hard and fast rule as to what they should fetch in comparison with single copies. This is purely a matter of arrangement between seller and buyer and will, we fancy, ever remain so.

There is an excellent paper about "Sydney Views," which should prove especially valuable to inexperienced collectors.

From "Federal Prospects" we annex the following interesting paragraph:—

As announced elsewhere, a 1½d. provisional stamp has been issued in Tasmania. Without going into the question as to how long the provisional stamp will remain in existence, seeing that the stamps overprinted are those of the 5d. tablet type, of which a large stock must have remained over, the new departure must lead us to the conclusion that it is the intention of the Federal Authorities to issue a 1½d. stamp in all the States if the plan of uniformity is to be adopted. At present Victoria is the only other State possessing a 1½d. stamp, and collectors may therefore look out for a provisional 1½d. for N.S.W., Queensland, South Australia, and West Australia; or, perhaps, a new stamp on the lines of the present 9d. in use in N.S.W. and Queensland.

The *Australian Philatelist* opens with a number of editorial notes dealing with divers matters. Our confrère has always

been down on the collector-dealer—we are bound to admit not without reason—and it again, metaphorically, wipes the floor with this species. The concluding sentence sums him up rather aptly, viz.:—"Collector-dealers stand in the same relation to philately as a jobber does to a well-established business house."

Another paragraph, like the proverbial Irishman, is "agin the Government" for its irritating way of tinkering with the States' postal issues. Its latest enormity is the issuing of a provisional 1½d. stamp for Tasmania, with the likelihood of more to follow for the other States included in the Commonwealth.

The excellent catalogue of South Australian stamps compiled by Mr. Geo. Blockley is continued, and there are a number of readable extracts, notes, &c.



March 1905, Report.

—:o:—
NEW MEMBER.

David Briggs, Junior, Brigg, Lincolnshire.

NOTICES.

Owing to the absence abroad of Captain Napier, the display announced for March 8th, did not take place and the meeting was not held.

The next meeting will be held at Essex Hall, on Wednesday, April 12th, at 8 p.m., when Mr. Fulcher will give a display, and all members and visitors are cordially invited to attend.

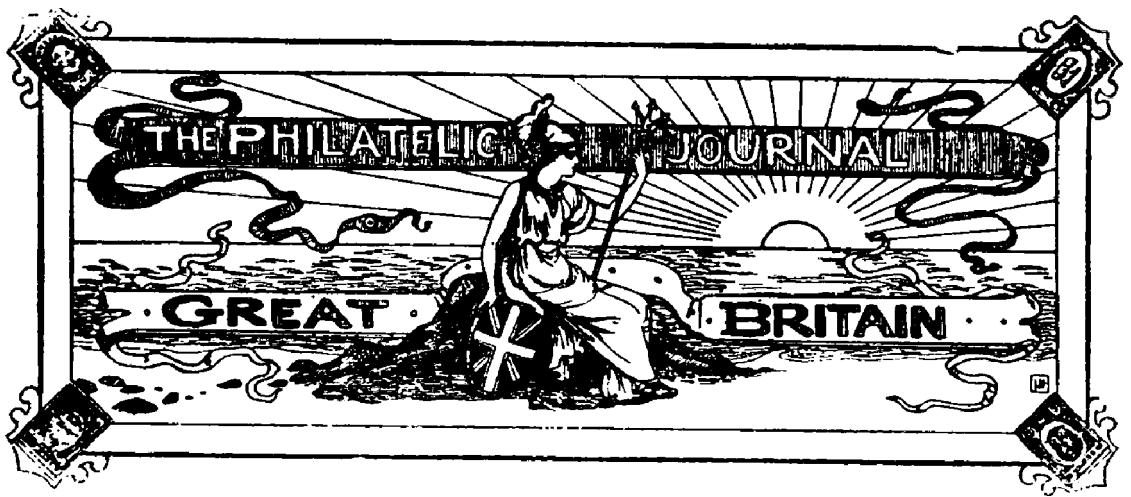
Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers and Committee. Members are reminded that this will take place on Wednesday, May 10th, and as important business will have to be decided, it is hoped that all who can possibly do so, will attend on this occasion.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscriptions for 1905 should be forwarded to the Hon. Sec., who will promptly acknowledge same.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.



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APRIL 25, 1905.

[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No 63.—MR. J. H. ABBOTT.

THE subject of our sketch this month has been styled the "Father of the Manchester School" of Philatelists as he was one of the first of our big collectors to accumulate large blocks and entire sheets of the stamps of the countries that interested him. This style of collecting has been so largely followed in Manchester that it may fairly be termed a cult. With such material at hand Mr. Abbott has been able to study his favourite countries:—Samoa, Egypt, Servia, Hayti, Tonga, Cook Islands, and some others to such advantage that he probably knows more about them than anybody else.

Though he is a general collector he has always had a liking for unpopular and little understood countries which most big collectors have considered beneath their notice. He is frequently rewarded by finding that one or other of these countries comes into fashion as, within the last few years, Orange River Colony, Servia and Tonga have done, he is then able to have the

laugh of his fellow collectors who follow the fashion and have to pay high prices for things which a year or two earlier he bought for "an old song."

Mr. Abbott gained two silver medals for his Egyptians and Servians at the Manchester Exhibition and a silver medal at Paris for Hayti (in each case the highest award in the class).



At the present time South Africans (except Transvaals) are engaging his attention, and no doubt, though we only hazard the suggestion, he will be able to put up a good show of such out of way things as Swazielands and Stellalands, not to mention the more popular countries. Mr. Abbott is a member of the Philatelic Society, London, and is Vice-President of the Manchester Philatelic Society. He is one of the oldest members of the latter and served on the Executive Committee of the Manchester Exhibition in 1899. Collectors of Cottonopolis make a bold front at most of

the International Philatelic Exhibitions, but Mr. Abbott laments that they are at a disadvantage, as compared with Londoners, in not having the multitude of dealers' stocks and auctions from which to fill their wants.

New Issues and Varieties.

(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, c/o MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & Co., 84, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—We are indebted to the *M.J.* for the following paragraph:—"Mr. B. W. Warhurst shows us a specimen of the current 1d. stamp *imperfurate* along the lower edge. It is from the last row of the upper pane of a sheet, and has attached to it more than half of the paper covered with coloured rectangles, which separates the panes from one another; there is therefore no doubt that a line of perforations of the comb-machine has been omitted. A further peculiarity is that, although there is no *horizontal* perforation across the bottom margin of the stamp, there are two short *vertical* lines of perforation, extending upwards from the lower edge and ending 6 mm. below the bottom of the stamp. It seems evident that after the upper pane had been perforated from the top down to the last row, the sheet was turned round and the lower pane perforated from the bottom, but the perforation must have been considerably out of position, or the ends of the teeth of the comb would have met in the middle of the sheet at the bottom of the upper pane, instead of leaving a blank space there, *imperfurate* both vertically and horizontally."

At the meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society, on April 1st, we were shewn another copy of the 1d. red imperf., lettered "B" only. This copy was on paper very deeply blued, and, while not nearly so fine as the one shewn at the Exhibition of British Stamps in February, it had every appearance of being genuine.

Barbados. We now have to chronicle the 2/6 value on the paper with multiple watermark, thus completing the set for this colony.

2/8 blue-black and orange, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Bechuanaland. On one of the stamps on each sheet of the recently issued 2½d. value (the 9th stamp on the 17th row) a small dot, looking like a full stop, appears between the letters "PR" of "PROTECTORATE."

British Guiana. Two more values of the current set are said to have appeared on the new paper.

2c. purple and black on red, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
5c. " blue on blue, " " "

Cayman Islands. All the values of the current set, with the exception of the 1d., have appeared on the paper shewing multiple Crown and CA. watermark.

½d. green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
2½d. ultramarine, " " "
6d. brown, " " "
1/- orange, " " "

Ceylon. We have to chronicle another value on the new paper.

2r. 25c. brown and green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Cyprus. We learn from several sources that the 12 piastres has appeared with multiple Crown and CA. watermark.

12 pias. red-brown and black, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Falkland Islands. Another value in the King's Head type has appeared according to *Ewen's Weekly*.

2d. (? colour), wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

India. Another provisional ¼ anna stamp has been issued, formed by surcharging the current ¼ anna King's Head stamp, with large numerals exactly like the overprint employed in 1898. As something like twenty-four millions of these provisionals have been prepared the variety is never likely to be rare! We extract the following from the *P.J. of I.*, which, in its turn, copied it from an official document, bearing on this subject:—"In consequence of the abnormal sales of ¼ anna postage stamps which have lately taken place, the stocks of the stamp in the three Central Depôts at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras are nearly exhausted, and as fresh supplies are not expected from England till April next, it has been decided, as a temporary measure, to have a quantity of ¼ anna postage stamps surcharged with the lower value in order to meet the continuing heavy demand for ¼ anna stamps. As in 1898, when this denomination of postage stamps was originally introduced, the surcharge will consist of a large, bold fraction, as shown on the margin, printed in black ink on each surcharged stamp."

Chamba. It is reported that the current 6 annas stamp of India, has been overprinted in the usual manner for use in this State.

6 annas, bistre.

Gwalior. The *M.J.* has been informed of the existence of a copy of the ¼a. Queen's Head stamp, in deep green, with the "A" of "GWALIOR" entirely omitted. We presume the letter is not missing from the type, but has, for some reason or other failed to print.

Natal. *Ewen's Weekly* has been shewn the 2d., 3d., 6d. and 1/- stamps, overprinted "OFFICIAL," on the paper with multiple watermark. Our informant expressly stated that he had seen these values on the single CA. paper, and we are now wondering whether he has made a mistake or whether both sets exist. If so the ones with single watermark should be scarce.

Official. 2d. olive-green and red, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
 3d. grey and purple " "
 6d. chocolate and green " "
 1/- pale blue and carmine " "

New South Wales. The *M.J.* has seen a copy of the 3d. Official stamp with distinct double impression of the "O.S." surcharge.

New Zealand. A horizontal pair of the current 4d. stamp has been seen imperforate vertically by *Ewen's Weekly*.

St. Christopher. According to the *M.J.* a copy of the "ONE PENNY" on ¼d. stamp of 1887 has been found with the full stop omitted.

St. Lucia. Two more values of the current set have been seen on the paper with multiple watermark.

6d. lilac and violet, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
 5/- green and carmine " "

Sierra Leone. The ¼d. is the latest value this Colony has issued on the new paper.

¼d. purple and green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Somaliland Protectorate. We have seen the current 2 annas King's Head stamp surcharged "O.H.M.S." in one line at the bottom, in fairly large block letters, for official use. There is a rumour that the whole of the present set has been so overprinted, but until we have satisfactory evidence of this fact we refrain from listing them. According to an officer who has lately returned from active service in Somaliland, these specially overprinted official stamps are more or less a farce, for they are only allowed to be used by one or two people, and not on general official correspondence. He tells us that the Queen's Head stamps surcharged "On H.M.S.", were

only used by four persons, while all other departmental correspondence went unstamped!

Official. 2a. purple, King's Head, single wmk.

Southern Nigeria. Mr. Poole informs us that the 2¼d. and 5/- values have appeared on the new paper.

2¼d. ultramarine and black, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
 5/- yellow and black " " "

Sudan. *Ewen's Weekly* is of the opinion that the Army Official stamps were overprinted in blocks of thirty, and the variety with small surcharge is said to occur about three times in every hundred stamps. The same contemporary says that a variety occurs with a note of exclamation instead of the first "1" in "OFFICIAL."

Transvaal. We extract the following from the *M.J.*:—"Mr. J. W. Jones has shown us copies, which appear to be postally used, of the stamps which we mentioned in November last, as surcharged for use in Swaziland. The overprint consists of the words "Swaziland.—Revenue—only.", in three lines, with stops after the first and third, and is printed in black. We are told that they were used for one mail only, at the end of November, but the official notification of their issue states distinctly that they "may be used for Postage purposes in the Transvaal, and Transvaal stamps may be used for similar purposes in Swaziland." Possibly the surcharge simply means that the proceeds of the sale of these stamps go towards the expenses of the administration in Swaziland."

Postal Fiscals. 1d. black and carmine, multiple wmk.
 6d. black and orange, single wmk.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Austria. Some curious stamped slips of paper, apparently intended for use as address labels for Newspapers, are thus described in the *M.J.*:—

"We have at last seen the Newspaper stamps on coloured paper, which we chronicled, on the authority of a contemporary, in June last, and we feel that we may safely omit them from the Catalogue. We do not know quite under what heading they would come, but they are not adhesives at any rate; neither can the slips of paper on which they are printed be termed *wrappers*. These slips, as we suppose they are to be called, are issued in sheets measuring about 11½ × 17½ inches, and contain-

ing thirty slips in two vertical rows; when cut up, each slip is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and rather more than 1 inch deep, with a stamp at the right-hand side, and we presume they are intended to be used as address labels for newspapers."

Crete. Last month we briefly referred to the new set that has just been issued, and we now give a few particulars regarding the designs employed for the various values. The set is one of the most handsome that has yet appeared, and reflects great credit on the designers, and on Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., who have so beautifully engraved and printed them. The designs seem remarkably appropriate, and some of them are more than ordinarily quaint.

In the central oval on the two lepta is an attenuated lady, standing on what might well be a funeral pyre, supported on each side by a hungry looking animal, of whose *genus* it would hardly be safe to hazard a guess. The official description, however, informs us that these are lions and that the lady is Dianā, the Mycenaean Goddess, shooting with a bow. The design for the 5 lepta shews a lady, in pensive attitude, on the upper branches of an old oak tree. The lady is said to be Britomartis, and the design is taken from a coin of Gortyna, but why she has chosen to roost in a tree we are not told. The 10 lepta shews a portrait of H.R.H. Prince George of Greece, who, as all our readers know, is High Commissioner in Crete. The design on the 20 lepta is taken from a coin of Cydonia, and, to quote the official description, shews Jupiter suckled by a female dog. On the 25 lepta we note a Triton brandishing a trident (it looks as if he is prodding for eels with a three pronged fork, as we have seen giddy youths do in the shallow rivers of Wales), and this is copied from a coin of Hanos. For the design of the 50 lepta another coin was requisitioned (this time one of Cnossos) and this shews the crowned head of Ariadne enclosed by a Greek border. The central device of the 1 drachma might, at first sight, be taken for a burlesque of Lady Godiva on her prancing steed, but we are told it is Europa seated on the bull Jupiter (taken from a coin of Gortyna). The 3 and 5 drachmae show fine views—the first of the ruins of the palace of Minos at Cnossos, and the other the historic Monastery of Arcadian with Mount Ida in the background.

We append illustrations of the various designs:—



Dominican Republic. We are told that there are two settings of the overprint on the Unpaid Letter stamps mentioned last month. In one of these the word "DOMINICANA" measures 19 mm and in the other 21 mm.

The *Am. J. of P.* says there is an error with this word spelled "DOMIHICANA." Several values with inverted surcharges are chronicled in the *M. J.*, viz. :—

1c. on 2 (c.)	sepia, carmine surcharge.
1c. on 4 (c.)	" " "
2c.	" " "
5c. on 50c.	lilac and black (Type 32).
5c. on 1p.	" brown "
10c. on 1p.	" " "

France. We are indebted to the *M. J.* for the following interesting extract :—"We regret to learn, from the last number of *Le Coll. de T.-P.*, that some question has arisen respecting the nature of certain unused copies of the 40c. blue, and 60c. ochre, Unpaid Letter stamps, of 1871, which were offered for sale in the previous number of that journal. The reputation of M. Maury, as we are all aware, is like that of Cæsar's wife, if not more so, and we doubt if there was any occasion for him to defend himself in this case. The specimens offered were described as "without gum and on thin paper," which made it at once evident to purchasers that they were not absolutely identical with the issued stamps. What they exactly are we do not understand. M. Maury objects to their being termed essays, proof impressions, or waste sheets; he suggests that the inferior thickness of the paper is due to the fact of its having never been gummed, and this may well be the case. We gather that he considers that the sheets from which these copies came were printed at the same time as the regular stamps, but, for some unknown reason, put aside ungummed; they may perhaps be on a par with the *imprimatur* sheets of British stamps at Somerset House, from which similar unfinished specimens were obtained at one time.

A more serious matter is that M. Maury has discovered that an enthusiastic philatelist in Paris, who it appears is also a skilful engraver and printer, has been manufacturing imitations of the Unpaid Letter stamps, both of 1871 and of 1881, for his own amusement and that of one of his friends. The imitations are said not to be quite perfect, but still good enough to be dangerous to inexpert collectors. At present, we believe, only a very few copies have been produced, and that with perfectly innocent intentions, but no philatelist worthy of the name would dream of producing things of this nature. Once they have passed out of their maker's hands he cannot tell what use may be made of them, and we could almost wish that

this extremely foolish person might be very unpleasantly convinced of the error of his ways."

Offices in the Turkish Empire. There is an interesting little story in the *M. J.*, regarding a recent provisional, which we cannot do better than reproduce in full :—"A correspondent at Beirut tells us that, on January 17th, 1000 copies of the 15c., pale red, of 1902, were altered in value to 1 piastre. The excuse given was that all other denominations had been sold out, and it was stated that these provisionals were affixed to letters in the Post Office and that none were sold to the public, their use extending over a period of about nine days. Our informant adds: "It is generally understood in town, however, that the greater number of these stamps found their way into the possession of the Postmaster and his clerks, and they are now being offered for sale at fifty francs each." It is for collectors to decide what they will do in cases of this kind; our own opinion is, that when stamps are not sold to the public, but are affixed in the office, they may be regarded as upon the same level as hand-stamps similarly used to denote postage paid in cash.

We have since seen a copy of the stamps which was sent to our publishers by another correspondent, who had secured a little stock, for which he requested an offer! The overprint is "1 Piastre—Beyrouth," in two lines, in black."

1 pias. on 15c. pale red.

French Colonies. *Diego Suarez.* The following interesting paragraph is from the *M. J.* :—"In the year 1890 the authorities of this Colony issued some interesting labels, in the designs shown in Types 2 to 5 in the Catalogue. A correspondent now shows us some hitherto unchronicled varieties of these, which we must confess do not inspire us with complete confidence. We are given to understand that the plate (or stone) of the 1c. contained twenty-one or more stamps, in horizontal rows of seven, and we gather from a pair that is sent to us that all these differed from one another in type, and the second stamp in the third row on the sheet contains an error "RLPUBLIQUE" for "REPUBLIQUE." A similar pair of the 25c. shows a less conspicuous error (?); the "D" of "DIEGO" on one of the stamps is broken at the right side, forming something that resembles a very

badly shaped letter "c." These things may be all right, but do the original 1c. vary at all in type? We cannot find this stated in any of the Catalogues; but reprints, from a re-touched plate or block, are mentioned in the *Catalogue Officiel*."

French Guiana. The appended illustrations shew the two types adopted for the low values as described in our February issue.



Ivory Coast. We extract the following from the *M.J.*:—"We have hitherto abstained from chronicling various stamps surcharged 'Colis Postaux,' in the belief that they were used solely for fiscal purposes, the collecting of duties upon imported parcels. We have been assured, however, that such is not the case, and that these stamps denote postal charges; we therefore, with some reluctance, include them in our lists, making a commencement with a few that have just reached us:—

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

Issue of France, 1894, imperf.

- 50c. on 15c. green, surcharged "Côte d'Ivoire" at top, "Colis Postaux" at foot, "50c." in the middle, with a scroll pattern covering the original figures.
 50c. lilac } surcharged "C. P." at top, and "Côte
 1fr. rose } d'Ivoire" at foot.
 1fr. rose, surcharged "Côte d'Ivoire" at top, "COLIS" immediately below it, and "Postaux" at foot.

All these overprints are in black."

Madagascar. The 1c. stamp of the current issue is reported in a new shade.

1c. lilac-grey on bluish.

It is rumoured that 3000 of the 5 francs stamps have had their value reduced to "5 centimes" by means of a surcharge, but no details are to hand yet.

New Caledonia. The Unpaid Letter stamps of 1903 with the "Jubilee" surcharge—the one with a Gallic cock in the act of "taking the air" from the top of an ornamental tree-trunk, &c.—have apparently only just been issued to the public, though they are listed in our "blue Gibbons." So far three values have been seen.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

- 5c. pale blue, surcharged in carmine.
 10c. grey-brown " "
 15c. pale green " "

Tahiti. The *M.J.* says:—"We are shown a curious pair of the 10c. on 15c. of 1903, showing the two varieties of surcharge

side by side; the pair is from the bottom row of a sheet, and the margin being torn a bit of it was turned up over the stamps and received a portion of each of the overprints."

Holland. Curacao. Two high values are said to have been prepared for this Colony but, we believe, they have not been issued yet.

- 1½ gulden, red-brown.
 2½ .. greenish-blue.

Liberia. The *Philatelic Record* says that the 1c. on 5c. on 6c., of the surcharges listed in our January number, exists with the second overprint inverted.

Mexico. We learn that the 1c. carmine chronicled in February is merely a chemically changed copy of the 1c. purple.

Peru. According to *Mekel's Weekly* a new value has been added to the current set, in which a picture of the "Institute of Hygiene" forms the centrepiece. It is dated "1905."

12c. black and blue.

Portugal. Owing to the letter rate to countries in the Postal Union having been reduced to 50 reis, we are told that the 65, 115, 130, and 180 reis stamps will be withdrawn from circulation as they are no longer of use.

Salvador. The *M.J.* has been shown a copy of the 15c. on 24c. of 1896, with double surcharge.

Servia. The annexed illustration shews the design of the current set, with King Peter's portrait, which we chronicled in our February number.



From all accounts the story of the "death mask" appearing on the Coronation stamps has been taken quite seriously in Paris. We extract the following amusing paragraph from the *M.J.*:—

"M. Mouchon (the engraver of the stamps) has risen from a bed of sickness to assure the Servian Minister that he never perpetrated the crime with which he was charged, and that he had no communication with the ex-Queen Natalie on the subject. He appeals to his grey hairs and his sixty-two years of honour

and honesty in a manner that might almost have lead one to suppose that the insult and an attack of influenza ("une grippe infectieuse") had turned his brain. M. Maury is, naturally, convinced that the hand of perfidious Albion is in it. We gather that he does not suppose that British gold corrupted M. Mouchon, whom he believes to be incorruptible in such a matter (and in this we fully agree with him); but he believes the whole story to be a concoction of the English engravers, jealous of any work going to their French rivals! When M. Maury writes like this, we feel almost unkind enough to remind him of a charming little dinner, followed by patriotic toast, and, later, by his appointment as sole agent for the sale of the stamps of—was it Ethiopia?"

Spain. A change of colour is announced in the current 40c. stamp.

40c. rose.

Spanish Colonies. The Colonial possessions have each been favoured with a new set of stamps similar to the type of 1903, but with the date altered and with the colours variously mixed up. A special set is now supplied for Rio de Oro.

Elobey, Annobon, and Corisco.

1c. rose.	50c. orange.
2c. deep violet.	75c. blue.
3c. black.	1p. brick-red.
4c. red.	2p. dark brown.
5c. dark green.	3p. vermilion.
10c. blue-green.	4p. dark bistre.
15c. violet.	5p. bronze-green.
25c. carmine.	10p. carmine.

Fernando Poo.

1c. deep violet.	50c. green.
2c. black.	75c. brick-red.
3c. vermilion.	1p. dark bistre.
4c. dark green.	2p. rose.
5c. blue-green.	3p. dark brown.
10c. violet.	4p. bronze-green.
15c. carmine.	5p. carmine.
25c. orange.	10p. deep blue.

Rio de Oro.

1c. green.	50c. dark green.
2c. carmine.	75c. violet.
3c. bronze-green.	1p. red-brown.
4d. dark bistre.	2p. orange.
5c. vermilion.	3p. lilac.
10c. dark brown.	4p. blue-green.
15c. brick-red.	5p. light blue.
25c. blue.	10p. red.

Spanish Guinea.

1c. black.	50c. blue.
2c. green.	75c. orange.
3c. carmine.	1p. carmine.
4c. bronze-green.	2p. violet.
5c. dark bistre.	3p. blue-green.
10c. red.	4p. dark green.
15c. dark brown.	5p. vermilion.
25c. deep red.	10p. blue.

Uruguay. Three new stamps have just been issued which are lithographed reproductions of the recently current 10, 20 and 25c. stamps. Needless to say these are vastly inferior to the ones printed from the steel plates.

10c. dull violet.
20c. pale dull blue.
25c. stone-brown.

The Fiscal Society's Exhibition.

The Exhibition of British Colonial Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps held at Exeter Hall, Strand, on April 7th and 8th, under the auspices of the Fiscal Philatelic Society was in every way a success. There was hardly an overwhelming number of visitors, for fiscals can scarcely be considered likely to appeal to the general public just yet. However, there was a very fair attendance on the two days, the majority of the visitors being philatelists and of these a good proportion were collectors of fiscal and telegraph stamps.

The Exhibition itself was a marvellous one, and showed in an eloquent manner the possibilities there are in fiscal collecting, for studious research and all else that appeals to the man of philatelic tastes. The main hall was packed with frames filled with stamps from every corner of the British Empire. Around the room were the stamps of British India and the Indian Native States—a stupendous display in themselves,—while the centre was occupied with the fiscals and telegraphs of our Colonies arranged in alphabetical order. This made reference easy to any particular country though it was not so easy to compare the entries in any particular class. This was a difficulty that was impossible of solution and we think the committee acted wisely in choosing the alphabetical arrangement. The chief exhibitor was undoubtedly Mr. Walter Morley, who had a superb lot of stamps on view and was deservedly awarded a number of prizes and diplomas.

The Exhibition reflects the greatest credit on the Fiscal Philatelic Society, and the gentlemen who served on the Committee—Messrs. L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, O. Marsh, W. Morley, A. P. Pearce and W. Schwabacher—are to be complimented on the general excellence of the arrangements. A special word of praise is due to Mr. A. B. Kay, the energetic honorary secretary, for the indefatigable manner in which he has laboured to make the Exhibition a success. We hope that the appreciation shown by every visitor has, in a measure, repaid him for his labours.

The judges were Messrs. E. D. Bacon, L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, A. P. Pearce, A. Schueller, and H. Thompson, and in many classes the competition was so keen that their duties

were by no means easy. After due deliberation their awards were made as follows:—

Class I.

1st Prize	W. MORLEY	Ceylon
2nd "	C. S. F. CROFTON .. .	India
Diplomas	W. MORLEY	Ceylon
	C. S. F. CROFTON .. .	India
	W. MORLEY	Indian Native States
	A. BAILLIERE	New Zealand
	W. MORLEY	Straits Settlements
Highly Com.	C. STEWART-WILSON ..	India

Class II.

1st Prize	GILBERT & KÖHLER ..	Mauritius
2nd "	T. P. DORMAN	Canada
Diplomas	T. P. DORMAN	Canada
	W. MORLEY	Griqualand
	GILBERT & KÖHLER ..	Mauritius
	W. MORLEY	Natal
	W. MORLEY	Orange River Colony
	W. MORLEY	Transvaal
Highly Com.	A. BAILLIERE	Natal

Class III.

1st Prize	W. MORLEY	Victoria
2nd "	L. S. WELLS	St. Vincent
Diplomas	W. MORLEY	Br. Guiana
	W. HADLOW	Cape of Gd. Hope
	W. HADLOW	Grenada
	A. BAILLIERE	Malay States
	W. MORLEY	Nevis
	L. S. WELLS	St. Vincent
	W. MORLEY	Victoria
Highly Com.	W. SCHWABACHER ..	Cape of G. Hope
	A. BAILLIERE	Victoria

Class IV.

1st Prize	W. MORLEY	Queensland
2nd "	W. HADLOW	Queensland
Diplomas	W. MORLEY	Hong Kong
	W. MORLEY	New S. Wales
	W. MORLEY	Queensland
	W. MORLEY	St. Christopher
	W. MORLEY	St. Lucia
	W. MORLEY	Swaziland
	W. MORLEY	Tasmania
	W. MORLEY	Zululand

Class V.

1st Prize	W. MORLEY	Br. East Africa
Diplomas	O. MARSH	Basutoland
	W. MORLEY	Br. Bechuanaland
	W. MORLEY	Br. Central Africa
	W. MORLEY	Br. East Africa
	W. MORLEY	Br. South Africa
	W. MORLEY	Cyprus
	R. M. KENNEDY	Sarawak
	W. MORLEY	Trinidad
	W. MORLEY	West Australia
	W. MORLEY	Zanzibar

Class VI.

1st Prize	O. MARSH	Malta
Diplomas	W. MORLEY	Antigua
	FORBIN L'HOSTE	Fiji
	O. MARSH	Gold Coast
	O. MARSH	Malta
	W. MORLEY	S. Australia

Class VII.—General Collections.

Diploma	E. CORNISH	
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Class VIII.—Rare Fiscals.

1st Prize	GILBERT & KÖHLER ..	
2nd "	W. MORLEY	

Class IX.—Telegraphs.

1st Prize	C. S. F. CROFTON .. .	Ceylon
Diplomas	C. S. F. CROFTON .. .	Ceylon
	C. S. F. CROFTON .. .	India
	W. MORLEY	Orange River Colony
Highly Com.	W. SCHWABACHER .. .	Ceylon

Class X.—Telegraphs.

1st Prize	W. MORLEY	Natal
	W. MORLEY	Canada
	W. MORLEY	Cashmere
	W. MORLEY	Natal
	W. MORLEY	Sudan

Class XI.—Miscellaneous.

1st Prize	GILBERT & KÖHLER ..	General Colln.
Highly Com.	R. M. KENNEDY	
		Australasian Fiscals
	MAJOR E. B. EVANS ..	Teleg. Forms
	G. W. POTTER	Railway Stamps

Class XII.—Proofs and Essays.

1st Prize	C. NISSEN	Ceylon & Cape
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There were also many fine exhibits by Messrs. E. D. Bacon, A. P. Pearce, H. Thompson, A. B. Kay, and L. W. Fulcher, which were not for competition.

Any reference to the Exhibition would be incomplete without mention of the admirable official catalogue presented free to each visitor. This is a little brochure of some fifty pages, replete with valuable and interesting information regarding fiscals and telegraphs, and it should prove most useful for reference, especially to those who are not well versed in fiscal philately. Mr. A. Preston Pearce contributes an excellent introduction, entitled, "On the History of Fiscal Stamp Collecting," in which he traces the history of the hobby from the earliest collection (formed by one John Burke, of Dublin, in 1772) to the present time. Space forbids, or we should like to reproduce the article in its entirety.

Then followed an alphabetical list of the exhibits, with interesting notes regarding the main types and rare varieties of each country shown. This portion, we believe, was largely, if not wholly, the work of Mr. L. W. Fulcher, but whoever is responsible for its compilation deserves the warmest commendation. We can only trace one error, which appears under the heading of British Honduras, viz.:—"In 1899 the current postage and Revenue stamps were surcharged 'REVENUE' in small black Roman capitals, a series prolific in minor varieties. This series is catalogued in the postage catalogues." As a matter of fact, the stamps surcharged were inscribed "POSTAGE—POSTAGE," and the overprint "REVENUE" was applied to make them available for both postal and fiscal purposes. Thus these stamps should be of no more special interest to fiscal collectors than those stamps (like our own) inscribed "Postage and Revenue" in the design of the labels themselves.



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EDITORIAL.

IN another column a contributor gives his views on pleasurable collecting, and, while we can hardly agree with all his statements, we think there are many points that merit careful consideration. We have on several occasions averred that

Collecting for Pleasure.

the man who collects mainly for enjoyment gets the most pleasure out of philately, but at the same time, because a man collects stamps for ultimate profit it does not follow that the

hobby brings him little or no enjoyment. It is a trait, peculiar to the age we live in, that the commercial aspect should be one of the most prominent in every collector's hobby. It is not confined to stamps, but is the same with old furniture, silver, coins, pewter, china, books, &c., &c. Every one is keen on getting a bargain, and in showing one's treasures, the money side seems sometimes unduly dwelt upon. For instance, such and such a stamp or book, or anything else collectible, is pointed out as being worth £5 or £10, as the case may be, as if this fact were the all-important one and the history of the specimen of small account. But though this prominence of the £ s. d. point of view is in many ways regrettable, at the same time we believe that most philatelists possess the true collecting instinct and if they collect with care and with the hope that their collection is yearly increasing in value, who will blame them?

It is one of the charms of philately that if a collection is carefully made with due regard to condition and arrangement, one can generally dispose of it at little or no monetary loss. Often indeed, one can sell at a good profit. But even if one gets a little less than what one paid for it, the loss is much more than compensated for by the pleasure one has received in making the collection.

To collect for investment, pure and simple, requires more philatelic knowledge and insight into market values than is at the disposal of most collectors, and while the monetary side cannot now-a-days be ignored altogether, it should not be treated as the one essential point of philately.

The beginner will do well to collect for the pleasurable side alone, and spend no more money on the hobby than he can afford, in the same way that he would on photography or any other pastime. When he has gained experience, he may launch out more boldly knowing that, apart from the enjoyment he is getting, he is not likely to have a large balance on the wrong side, even if his collection does not prove an actual source of profit.

Owing to great pressure on our space we have to hold over many articles and paragraphs until next month.

The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Siam.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued from page 31).

IV.—THE 1886-7 ISSUE.

Last month I stated that owing to the extension of the postal system and subsequent revision of the rates of postage a new and more comprehensive issue of stamps became necessary. The various values of this set appeared during 1886-7, the denominations being 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 24 and 64 atts. The plates were made and the stamps printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., one head-plate being employed for the whole set with the respective values printed at a second operation from separate duty plates. The design adopted shews a full-face portrait of King Chulalongkorn in the centre with a curved frame nearly all round containing an inscription in Siamese characters. Under the head is "SIAM—POSTAGE—& REVENUE" in three lines and the upper corners are filled with ornamental triangles. In the lower corners the value is denoted, on the left in Siamese and on the right in English, on eight-sided tablets. The design is in green for the denominations up to 8 atts and in purple for the three higher ones, while the value tablets are in colours quite distinct from the rest of the stamp. It is certainly not such a handsome set as the one previously in use but it was probably found less expensive to produce and more suitable for business purposes. The stamps are typographed on white wove paper, perforated 14, and each one is watermarked with what is erroneously termed a "flower."



This watermark is in reality a representation of an emblem used by the ruling family of Siam known as a *chakr*, which, in English, is literally a "wheel." The *chakr* is a legendary circular weapon which, like the boomerang, when thrown was supposed to return to the thrower.

The stamps were issued in sheets of 120, arranged in ten rows of twelve. In the surrounding margin the words "POSTAGE—SIAM—REVENUE" are watermarked on three of the sides, while either the top or bottom margin is plain. This, I take it, is due to the fact that the plate from which the stamps were printed was a large one of 240 specimens arranged like our own stamps in two vertical blocks of 120 each. Thus the full sheets of paper would have the above marginal watermark six times, the space between the two blocks of stamps being plain. The large printed sheets were cut in half before being perforated and shipped to Siam. The perforations always cut right through the lower margin, the other three being imperforate.

A good many shades may be found, due possibly to various supplies, of which the following is a list of the most prominent.

2 atts	deep green and carmine.
2 "	green and carmine.
3 "	deep green and blue.
3 "	green and blue.
3 "	pale green and blue.
4 "	green and deep brown.
4 "	" " brown.
8 "	" " yellow.
12 "	purple and deep carmine.
12 "	" " carmine.
12 "	lilac and "
24 "	purple and blue.
24 "	" " pale blue.
64 "	" " brown.
64 "	" " deep orange.

V.—THE 1889 PROVISIONAL.

The Siamese postal administration did not relax its efforts to extend and make its postal service as efficient as possible, and by 1889 it succeeded in establishing an admirable service covering practically the whole country. In the same year, too, the postage upon printed matter, samples and similar packages was reduced from 2 atts to 1 att per 2 ticals weight. This necessitated a stamp of the value of 1 att and a supply was ordered from Messrs. De La Rue & Co., in the same design as the then current set. Before this supply arrived there was urgent need of 1 att stamps, so the remaining stock of the 1 pynung of 1883 was utilised for this purpose, Siamese characters

denoting "r att" being surcharged across the oval label at the top.



The two types differing in the measurements of the design, as described in January, may be found but the only perforation I have met with in this provisional is the one gauging 15. The

surchARGE, like many immediately following, was, I believe, applied to each stamp separately by hand. Consequently one was missed occasionally and thus one may find pairs, one stamp of which is without the overprint.

Specimens are also known with double surcharge, but both errors are extremely scarce. The following is a list of varieties:—

	Variety.	Perf.
1 att on 1 pynung dull red	(a)	15.
1 " 1 " red	(a)	15.
1 " 1 " "	(b)	15.

Errors.

Pair ; one with surcharge omitted.
Double surcharge.

(To be continued.)

The Fundamentals of Philately.

A PAPER READ AT A MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY, 13th MARCH, 1905.
BY T. A. MCINTYRE.

I suppose every philatelist will occasionally stop to question himself as to whether it is worth while spending so much time in pursuit of—what? It is difficult to say exactly what; but probably each of us will have a vague or perhaps a more or less definite notion of what his aim is—in a philatelic sense. I shall allude later to some of the things at which collectors ought to aim—for it arises directly from my first question, "is it worth while?" It may be the issue of a flagrantly speculative set of stamps by some hitherto irreproachable and 'pet' country; it may be the sale to a dealer 'for the benefit' of collectors of a huge remainder of a country (say St. Helena) all obliterated with a unique obliteration—one must not say postmark; it may be the discovery of some villainous and pernicious forgery, purchased in good faith as genuine; it may be the substitution by some rogue of inferior or damaged stamps for one's clean copies on one's Exchange Club sheets; it may be the loss of some sheets or stamps through the dishonesty of some trusted collector; it may be the sight of a 'classic' collection, flawless and complete; it may be one of many things which suddenly makes each of us stand still to question himself "is it all worth while?" We need not have reached the state of the ancient who con-

cluded that *all* was vanity. It may be only in regard to our stamps that we hesitate, and I have no doubt each of us has often done so with widely varying consequences.

I have passed through many such periods, and I am still a collector. When I lose the enjoyment of smoking, because I have smoked too much, I stop altogether for a while, and later on go back to my tobacco with renewed zest. So it is with my stamps. My own periods of questioning generally come as a *result* of over-indulgence. When it is so, the treatment for a cure is obvious. When I am shocked by the malpractices of certain countries, or of certain 'collectors,' I try not to distort their true proportion, but rather to realise their infrequency and insignificance in relation to the whole. When I am depressed at the sight or description of a 'classic' collection, beside which my own display is pitiable, I continue to collect; doubtless for the same reason that I continue to amuse myself and others by singing songs,—fully conscious that I am about as far removed from a Sims Reeves as Z is from A. I have deliberately chosen to be a philatelist *for my amusement*, and therefore, the question as to whether it is worth while to spend so much time in pursuit of an amusement becomes one of those, which, if of full age, a man

must answer for himself with a due regard to his circumstances.

I have known men who, proud of the number of dances they crowd into a season and heartily enjoy, pity the eccentricity of one who recounts his success in plating his rd. Sydney Views as the result of the same winter's leisure hours. I have known the enthusiast for sport pity the hermit who prefers to handle the stamp tweezers to the cricket bat, and to search for varieties instead of being one of 20,000 who criticize the play of two first league teams. By all means let it be so. If I were writing an essay on our amusements I should have to moralize as to the superiority of this over that, but I have no desire to prove my own pet form superior to any other. I choose it, I stand by it, and whilst I can defend my choice when occasion demands I do not go out of my way to aggressively convert others whose choice differs from my own.

To me Philately is thus an amusement, and therefore my aim in studying stamps and in collecting them is to amuse myself—and sometimes others. This is *my* aim. There are others who seek to make monetary profit from their Philately. If they do so as *dealers*, in the same way as tradesmen buy and sell commodities, for their livelihood, well and good. But then, like all other occupations, it will probably become a burden, and they will look forward longingly for the time when they will be able to retire. There is no amusement in this. If one collects for the purpose of gaining monetary profit, for the fun of the thing, then one becomes a "professional," and soon experiences the same feeling of tiredness as the real dealers. I therefore deprecate the attempt to make money out of one's favourite amusement. Nothing will more surely kill the real enjoyment than a mercenary motive. Admitting then, that to find amusement is the real reason for collecting, how should we do it? A multitude of answers come to us from all sides, but to get the fullest enjoyment we must decide for ourselves, every one according to his own tastes. This cannot be too frequently or too strongly emphasised, He who specialises British in blocks of four, is amazed at his brother who wants to complete Salvador in a used condition. He who seeks to fill up page after page of the De la Rue

repetitions of recent British Colonials, is astonished at his intelligent friend trying to get a single used copy of every variety issued by Parma or Modena. Fashion tends to make dotards of us all, and those who follow fashion find her a fickle leader, and often desert their stamps altogether, because their own tastes are not in conformity with her dictates. I say, therefore, to get permanent enjoyment let every man consult his own tastes and not be afraid to indulge in them.

Academic discussions as to "limited specialism" versus "bloating," general collecting versus the selection of certain countries to the exclusion of the others, are all excellent in their place, and give opportunities for each to champion his own choice. But in such discussions there can be no legitimate statement of rules, authoritative and binding, like the codes governing, say, our cricket or football, and no individual attempt should be made to draw up such rules. It is possible, however, to find a few *axioms* which need no proof, and which can be stated with little fear of contradiction. For example:—

- I. A whole stamp is better than a part, even when the part is within one perforation of being a whole, and even if the missing portion is from the *back* of the stamp.
- II. A lightly postmarked used copy is better than a heavily cancelled specimen.
- III. An unused stamp is better with the original gum than without it.
- IV. A well-centred copy is better than one with a portion of the design missing, even though the superficial area is what it should be.
- V. An imperforate stamp with wide margins is better than one with no margins at all.

These and perhaps one or two other similar *axioms* are *all* that should be insisted upon as applicable to *all* collectors. Outside these let a man follow his own bent. These may be taken as the only essential standards by which every collection ought to be judged in the true Philatelic Sense. It might be added that as a collection is primarily to please the eye, the method of arrangement should be one calculated to do so, and further it should be manifest that *every* stamp has been valued and carefully treated.

It is sometimes disquieting to be made aware of one's genuine ignorance regarding one's stamps. Recently, I was privileged to have a two hours' stamp talk with a school boy of 14 years of age with a general collection of 1601 varieties. He shewed me his album and talked a good deal. I cleared up some of his mysteries for him, but when he asked me if I did not think the motto on certain of the recent issues of Liberia a noble one, I had to confess that though I had the stamps I did not know there was a motto on them. He knew the names of the gentlemen depicted on the Paraguay 1892 issue, to say nothing of the ancient and modern U.S.A's. He gave me cause for reflection. I realised that in my haste to acquire specimens and to distinguish dies, I had failed to get to know my stamps as he knew his. This has led me to the conclusion that it is essential to true philately to appreciate one's specimens sufficiently to know their most obvious features and the more elementary facts about them.

What I have said so far, applies to *all* collectors big and little, young and old, and will not provoke much discussion. But when we turn to considering which of the many methods of collecting we should adopt for ourselves, if we have no pronounced preference, we are beset with difficulties. As I have remarked, there is and probably can be no authorative code of rules for all collectors to recognise, but there are cults of collectors who favour and strenuously recommend particular methods. Sifting all the opinions and judging them on their merits, is too tedious a process for the usually impatient devotee, and thus a beginner—I mean an adult beginner, not those school boys who take all things resembling postage stamps which may come their way—thus an adult beginner is swayed from one view to another, and holding none strongly enough, ends by holding none at all. I consider therefore, that every Philatelic Society should formulate first, a set of axioms such as I have sketched, as the only *essentials* to be regarded by *all* collectors, and second, should emphasise the need for every collector to choose his own field and stick to it.

Above all, we should not disparage or despise the choice of any earnest collector so long as he recognises the axioms I have suggested. Rather should we admire and

encourage him if he breaks away from the crowd and shews the results of individual efforts in an unusual direction. A true philatelist gets to know as much as possible about all stamps. No true philatelist ought to have to confess, *e.g.*, that he knows nothing about the early issues of Mexico or of Finland. The well-worn maxim is true in philately as it is in science, that we should know *something* about all branches and *everything* about one or even two.

A specialist in surgery who does nothing but throat work, *must*, before he can specialise, know general surgery to a certain and not superficial degree. He does not disparage the specialist in abdominal work. They can meet and thoroughly enjoy a comparison of notes. Neither is so lacking in general knowledge as to make this impossible. This, alas, cannot be said of philatelists. I consider that every one of us should intelligently enjoy seeing a display of Turkey or of Ecuador as much as one of Britain or of Capè of Good Hope.

And lastly, we should ignore the financial, and appreciate the philatelic value of the display. This is fundamental. He who advertises "Price no object" will in time get the best collection. I would rather see a perfectly displayed collection of current British than a big hotch potch of rarities. Accumulating is not collecting as I conceive it. A miser is not admirable, nor is his hoard particularly inspiring.

Summarising, I consider the aim of a collector is to amuse himself. That any desire to make monetary profit tends to kill his enjoyment. That a man should collect exactly what he fancies subject to certain axioms which should be enunciated as applicable to all. That we should know the obvious features and elementary facts about our stamps, and that we should know something about the stamps of all countries and everything about those of at least one. That we should ignore the financial and appreciate the philatelic value of a display.

PENNY REDS.—We have in type another interesting article on the 1d. red stamps of Great Britain from the pen of M. Raffalovitch, but our space is so fully occupied this month that we have to hold it over until our next number.

The New Italian Stamps.



In January, 1904, it was announced that Italy was to have an entirely new set of stamps, and then some months later it was rumoured that the projected designs had been abandoned, as they were found unsuitable for reproduction as postage stamps. We now learn that these designs have been adopted, and a correspondent has favoured us with a photograph of the series, which we here reproduce. The designs are all the work of Signor Michetti, the eminent Italian painter, and the change is said to be chiefly due to the initiative of King Victor Emmanuel himself. The 1 centesimo is dedicated to Volta, the great electrician, and is emblematic of the birth of new industries. The 2c. stamp is designed in honour of Marconi, whose fame in connection with wireless telegraphy is world-wide. It shows electrical waves passing through space, while from a telegraph pole the (henceforth) useless wires hang limply.

On the 5c. a flight of swallows is shown, with the Italian Coat of Arms in the left top corner. On the 10c. is a full-face portrait of the King, with the Italian Arms in the top right corner, on the 15c. is a full-face portrait of his Majesty, on the 20c. is a profile portrait of the King, and on the 40c. his Majesty appears looking to the left. The two last shew the arms of Italy in one of the corners. The 1 lira label shews a profile portrait of King Victor Emmanuel looking to the left, with the Italian Arms in the top left corner surmounted by an eagle. The two stamps in the top left corner we have not been able to decipher. One appears reversed and the other is probably emblematic of Marconigrams, and apparently shews a useless cable. The designs are certainly effective, but whether they will look well in the actual stamps we cannot judge until we see them.

New Leaves to Cut.

STANLEY GIBBONS' 1905 CATALOGUE (PART I.)

The Catalogue of the Stamps of the British Empire for 1905, issued by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., is a great improvement on its predecessors, and, while we should hesitate to say that it has quite attained perfection, we think there is little doubt that it is far and away the best postage stamp catalogue at present published. A striking advance has been made on previous editions in the matter of illustrations, the small blocks to which we have hitherto been accustomed having been replaced by reproductions the exact size of the stamps—an improvement that will be generally appreciated. This has necessitated a slight enlargement in the size of the volume, the pages now being about an inch longer and wider than of yore. Thinner paper is used, so that the Catalogue is no thicker, and the binding is better than in previous editions. It is bound in limp cloth, opens easily, and lies flat wherever opened. This is a boon that all who have frequent recourse to the Catalogue will be thankful for.

In the matter of the writing of the lists, alteration has been unnecessary, except in one or two cases. For instance, the recent researches of Mr. R. B. Yardley in early Transvaals has resulted in a revision of the lists of varieties and these are now probably as lucid as they ever will be. Uganda has also been re-written and the stamps of Scinde are placed before the general issues of India. The lists of the Indian stamps surcharged for the various Native States have also been carefully revised and doubtful varieties have been eliminated.

In the matter of prices there have been a good many advances and a few reductions. The all round tendency, however, is towards increasing values, and, as was only to be expected, stamps recently current have been put up in price. Southern Nigeria Queen's head stamps, for instance, are now listed at about three times face value, but we should not like to buy them at anything like that.

In Great Britain there are several rises but many of the figures are still too low for really fine copies. It is interesting to note that officials are again quoted for in unused state.

We have not the space to devote to a discussion on the prices right through the catalogue, so we will content ourselves with a few observations here and there. First of all let us take Seychelles. The 4c. Die I. is cheap at 1/6 as is also the 96c. at 14/-. We would rather buy this at 14/- than the 90c. on 96c. at 12/6. The 48c. seems much too low at 4/6 and the 12 on 16c. die I. is still too dear at 2/3. The advance in the 75c., 1r. 50c. and 2r. 25c. of 1897-190, brings these nearer their real value and the reduction in the 36c. is merited. The 2c. on 4c. is not dear at 2/- and the 45c. on 2r. 25c. is still too low. The narrow "5" variety has been advanced to 20/-, but even at that figure it is a very difficult stamp to obtain.

Under Sarawak there have been many changes. The first 3c. is put at 4/6 unused, and 5/- used; our experience is that the stamp is at least ten times as rare used. All four values of the 1897-8 set have been advanced and we note that the 2 cents on "quatrefoils" paper is no longer priced. Somalilands have been advanced all round and will doubtless go higher still. Northern Nigerias have not made the sensational advance that was predicted for them; the whole set is priced at 9/8 instead of double that figure as some enthusiasts prophesied.

We must not forget to mention that the many improvements has necessitated the price of the volume being raised to 2 6.

Notes by the Way.

A QUERY.—A correspondent asks *Mekel's Weekly* to explain the difference between "un-cut" and "die-cut"—terms in constant use in reference to U.S.A. proprietary stamps. Our contemporary says that some of the private proprietary stamps were of curious shapes and were issued in sheets so that single specimens could be cut off as required. These, having more or less margin, are known as un-cut. As a rule the stamps were cut to their peculiar shapes by a die and are in this condition known as die-cut.

* * *

PENNY POSTAGE.—It is worth noting that letters to Australia from Great Britain may now be sent at the rate of 1d. per ½oz.—the same as to most other places in the British Empire. Our Australian cousins, however, still have to pay 2d. for ½oz. for letters sent to the Mother Country.

International Philatelic Union.

April 1905, Report.

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HIS HONOUR JUDGE PHILBRICK, K.C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents—

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MEMBERSHIP.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within fourteen days, be duly elected. The Entrance Fee, 2/6, and Subscription, 5/-, should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant. (The Committee are empowered to elect Life Members, not exceeding ten in number, at a fee of Two Guineas.)

The following is now proposed in accordance with the above Dr. J. Morgan de Groot, Henley-on-Thames; proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by P. L. Pemberton. Frank Fitzroy Lamb, London, N.; proposed by P. L. Pemberton, seconded by J. C. Sidebotham.

NOTICES.

The April meeting took place at Essex Hall, on Wednesday evening, 12th inst., when there were present W. H. R. Oldfield, president, (in the chair), Messrs. W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwarte, A. B. Kay, W. S. King, Philip P. Brown, P. L. Pemberton, J. C. Sidebotham, F. F. Lamb and the Honorary Secretary. Mr. Fulcher read an interesting paper, accompanied by a display, of his specialised collection of the Stamps of Bosnia, which was supplemented by the President's collection of unused stamps of this Country.

In proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Fulcher, which was carried unanimously, the president remarked that the stamps of this Country, on which Mr. Fulcher had read such an able and interesting paper, would well repay still further study and research.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting and Election of Officers and Committee will be held at Essex Hall, on Wednesday, May 10th, at 8 p.m. On conclusion of the business, the President will give a paper and display on Picture Stamps. As important business will be discussed all members are urgently requested to attend.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

April 15th, 1905.

Notes by the Way.

A "MARVELLOUS" PUBLICATION.—The United States seems to be the happy hunting ground of the youthful would-be philatelic publications and at various times we have received some weird "journals" which apparently the gods must love greatly for they die very young! At least we never seem to get another copy after Vol. I. No 1 has appeared. But one of the most comical of these small leaflets we have yet received arrived a short while ago. It consists of a cover, printed on yellow paper, and four pages of "reading matter," printed on pink paper—a colour combination that is in itself unique. It has quite a grandiose title, viz.: "The Philatelic Time and Tide" and in the sub-title we are told that it is "for the youth with a hobby." There is an imposing list of contents which is hardly so amazing as the "articles" themselves. Thus one "D.V." dismisses the whole history of "Uncle Sam's Postal Cards" in one small column, while another gentleman discourses sweetly on the "Stamps of Liberia." The "valuable" nature of this contribution may be judged by the following extract: "The first stamps appeared in 1860 and were of low values, the highest denomination being a 24ct. one. The design of this issue could hardly be called 'rude' as it was fairly a good one, for so young a republic." As one of our poets puts it "only that and nothing more!" Philatelic authors are invited to contribute articles of 100 words in length in return for which they will receive the paper for one year! What marvellous liberality." But philatelists are not allowed to have it all their own way for more than a page is devoted to Photographic matters. The leading article opens with the paragraph "'Time and Tide' wait for no man" but we should think no man would be foolish enough to wait for this "Time and Tide."



APRIL 25, 1905.

Philately at Home.

In its Editorial article for March the *Monthly Journal* again returns to the subject of remainders. After dealing with certain circumstances which arise from time to time and make remainders inevitable we find the following observations regarding certain South American rubbish known to philatelists as "Seebeck" issues.

Remainders of a less inevitable nature are brought into existence by the adoption of a system of periodical changes; as in Spain in the earlier days, to take an instance in which Philately had no part, and in the countries which availed themselves of the services of the Hamilton Bank Note Co., per Mr. Seebeck, where the annual changes were entirely due to the fact that stamps have a market value for other than postal purposes. In the case of Spain, there was, of course, no intention whatever of creating remainders: the stamps were changed every year, principally on account of fears of forgery, which fears were not altogether without foundation; the gathering in, at the end of each year, of the unused stamps in the hands both of vendors and of the general public, was a useful check upon the quantity of stamps in circulation, whilst any forgeries of the stamps of the past year at once became useless. On the other hand, remainders were the sole object of the "Seebeck" system; the less the stamps were used the smaller was the cost to the enterprising person who supplied them, and the greater the probable demand for the remainders, for no one in his senses paid face value for these stamps, except for postal purposes.

Still, the "Seebeck" issues were honest and open; the system was a thoroughly objectionable one, in principle, but in practice it probably did little real harm, because everyone knew all about it—purists only took obliterated copies of the stamps, ultra-purists insisted on having them on the original envelopes, and both classes were doubtless supplied at proportionate prices; the general collector was glad to get sets of nicely got-up stamps very cheap, and the Philatelist, as a rule, ignored them altogether.

Following this are some strong and perfectly just remarks regarding certain remainders of Colonial stamps of recent date. A particularly glaring example is that of St. Helena to which we have referred in previous numbers.

While this matter is still rankling in the minds of thoughtful philatelists we find

Virgin Islands are to follow suit. The remainders of the 1899 issue are offered for sale at face value but we have no doubt that (as there is no likelihood of anyone being so foolish as to purchase the whole lot at this figure) the stock will be accommodatingly obliterated in some manner or other like the St. Helena's and sold for a very small fraction of their face value. Again we quote from the *M.J.*

The Virgin Islands stamps are entirely superfluous and, although they are available for postage, and therefore cannot be excluded from the catalogues, they are in reality a fraud upon collectors. The issue of last year, with the King's Head, is, if possible, still more superfluous and discreditable; there was no reason for changing the design of the previous issue, except, perhaps, the fact that it had grown stale and sales had fallen off, but in common decency the stock printed might have been used up, or at least destroyed. Instead of that, another sale of remainders is advertised, as mentioned in another part of this number—remainders of stamps which should never have existed, which are absolutely unnecessary for any business purpose, we might say for any honest purpose. Their issue was a disgrace, and their withdrawal is a worse one.

Mr. L. Hanciau commences what promises to be a very interesting and complete article on "The Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines." It appears that in 1847 the Postmaster-General of these islands was "struck by the advantages of the new system of franking letters, adopted in Great Britain in 1840, and he submitted a proposal to the home Government for the adoption of the system and the issue of the proposed stamps. As the Spanish authorities were not so enterprising as this Colonial Postmaster the proposal was quashed and the first stamps were not issued until 1854—four years after Spain itself had adopted adhesive postal labels.

In connection with his article "The Stamps of some of the Native States of India," Major E. B. Evans continues to discuss the emissions of "Sirmoor." Most of this instalment is devoted to a description of the Service stamps which we gather,

are not so difficult to understand as might appear at first sight. We quote the opening paragraph :—

These were formed by overprinting the ordinary stamps with the inscription "On S. S. S.", which stands for *On Sirmoor State Service*, and as the stock of type in the local printing office was not a large one, and the overprinting was done there from time to time during a period of nearly ten years, there are of course numerous varieties. There are errors also, but considering the circumstances under which the work was done these may be said to be extremely few. The stamps were overprinted, as a rule, in horizontal strips of ten, thus necessitating the employment of thirty letters "S"; care seems always to have been taken to use thirty letters of the same type, and to space them in approximately the same manner throughout the row, though different types and different spacing are found in different printings.

At two distinct periods the surcharge was set up in two rows of ten, thus requiring sixty letters "S," which must have considerably strained the resources of the establishment: on the other hand, there are cases in which the surcharging was laboriously done upon each stamp separately, with the word "On" and the letters one by one, involving the use of a single letter "S" only.

The *London Philatelist* commences with a somewhat gushing Editorial relative to the recent extensions of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., the head of which firm it politely calls "the Marshal Oyama of Philately."

Mr. Franz Reichenheim contributes a paper on the "Unpaid Letter Stamps of France," which he read before the London Philatelic Society in November last. At the time of the introduction of these stamps the volume, which in France corresponds to our own Post Office Guide, contained an interesting account of the reasons that led to the issue of these labels, which the writer translates and we, in our turn, quote as follows :—

Whereas the amount of postage fee prepaid by the sender is shown by postage stamps affixed to the letter, the amount to be collected from the addressee on unpaid letters has, up to the present time, been shown by figures, either written or stamped on the outside of the letter. This way of showing the amount to be collected on delivery has proved to be very inconvenient. The figure may either be omitted, or indistinct; in the first case, the addressee would not pay anything, and in the second, he might pay more or less than he should, or it might be left to the discretion of the postman to ask a higher amount than that actually due. Then, again, it is difficult to check whether the postman has accounted for the full amount to be collected. It is obvious that these inconveniences are not so much to be feared in the case of letters sent from one office to another, of which the first fixes the amount to be paid by the addressee and the other collects it, as in such cases one office controls the other, and the second is able to correct any mistakes made by the first one. But the control is very difficult in a great number of cases, especially if the letter is posted and delivered in the same district, as very often the same official fixes the amount to be paid on delivery and collects it himself. To avoid all these inconveniences, and to be able to exercise a proper control, the Minister of Finance issued an order on October 14th, 1858, to the effect

that on and after January 1st, 1859, the amount to be collected on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters posted and delivered in the same district, should be stated by a little printed label, fixed on the outside of the letter by the Postmaster or distributing official or postman, and at once obliterated to avoid a second use of the same label. These printed labels, the distribution of which shall be under strict control, shall be called "Chiffres-Taxes."

Mr. R. B. Yardley continues his admirable "Notes on the Stamps of the First Republic of the Transvaal," and treats of the printings of 1874-6 in the same masterly manner that has characterised his previous instalments.

The *Philatelic Record* for March has an editorial note on the subject of "Entires," in which our contemporary expresses itself fully in sympathy with the collection of Entires, but acknowledges that they are falling more into disfavour every day. The concluding paragraphs are interesting, so we quote them in full.

If entires are to come into favour again it will be necessary to get recruits who will not be afraid of spending money with a view to popularise them. This has been done in the case of adhesives; hence this branch is reaping its inevitable reward.

Depend upon it Entires must continue to remain like a candle under a bushel until active steps are taken by those interested in them to bring their attractions prominently before the general collector. In our view, this can only be done at an exhibition.

Unfortunately, however, the only people who are likely to collect entires are philatelists, and there is little prospect of many of these throwing over adhesives for entires, and to collect both is too large an order nowadays. We are afraid the outside public much prefer picture postcards to stamped stationery.

Mr. W. Dorning Beckton is responsible for some interesting notes regarding the 1897 issue of Sierra Leone, in which he shews, by means of diagrams, how the various types were arranged.

Under the title of "The New Stamps of Crete," Mr. B. T. K. Smith gives some readable descriptions of the designs of this latest issue.

The "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. Vernon Roberts, known throughout the philatelic world for his magnificent collection of triangular Capes. In addition to these, Mr. Roberts also specialises in the stamps of St. Lucia, Gambia, Gold Coast, and Queensland.

There is another instalment of Dr. Diena's excellent paper on Modena, the minor varieties of the different values being carefully tabulated and described.

"Notes and News," as usual, is a regular storehouse of readable paragraphs. We quote one given under the heading of "The Thoughtful Jap":—

In order that Japanese soldiers, who are not experts in calligraphy, can let their relatives and friends know that they are still alive and where they are to be found, the postal authorities have issued post cards imprinted with various remarks on the back such as; "I am well, I do not know where I shall be during the next few days, but a reply sent to the place at which this card is posted will find me," etc., etc. All the soldier has to do is to get the address written and to impress his seal, which every Jap carries about with him.

We have before us several numbers of *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* containing a very fine lot of matter suitable for the not over-strong digestion of the beginner. The serial article on the "Stamps of Great Britain" should be very helpful to the novice and the Rev. T. C. Walton's serial paper "First Steps in Philately," if a little verbose at times, contains much useful information.

We note Mr. Nankivell is reprinting, chapter by chapter, his book entitled "Stamp Collecting as a Pastime" and we cannot help thinking that a little revision, and re-writing in many cases, would have made this feature of more value to philately's juniors.

Many of the paragraphs are, of course, clipped from various sources and, as a rule, great discrimination is shown in their selection.

An "Odd Lot" discourses sweetly on Market Values and one "Cornelius Wrinkle"—a *nom-de-plume* that but thinly veils the identity of the writer—contributes a number of admirable (and at times distinctly spicy) paragraphs under the title of "Gossip of the Hour." We quote one which contains rather a novel suggestion for those generous philatelists who lend their collections, for display, to various societies:—

I note that a few good souls of collectors, taking pity on less favoured brethren of the stamp world, are sending their collections around on show. A very praiseworthy and self-sacrificing move—one I am bound to confess I could not face, for I should dread to open my treasures on their return home. But there is one drawback to this business of itinerant philatelic displays—the owner does not accompany the collection, and it therefore lacks his explanations and comments.

Now I want to suggest to those generous collectors that they should confide their much needed explanations and comments to the gramophone, and send a record with the collection. The society exhibiting the collection to its members could then borrow a gramophone, fit on the desired record, and turn on the voice of the absent owner for the edification and delight of those present.

Philately in the Colonies.

In the *Philatelic Journal of India* for February, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson makes, what he terms, an attempt to classify the Queen's Head stamps of the Court of Small Causes, Calcutta. We should call it an excellent attempt, and we feel sure the article will prove of the greatest interest and value to collectors of fiscal stamps. The value of the contribution is enhanced by an accompanying plate of illustrations, showing the chief types.

Mr. E. W. Wetherell writes most entertainingly on "Stock Phrases." We quote the opening paragraphs, which will give our readers an excellent idea of the author's "levity," or, shall we say, long-suffering experiences.

Why does the non-collector invariably commence a conversation with a collector by saying "Have you the penny black English?" as though that unfortunate stamp was as rare as the egg of the great auk, or the skull of the missing link. For years I have always answered "yes," with a certain amount of a superior smile, but I now find that it is much better to look surprised, as though such a thing as a black English stamp had not been heard of before. The result is much more satisfactory—information is obtained about "a young brother" who had one and sold it to a dealer for £20—all clear profit, as he soaked it off himself (why do some people wear stamps on their persons?) The address of the dealer would be a valuable asset.

The second question is, if possible, more exasperating than the first, "How many have you in your collection?" You reply, "X. thousand," and the answer is always the same. "All different?" You say, "Well I have several blocks of four." This always annoys your questioner; he tells you that he cannot see the good of keeping two alike, and of course it is hopeless to explain.

By the way has anyone seen the *New Zealand Philatelist* lately! The October number is the last we received and we should like to know if our contemporary is still "in the land of the living."

The *Australian Journal of Philately* for February opens with an editorial cordially welcoming Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg (who is now on a trip round the world) to Australian shores.

There is an article, interesting alike to stamp collectors and philatelic "literaturists," on Australian Philatelic Journals. Altogether, we gather, at various times eight different publications have appeared and of these we are only absolutely certain of the existence of two at the present moment.

From "Federal Prospects" we extract the following note:—

There is still no sign of any action being taken to provide for the issue of Commonwealth stamps, which ought to be ready within twelve months, in fact everything connected with the new stamps seems to be lying in abeyance, as the authorities have evidently got their hands full over the lapse of the postal contract. Matters are in a very muddled state, and, if English correspondents find that replies to their communications are a little bit erratic, they must not be surprised. As affairs are at present, it is just possible that a letter dated the 14th of the month may reach its destination before one dated a week earlier; some may never reach their destination at all. For the sake of the credit of the colony we sincerely hope and trust that an honourable and satisfactory settlement will be arrived at very soon.

Philately in the States.

We have received several numbers of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* including the special "Chili" number issued on Feb. 25th. This consists of 16 pages chiefly devoted to articles and notes dealing with Chilean stamps, the whole being included in a handsome cover on which the 1 peso stamp, greatly enlarged, is reproduced in colour. Mr. C. A. Howes contributes the chief article, entitled "The Postal Issues of Chili," which fills six pages and contains an excellent resumé of all that has hitherto been written regarding this South American country, together with much original information. The usual features—"Queries and Comment," "Editorial," "Washington Notes, &c.—are well sustained in this and the other numbers before us. The "Jim Easy" series of letters, from the versatile pen of Mr. W. H. Adams, are as entertaining as ever and we cannot do better than quote one in full.

DEAR BILL,—I write to tell you how close I came last week to being a millionaire. Oh Thursday afternoon, after spending six hours doing a thinking part with no interruptions on the part of thoughtless customers, the door opened to let in a fat little man who was just able to squeeze through. He was dressed in the raiment which belongs to swell society and carried enough diamonds to start a bank. I began to freshen up with an astonishing speed, with visions of a good dinner and a theatre ticket flitting before my mental vision. Believing that a good bluff is a valuable business asset, I pretended to be busy with some old letters on my desk and let him stand a couple of minutes before getting up to wait upon him. I then asked him, in a careless, polite manner, if I could show him something. He said he was only a beginner but was much interested and willing to spend an hour or two with me in making purchases. When he handed me this information I could hardly repress a chuckle, my only regret being that I didn't have more stamps in the house. I consoled myself, however, with the thought that what I had might last if I made the prices strong enough. First I trotted out my stock book of Heligoland, Hamburg and other attractive

but worthless reprints. I then produced several sheets of common stuff, made for children only, two or three old albums from which I had removed the good stamps and all the other odds and ends I could locate; in fact everything except the nice selections of rare specimens in my vault. I decided that it would be a shame to give him a chance at anything of real value, as I could just as well save them for someone who was posted. He seemed tickled to death with the outlay in front of him and I talked myself out of breath explaining the good points of stamps worth a round 25c. per thousand which I was endeavouring to pass out to him at fifty cents and a dollar per each. At the end of three hours he had got over everything about four times and I began to wonder why he didn't start to buy. Finally he selected a Heligoland and three French stamps, amounting in all to 95c. and said that would do for the present. Bill, it was a cruel blow. When that duck paid the 95c. he flashed a roll of bills that made me groggy and there I was, after three hours of honest labour, unable to get a chance at it! Too bad.

JIM.
P.S.—What's a good book on hypnotism? I don't want to give the next one a chance to get away.

The *Collector* is the title of America's latest stamp monthly, of which a copy of the first number has just reached us. Its contents call for no special comment—there is nothing particularly original and nothing that can be termed puerile, as is often the case with the smaller journals from t'other side of the "pond." Its publishers claim that it will cover a field hitherto unoccupied, inasmuch as they propose giving a "digest" of all the chief articles printed in past volumes of philatelic journals. We fear the articles are likely to suffer in the propose.

Notes by the Way.

A TALE OF WOE!—"The Optimist" relates a little story in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* which has all the makings of a philatelic romance in it, viz. :—"A Washington lady tells of the sad loss of good postage stamps. A missionary in British East Africa sent home for two suits of underwear. They were purchased and being of very heavy weight required several dollars worth of postage stamps. The poor missionary not only failed to get the stamps, which were worth enough to buy a good undershirt in this country, but he lost the two suits of underwear; the parce never reached him!"

* * *

EUROPEANS.—We much regret that we again have to hold over the continuation of Descriptive Catalogue of European Stamps owing to great pressure on our space. We hope to have room for another instalment next month as many readers greatly appreciate this feature.



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, and the Sheffield and Scottish Philatelic Societies.

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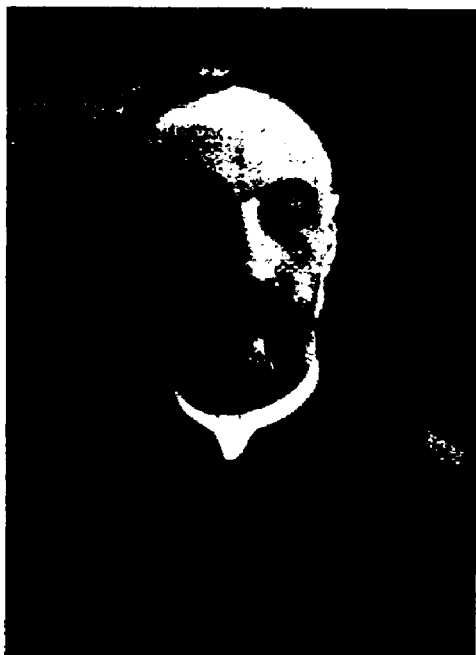
MAY 25, 1905.

[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

NO. 64.—REV. G. H. RAYNOR, M.A.

HAPPENING to be one of five brothers, all more or less interested in stamps, the subject of our present sketch grew up in a philatelic atmosphere. When at school at Tonbridge, from 1866 to 1872, he formed a general collection, and remembers exchanging specimens with Dr. Viner and the Rev. R. B. Earée. From then till 1880, being at Cambridge and for four years afterwards teaching in Australia, he eschewed Philately. But being about to leave Australian soil in December, 1879, with a view to whiling away the monotony of the voyage home, he bought a stamp collection for a sovereign from a fellow schoolmaster in Melbourne. It contained three or four Sidney Views, a 1d. blue Tasmania, and a rouletted 6d. bronze West Australia. Using this collection as a basis Mr. Raynor during the next ten



years built up a very considerable general collection, chiefly by means of personal visits to the chief London stamp dealers.

He was one of the earliest collectors to appreciate fineness of condition, and believes he was the first to apply the term "mint" to stamps. Meanwhile he had begun to devote

special attention to unused English and to the Australian Colonies. In collaboration with Mr. Richard Hollick, he published in *The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser* a priced list of unused English plate-numbers. This list together with the energy and enthusiasm of a great friend—the late lamented Hastings E. Wright — undoubtedly tended to set the current fashion in Philately towards unused English. Mr. Raynor also went in largely for West Indians during the boom of these stamps in the early nineties, and was lucky enough to sell

out on the top of the market to a well-known Strand firm for £800. His Australians he gradually dispersed during the last few years, and being mostly picked copies they were

largely absorbed by the leading London dealers. His collection of unused English, after being in his possession 25 years, was sold at auction by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson last March. On the whole they fetched very good prices, but he will never cease to regret that the very fine series of 2½d. lilac were allowed to go without a reserve, and did not meet with the appreciation they so fully merited.

Mr. Raynor has only once been tempted to exhibit, and on that occasion he won a bronze medal (Herts Philatelic Society's Exhibition) for his unused English. He has been a member of the London Philatelic Society for some twenty years, and President of the

Stamp Exchange Protection Society almost from its inception.

As to the future of our hobby, he regards the running after modern stamps as a vain thing, and considers two things as specially inimical to the true interests of Philately. One is the idea—which seems to be gaining ground rapidly—that really fine old stamps are only worth half catalogue; the other is the lamentable prevalence of "substituting" in Stamp Exchange Clubs. He would urge upon all Secretaries the paramount importance of keeping their Clubs free from these most despicable thieves. Let them join the Stamp Exchange Protection Society, and by confederation with Secretaries of other Clubs, make a bold effort to stamp out this iniquity.

New Issues and Varieties.

(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, c/o MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & Co., 84, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Bechuanaland. According to the *M. J.*, a third variety of the ½d. stamp of 1897, overprinted "BRITISH BECHUANALAND," has been found. The two words of the surcharge are 13½mm. apart, instead of either 10½ or 13mm., and they measure 7½ and 15mm. respectively, like the closer of the two varieties already catalogued.

British Guiana. Another value of the current set has appeared with the multiple watermark.

24c. purple and green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Canada. Latest printings of the Special Delivery stamp are said to be in a very much deeper tint than any previously issued.

Ceylon. Mr. B. W. H. Poole informs us that the 75c. on the old paper, which is listed in Gibbons' 1905 catalogue, has only just been issued.

Falkland Islands. We now learn that the colour of the 2d. stamp, in the King's Head type, listed last month is reddish-purple, and from several sources we glean that other values of the same set have appeared.

6d. orange, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
1/- olive-bistre, " "
5/- rose-lilac, " "

Gibraltar. *Morocco Agencies.* Another value has arrived showing the multiple watermark.

5c. dull green and green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

India. We illustrate the ¼ anna provisional mentioned last month.



Gwalior. The current 4 annas Indian stamp is reported with the usual overprint for use in this state, and the 2 annas is said to have received the additional surcharge "SERVICE" for official use.

4 annas, olive-green.

Service.

2 annas, purple.

Puttialla. The *M. J.* says:—"In examining sheets of the current ¼a. and 1a. Official stamps, our publishers have found that on the right-hand stamp of the third row in the lower pane, both the letters "T" in "STATE" have the lower half of the upright stroke broken off, so that they look like very short letters with

wide tops. Probably the same thing occurs on other values."

Indian Native States. *Dhar.* We extract the following from the *M. J.*:—"A correspondent in India tells us that he has seen a sheet of the type-set 1a., on green, with an impression on the back as well as on the face. In printing the first impression the paper evidently became considerably creased, showing wide gaps in some of the stamps when the sheet was smoothed out; consequently it was turned over, and a good impression taken on the other side. Only the latter stamps bore the oval control mark.

Jaipur. An Indian correspondent sends the following interesting communication to *Gibbons' Weekly*:—"I can give you some assistance with regard to the inscriptions on the Jaipur stamps for *G.S.W.* The inscriptions at the side show the value in words in Urdu and Nagri characters respectively. The inscription at the top in Nagri is 'SAWAI JAIPUR.' *Sawai* literally means 'besides' or 'except.' In revenue matters 'Sawai' (usually 'Siwai' in Hindi) 'income' means the miscellaneous income of a village as opposed to the revenue from land. No doubt it has a similar meaning here, and refers to postal revenue as subsidiary to the main revenue from land. This is only a surmise on my part. The inscription on the flag is, 'Yāto dharmm stāto jai,' and the literal translation is, 'If (religion or charity), then (means or victory).' This is probably the State motto, with a play on the word 'Jai-pur.' Its probable meaning may roughly be translated, 'Who gives, gets,' implying that charity means no loss. *Dharm* also means 'religion,' and *jai* 'victory,' and it is possible the motto might mean 'God giveth the victory'; but I think the first interpretation is more probably correct."

Kishengarh. We append an illustration of the ½ anna value of the new set chronicled in March.



Labuan. A contemporary asserts that the current \$2 and \$5 stamps of North

Borneo have been surcharged "LABUAN," and there seems a prospect of the \$10 and \$25 labels being subjected to the same unkind treatment before long.

Lagos. Mr. B. W. H. Poole has shown us the 3d. and 5/- values of the King's Head set on the paper with multiple watermark.

3d. lilac and brown, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
5/- green and blue. " "

Natal. Readers who like minor varieties, will be interested in the following paragraph, which we take from the *M. J.*:—"A few months ago a correspondent showed us a specimen of the ¼d. on 1d. of 1895, in which the letter "L" of the overprint had a short centre limb, making it like an inverted and reversed "F" (or an "E" with upper limb removed). We did not describe it, as we supposed the superfluous limb to be merely the impression of an accidental bit of extraneous matter amongst the type, which might only show upon one single stamp. We have since heard that another copy has turned up elsewhere, and it is possible that this variety may be a broken "E," and that it ran through one of the printings of this provisional."

New South Wales. The 5/- Postage Due stamp has been found with the compound perforation, 11 x 11½, 12. It is printed on ordinary unsurfaced paper.

New Zealand. On similar lines to the Railway Newspaper stamps, which have been in use since 1890, the authorities have now issued a 6d. Railway *Parcel* stamp (perhaps the first of a series), of similar design. The word "PARCEL" takes the place of "NEWSPAPER" and the Royal Arms appear, instead of a crown, in the centre. The border, too, is of a different pattern. The perforation is very roughly done and apparently gauges 12½.

Railway Parcel Stamp.
6d. green, wove paper.

North Borneo. A German contemporary is responsible for the statement that the \$2 stamp of the 1894 issue has received the "BRITISH PROTECTORATE" surcharge in red.

\$2 dull green, red surcharge.

Straits Settlements. The higher values are beginning to appear on the paper with multiple watermark. Mr. B. W. H. Poole has shown us the 30c. and we learn of the 25c. and \$1 from other sources.

25c. lilac and green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
30c. dark grey and carmine, " "
\$1 green and black, " "

Federated Malay States. Mr. Poole tells us of three more values on the multiple Crown and CA paper.

8c. ultramarine and black, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
20c. black and lilac, " "
50c. orange-brown and black, " "

Sudan. At last we have some reliable information regarding the two types in the recent "ARMY — OFFICIAL" overprint. It appears from the *M.J.* that the surcharge is applied to blocks of 30 stamps at a time, and the smaller variety occurs twice in each block — the sixth stamps on the two top rows.

Transvaal. The current 4d. stamp has been seen overprinted with the letters "C.S.A.R.," which stand for Central South African Railways, but it is not yet known whether the overprint is a private one on the part of the railway company or an official surcharge.

Tasmania. The current 2d. stamp of the Victorian printing has arrived, perf. 11 and with the watermark sideways. The 9d. has been seen in the new perforation, viz., 11 instead of 12½.

2d. purple, wmk. V & Crown sideways, perf. 11.
9d. blue, wmk. V & Crown, perf. 11.

According to the *M.J.*, another value of the Railway Newspaper stamps has been found. This has been in the possession of its owner for two years, and is only now chronicled!

Railway Newspaper Stamp.
8d. black.

Turks and Caicos Islands. A correspondent sends us the ½d. and 1d. values on the paper shewing multiple Cr. & CA. watermark.

½d. green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
1d. carmine, " "

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Austria. The current 2 heller Newspaper stamp now appears with the shiny bars.

Newspaper Stamp.
2h. blue, with shiny bars.

Hungary. We have to make more additions to the list of current stamps on paper shewing the new watermark.

1 filler grey, new wmk.
25 " blue, "
50 " magenta, "

Belgium. Three values of an entirely new set have just appeared, in which the main feature of the design is an excellent portrait of King Leopold as he appears to-day. *Ewen's*

Weekly says the design for each value is different from the others and they will be issued with the "Sunday labels" in the same manner as the set now current. The colours of the three values issued are:—

20c. dark olive green.
25c. blue.
35c. brown-lilac.

We illustrate the three values:—



Chili. Some months ago we referred to two types of the drawing of an animal known as the Huemul found on certain Chilian stamps and we now extract the following paragraph relating to this subject from the *M.J.*:—"A correspondent of *Mekeel's Weekly* states that it was the American Bank Note Co. that depicted the Huemul, on the Telegraph stamps, in his natural nakedness, and Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. who generously furnished him with a mane and tail. The writer says, 'Evidently the London firm wished to make him into a British Lion,' but we would suggest that it is more likely they took the Unicorn for their model."

Colombia. Antioquia. The following is from the *M.J.*:—"Our publishers show us a portion of a sheet of the 10c. of 1902, containing the variety with a smaller head, which we chronicled in November last. We have also an almost complete sheet, printed from another stone, in which this variety does not occur; this sheet consists of fifty stamps, in five horizontal rows, whilst the sheet containing the variety had seven horizontal rows with the stamps closer together, both vertically and horizontally. We have seen only two vertical rows of this, and the stamp with small head is the second from the right in the fourth horizontal row."

Cacuta. Several new varieties require chronicling from this Department.

1c. yellow-green on yellow.
2c. pale red "
5c. deep blue "
10c. brown "
20c. deep green "
50c. vermilion "
1p. mauve on white.

Santander. We do not yet appear to have listed the following new varieties. They are chiefly old types in new colours.

- 5c. pale blue.
- 10c. dull red.
- 20c. emerald-green.
- 50c. rose-lilac.
- 1p. deep blue.
- 5p. rose.

Corea. In a recent issue of *Gibbons' Weekly*, Mr. John N. Luff says that the long type of stamps issued in October, 1903, are, temporarily at any rate, being replaced by new printings from the old plates of the 1900-01 issue. We extract the following paragraph shewing how the new stamps may be identified from the original printings:—"This new printing is distinguished by being on very thin, semi-transparent paper, perforated 12½ (the previous issue of this series was perforated 10 and 11½), and in paler colours than heretofore. So far only two values have been noted; the 50 cheun, which is printed in light olive-green and very pale pink instead of olive-green and pink, and the 2 woon, which is printed in light violet and light green instead of purple and yellow-green. Both stamps were found in recent importations from Corea, and in the case of the 50 cheun it is stated that an order which included it was filled with the exception of that denomination, which was reported to be out of stock at the moment and was forwarded by a subsequent mail.

"It is evident that, temporarily at least, the stamps of the Falcon type, which were printed in Paris, have been abandoned. Possibly the war shut off communication with Europe, but it is more probable that Japanese influences interfered and brought about a return to the native printing. In 1900-1 this was done at the mint at Seoul, and, no doubt, the Japanese preferred to have the manufacture of the Corean postage stamps carried on where they could superintend it themselves. Time and labour are of small value in Corea, otherwise the return to the smaller-sized stamps might be a welcome relief to the over-worked tongues which have been licking the Falcon stamps."

Crete. The *M.J.* has been shown an unused pair of the 10 para blue, of 1898, imperforate.

Denmark. Iceland. A Continental contemporary says that the ordinary 100 aur, and the 16 and 50 aur Official stamps, with the "I GILDI" surcharge, exist perf. 12½.

Bouador. We learn that the Commemorative set, issued last year, has been disfigured by a surcharge consisting of the word "OFFICIAL," enclosed in a double-line frame, in black.

- Official.*
- 1c. black and red.
 - 2c. " " blue.
 - 5c. " " yellow.
 - 10c. " " red.
 - 20c. " " blue.
 - 80c. " " yellow.

French Colonies. Dahomey. It is said that the 50c. stamp is now issued with the name in red instead of blue.

Guadeloupe. This Colony has joined the ranks of those who "dote" on picture designs. According to several contemporaries it has opened the ball with a set of seven pictorial Postage Due labels, but up to the present we have not been favoured with particulars of the designs adopted.

- Postage Due.*
- 5c. blue.
 - 10c. red-brown.
 - 15c. grey-green.
 - 30c. rose.
 - 50c. black.
 - 60c. orange.
 - 1fr. violet.

Since the above was in type we have received the accompanying illustration of the 5c



Obock. The *Am. J. of P.* tells us that the "2" on 15c. and "5" on 25c. of the first provisional issue, surcharged in red, have been found with the overprint inverted.

Tahiti. The *M.J.* says that the 25c. on 40c., of the first issue, which was struck out of the catalogue for want of sufficient evidence of its legitimacy, may now be reinstated, for a copy of the official document authorising its use has been found, and also a used specimen of the stamp on the original letter.

25c. on 40c. red on yellow, imperf.

German Colonies. German East Africa. Evidently the currency has been changed here, for eight stamps in the design used for the lower denominations of the 1900 set have been issued with their values expressed in "HELLER," viz.:

- 2½h. light brown.
- 4h. green.
- 7½h. rose.
- 16h. ultramarine.
- 20h. black and red on yellow.
- 30h. " " carmine.
- 45h. " " mauve.
- 60h. " " carmine on rose.

Italy. From several sources we learn of the 1 lira postage due stamp with inverted numeral of value.

Benadir. We extract the following from the *M. J.*—"We learn from *Le C. de T.-P.* that the *Società Anonima Commerciale*, which has hitherto managed the affairs of this locality, has not turned out a success, and that in consequence the Italian Government has taken over the administration. We may assume that the stamps of Benadir will now be withdrawn from circulation, and that if any stamps are required in those parts, the stamps of Italy will be issued there, with or without a surcharge. There is a company nearer home, which manages a territory further east, whose suppression no philatelist would regret."

Liberia. A used pair of the 8c. of 1892 with inverted centres is reported by the *M. J.*

Paraguay. We are indebted to the *M. J.* for the information in the annexed paragraph:—"We have received three *blue* stamps, of similar designs, but of three different values, which might be liable to cause some confusion. One is the 30c. of Type 36, in a new shade, if the original edition was correctly described as *dark blue*, for this is a *bright blue* with a tendency towards *ultramarine*. It is lithographed and perf. 11½; there are no inscriptions in the margins, but there is a horizontal line of colour opposite each stamp in the left (and right?) side margins, and vertical lines in a line with the left side of each stamp in the upper (and lower?) margins. The second is a 3c. stamp presumably of the issue chronicled in July last year; the design resembles Type 35, but it is dated "1904" on a scroll at foot. It is engraved in *taille-douce* and printed by the "Compania Sud-Americana de Billites de Banco, Buenos Aires," whose imprint is in the margin and also perf. 11½. The third is the 10c. stamp of the provisional Government, which we described in December, and we have only to add that it seems to be lithographed and has the same perforation as the other two."

Spain. The *M.C.* says that the 40c. in the new colour, chronicled last month, is quite unknown in Spain.

Honour is being done to the great Cervantes and his creation, Don Quixote, in the usual manner, by the issue of a set of Commemora-

tive labels illustrating various scenes from the life of this gallant "knight." The stamps are said to have been on sale for 15 days only (May 1st to 15th). They are oblong in shape, and the centre differs in each. The frame shews a portrait of Don Quixote at the left, while a standing figure with wings appears at the right. In the centre at the top are the Arms of Spain, in the left top corner is "1605-1905," and at the foot the value is shown in a rectangular frame. The stamps were engraved by D. Bartolomé Maura. They are on white wove paper, perf. 14, and have control numbers on the back in blue, like the ordinary Spanish stamps. According to *Ewen's Weekly* the following are the colours and central designs:—

- 5c. green, the first setting out of Don Quixote.
- 10c. scarlet, tilting at the wind-mills.
- 15c. violet, the country women.
- 25c. blue, toasting Sancho in a blanket.
- 30c. green, knighting Don Quixote.
- 40c. rose, charging sheep with lance.
- 50c. blue, el Clavileno.
- 1p. red, adventure of the lions.
- 4p. mulberry, Don Quixote conducted in a cart.
- 10p. orange, the enchanted lady.

The *M. J.* gives particulars of an Express Letter stamp, value 20 centimos, which is to be issued before long:—"It is to be used, we gather, in conjunction with the 15c. stamp representing the ordinary letter rate, and letters bearing the additional stamp will be separated from the rest and sent out immediately by messengers on bicycles; it is calculated that Express letters will thus reach addresses in Madrid within half an hour of their arrival or of their being posted in that city, and it is pointed out that the additional charge is very low, as compared with that made for Express Delivery in other countries."

Sweden and Norway. *Sweden.* The 25 and 50 öre stamps of the current type are now issued perf. 14½ × 13½ according to a Continental journal.

- 25 öre lilac, perf. 14½ × 13½.
- 50 .. brown-violet,

United States. An imperforate pair of the 1c. Postage Due stamp of 1894 has been discovered according to the *Am. J. of P.*

SIR ROWLAND HILL.—On No. 1, Orme Square, Bayswater, is to be placed a tablet, by the L.C.C., to commemorate the residence there of Sir Rowland Hill, the introducer of penny postage.

New Leaves to Cut.

PHILATELY: PAST AND PRESENT.*

We have received from India a curious little pamphlet bearing the above title, written by Mr. S. Z. Ali, headmaster of Bidar High School. In the preface the author candidly states that it was his wish "to have this dissertation published in the *Nineteenth Century and After* with a two-fold aim: (1) to give a bird's-eye view of the hitherto despised hobby of philately to the general reading public; (2) to caution those governments that issue speculative stamps to abstain from such freaks." The Editor of the scholarly journal named, however, was unkind enough to suggest that the treatise was hardly suitable for his pages. We must admit we can sympathise with him to a great extent, for we fear the "general reader" would have been somewhat dazed after perusing it, and those wicked governments who cater for philatelists are too tough-skinned to care for anyone's opinions of their naughty ways. To the stamp collector the article will provide a certain amount of light, not to say at times amusing, reading. Indeed, our first impression was that the author had given us a "Comic History of Philately," but we find the humour is quite unconscious on his part. He boldly divides philatelic history into three periods—the Ancient, the Mediæval, and the Modern. The Ancient period, we are told, "is characterised by the fewness of stamps, and their general quaintness in design. It was an age of Arcadian simplicity. . . . Stamp collectors in those days were mere blind hoarders. . . . It would have been as impossible for these blind gropers to discover a watermark in a stamp as it would have been impracticable for the men of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries to discover America." We are afraid that the frivolous people of those pre-historic days hadn't much choice, as varieties were not particularly numerous, so they expended their superfluous energy in amassing large quantities of the same sorts of stamps, and then playfully papered rooms, household furniture, &c., with them.

Mr. Ali avers that the modern tendency is to issue picturesque stamps, and says that "the blending of colours, in which the centre is of one tint and the framework of another,

has the singular effect of pleasing the eye far more than an unvaried colour, however bright it may be." The author is great on the "picturesqueness" side of stamps, as witness the following breathless paragraph:—"If there is anything that gives stamina to modern philately among the many distracting forces of over-issuing, uncalled-for surcharging, and wild speculation, which disgust even the patient collector, it is the picturesqueness which has exhibited itself in so many different shapes and forms." Really the adjectival capacity of this voluminous writer would put to shame the most shrieking, hysterical, and long-winded of modern authors. (Note, we have nearly fallen into the habit ourselves). Indeed, at times we quite fail to follow the author or grasp his meaning—we question if he is sometimes quite clear as to what he really intends to convey—but perhaps some of our readers will be more fortunate. We can confidently assert that a perusal of the pamphlet will afford the "gentle reader" some amusement, though we cannot recommend anyone to look to it for instruction.

INDIAN FISCAL AND TELEGRAPH STAMPS.*

The Philatelic Society of India is certainly to be congratulated on its activity in issuing publications of the greatest philatelic interest and value. The latest work issued under its authority—"The Adhesive Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps of British India," compiled from official and other sources, by Mr. C. S. F. Crofton and Mr. Wilmot Corfield—is in every respect as admirable as its predecessors, though we fear the stamps dealt with are hardly appreciated or understood by the rank and file of philately's adherents. However, those who *do* collect fiscal and telegraph stamps will be particularly grateful for this volume which covers a difficult subject in a manner deserving of the highest praise.

This is, we believe, the first attempt that has been made to classify in a scientific manner the various issues of India's fiscal and telegraph stamps, and the result reflects great credit on the authors. The scope of the work may be judged by the titles of the various chapters which we quote in full—"Receipts," "Foreign Bills," "Customs," "Share Trans-

* Philately: Past and Present. By S. Z. Ali (Hyderabad, Deccan, India; Ali Bros., 951, Hanuman Hill). Price 1/4.

* The Adhesive Fiscal and Telegraph stamps of British India. By C. S. F. Crofton and Wilmot Corfield. Published by the Philatelic Society of India, 5 & 6, Government Place, Calcutta. Price, 10/-.

fers," "Special Adhesives," "Petitions," "High Court and Small Cause Court," "Calcutta Small Cause Court," "Court Fees," "Notarial," "Forests," "Postal Notes," "Postal Service," and "Telegraphs." It is lavishly illustrated throughout, and no collector of fiscal and telegraph stamps can afford to be without it. The authors' names are a sufficient guarantee of the literary excellence of the volume, and the splendid manner in which it is got up should prove a source of gratification to all concerned in its production. We hope it will have a very wide sale and that the Philatelic Society of India will thus be encouraged to go on producing volumes that are a pleasure to add to one's philatelic library, and that certainly add very largely to one's philatelic knowledge.

A few Lines from the West.

I am writing from the smoking room of the new Cunarder—a very different type to the "12-knot dug-outs" which run from Bombay to Marseilles, and in the place of the couple of dozen fever-haunted—red-tape-wrapped—liver-complained-Anglo-Indians who were my fellow passengers stewing up the Red Sea a month ago, there are four or five hundred able bodied people going out to the land of the almighty dollar for a week-end or so. I have just been going through a pile of correspondence and find a letter to say that Mr. J. N. Luff is joining Stanley Gibbons—what will Scott do—happy thought, I'll apply. I suppose you went to the Juniors' Exhibition. It was the best worked show I have seen for a long time, fancy 106 joining at the next meeting. What on earth is the I.P.U. up to not to have "bagged" some of those 106. By the way, as I was leaving the Exhibition (after trying in vain to get a recognising nod out of Mr. Wrinkle); some man, whom I didn't know from Adam, except that he wore a top hat, came up to me and thrust the following into my hand. I can't imagine what it is all about, but perhaps you can make it out:—

ADVICE FOR THE MILLION:

A contrast, dedicated to those whom the cap may fit.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A.

(1.) No, we do not consider that the so called wood block copies are in anyway different to the ordi-

nary triangular series, and as for the errors they are merely accidents beneath the notice of philatelists.

(2.) Thanks for your letter, but we think it absurd to say that a stamp is different because it is inscribed "Post Office" instead of "Post Paid"—such things are minor varieties which do not concern us, and we cannot too strongly recommend our readers to sell any such trivialities as they may possess.

(3.) No, certainly not, there is no difference between horizontal and vertical lines in the background of your 2d. Sidney views, and as for your second query we blush for you—as though *anybody* would differentiate between a "hair line" ninepenny and one without.

(4.) There is no difference between an "Army Telegraph" and a Bechuanaland—they are both unappropriated dies, and as such the overprints are of no interest.

B.

(1.) Mr. XYZ informs us that he possesses the 1d. lilac of Great Britain dated 4.30 p.m. July 12th, 1881. This is a new record, the previous one being 4.35 p.m. of the same date.

(2.) The Sarawak cheque stamp is now die CB and the date I.4.05.

(3.) The 64th stamp on the sheet of the dog tickets on the Earls Court—Clapham Junction tube has a curious error in the advertisement at the back. The word reads SAPOLIC instead of SAPOLIO, we would advise all our readers to purchase a block of four before the price rises.

(4.) The Jubilee line on the 1d. English has a minute dot under the 3rd stamp of the bottom row. We will write more fully on the subject in our next issue, and in the meantime will give ½d. each for mint unused copies (if well centred).

(5.) The 1st stamp of the 1st row of the 1905 Guatemala 1 centavo shows a small red dot, 4mm. away from the stamp, we can supply this stamp *se tenant* with or without the dot for 2/6 unused, or used on entire (lightly postmarked).

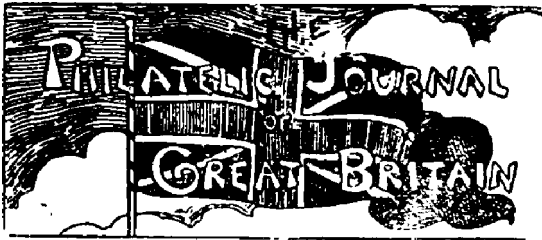
I think the above is awful nonsense but the man (top hat and all) seemed to think that I knew all about it, so no doubt there is a hidden meaning which may be brought out by the application of a little benzine.

We are just approaching Sandy Hook or whatever they call the place, and as I shall shortly be quite American, I will subscribe myself,

SILAS B. TANCRED.

1841, North 81st Street,
Philately Bluffs,
Pa.

COREA.—Our readers will have noticed that on many Korean stamps a plum blossom forms a more or less prominent part of the design. This is the emblem of the reigning house and, according to Mr. C. A. Howes, in the *Am. J. of P.*, this symbol was adopted because the Chinese character for the name of General Yi—the gentleman who founded the dynasty in 1392—was that for "plum tree."



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EDITORIAL.

RUMOURS of a great Philatelic Exhibition, to be held somewhere in these "right little tight little" islands, at "a date not far distant," have been floating around for many months now, and at last some definite information regarding the matter has leaked out. It is to be an International Exhibition, held under the auspices of the London Philatelic Society. Six members of this

Society, two from provincial ones, and four London stamp dealers form a working committee to carry out the preliminary arrangements, and we are glad to be able to state that Mr. H. R. Oldfield has undertaken to fill the difficult and responsible position of Hon. Secretary. We think no better choice could have been made. It has been decided to hold the Exhibition in London next year, towards the end of May or early in June, just when the London season is at its height. The selection of a suitable hall has been a matter of some difficulty, and after viewing many likely places the working committee have engaged the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, at Westminster, for the purpose. This is a comparatively new building, and from all accounts it is admirably adapted for a stamp exhibition. It is roomy, admirably lighted, and—a very important consideration—conveniently situated and easy to get at.

So much for preliminary arrangements. In the course of a few weeks a thoroughly representative general committee will be formed, and ere long we hope the first prospectus will be in the hands of the philatelic public.

We hear that the classes will be arranged on most common-sense lines, so as to give every exhibitor an equal chance. Collections which have taken gold medals at London or Manchester will be placed in a "Champion" class by themselves to wrestle for premier honours. Another excellent arrangement is that the classes will be so divided that popular countries will compete against popular countries, and unpopular countries will have other unpopular countries in the same classes with them. Thus the philatelist who takes delight in the stamps of those countries that are not generally popular will have fairer treatment than he has received at any previous exhibition.

This is most encouraging, and to show their appreciation of the committee's endeavours to give everyone an equal chance, we hope philatelists everywhere will join in helping to make this the biggest and most popular Exhibition in the annals of Philately.

Owing to great pressure on our space we have to hold over many articles, reviews and paragraphs until next month.

The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Siam.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued from page 67).

VI.—THE PROVISIONAL "1 ATT" OF 1890.

The stock of one pynung stamps, surcharged with Siamese characters for use as 1 att stamps pending the arrival of the regular label of this value, gave out before the new supply was shipped from London. As there was evidently pressing need for 1 att stamps the authorities had to surcharge a quantity of the 2 atts labels for use as this value. The first lot so over-printed was issued in January, 1890, and so many other supplies were demanded that at last the 2 atts stamp also gave out. Then the 3 atts value was requisitioned for the same purpose and, later, for use as provisional 2 atts stamps.

that this type is the only one found surcharged on the 3 atts, which we know was not brought into use until all the 2 atts stamps were exhausted. Mr. A. Holland lists another type, measuring about 7mm. high, but I have never seen a copy.

All these surcharges were made by means of hand stamps, each stamp in a sheet being surcharged separately—a somewhat laborious proceeding, one would imagine. This fact easily accounts for many of the errors and varieties that are known. Naturally, being stamped one at a time, impressions, even from the same hand-stamp, often shew a considerable lack of uniformity. Sometimes, indeed,



TYPE 1.



TYPE 3.



TYPE 4.

The surcharge consisted of three Siamese characters followed by "1" which was applied to the bottom of each stamp. In each case the Siamese inscription is the same but there are several types of the figure "1." Various writers on and specialists in the stamps of this country are anything but agreed as to the number of these types. Personally, I think, there are four which I differentiate as follows.

TYPE 1.—Thin figure "1," 5mm. high, with long slanting serif at the top and distinct serifs at the base.

TYPE 2.—The "1" is thicker, 5mm. high, and has a short, almost straight, serif at the top.

TYPE 3.—Thin figure "1," 6mm. high, with long slanting serif at the top and distinct serifs at the base.

TYPE 4.—The "1" is the same height, but is thicker, and the serifs at the base rarely show at all, and when they do are very indistinct.

The above arrangement is purely arbitrary for, while there is no evidence to show in what order the first three types appeared, certain facts point to the conclusion that type 4 was used last. My chief reason for thinking so is

it is by no means easy to tell for certain which of the four types some badly stamped specimens should be classified under. Type 4 shews the greatest vagaries in this respect, the top or bottom of the "1" often failing to print altogether. There are several errors and varieties which I mention in the following list:

TYPE 1.

1 att on 3 atts green and carmine.

TYPE 2.

1 att on 2 atts green and carmine.

TYPE 3.

1 att on 2 atts green and carmine.

TYPE 4.

1 att on 2 atts green and carmine.

1 att on 3 atts green and blue.

Errors.

Double surcharge.

Pair; one without surcharge.

Figure "1" omitted.

Siamese character "๑" omitted.

First Siamese character inverted.

VII.—THE PROVISIONAL "2 ATTS" OF 1890

Owing to the number of the regular 2 atts stamps used in creating the 1 att provisionals, it at last became necessary to provide a temporary 2 atts denomination by means of a

surchage on the ordinary 3 atts value. As on many other points in regard to Siamese postage stamps, experts are by no means agreed as to the number of types that exist of this overprint. Gibbons' catalogue lists five, but so far I have found eight distinct types. Two of these have, what is known as a large figure "2," while the others have a smaller numeral. In each case the overprint consists of three native characters followed by a figure "2" impressed at the base of the stamps over the old value. I differentiate the various types as follows:—

TYPE 1.—The "2" is 6mm. high, and the surcharge measures nearly 17mm. The first Siamese character is very much lower than the others.

TYPE 2.—The "2" is barely 6mm. high, and the surcharge is 16mm. long. The first native character is nearly on a level with the others.



TYPE 1.



TYPE 2.



TYPE 6.

TYPE 3.—The "2" is about 4mm. high and the surcharge is 15mm. long.

TYPE 4.—Similar, but surcharge measures 14mm.

TYPE 5.—Similar, with surcharge barely 13mm. in length.

TYPE 6.—The "2" is about 3½mm. high and the surcharge measures 15½mm.

TYPE 7.—The "2" is 3mm. in height and the length of the surcharge is 15mm.

TYPE 8.—Similar, but surcharge is only 14mm. long.

Types 1 and 2, like the 1 att provisionals, are hand-stamped and, apparently, the work was done very carefully, for there seem to be no errors.

All the other types were applied by means of the printing machine but, whether in entire sheets of 120 or not, I am unable to say as, up to the present, I have not succeeded in obtaining sheets, or even half-sheets, of this value. In types 3, 4 and 5 the comma like character at the top is level, while in types 6, 7 and 8 one end is higher than the other. So far as I can make out types

3, 4 and 5 occur on the same sheet, but the others appear to represent distinct settings. My arrangement of the types is a purely arbitrary one, and does not pretend to be chronological. I have put the hand-stamped surcharges first, as they should naturally follow the hand-stamped series of the "1 att" provisionals, while the others have been arranged according to the respective sizes of the "2's" and the varying lengths of the overprints.

Type 2 is said to exist surcharged on the "1 att" on 3a. of the same date, but I have not seen a copy. The following is a list of errors and varieties:—

- TYPE 1.**
2 atts on 3 atts green and blue.
- TYPE 2.**
2 atts on 3 atts green and blue.
- TYPE 3.**
2 atts on 3a. green and blue.

- TYPE 6.**
Error.
Pair; one without surcharge.
- TYPE 4.**
2 atts on 3a. green and blue.
- TYPE 6.**
Error.
Pair; one without surcharge.
- TYPE 5.**
2 atts on 3a. green and blue.
- TYPE 6.**
Error.
Pair; one without surcharge.
- TYPE 6.**
2 atts on 3a. green and blue.
- TYPE 7.**
2 atts on 3a. green and blue.
- TYPE 8.**
2 atts on 3a. green and blue.

The errors mentioned above—pairs; one of which is without surcharge—are, of course, due to incorrect centring, so that either the top or bottom row of stamps escaped the overprint altogether. Naturally, the other stamps on the same sheet, would have the surcharge too high or too low, as the case might be.

(To be continued.)

The Red Penny of Great Britain.

BY M. RAFFALOVICH.

(Continued from No. 171, March 25th, 1905.)

SINCE writing my last I have been shown : Copestake Moore & Co., pl. 78 and 98, this latter with " & " same size as "rampton."

J. C. Boyd & Co., plates 145, 185, 206,—this one with J in Friday, and I thank the Rev. Mr. Vokes for having submitted them to me.

Before going over to the imperforate 1d. red, I should like to say a few words on the "Papermaker's" watermark—mould letters found on the margin at the N.W. and S.E. corners of the sheets; that is to say in positions corresponding to those of the control numbers on the printed sheets.

The printing of control numbers, (which must not be confounded with plate numbers), was introduced in the penny reds at plate 98 of the 1864 issue, for which plate the control number was 106.

Unfortunately the interesting work of Messrs. Wright & Creeke scarcely mentions this subject, but as the paper for the red 1d. stamps was handmade, a great many more moulds were required than for the new large crown introduced in 1880; each mould had a separate letter A to Z, and when the alphabet was exhausted the letters were doubled, AA to.....? The highest in my possession is "XX" and is on a block of plate 184. This plate was at press from 1875 to 1880, and as 1880 is the last year in which printing of postage stamps took place on handmade paper, it is probable that mould "XX" is one of the latest.

It would be very interesting to know how many moulds were respectively used for the small crown and for the large crown watermarks and what were their letters.

With a view to making further research in this interesting matter, I should be greatly obliged to any reader possessing corner blocks showing "watermark-mould letters" if they would either send me particulars, or, better still send me, c/o the Editor, the stamps for inspection.

We now come to the 1d. red "imperforate;" it is a very difficult task to arrange them in our collections, not far from 200 plates of this stamp were issued: 12 to 204; but the stamps themselves bore no indication whatsoever,

which would allow collectors to know what plate they belong to.

A man's life would not be sufficient to find out the means of classifying them by the colours either of the papers or of the stamps.

The chemical action was exceedingly irregular and was not only due to the action of the ink, but to a great many other causes, such as the more or less wetting of the gun (cement) before putting the stamp on the letter; the journey by land or the voyage by sea to the destination of the letter; the storing of the old correspondence in a dry or a damp place, and whether preserved or not from dust, whether exposed to light or concealed from it; etc., etc.

I have had opportunity to handle a very great number of entires bearing these stamps and I have tried to class them by chronological indications, but I very soon found out that it was a useless effort; a tremendous task with no useful result to be obtained, and so I decided to arrange the imperf. red pennies in my collection by subdividing them in three sections:

- (a) Obliterated with the maltese cross obliterations.
- (b) Obliterated with any other cancellation mark.
- (c) Unused copies.

Before handling each section separately I must make here some general remarks.

The stamps were printed on greyish white handmade paper bearing the small crown watermark; the thickness of the paper varies very much, from pelure to very thick: its variations in colour, produced by chemical actions, are exceedingly numerous and run in all shades of green, blue, bluish, to white (this latter is very scarce); in consequence of these different tints of the paper, an immense number of colours in the printing of the stamps are to be found, and yet certainly not more than two or three different inks have been used; brown red, red brown and pink. I shall not endeavour to enumerate all those I have found; they are too many, produced as I have already said by too many different factors, some of which have

nothing to do with philately. I shall thus mention them: numerous colours, many shades.

Watermark: small crowns, of which every one differs more or less on the sheet, but which can be classified into 12 distinct types as shown by the illustration; their respective number and positions on the sheet are not regular.

Inverted watermarks, ivory heads with and without coloured frame, are often found.

The stamps are lettered only in the lower corners, the upper ones being filled up with stars; a great number of punches (I have already detected over twenty) have been used for the lettering of the stamps.

The punching in of the letters was most irregularly done; the position of the letters in their respective corners being extraordinarily irregular. Double letters are found; a wrongly punched in letter, being corrected by the overpunching of the right one over it.

Guide lines were often drawn so as to enable the puncher to give the letters a more regular position, but as practice has proved the theoretical mechanical guide line was of no use and the irregularities are found just as badly on stamps with guide lines as on those without them.

Vertical and horizontal guide lines are found, some going right through the entire stamp, some only visible in parts of it.

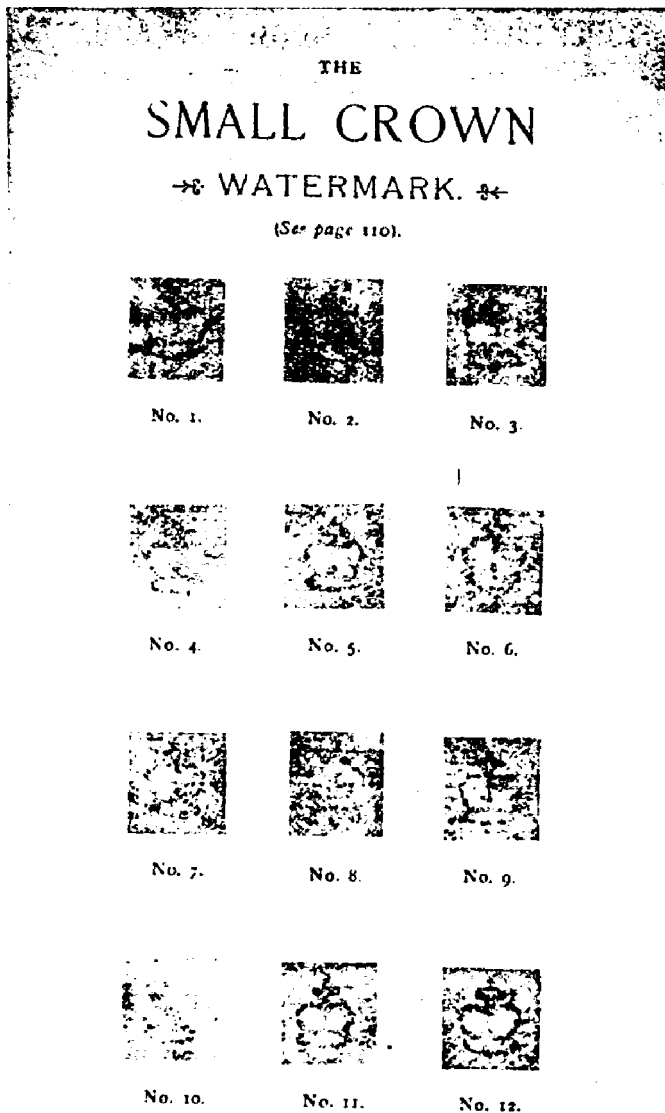
The printing of the stamps was in itself very irregular; the right hand side stamp being generally lower than its neighbour.

Each sheet contained 240 stamps; 20 rows of 12, all the stamps being of course of Die I.

Date of issue January, 1841. Earliest known used copy seems to be 21st January, 1841.

An extraordinary error is to be found in this imperforated 1d. red; the first stamp in the second row, the one to bear the letters BA on plate 77, shows only the letter B, the right-hand corner bearing no letter.

I remember the sensation, which Mr.



Johannes, the then secretary of the Philatelic Society, produced at one of our meetings in 1875, in showing us a used copy of that error, which was then considered as an essay that had passed through the post. A specimen was exhibited at the Philatelic Exhibition of the Junior Philatelic Society.

I find in the "British Isles" that the plate showing that blank was in use nine months before the error was corrected and the plate number changed from 77 to 77B.

To my astonishment and regret I have not come across that error, which ought to be more often found as the plate 77 was in use for many months.

(To be continued.)

Descriptive Catalogue of European Postage Stamps.

NOTE.—The prices quoted are those at which the stamps can be supplied by our publishers. A dash signifies out of stock; a blank means that no stamp exists in the type, shade, or perforation indicated.

MECKLENBURG STRELITZ.

This Grand Duchy was over eight years behind the sister State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin in issuing stamps. Its separate philatelic existence only extended over a period of three years and three months, and the single issue of stamps does not give any extraordinary trouble to collectors.

On the 1st of October, 1864, the six stamps forming the set were issued. The values were $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, 1, 2 and 3 silbergroschen and 1 schilling. Like many other German States at that time the monetary system was in a very chaotic condition there being two sets of coins in use. In one the thaler consisted of 30 silbergroschen and in the other it was made up of 48 schillinge. The schilling was further divided into 12 pfennige. The stamps were the same values, with one exception, as those of the Thurn and Taxis administration which they superseded. The exception was the 1 schilling which was a new value used for local letters.

The stamps were evidently produced by the Government Printing Works at Berlin, being beautifully embossed in colour.



Two designs were used, one being rectangular and used for the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ sbgr. and 1sch., and the other octagonal and used for the three highest values. The Arms of Mecklenburg appear in the centre of both designs on a shield and surmounted by a crown, all embossed in relief. They were printed in sheets of 100 in ten rows of ten and rouletted 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The values may be found, some being scarce unused and exceedingly scarce used. In fact all the stamps are much rarer used than unused, as a certain number of unused remainders came on the market when the stamps were superseded by those of the North German Confederation, on January 1st, 1860.

1864. Roul. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ sgr. orange	..	15	0	—	—
a. orange-red	..	5	0	—	—
$\frac{1}{3}$ sgr. green	..	2	9	—	—
a. dark green	..	4	0	—	—
1sch. purple	..	—	—	—	—
a. mauve	..	9	6	—	—
1sgr. rose	..	4	6	—	—
a. rose-carmine	..	4	6	—	—
2sgr. ultramarine	..	1	3	—	—
a. bright ultramarine	..	1	3	—	—
3sgr. bistre	..	0	10	—	—

MONACO.

The first stamps of the Principality of Monaco were issued on July 1st, 1885, before which time the stamps of France were used. Considering that close on twenty years have elapsed since that date, philatelists may congratulate themselves that only twenty-five different stamps have appeared, though taking shades into account another dozen or so could easily be added to the number.

The ten values of the first issue were all in one type which showed a profile portrait of the Prince Charles III., looking to the right



in a circle. The name "Principauté de Monaco" appears at the top and the word "POSTES" below. In each of the lower corners is an uncoloured tablet bearing the numerals of value. The die was engraved on steel by M. Mouchon, the engraver of some of the French stamps. The appearance of the stamps also betrays the fact that they were manufactured at the French Government Works. The first values to be issued were the 5c., 15c. and 25c., on July 1st, 1885, the other seven values were issued two months later.

1885. Perf. 14 x 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1c. olive-green	..	0	1	0	2
2c. purple	..	0	2	0	3
5c. blue	..	0	3	—	—
a. pale blue	..	0	2	0	3
10c. brown on yellow	..	0	3	—	—
15c. rose	..	1	3	0	5
a. pale rose	..	—	—	0	9
25c. green	..	0	5	0	2
40c. indigo on rose	..	1	9	1	9
75c. black on rose	..	1	9	—	—
1fr. black on yellow	..	9	0	—	—
5fr. carmine on green	..	45	0	—	—

In 1891 a new issue appeared bearing the portrait of Prince Albert I., son of Charles

III., who had died eighteen months before. The new stamps were again printed at the French Government Works, and the die engraved by M. Mouchon. The design shows the portrait of the Prince looking to the left



in a circle in the left upper part of the stamp and at the right is a seated female figure nursing a shield bearing the Arms of the Principality. The colours of the stamps of this issue were nominally the same as those of the previous set but there are many very marked shades. The earliest shades were paler and more delicate than the later ones.

The first value to appear was the 1fr., on April 1st, 1891; and other values were issued as the old stocks were depleted.

1891-94. Perf. 13 3/4 x 14.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1c. grey-green ..	0	1	0	1
<i>a. olive-green</i> ..	0	1	—	—
2c. purple ..	0	1	0	1
<i>a. slate-purple</i> ..	0	1	—	—
5c. blue ..	0	1	0	1
<i>a. pale blue</i> ..	0	1	0	1
10c. brown on yellow ..	0	3	—	—
<i>a. purple-brown on yellow</i> ..	0	3	—	—
15c. rose ..	0	3	0	1
<i>a. pale rose</i> ..	0	3	0	1
25c. green ..	0	4	0	2
<i>a. pale green</i> ..	—	—	0	2
40c. deep blue on rose ..	0	6	0	5
<i>a. deep blue on flesh</i> ..	0	6	0	5
50c. purple on orange ..	0	7	—	—
<i>a. purple on red-brown</i> ..	—	—	0	7
75c. brown-purple on buff ..	0	10	0	10
<i>a. brown-lilac on buff</i> ..	1	6	1	6
1fr. black on yellow ..	1	3	1	0
<i>a. grey-blk. on pale yellow</i> ..	1	3	1	0
5fr. rose on cream ..	5	3	—	—
<i>a. pale rose on cream</i> ..	9	0	—	—

No change was made in this issue for a whole decade, but in 1901, in order to conform to Postal Union requirements, values 5, 10 and 25c. were altered in colour to green, red and blue respectively. In order to avoid confusion the 15c. was, at the same time, printed in brown.

1901. Perf. 14 x 13 3/4.

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
5c. yellow-green ..	0	1	0	1
10c. carmine ..	0	2	0	1
15c. brown ..	0	2	—	—
25c. blue ..	0	4	0	2

(To be continued.)

CUBA. — We learn from the *Metropolitan Philatelist* that the United States Government Bureau of Engraving and Printing will not in future produce the stamps required by the Cuban Republic. The plates have been handed to the American Bank Note Company which concern will now print any supplies that may be wanted.



May, 1905, Report.

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MEMBERSHIP.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within fourteen days, be duly elected. The Entrance Fee, 2/6, and Subscription, 5/., should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant. (The Committee are empowered to elect Life Members, not exceeding ten in number, at a fee of Two Guineas.)

The following is now proposed in accordance with the above Dr. J. Morgan de Groot, Henley-on-Thames; proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by P. L. Pemberton. Frank Fitzroy Lamb, London, N.; proposed by P. L. Pemberton, seconded by J. C. Sidebotham.

NEW MEMBERS.

Dr. J. Morgan de Grovt, Henley-on-Thames;
Frank F. Lamb, London, N.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting was held at Essex Hall, on Wednesday evening, May 10th. Present: Mr. H. R. Oldfield (in the chair), Messrs. W. Schwabacher, F. Reichenheim, Dr. Marx, M.A., W. Schwarte, Miss Cassels, Messrs. P. L. Pemberton, L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, J. C. Sidebotham, F. F. Lamb, P. P. Brown and the Hon. Sec. The Annual Report and Balance Sheet having been read by the Hon. Sec., was received and adopted subject to audit, and shewed 103 members on the roll on January 1st, since which six new members have joined. Messrs. J. C. Sidebotham and P. P. Brown were appointed auditors. The reports of the Hon. Exchange Supt. and other Officers were then read. The President, Vice-Presidents, Officers and Committee were thanked for their services during the past year. The Election of Officers and Committee was then proceeded with, and it was decided that the new Committee should meet in June to make arrangements for the ensuing season. The President then read an interesting paper on Picture Stamps, illustrated by his fine collection, which was much appreciated by all present and for which a hearty vote of thanks was accorded. Appended is the Annual Balance Sheet for 1904.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

May 17th, 1905.

ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET.

JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1904.

		Receipts.		£	s.	d.
1904.	Jan. 1.	To Balance in hand	..	1	16	3
		„ Subscriptions & Entrance Fees	30	19	0	
		„ Unclaimed Dividends—				
		French Club	0	4	10	
				£33	0	1
		Expenditure.		£	s.	d.
Jan.-Dec.		Official Organ	..	11	2	2
		Rent Essex Hall	..	4	18	0
		Hall-keeper	..	0	5	0
		Stationery and Printing	..	4	3	0
		Postages	..	3	0	0
		Lantern Displays	..	3	11	1
		Clerical Assistance, Hon. Sec.	..	3	3	0
				£30	2	3
		Balance in hands of Treasurer		2	17	10
				£33	0	1

Examined, compared with voucher and found correct,

J. C. SIDEBOTHAM, } Auditors.
P. P. BROWN, }

T. H. HINTON,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer,

EXCHANGE SECTION.

The number of members who used this section during the year 1904 was 47 against 43 in 1903, being an increase of four. Packets of stamps were circulated every month except in July and August.

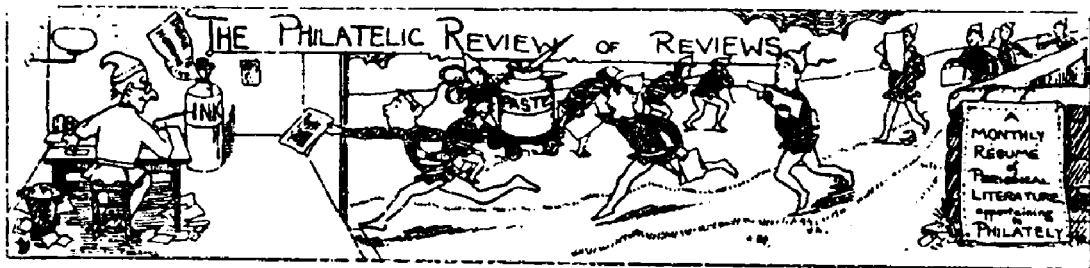
The total value of stamps circulated amounted to £3,370, and of these £235 worth changed hands. A commission of 5 per cent. was charged only on the excess of sale over purchase, the amount thus realised being £2 17s. 1d., which shews that the greater part of the transactions was exchange pure and simple.

All members who have not yet joined this section will do well to do so. Good class stamps at fair prices find a ready sale, and for beginners or medium collectors the packets always contain a good assortment of stamps of all countries at very moderate prices. All accounts are settled every month, and no losses or bad debts have occurred for many years past.

E. F. MARX, M.A. Lond., Rolandseck, Ealing, W., Exchange Superintendent.

Sheffield Philatelic Society.

At a meeting held at the Society's room, King's Head Hotel, 3rd May, Mr. J. E. Bartlett presiding, an interesting paper on the Stamps of Austria was read by Mr. J. F. Peace. The paper was made additionally interesting by the very fine display of Austrian stamps from Mr. Peace's collection, the specimens numbering about 700. All the various issues, including varieties of paper, perforation, and printing, were shown and described, including the curious Dummy, or St. Andrew's Cross stamps of the earlier issues, which were printed along with the stamps to fill up spare places in the sheets. As a historical event, the issues of 1861-6 illustrated the giving up to Italy of the provinces of Lombardy and Venetia. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Peace for his paper, expressing the pleasure derived by the members at seeing the fine collection of stamps.



MAY 25, 1905.

Philately at Home.

By far the most interesting contribution in the April *London Philatelist* is an unsigned article entitled "The Early Bolivians." In his introductory remarks, the writer makes some pertinent observations on "plating" in general which we cannot do better than reproduce in full.

Everyone who has collected stamps that can be plated, owing to their distinctive features of engraving, must admit how interesting it is to examine a lot of stamps, and to determine where a certain specimen belongs; that the search for the missing ones is a pleasure far surpassing the mere accumulation of stamps that do not require that careful study.

Many collectors, however, are deterred from such an undertaking, as they cannot stand the expense of plating such stamps as the early Philippines or the Sydney Views of New South Wales, or they do not consider the laureated heads of the latter country, the commoner varieties of the Cantonal stamps of Switzerland, or the cheaper stamps of many other countries worth the effort. If the interesting features of the stamps are not to be considered, but only their intrinsic value, then no philatelist would have perfect satisfaction who could not plate the Brattleboros or Buchanans of the United States of America, or the Reunion Islands, early Mauritius, or Hawaiians.

From my own limited experience, however, it seems to me that the low-priced stamps that can be plated have many advantages over the high-priced ones, the principal one being that a greater supply of the former exists, and copies are likely to be found at any dealers, whereas the latter are necessarily only in the hands of the few, and even with unlimited means at one's command, great patience is required before completion is attained.

While in quest of an inexpensive but interesting subject for philatelic research, I was induced to get together a collection of the first issue of Bolivia, and I must admit that those stamps present more features of interest than any that I had previously studied. The plating of the 50 and 100 centavos stamps, if confined to the 50 centavos yellow and 100 centavos blue, is also one that involves little expense, and it may be regarded as an unnecessary expenditure and only repetition to collect more than distinctive shades of the 50 centavos blue and the 100 centavos green, as they differ only in colour from the cheaper varieties.

The writer then goes on to describe the various engravings and retouchings of the 5 centavos, in which he differs in many particulars from experts who have previously studied and written about these stamps. For instance, up to the present

it has generally been understood that the plate of the 5c. was retouched on six occasions, making seven different printings, but the writer of this article has arrived at the conclusion that the plate, or parts of it, was retouched no less than ten times.

Mr. R. B. Yardley continues his admirable "Notes on the Stamps of the First Republic of the Transvaal," and there is a more than usually interesting budget of "Occasional Notes." One of these deals with the number of new issues that appeared last year and we are thankful to note that, compared with previous years, there was a sensible decrease. Eliminating all minor varieties and entires 766 new stamps were issued, and of these it is worth remarking only 47 were Europeans. It would be well if the other portions of this "terrestrial orb" would take pattern from Europe which, with a few exceptions, has been consistent in only issuing those stamps that are actually needed for postal purposes.

The *Monthly Journal* devotes an Editorial dissertation to Exhibitions in general and the one to be held in London next year in particular. We cull the concluding paragraph:—

We believe that a fine Exhibition does great good to philately, and affords great pleasure to stamp collectors of all classes. The more easily accessible the place in which it is held, the greater the amount of good that it is likely to do; still, philately is pretty extensively advertised at the present day, and we doubt not that collectors will manage to bring a good many of their unconverted friends to the Great Philatelic Exhibition of 1906, even though they have to make a pilgrimage into the Wilds of Westminster on foot. We have equally little doubt that it will be a Great Exhibition, and will out-rival all its predecessors, but it is high time to let people know something about it.

Mr. L. Hanciau continues his paper, "The Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines," and in interest and completeness it bids fair to rival his recent masterly work on the stamps of Finland. There are four varieties of type of each of

the two values—5 and 10 cuartos—issued in 1859, and by means of diagrams the author shows exactly how these were arranged. Most of them appear in blocks of four but as the sheets consisted of 56 stamps (8 rows of 7), there were twelve complete blocks and four vertical pairs. Regarding the issue of February, 1863, we extract the following information:—

This design was made up of two separate parts:—
1. The head with the pearly circle of the 5 cuartos of January; 2. The portion outside the circle. Transfers of the one were inserted in transfers of the other, and were not always very successfully fitted together, the central medallion being frequently too high, too low, or too much to one side or the other.

There are white dots at the top and bottom of the circle which the lithographer made there to assist him in fitting the parts of the design together correctly. These white dots were afterwards covered more or less (generally less) successfully, by means of little figures "1." in colour; these were added upon the stone, with the result that there are as many varieties of this detail as there are stamps on the sheet. The figures also are thick or thin, short or tall, upright or slanting, above or upon the pearly circle, sometimes it is impossible even to say whether there is a figure or not.

Under the heading of "New Caledonia"—not the "stern and wild" variety mentioned by a certain poet—translations of various documents are given which should, once for all, satisfactorily remove any doubts some collectors may still have as to the authenticity of the first issue and also conclusively settle the date of issue as 1860.

An article on the varieties of type of the 1870 and 1875 issues of Denmark, from the pen of Mr. L. Hanciau, and a further instalment of Major E. B. Evans' admirable paper on "Sirmoor," complete what is in every way, an excellent number.

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Does any value attach to stamps in blocks over and above their value as single specimens? In many cases, and especially in the older issues, we think it does; but precisely what this extra value is cannot be arrived at by any Ready Reckoner.

Some countries, for example, France, in the first and second issues of the Empire, unused in blocks of four, are much rarer than the value of single specimens would lead people to suppose; but take the early issues of Spain and we find the exact converse to be the case. Portugal is another country in which blocks and large ones of most of the imperforate issues in a used condition are comparatively common. It is quite true that such instances are exceptions, and that the great majority of countries come into a middle class, where the relative rarity of blocks and singles is

what one would naturally expect to be. It is therefore of this class only that we think the following conclusions of our contemporary can be considered applicable:—"From a monetary point of view, we should say that pairs are worth 25 per cent. over catalogue values; threes, 50 per cent.; fours, 100 per cent.; and sixes, 200 per cent."

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up in the concluding paragraph which we extract.

The general conclusion I have arrived at is that philatelists should discourage unnecessary issues as much as possible in a legitimate way by labelling them as speculative, and philatelically uninteresting, and by refusing to collect them as much as possible, but I would deprecate abuse of the country which issues them. I would recognise that such countries are perfectly justified from their point of view in floating such issues, and have no call to consider the interests of philatelists in the matter. I may suffer from a moral squint which prevents my seeing straight, but I must admit that I do not recognise the degradation involved in such issues. The soundness of the policy of issuing many speculative issues has nothing to do with the question. It may be foolish to disgust the philatelist, and force him to give up collecting such countries, but folly is not moral turpitude, and the admission frequently made that a general collector may discontinue the collection of the stamps of certain countries, support my contention that a specialist may, if he chooses, neglect certain issues.

Mr. C. S. F. Crofton writes on the British Indian fiscal stamps surcharged for use in the Native State of Berar and there is an excellent conglomeration of "Topical Notes." One of these deals in a bantering manner with the remarkable fact that nearly every stamp dealer holds the "finest stock in the world"! Another treats of the weird design appearing on the new stamps of Jaipur as follows:—

I had not seen it until recently, when a doctor-man was using the *sight* of it, instead of hot mustard and water (by the way, has anyone had mustard that wasn't hot?—Ed. P.F.G.B.), for a child who had swallowed a marble. It is only fair to the doctor to say that the prescription acted *ex dum*. The stamp depicts somebody with a stick riding a horse, which pulls a very weird and uncanny thing with a face inside. What the whole represents goodness and the designer only knows, and probably the latter has forgotten by now.

Mr. E. W. Wetherell—an indefatigable contributor to philatelic literature now-a-days—writes about "Eccentric Stamps of the British Empire. These eccentricities are inverted surcharges which, we are told, total 214 in all. Of these, more than half hail from "Afric's sunny climes" (the Transvaal being on top with 33), while Europe is only responsible for three.

The *Australian Journal of Philately* opens with an editorial on "The Real Market Value of a Stamp"—a subject on which much has been written without any apparently useful result. Our contemporary certainly doesn't help matters much, for after a somewhat lengthy discourse we are told that, "Competition, circumstances and condition all combine to prevent the fixing of a real market value, and it is a hopeless task to try and arrive at a solution of the difficulty.

Collectors and dealers must, therefore, use their own judgment and discretion in buying and selling."

From the usual batch of "Notes" we cull the following:—

Mr. J. G. Morrison shewed us last week a 2d. New South Wales, Emu type, on *diagonally laid* paper. The stamp was perforated, but a close inspection revealed the fact that it had been cut off an envelope and carefully perforated by hand, but the perforation was irregular. It was a clever "fake" and calculated to deceive sane collectors.

International Philatelic Exhibition, 1906.

It has been decided to hold an International Philatelic Exhibition in London, in 1906, under the auspices of the Philatelic Society, London, and a Working Committee has been appointed consisting of the following:—

Four members of the Society, Messrs. Castle, Ehrenbach, Fulcher and Reicherheim, in addition to Messrs. Oldfield and Hausburg, who will act as Hon. Secretary and Hon. Asst. Secretary of the Committee.

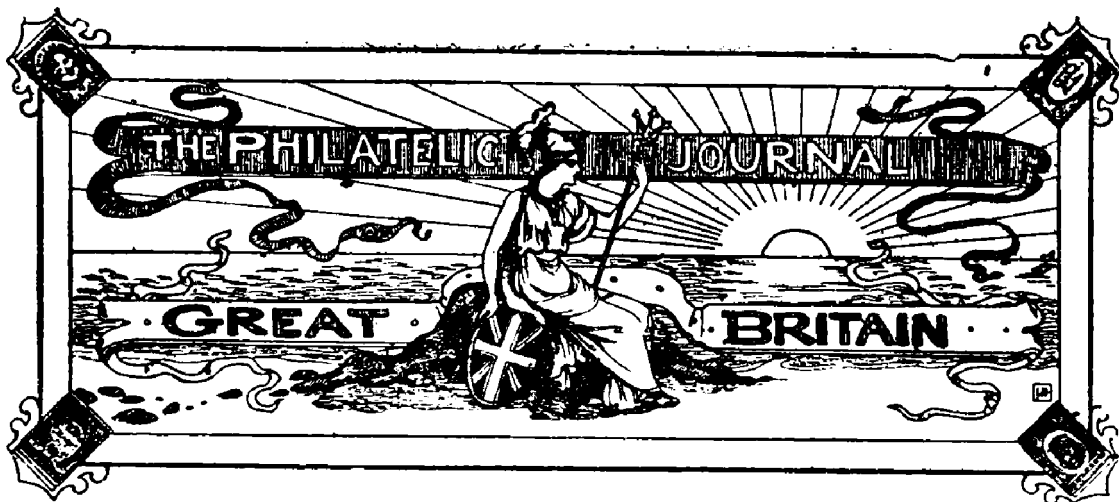
Two members representing the Provincial Philatelic Societies, viz:—Messrs. Dorning Beckton and Slade.

Four of the London Stamp Dealers, Messrs. Oliver, Peckitt, Phillips and Hamilton Smith.

The Working Committee have engaged the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, St. Vincent Square, Westminster, for the Exhibition which will be held towards the end of May or the beginning of June, and the arrangements for the programme are in process of consideration.

In the course of the next few weeks invitations will be issued to the various Philatelic Societies and to prominent Philatelists with the view to the formation of a thoroughly representative General Committee.

POSTAGE STAMP AS ADVERTISEMENT.—The Post Office authorities have thought fit to put a check upon the advertisement originality of Mr. Hudson, a Southport stationer, who has erected at a prominent corner a signboard which is an enlarged facsimile of a post card, drawing attention to the address of his shop. Mr. Hudson received a communication from the Postmaster-General ordering the removal of the sign or the obliteration of the King's Head, pointing out that under Section VII. of the Post Office Protection Act the reproduction of a postage stamp for advertising purposes is contrary to law.—*Daily Mail*.



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, and the Sheffield and Scottish Philatelic Societies.

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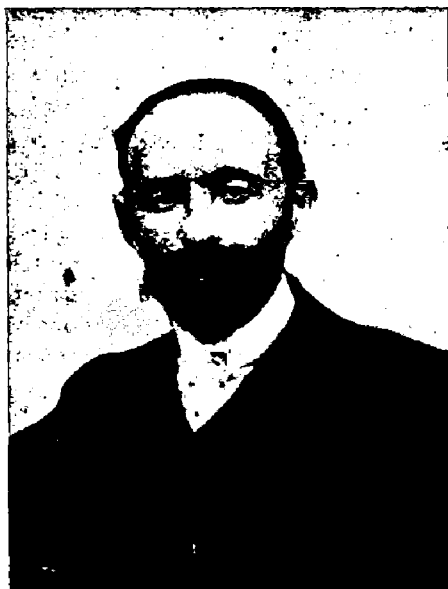
JUNE 25, 1905.

[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 65.—DR. E. F. MARX, M.A.

MR. E. F. MARX was born in Germany in 1858, and after completing his University studies in Berlin, he landed on these hospitable shores A.D. 1883 for the purpose of improving his knowledge of English, while at the same time teaching foreign tongues to English boys. Originally, he meant to return to the Fatherland after a year's study, but he found that his services were so much in demand that he decided to make England his home. He became a naturalised Englishman, and continued his academical studies at the University of London, which conferred on him the degree of B.A. with double honours, and subse-



quently that of M.A. He now represents his University on the Education Committee of the Borough of Ealing. In 1893 he founded "Rolandseck School" at Ealing, which, in

1904, was amalgamated with Ealing Grammar School. He is now one of the principals of the latter School. He has found by long experience that the cultivation of a hobby is the best method to procure relief from the strain of continual brainwork, and he naturally selected stamp collecting, which had fascinated him from his early boyhood.

He well remembers spending whole days in a garret when on a holiday visit to one of his uncles, where boxes were kept full of old letters which had never been touched ever since they had been carefully packed away. He can now remember finding among them such treasures as Schleswig-Holstein 1st issue on original letters, ditto Oldenburg, and other rare German stamps. There is even a faint notion of a strip of four 3 pfennig Saxony of the 1st issue, all of which were crammed into the schoolboy's

trousers pockets together with such things as Austria 1st issue, Belgium 3rd and 4th, and other less valued things; and he confesses with great regret that they were swopped

indiscriminately for odd objects. This was about the time of the Franco-German War, when the craze sprang up among German boys to collect war relics, especially French uniform buttons. The latter had the regimental number stamped on them, and in some cases a crest. The French soldiers, of whom, by and by, more than half a million were prisoners of war in Germany, were only too glad to part with their buttons in exchange for cigars, and the latter . . . Well, not all fathers keep them locked up.

The craze ended a few years after the conclusion of peace, and then the boy took up stamps again. Unfortunately, nothing of his early treasures had been saved, and old letters, occasionally found stored in boxes, had been visited by others before, as by that time stamp collecting had become more general, and many other nephews had competed for the spoils. The collection, then, did not make headway, and lay dormant for years, until the fascination revived in England. Mr. Marx, of course, was then a general collector, very old-fashioned, though he had learnt that a stamp is not improved by having its perforations cut off. When issues began to multiply, he tried specializing, and selected naturally, German stamps for the purpose. However, this collection was found to lock up more cash than could be spared, and consequently it had to be reduced again, and the stamps of Central and South America were tried instead. However, Mr. Marx thinks he will ultimately revert to general collecting on, what he calls, common-sense lines.

According to him, the following classes of stamps are to be left out of consideration:—

- 1.—All differences of watermark or perforation, unless they constitute (a) a different issue, (b) a genuine error.
- 2.—All printers' waste or errors, unless the latter occur regularly in all sheets of the plate.
- 3.—All "minor" varieties.
- 4.—All overprints that do not alter the face value.
- 5.—All commemorative and speculative issues.
- 6.—Fiscal stamps, unless bearing an overprint that converts them into postage stamps.
- 7.—Bisected stamps, with the same limitation as No. 6.
- 8.—Stamps issued for private account.

9.—Reprints, specimens and forgeries, even if used through the post.

10.—Differences of postmark.

11.—Pairs, strips and blocks, unless shewing an error in the sheet or a variety undistinguishable in a single stamp.

12.—Plate numbers or other marks that do not distinguish different issues.

He admits that a specialist will go in for some or all of these classes, but thinks the general collector can well do without them.

Mr. Marx having had to deal professionally with thousands of boys of various ages, has naturally had many opportunities of spreading a taste for stamp collecting among his fellow workers.

It may be thought that he has had many chances also of acquiring good stamps from them. But, strange to say, he remembers only one solitary case of a boy offering a penny stamp of Tasmania to another boy for stamps worth about three pence, and, as the stamp had the star as watermark, the horrified headmaster intervened and secured the specimen in return for rather more than its market value. His other dealings with his pupils are confined to giving them rewards for occasional excellent work from what is known among them as the charity box or dustbin. He has resolutely refused all offers to "swap" with them or purchase collections.

Mr. Marx was first made aware of the advantages derived from membership in Exchange Clubs by a friend of his, Rev. A. Downman, who formed the East Anglian Stamp Exchange Club, in 1889. He undertook the Secretaryship of this Club in 1891 and has conducted it ever since with great success. Four years later he also accepted the office of Exchange Superintendent in the I.P.U. and it is in this capacity that he is chiefly known to our readers.

The system by which he conducts the monthly Exchange Packets has developed through long experience and is now so perfect that it appears to satisfy all members.

Vendors have the advantage of quick returns and prompt monthly settlements, and can thus afford to offer stamps at a reduction. Purchasers are sure of an early turn once in every three months, and the greater the amount of a member's dealings in the Section, the earlier is his turn in the Postal List. A

card ready for posting added for each member in which to enter his takings, and a gummed label with the address of the next member, greatly facilitate the work of checking accounts and sending the packet on. Mr. Marx would only be too happy if any one could suggest further improvements, such as a handy substitute for packing-paper, string, and sealing-wax, so as to reduce the trouble of packing and

sending to a minimum. The only drawback he constantly finds is the idea of certain members that the Secretary can make up packets without their assistance. He hopes all members of the I.P.U. and other philatelists who do not yet enjoy the privilege of membership in this old and ever young Society, will make haste to be enrolled as members of the Exchange Section.

New Issues and Varieties.

(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, c/o MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & Co., 84, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. We make the following interesting extract from the *M.J.*:—"In the London Society's book upon the Stamps of the British Isles, Messrs. Wright and Creeke state at page 74: 'Until recently, we had never seen any impressions from either plates 2 or 3 (of the 2½d) on blued paper, but we have lately been shown a fine unused copy, with full gum, of plate 2, on paper blued as deeply as the bluest specimens of plate 1.' It may be of interest to note that we have before us a fine *used* copy of plate 2, on very deeply blued paper, on part of an envelope posted at Liverpool on March 1st, 1876."

Australian Commonwealth. Several values of the current type of Unpaid Letter stamps have just appeared with the perforation gauging 11, viz. :—

3d.	emerald green.
4d.	" "
6d.	" "
10/-	" "
20/-	" "

We learn that the special watermarked paper, which will be used for the future stamps of the Commonwealth, has been prepared. The watermark consists of a large Crown over the letter "A" so arranged that there is one for each separate stamp on the sheet. Doubtless this will very shortly come into use in the printing of fresh supplies of the Postage Due set and the question is will it be used for any new supplies of the stamps now current in the various Australian States or will

it only be used for the special Commonwealth stamps? If it comes into immediate use the specialist in Australians will have another very fine and large lot of new issues to amuse himself with.

Barbados. The colour of the 2/6 stamp with multiple Crown CA watermark, chronicled in our April number, should, of course, have been given as violet and green, and not blue-black and orange. The stamp in the latter colours has been obsolete for many months.

British East Africa. The *M.J.* says:—"We are shown a specimen of the 6a. of India with no dot over the first 'i' of 'British' in the overprint. This is not identical, however, with the variety that has a figure '1' in place of the letter 'i,' as described in Mr. Phillips's paper in August, 1903; the defective letter is shorter, if anything, than the others, and the word 'EAST' is in a different position."

British Guiana. Mr. B. W. H. Poole has shown us the 60c. stamp with multiple watermark and we learn that the 5c. has also been issued.

5c.	ultramarine,	wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
60c.	green and rosine	" " "

British New Guinea. The current set has been enriched by the addition of a high value in the same type and with the same watermark and perforation as the others.

2/6 black and brown.

Falkland Islands. The *London Philatelist* says the colour of the 5/- stamp listed last month should be brown-red and not rose-lilac.

Fiji Islands. We are indebted to the *M.J.* for the following paragraph:—

"A correspondent shows us two copies of the 5s., Queen's Head, Type 13 in the catalogue, which show some small differences in the central portion that may be due in part to wear and tear, and in part to some retouching. In the earlier of the two copies, obtained in 1900, the background of the central disc is surrounded by an outline of colour, which, so far as we can see, is continuous all round, joining the ends of the horizontal lines when the latter are complete; at the lower part, just over the letters "VE" of "FIVE," the ends of some of these lines are worn away, and there is a distinct white space between the ends of the horizontal lines and the surrounding circle of colour. In the second copy, obtained last year, the circular outline seems to have entirely disappeared, and the irregularity in the edge of the background at the part described above has disappeared also, either from the lines having been restored, or (as we think more likely) from the whole disc having been slightly reduced in size by cutting, or wearing away of the edges. There is also, in the second stamp, much more white on the forehead and on the end of the neck of the bust than in the earlier copy, but this may easily be the result of wear, which may also be the cause of all the variations noted."

Gambia. A correspondent tells us that six new values have been issued in the current type. The three higher denominations are on yellow paper with the single CA watermark. The values and colours are:—

5d. grey and black,	wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
7½d. green and carmine	" "
10d. olive brown and carmine	" "
1/8 green and carmine on yellow,	wmk. single Cr. CA.
2/6 purple and brown	" "
3/- carmine and green	" "

Hong Kong. We learn that the \$10 stamp, on the paper with multiple Crown CA watermark, which is listed in the current Gibbons' catalogue, has only just been issued.

India. There are rumours that India will have an entirely new set of postage stamps before long which, like those of our own country, will be available for postal and revenue purposes.

Several contemporaries announce the one rupee of the King's head type with the "On HMS" overprint.

Official. 1r. carmine and green.

Leeward Islands. The 3d. is the first of the set in use here to be issued on the paper with multiple watermark.

3d. lilac and black wmk., multiple Cr. CA.

Malta. Mr. Poole has shown us the 1d. stamp with the multiple watermark.

1d. carmine and black, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

New Zealand. It appears that, as a result of recent enquiries, the Railway Newspaper Stamps of this colony have nothing whatever to do with the post office, but are simply used for the payment of carriage on packages of newspapers conveyed on the railways in exactly the same manner as obtains in connection with the various railway systems of Great Britain. They are Government stamps only to the extent that the State owns the railways and they therefore have no standing whatever as postage stamps and will be omitted from all future editions of Gibbons' catalogue.

St. Kitts-Nevis. Another value has appeared on the paper with multiple watermark.

2½d. ultramarine and grey-black, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

St. Lucia. The 1/- value is said to have appeared with the multiple Crown CA watermark.

1/- green and black, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

St. Vincent. Mr. Poole has shown us the ¼d. on the paper with multiple watermark.

¼d. purple and green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Sarawak. The *M.J.* says that latest supplies of the current 12 cents stamp are in a shade very distinct from the lilac one previously in use.

12c. reddish-mauve.

Seychelles. We extract the following paragraph from the *M.J.*:—A correspondent tells us of some varieties or defective impressions of the provisionals of 1901, which do not appear to have been chronicled. The 16c. and 36c. overprinted with the bars only, of Type 5, '3 cents' being absent; and the 36c. with 'ents' (and the bars, presumably), the figure '3' and the letter 'c' being invisible. These were found, we are told, amongst the ordinary stamps on the day of issue. It is curious that they have not been heard of before. We have since seen two vertical pairs of the 3c. on 16c., which evidently once formed a block of four; the lower stamp of the left-hand pair shows only microscopic traces of the overprint '3 cents,' and the corresponding

stamp of the right-hand pair shows an equally minute trace of the figure '3,' and has a broken 'e,' like a 'c,' in 'cents.'"

We may point out that, in an article describing the 1901 provisional issue for this Colony, that appeared in the *P. J. G. B.* for March, 1904, Mr. Poole referred to the "3 cents" on 16c. with bars only and several other similar varieties. These stamps were surcharged in blocks of 30 (half a pane) at a time and owing to the type being improperly inked several sheets were printed in which only a few of the stamps shewed a clear surcharge. In a few instances the half panes were run through the printing press a second time with the result that distinct double surcharges occur, though these are rare. We have seen a copy of the 6c. on 8c. of the same set, postally used, in which only the "6" and "c" have printed, the letters "ents" being uninked. Similar varieties may be found in most of the surcharged stamps of Seychelles.

Southern Nigeria. We have to chronicle two more values on the paper with multiple Crown and CA watermark. The 10/- is the only value now required to make the set complete.

4d. sage green and black, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
2/6 brown and black

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Abyssinia. We take the following paragraph from the *Monthly Journal*:—"This country is making rapid progress; it is now stated that there was a second variety of the overprint 'Malekathé,' in larger characters than those shown in Type 4 in the Catalogue, and printed in black on all the values; and that it is the ½g. of this series that has been further surcharged '0 5,' in blue. Divers of our contemporaries state that the ½g. has been divided in half diagonally, and each half surcharged '0 5,' but this seems unlikely, as that is the value of the whole stamp. The divided stamp that we heard of last month was the ½g.

"We have since received the last-named variety from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., a whole copy of the ½g. surcharged '5 c/m' in the right upper and left lower corners, in deep blue. Purchasers are evidently left to divide the stamps for themselves."

Belgium. According to the *M. J.* a specimen of the 70c. blue stamp of the Parcels Post

set of 1902 has been found in which the numerals denoting the value have been omitted.

(70c.) blue, value omitted.

Mr. Poole informs us that the new 10c. stamp has been issued. It is somewhat like the 25c. illustrated last month but has "BELGIE—BELGIQUE" at the top and "10" in large numerals below the portrait.

10c. lilac-rose, new type.

Colombia. Santander. We are indebted to the *M. J.* for the following information:—"We are shown a *tête-bêche* pair of the provisional 50c. stamp of 1903, produced as described last September by two impressions of the block of stamps being printed side by side on the same sheet, but in reversed positions. The curious feature of this case is that one impression was in red and the other in rose!"

Costa Rica. A copy of the 1 centavo fiscal stamp of the 1881 issue is noted with the "CORREOS" overprint vertical instead of horizontal.

Denmark. Danish West Indies. Several of our contemporaries announce a new set of Postage Due stamps with the values expressed in *bits*, which will probably be deemed a bit of a nuisance by specialists in these stamps. We learn that 5 bits are approximately equal to 4 cents. The design is said to be extremely crude, consisting merely of the words "DANSK—VESTINDIEN" in two lines at the top, "EFTERPORTO" and the value in figures followed by "BIT" in two lines at the bottom with small ornaments in the corners. This is printed in red while the centre, which is in grey, consists of large white figures on a ground of horizontal lines. They are perf. 13.

5 bit red and grey.

20 "

30 "

50 "

Dominican Republic. Three more provisionals have appeared from this land of surcharges. They consist of the 20c. stamp of 1885, overprinted "DOS," "CINCO" or "DIEZ" at the top, "1905" across the centre, and "CENTAVOS" at the base, in red.

2c. on 20c. brown.

5c. .. 20c. ..

10c. .. 20c. ..

Ecuador. Another provisional is reported, the fiscal stamp of the 1898 type, but dated "1901—1902," being overprinted "BIENIO—1903 y 1904" in an oval frame in black. It

seems strange this has only just been discovered.

Fiscal Postal. 1c. vermilion.

Egypt. We make the following excerpt from the *M.J.*:—"Mr. W. R. Gatt kindly sends us a curious variety of the Postage Due stamp, 3m. on 2 piastres, of 1898, which does not appear to have been catalogued. In the ordinary overprint on the stamps in the block shown us, the Arabic figure for 3 at the right of the lower line of inscription is rather below the level of the other characters; in the variety (which is the right-hand stamp of the row) this figure is rather above the level of the rest, and below it is an Arabic figure for 2 in a similar position to the correct figure on the normal stamps. Our correspondent suggests that a wrong figure was inserted in the forme, and that the error was afterwards corrected by printing a figure '3' over the figure '2.' No doubt this is the variety that we noted in August, 1898, when we were told that the small figure was also a figure '3' (it is not very clearly printed), and a larger figure appeared to have been added to make the value plainer."

German Colonies. *German East Africa.* A correspondent, writing with reference to the new stamps listed last month, tells us that the currency in this colony is still rupees, so that there will be no change in the higher values. The rupee, however, instead of being divided into 64 pesa is now equal to 100 heller. A pesa equalled a $\frac{1}{4}$ a. or $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 6 heller now equal 1d. or 6 cents, so the value of the rupee is the same:

Luxemburg. The *M.J.* has been shown a block of the 20 centimes, of 1896, perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ and in brown instead of orange.

20c. brown, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Nicaragua. As was perhaps only to be expected, copies of the "Vale C 5" on 10c. stamps chronicled in our March number have been found with the overprint inverted.

We cull the following from the *M.J.*:—"We have to chronicle a series of Official stamps which was in use so long ago as 1896, but which never found its way into our publishers' Catalogue. The fact is that at that period the wholesome influence of the Society for the Suppression of Speculative Stamps was at work, and the entirely unnecessary issues of Nicaragua and other places were ignored. Later it was found impossible to exclude from

the Catalogues stamps that had really been put in circulation, and most of the issues of that period were inserted. This one seems to have escaped our notice, and we suppose it must go in now, though it does not appear to have ever been missed by our readers. It consists of four values of the Postage Due stamps of that date, surcharged 'Franqueo—Official,' in two lines, in violet.

Official Stamps.

1c., 2c., 5c., 10c., 20c., orange; violet surcharge.

It is unnecessary to add that the overprint is known inverted, or double, on some of the values."

Paraguay. The 20c. on 24c. of 1902, is said to exist with the surcharge in black as well as in vermilion as listed in the catalogues.

Two values of a new official set dated "1904" have been seen.

Official.

1c. pale green, perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
2c. orange, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

In referring to the 10c. stamp issued by the Provisional Government, which was listed in our January number, the *M.J.* says:—"According to the *I.B.J.* this was not the only issue made by the Revolutionary party. Some stamps are said to have been looted from the post office of Villa del Pilar, towards the end of last year, by a body of insurgents, who must surely have had a philatelist amongst them, for the stock was immediately overprinted, in black, with the inscription 'Gobierno—provisorio—Agò, 1904,' in three lines of script type. The stamps thus treated are stated to have been the 10c., 20c., 30c. and 60c., of Type 35 of 1903, with date at foot, and the 1c., 2c. and 5c., of Type 36, with date at top.

It quite reminds one of South Africa; were there no raised dots or inverted letters 'v'?'"

Portuguese Colonies. *Mozambique.* A copy of the "2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " on 40 reis of the 1893 issue (S.G.'s No. 201) with double surcharge, has been shown the *M.J.*

Roumania. The current 15 and 25 bani stamps have appeared with the compound perforation, while latest supplies of the 50b. Unpaid Letter stamp are on the paper without watermark and perf. $11\frac{1}{4}$.

15b. mauve, perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
25b. blue

Postage Due. 50b. pale green, no wmk., perf. $11\frac{1}{4}$.

Russia. A German contemporary says the 3 kopecs value of the Charity War Fund set has been seen, perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Servia. A new value, bearing King Peter's portrait, has been added to the current set.

30 p. blue-green and black.

Siam. Mr. B. W. H. Poole tells us that the 28 atts stamp issued last year has already been converted into a provisional—value 2 atts—by means of the usual surcharge. The English portion of the overprint is “2 Atts.” in type very different from any previously employed, the capital “A” being smaller in proportion to the size of the lower case letters. The Siamese part of the surcharge, too, is arranged on new lines, for instead of running right across the bottom of the stamp, there is only one native character (meaning 2) on the left-hand tablet, and a group of other symbols over the old value on the right. We hear that the 14 atts value was at the same time converted into a 1 att stamp.

1 att on 14 atts violet-blue.
2 atts „ 28 „ chocolate and blue.

Uruguay. The *M. J.* quoting from a foreign contemporary says that several of the recently issued lithographed stamps have been surcharged “OFICIAL” in sans-serif capitals in black.

5 mil. orange.
1c. green.
2c. dull orange.
5c. blue.
10c. dull violet.
25c. stone brown.

Venezuela. A copy of the 1 bolivar, claret, of 1900, is said to have been discovered with the “Resellada” surcharge upside down.

New Leaves to Cut.

PANAMA.*

We have received “A Reference List of the Stamps of Panama,” from the pen of the well-known American philatelist, Mr. John N. Luff, which should be in the hands of all collectors who are interested in the postal emissions of this new Republic. This little brochure, which is published at 25 cents, contains no less than 73 pages, and is certainly the most complete and intelligible history of Panama stamps that has yet been written. It is reprinted from the *American Journal of Philately*, apparently without any addition, and our readers will have noticed several references to it, when in article form, in our “Review of

* A Reference List of the Stamps of Panama. By John N. Luff. Published by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., 18 East 23rd St., New York, U.S.A. Price, 25 cents.

Reviews” columns. No less than 60 of the pages are devoted to descriptive lists of the surcharged stamps that have made their appearance since the birth of the Republic. That a great many of them were made on purpose for stamp collectors is only too obvious, but others, again, in the author's opinion, were, “each in turn, honest attempts to improve on earlier efforts by eliminating typographical defects.” Altogether, this little Republic has made a fine splash in the philatelic world, and the man who specialises in these stamps has a task of considerable magnitude before him if he is sanguine enough to have any hopes of attaining completeness. He will find this book of considerable help in the classification of the various surcharges and printings, and as an excellently written work we have pleasure in commending it to all philatelists.

THE TAPLING COLLECTION.*

We have received an excellent little guide and index to the Taping Collection in the British Museum, from the pen of Mr. Fred. J. Melville. It is one of those works that indeed “fills a long-felt want” and we are sure it will be greatly appreciated by all philatelists who at any time desire to inspect the nation's collection of stamps.

After an introductory note the “Story of the Taping Collection” is told in an entertaining manner. A brief biography is given of the late Mr. T. K. Taping and then we are told how the collection was gradually amassed and the chief sources from which its contents were obtained.

Following this is an interesting list of “Stamps to look for,” in which mention is made of all the “gems,” with notes as to their probable value. Then we have a portrait of the gentleman who so generously bequeathed the collection to the nation and one of Mr. E. D. Bacon, to whom was entrusted the Herculean task of arranging the stamps in the excellent and accessible manner in which they are now shown. Next are photographs and notes regarding the chief varieties, and, finally, there is a complete index to the cases, giving the countries in alphabetical order with the numbers of the slides in which their stamps may be found.

* The Taping Collection of Stamps and Postal Stationery in the British Museum. By Fred. J. Melville. (London: Lawn & Barlow). Price 1/.

Altogether it is an admirable little work, replete with interesting information and one worth many times more than the modest 1/- asked for it.

BRITISH POSTMARKS.*

The collection of postmarks, while not a hobby that is regularly bounding into popular favour, has, nevertheless, been making steady progress of late years, and with this increasing interest several works relating to postmarks have made their appearance. The latest of these, written by Mr. Thomas Whitworth—a well-known enthusiast in the collection of British postmarks and the energetic secretary of the "Postmark Society"—is a work that, while hardly likely to appeal to the philistine, is one that must prove quite invaluable to the postmark collector. Indeed it is a volume that no one attempting to complete a collection of British postmarks, according to the official numbers, &c., can possibly afford to be without.

Mr. Whitworth gives a very complete list of these official obliterating numbers, and for purposes of references he has divided his subject into five parts—(1) London Suburban Districts, (2) England and Wales, (3) Scotland, (4) Ireland, and (5) British Post Offices abroad.

First of all these lists are given in numerical order, and the countries in which the various towns and villages are located are shown in brackets—information it is impossible to obtain from the early official lists. Then, to make his work quite complete, Mr. Whitworth adds a copious index in which all the towns and districts are given in alphabetical order, in divisions corresponding to the previous portion of the volume. Following these names are the official numbers and then, where they exist, the Telegraph Code Letters are appended.

Only those who collect postmarks can have any idea of the magnitude of the task Mr. Whitworth has so successfully accomplished and the volume is one that reflects the greatest credit on his patience and perseverance.

To specialists in British stamps, as well as postmark collectors, this volume should prove useful and we hope that a wide sale will in some measure recompense the author for the trouble he has taken in its compilation.

* A List of Obliterating Numbers used by the Post Office in the United Kingdom and certain Places Abroad; together with the Post Offices to which the same were assigned from 1844 to 1904. By Thomas Whitworth. (Southport: The Visiter Printing Works). Price 2/3.

SEYCHELLES.*

We have received a curious little pamphlet of some 11 small pages on the stamps of this colony, written by Mr. A. J. Foulger, which we are afraid can hardly be deemed worthy of the serious attention of any philatelist. The writer deals with the subject in a very bald and uninteresting manner and practically gives no information that cannot be gleaned from any catalogue. When we consider the great interest the stamps of Seychelles have aroused recently, and the vast amount that might be written about them, we are more than surprised at the baldness of this narrative. The author cannot plead that information on the matter was unobtainable, for articles, on one or two issues alone, have appeared in the columns of the *P.F.G.B.* and other journals, that would fill a pamphlet many times the size of this one. We fail to see that its publication serves any useful purpose whatever.

A New Expert Committee.

An interesting announcement comes from the new Expert Committee of the Junior Philatelic Society, of which Mr. J. W. Jones is Chairman, Mr. H. Lee, 3 Arbuthnot Road, New Cross, S.E., is Secretary, and the other members are Messrs. Bertram W. H. Poole, Charles Nissen, R. S. Farden and C. J. Patman, comprising a Committee whose verdict will be of the utmost importance and value.

These gentlemen will meet on the first Wednesday in every month to examine stamps and pass their opinions as to the genuineness or otherwise of specimens submitted. Stamps must be forwarded to Mr. H. Lee, the Secretary to the Committee, before the 25th of the previous month, and the Committee will examine twelve stamps annually for each member free of charge. Over and above twelve stamps the charge will be

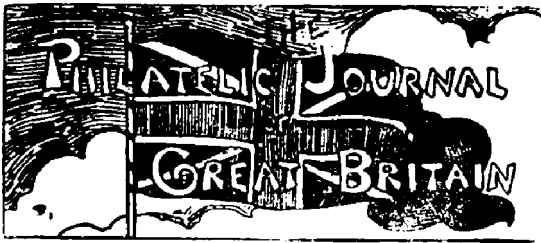
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* The Postage Stamps of Seychelles. By A. J. Foulger. (Bradford: L. Hodgson). Price 5d.; cloth covers 7d.



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EDITORIAL.

THE majority of modern philatelists collect only adhesive postage stamps and thus, in speaking of a stamp-collector one usually understands that reference is being made to someone who collects postage stamps, unless it is explicitly stated otherwise. A

General Collecting. man who collects revenue and telegraph stamps is known as a "collector of fiscals," while one who goes in for postal stationery collects "cut squares" or "entires" according to the fashion he adopts. Thus we have always understood (and we believe most of our readers under-

stand the same) that the term "general collector" means a philatelist who forms a general collection of the world's adhesive postage stamps. One of our contemporaries, however, does not agree with this description and opines that no one deserves the title of general collector unless he collects fiscals and postal stationery as well as ordinary postage stamps. But why draw the line here? Why not also include locals, railway parcel and newspaper stamps, and perhaps even "paid" postmarks? If a man collects all these he is a general collector indeed but he is none the less a general collector, in the modern acceptance of the term, if he confines his attentions to adhesive postage stamps.

We have always understood, on the authority of various eminent writers, that the literal meaning of philately is "the love of postage stamps," though now-a-days it is accepted in the wider sense as covering the collection of all kinds of stamps. We have a great respect for those clever people who know as much about fiscals as they do of postage stamps, and while we have to confess a lamentable ignorance regarding this branch of philately, we can, nevertheless, quite understand all the delights that the collection of these labels entails. The same with postal stationery. While we do not collect these ourself, we can appreciate the pleasures that may be obtained from them.

Now-a-days there is so much to collect that most of us confine our attentions to one of the three groups, *i.e.*, adhesives, postal stationery or fiscals. There are general collectors in all these branches just as there are likewise specialists, and we cannot agree with our Indian namesake that it is necessary to dabble in the whole lot to earn the designation of "general collector." This term is, and probably will for a long time to come, be applied in its most general sense to those philatelists who collect the *postage* stamps of every stamp-issuing state in the world.

AN INDIAN EXHIBITION.—Some of the most prominent philatelists in India suggest that a Philatelic Exhibition should be held in that country during the time of the Prince of Wales' visit. The idea is a good one, and we hope it will not all end in nothingness, as seems to be the fate of so many brilliant suggestions.

The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Siam.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued from page 87).

VIII.—THE ORDINARY "1 ATT" STAMP.

Late in 1890, or early in 1891, the supply of 1 att stamps in the regular type arrived, and displaced the provisionals that had hitherto been used. The design, paper, perforation and watermark are similar to the other values of the then current set.

1 att green.
1 att deep green.

IX.—THE "4 ATTS" PROVISIONALS OF 1893.

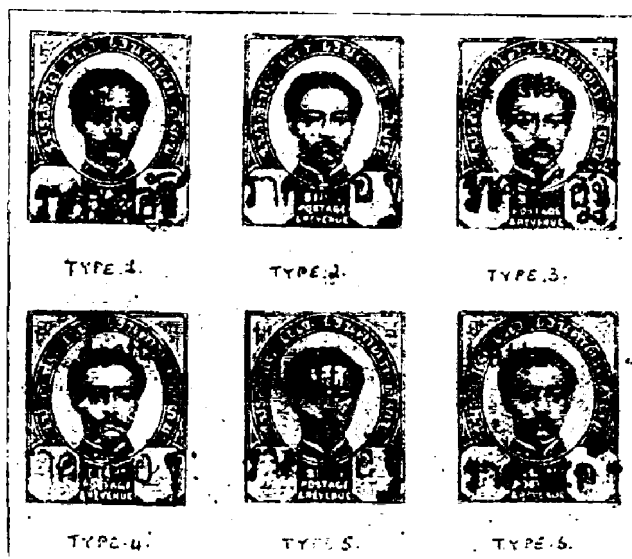
In October, 1893, further extensions in the postal organisation resulted in an abnormal demand for 4 atts stamps with the result that the stock on hand was quickly exhausted. Fresh supplies could not be procured from London for some little time, so again recourse had to be made to surcharging to provide enough 4 atts stamps for present needs. There was a considerable stock of the 24 atts value on hand, so a quantity of these were suitably overprinted for use as provisional 4 atts stamps.

The first supplies were overprinted with an inscription in Siamese characters across the bottom of the stamps, while later printings had an additional surcharge consisting of the words "4 atts" in English. Of the former there are two types—with large and small characters respectively—but which was used first, or whether they were in use concurrently, I am unable to state.

There are four distinct types of the English surcharge, each denoting different printings. There are thus six chief types, viz. :—

- Type 1. Large Siamese characters.
- Type 2. Small Siamese characters.
- Type 3. "4 atts" in small type, with Siamese surcharge as type 1.
- Type 4. "4 atts in small type, with full stop, and Siamese surcharge as type 2.
- Type 5. "4 atts" in large type, with Siamese surcharge as type 2.
- Type 6. "4 atts" in large type, with full stop, and Siamese surcharge as type 2.

The above arrangement is a purely arbitrary one for, at present at any rate, there is no



These provisionals are among the most interesting of all Siamese stamps for, not only do they abound in varieties, but, as I shall show later, the surcharge was partly stamped by hand and partly applied by the printing press in the usual manner.

evidence to show in what particular order (if any) they were issued. It should be noted that only the "4 atts" in small type, without full stop, was used conjointly with the large Siamese characters. There are a number of varieties and so, for the sake of convenience,

I will deal with each type separately. The Siamese portion of the overprint was applied to each stamp one at a time by hand, while the English inscriptions was applied by the printing press to sheets of 120 stamps at once. Thus, it will be found, any varieties occurring in the English portion of the surcharge in either type appears regularly in each sheet printed of that type. But in the case of errors and varieties in the Siamese inscription this is not the case, for being hand-stamped they appear irregularly and while one sheet may show several errors another may contain none at all.

(a) *Type 1. Large Siamese characters.*

In his little pamphlet on the stamps of this country, Mr. Alex. Holland treats this type as a variety of types 1 or 2 with English surcharge omitted! Furthermore, he does not seem to have noticed that the type of the Siamese characters in type 3 differs from that in types 4, 5 and 6, and is apparently not quite clear as to how the native surcharge was applied. The Siamese characters in this type are large and close together, the first four being joined in such a manner that they appear as only two hieroglyphics. This is a distinct type; for sheets were issued showing only the native overprint some time before the necessity of adding an English equivalent occurred to the authorities.

I have seen no varieties, though it is quite probable that inverted and double surcharges exist, and possible one or two stamps on some of the sheets escaped the surcharge altogether.

(b) *Type 2. Small Siamese characters.*

This overprint also represents a distinct type, for though no one seems to know whether it was used before or after, or at the same time, as type 1, it was certainly in use before the following types. The native characters are much smaller and more widely spaced than those employed in the other hand stamp. I have seen no errors or varieties, but the remarks made regarding the type previously described are equally applicable to this one.

(c) *Type 3. "4 atts" in small type, without full stop, and large Siamese characters.*

In this type specimens may be found with the Siamese surcharge double or inverted, the latter being particularly scarce. As the two surcharges were applied quite independently of one another the spacing between the two lines varies very much but these variations

have no philatelic interest or importance whatsoever.

The English inscription "4 atts" was applied to an entire sheet of 120 stamps (10 rows of 12) at a time. I note the following varieties:—The third stamp in the 1st row has an antique "a" in "atts"; the fourth stamp in the 4th row has an inverted "s"; the twelfth stamps in the 4th and 6th rows have the "t's" widely spaced; the eleventh stamp in the 7th row has a wrong fount second "t"—it is thicker and does not curl up so much at the end as in the normal variety; the fourth stamp in the 8th row has the letters "tt" lower than the others; the fourth stamp in the 9th row has the "t's" dropped and the foot of the second "t" cut away.

(d) *Type 4. "4 atts" in small type with full stop and small Siamese characters.*

The Siamese portion of this overprint may occasionally be found with the surcharge double. I have a copy in which the first character is omitted, probably owing to the surcharge being applied too far to the left of the stamp. I also have a block of 12 on every one of which the sixth character is omitted, due, probably, to some defect in the hand-stamp or careless inking.

In the English portion of the overprint I notice the following varieties:—fourth stamp in 1st row has an antique "a" in atts; tenth stamp in 1st row has an inverted "s"; tenth stamp in 2nd row has no foot to the second "t"; ninth and tenth stamps in 4th row have commas instead of full stops; eighth stamp in 7th row has no stop; seventh stamp in 8th row has wrong fount second "t" (with straight foot); tenth stamp in 10th row has wrong fount first "t" in atts. The variety without stop is of course quite distinct from type 3 because the Siamese inscription is not the same.

To be continued.

PHILATELIC LITERATURE.—We hear on good authority that the *New Zealand Philatelist* has left this weary, and evidently unappreciative, world. It has not had a long run, and we are sorry it is defunct, for it gave every promise of being one of the brightest of our Antipodean contemporaries. But with the news of the demise of this journal we hear of the birth of another in the same Colony, under the title of the *Stamp Collectors' Monthly Advertiser*, which we hope will meet with more success.

Correspondence.

To the Editor, *P.J. of G.B.*

DEAR SIR,

I have read with great interest M. Raffalovich's article on "The Red Penny of Great Britain" in the March number of your paper. I thought it might be of interest to your readers if I made a few additions to M. Raffalovich's list of private overprints, gathered from specimens in my own and friends' collections.

With the "Copestake" surcharge I have in my collection plate 100, whereas M. Raffalovich says that he has not met with any earlier plate than 103. I have also got plates 149 and 163 with the "&" the same size as "RAMPTON"; this variety of the overprint is, I think, only to be found *over* the gum.

I have plate 170 with the overprint, "Copestake, Hughes, Crampton, & Co., London."

Besides the plates listed with the "Boyd" surcharge, I have noted plates 162 and 166.

I have also got plates 134, 149, and 151 overprinted "G.E.R." on the back.

I have seen, besides the plates noted by M. Raffalovich, plates 122, 129, 140, 149, 152, and 162 surcharged "Wm. Daubarn (not "Dauburn") & Co., Liverpool" on the face.

M. Raffalovich only mentions one firm who used a black overprint over the gum. I have met with the following:—

The Fore Street Warehouse Co. (plates 151 and 154).

Naylor, Benzon, & Co.

Brown, Davis, & Co. (plates 134, 145, and 155).

G. H. W. St. Paul's.

J. Tylor & Sons, 2, Newgate Street (plates 150 and 161).

Besides the above I have plate 6 of the $\frac{1}{4}$ d. rose-red overprinted on the back over the gum, in black, $\begin{matrix} R & S \\ M \end{matrix}$ which, I am informed, signifies R. & S. Morley; presumably, this overprint also occurs on the "red penny."

Yours truly,

L. W. CROUCH.

Aylesbury, May 12th, 1905.

International Philatelic Union.

June, 1905, Report.

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NOTICES.

The Committee met at Essex Hall, on Wednesday evening, June 7th. Present: W. Schwabacher (in the chair), J. C. Sidebotham, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwarte, P. L. Pemberton, P. P. Brown and the Hon. Sec. It was unanimously decided to continue the Monthly Meetings at Essex Hall, from November to May next, commencing with a Lantern Display, but opening the season in October with a Social Evening to be arranged by a sub-committee. Date and place of meeting to be announced later. The full programme for next Season will be published in a future report when arrangements are completed.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

June 15th, 1905.



JUNE 25, 1905.

Philately at Home.

The Editorial in the *London Philatelist* for May is devoted to a discussion of the merits (or demerits) of what it calls "Punctured Official Stamps." Our contemporary is of the opinion that those stamps, like the present South Australian ones, to quote an instance, that are perforated instead of being surcharged for use on official correspondence, hardly come within the scope of collectible varieties. We must confess we do not see why if surcharged official stamps are collectible perforated ones should not be also. Both are equally restricted in their use, and neither can be used by the general public. We are not convinced by our contemporary's arguments, which we quote:—

It may be argued that one woman is as good as another, but none the less is the opposite sex largely guided by appearances, and generally fails to see the advantage of annexing a mutilated or unprepossessing specimen of the opposite gender. So with these two classes of official stamps. They may have equal value, i.e., both possessing an official notification on the stamp that they are not available for ordinary postage, but in one place their appearance is not materially damaged by the surcharge, while their philatelic interest is frequently heightened in the case of varieties; in the other case, the stamp is badly mutilated, and portions of the design being cut away, the stamp is greatly disfigured—and, in fact, damaged. To any real philatelist this must be a strongly deterring feature. A second and even more important feature is the practical impossibility of knowing whether a "punctured surcharge" is genuine or not. The case of the official West Australian stamps with the round holes (formerly believed to be convict stamps!) is to the point. Their collection to-day is confined to but very few, nor would any collector appraise any stamp thus punctured at the same price as the like specimen without the puncture. This must evidently be the case with punctured surcharges, as no one would be able to decide whether they were official or officious. For these cogent reasons we believe that the class of philatelists who affect official stamps will very generally confine their collections to those specimens that were surcharged only.

We repeat we cannot agree with these statements. It might equally well be argued that a surcharge is quite as much of a mutilation as a perforation through a stamp and we do not see how any special-

ist taking one class can totally ignore the other. As regards the "impossibility" of telling whether a "punctured surcharge" is genuine or not we might retort that the same thing has been said of surcharges. We believe that where the perforation consists of letters as with the present South and other Australian stamps the experienced collector will have no more fear of forgeries than he has in the case of surcharged stamps. The West Australian stamps referred to are hardly a case in point, for a meaningless hole cut through a stamp can no more be considered as having philatelic significance than a stamp with a pen stroke made across it.

We now learn that the excellent article on "The Early Bolivians"—which we referred to last month as "unsigned"—is from the pen of Mr. Wm. Moser. The instalment in this number is in every respect as complete and praiseworthy as the previous portion.

Mr. R. B. Yardley continues his "Reference List" of early Transvaals and the arrangement given is one that will probably be widely adopted by specialists in these interesting stamps.

From the usual crop of "Occasional Notes" we cull the following:—

We learn from the columns of the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*, an initial number issued under the auspices of the well-known Berlin dealer, Herr P. Kosack, that the Berlin Philatelic Museum has recently received a useful and much-needed addition to their collection. This consists of an almost complete set of all the English official surcharged stamps, and was presented by our Government, including many of the now extremely rare varieties. This international courtesy will be highly appreciated on all sides, but it makes the regret more poignant that our Government should not follow the example of the Germans in making and continuing the national collection.

In the *Monthly Journal* the two Editorial articles are devoted to the "Philatelic Exhibition of 1906," and various reviews of new philatelic works, both, needless to add, being eminently readable.

Following the usual admirably compiled list of "New Issues and Varieties" is an

interesting article on "The 1886-7 Issues of Tolima," from the pen of Mr. T. W. Hall. This is a subject on which Mr. Hall is particularly well qualified to write, for he has for a long time closely studied these and kindred South American stamps. He finds that in this set there are no less than three distinct types, which are described as follows:—

Type 1.—Clearly drawn. The wings of the eagle are of equal length, 6mm. long. There are two well-defined spear-heads at the top of the flagstaffs on each side. The upper spear-head on each side cuts through the lower portion of the wings of the eagle. The lower spear-heads do *not* touch the central oval.

The ships at each side of the isthmus in the lower third of the shield are clearly defined; the cap of liberty in the middle third of the shield is broad.

Type 2.—Badly drawn, notably so as regards the head and neck of the eagle. The neck is thinner than in Type 1, the beak is badly drawn, and altogether the head is more like the head of a goose than an eagle. The wings are shorter than in Type 1, only 5mm. long, a shade lower on the right than on the left. In neither case do the wings reach to the top spear-head, which is shorter and more indistinct than in Type 1. The lower spear-heads touch the oval at each side. The wing on the left nearly touches the inner edge of the oval band and runs parallel with it. The cap of liberty is narrower, and the ships in the lower portion of the shield are indistinguishable.

Type 3.—Always imperforate. The drawing is even worse than Type 2; the wings of the eagle more nearly resemble Type 1, about 6mm. long, a shade shorter on the left.

The central scroll containing the inscription merges into the upper spear-heads, thus leaving only one spear-head visible on either side. Extra ornamentation has been added, especially in the 5c., over the shields containing the numerals of value.

The wing on the left nearly touches the inner oval at the top and then slopes away from it, leaving the lower pinions on a clear background, and not intermingled with the design, as in Type 1.

Type 3 will appeal to few but very ardent specialists for, in Mr. Hall's opinion, it is a forgery, though one that was probably issued with the intent of defrauding the postal authorities rather than with any idea of deceiving philatelists.

Following "Notes and News," Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg gives us another entertaining contribution under the title of "A Trip Round the World."

But perhaps the most important item in the present number is the article by Mr. A. Reinheimer, entitled "The End of a Philatelic Legend." In this the writer gives a satisfactory explanation of the so-called variety in the French stamps of 1853-70, with a background of lines in the centre instead of one of solid colour. As an extract would not give this full justice, we recommend our readers, and especially those interested in French stamps, to carefully read it for themselves.

The *Philatelic Record* opens with an

Editorial based on a previous amusing one that appeared in the *M.J.*, the humour of which it affects not to see, with the result that we have the following quizzical dissertation:—

We have always been taught that one of the advantages from the utilitarian point of view claimed for stamp collecting was the manner in which it acts as an aid to geography. However, when we find an old and experienced philatelist writing a leading article, every line of which bears evidence of the thought and patient skill bestowed upon its composition, displaying such a hazy conception as to the whereabouts of Westminster, it makes one doubt whether there is any just foundation for any such virtue in philately.

After ultimately satisfying himself that Westminster is situated somewhere in the neighbourhood of London, the learned editor seems to associate with it two sites only as available for the holding of the Stamp Exhibition of 1906, viz., Westminster Hall and Westminster Abbey. Having apparently weighed well over in his mind the pros and cons of these two sites, he arrives at the opinion that neither of them forms the chosen locale, presumably because they are unsuitable or unavailable. We extend to our *confrère* our deep sympathy in the obvious pain which such a difficult problem must have entailed.

The next geographical mystery into which the *Monthly Journal* plunges presents a difficulty of a far more serious kind, one which time increases rather than diminishes. This is as to where the headquarters of philately are situated, whether in the Strand or in the City of Manchester.

We can well appreciate the perplexities of our contemporary on this point, and realise that it was only with the greatest reluctance that it considers that the Strand still retains the distinction.

We need not pursue the matter further, or discuss whether the cab fare from the Strand to Westminster is one shilling or eighteen pence, or whether the cabby would consider the most direct route between these points to be via Manchester, 'Appy 'Ampstead, Tunbridge Wells, or Sydenham.

To the giddy Manchester man who wrote the above the *M.J.* might well retort with a quotation from the immortal Bard of Avon—"Go to, thou are a merry fellow!"

Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht continues his "Notes on Costa Rica," giving a very complete list of the varieties of the 1889 and later issues.

There is a nicely worded appreciation of the late Herr Paul Lietzow, and then Dr. Diena gives us another portion of his article on "Modena," accompanied by two plates illustrating the various types of postmarks employed.

We have four numbers of *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* awaiting notice, all of which are full of interesting reading matter. In the issue for May 13th is an admirable description of the "Site of the Philatelic Exhibition of 1906," and the accompanying plan of the surrounding neighbourhood should be carefully preserved by those philatelists who are not too well acquainted with the wilds of Westminster.

In the number dated May 30th Mr. Nankivell commences a general article to cover "The Countries of the World." These will be dealt with in alphabetical order and only the most important varieties will be mentioned.

In the same number Mr. W. E. Imeson contributes an amusing article on the used *versus* unused question (which we hope some of our friends who dote on "postally used" specimens will not take too seriously), while Mr. T. W. Wilson is responsible for the first of a series of chatty papers entitled "Evenings with Dick."

In the *Monthly Circular* for May, Mr. B. T. K. Smith contributes an interesting article on the Stamps of Poland. The 10 kopcs adhesive is somewhat of a mystery, as witness the following:—

The facts known about the 10 kop. adhesive are rather scanty. Its birthplace seems doubtful and I can trace no record of the number of stamps in each sheet. According to Westoby it was "in all probability, lithographed in Warsaw. The execution was poor, and the perforation 12, roughly done. The impression was on plain white wove paper. The stamp is generally found obliterated with a cancelling mark of four consecutive circles, with an index number in the centre.

In the *Stamp Collector*, Mr. E. Heginbottom continues his article "The Stamps of the British West Indies," and, as usual, is very "hot stuff" on the rarity of postally used specimens as opposed to unused. The illustrations even are of used stamps which somewhat detracts from their usefulness as, naturally, a postmark does not tend to show up the details of a design or the type adopted for a surcharge. Regarding the Jubilee issue of the Leeward Islands, the writer says, "This issue is really not to my mind worth collecting at all, at any rate in a postally used condition, as few of them were ever postally used." This seems rather a naive argument against the collection of these commemoratives!

The "Prominent Philatelist" is Mr. T. K. Skipwith—one of the best known collectors in the North of England and a leading light, as well as one of the founders of the now flourishing Leeds Philatelic Society.

Mr. Leslie J. Brown contributes an admirable account of one of the meetings of the Junior Philatelic Society and we can but wish that all Society "reports" were written in a similarly entertaining vein. At present we fear most of them

are so dry that they are only read by the actual members of the Society mentioned.

In the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* Mr. A. B. Kay discourses in a readable manner on Fiscal stamps and in the number for May 20th raises the query, "What is the rarest fiscal?" We make the following extract:—

A leading member of the Fiscal Society says the rarest fiscal is as yet undiscovered, and in all probability he is correct. There are a good many fiscals, we know, issued, used copies of which cannot be found. In such a category are the first issues of Great Britain, Civil Service, Naturalization, &c.; probably they have all been destroyed.

Take the case of the first issue of Bosnia. A series of 23 values was placed on sale for two months and then superseded. Of two values, the 1.62.50 and 83.33 florins, no copies were sold; of the 16.67 and 20.83 florins, but single copies, and only two copies of the 31.25 florins. It is fairly evident that these are among the rarest fiscals.

Philately in the Colonies.

The Editorial in the *Philatelic Journal of India* deals with the recent sale of the St. Helena remainders and, as was only to be expected, our contemporary joins all right-minded philatelists in the opinion that this sale is one hardly likely to reflect credit on this colony. We make the following extract:—

Of course the officials are absolutely within their right to do whatever they like with the useless stamps, but this transaction savours of trade too much for the dignity of a Crown Colony, despite Mr. Chamberlain's (our Mr. Chamberlain's) defence of Government stamp-dealers, which appeared last month in our columns. Mr. Chamberlain expresses the opinion that the slur often cast upon trade is ill-merited—quite so—and that a Government can do what it likes with its stamps—also quite so—but in our opinion it cannot trade without a great loss of dignity, and it is not a similar transaction to the sale of worn-out battleships which *have done their duty*, for stamps sold by Government with cancellation on the sheet, have never done any duty whatsoever, and they are merely masquerading in the guise of postage stamps. We consider there is a great difference between a Government selling its stamps which have never performed (or are incapable of performing) any service, and the sale of stamps from old documents—in the latter case, e.g., Belgium and Sweden—although it is somewhat undignified—the Governments are merely realising a more or less valuable asset, whereas in the case of St. Helena, Labuan and Borneo, the stamps are in many cases made and then obliterated, so that the stamps have no standing whatever, and the sale of these make-pretence labels is distinctly undignified, to say the least of it.

Mr. E. W. Wetherell continues "The Postage Stamps of Victoria," while Mr. C. S. F. Crofton gives us another instalment of his admirable article on the "Adhesive Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps of British India."

Then follows another portion of the paper on the stamps of China, under the

title of "Stamps of the Moment"—(culled from the *West End Philatelist*),—and next Mr. E. W. Wetherell occupies a couple of pages with "Scraps of History gleaned from our Albums." The author shined in an interesting manner how the various political situations in Samoa can be traced on its postage stamps and avers that in no case, except perhaps in the series representing the Russification of Finland, is the history of a country more clearly shown.

The *Australian Philatelist* opens with a description of Mr. Hausburg's visit to Antipodean shores and then, under the title of "A Storm in a Teacup," our contemporary again refers to the "discovery" of the so-called 1d. reds, plate 126. Indeed judging by this article plate 126 is a regular King Charles' Head to the Editor of this journal and, not content with the decisive statement that the plate was never made owing to the roller impression being defective, our contemporary says, "until we have an up-to-date decision, we shall not accept as final the statement that stamps bearing the number 126 were never printed." Some people are hard to please aren't they? Still there's nothing like having an opinion and sticking to it whether right or wrong. This is generally a sign of a strong will though some people are rude enough to call it pig-headedness.

"Federal Prospects" contains nothing of particular moment but from the budget of "Notes" we make the following interesting extract:—

A somewhat interesting fact has just recently come to light. It seems to have been not generally known that the Victorian 2d. Queen on throne, lithographed, were printed two sheets at a time, that is to say that two impressions of the plates were made on the lithographic stone, and the sheets subsequently cut in two. This was proved recently by the discovery of a vertical pair of these stamps having a space between them about three-quarters of an inch. Mr. Donne drew our attention to the fact last week, but strange to say a week or two previously we had seen a similar pair in the possession of a Sydney collector.

Enterprise Philatelic Society (London).

THE twenty-third ordinary monthly meeting took place at the Devonshire House Hotel, Bishopsgate Street, E.C., on Wednesday, April 19th.

Mr. Klaber (vice-president) occupied the chair at 6.30 p.m., when the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

The name of Mr. Paul E. Lehmann, of New York City, was added to the membership roll.

The resignation of Mr. Harper from the office of Librarian rendered vacant one seat on the Committee, which had been held by virtue of office, but Mr. Harper was unanimously elected to retain the duties of a Committee-man.

The following votes of thanks were passed by the meeting:—To sundry members for donations to the library; to the Fiscal Philatelic Society for several copies of the Official Catalogue of their recent Exhibition for distribution amongst the "Enterprise" members; and to Mr. W. B. Edwards and the Rev. O. W. Clarke for donations to the Forgery Collection.

The first part of the programme was provided by Mr. W. Schwabacher, who had kindly promised to dilate upon the joys appertaining to the collecting of Fiscals. This gentleman gave an extempore discourse and illustrated his remarks by a marvellous array of the Fiscal stamps of Mexico. Sheet after sheet of these handsome stamps were passed round and elicited the undisguised admiration of all present. Mr. Schwabacher's humorous remarks raised many a hearty laugh during the course of the evening, and he well deserved the vote of thanks which was accorded him at the conclusion of his entertainment. A future display of another country's Fiscal emissions was promised in response to the earnest solicitations of many members.

A very fine collection of South Australians, the property of Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A., was then passed round for inspection, while the notes relating to same were taken in hand by the Secretary. All joined in voting thanks to Mr. Heginbottom for the loan of this collection, which was very complete and showed a great range of shades and the complicated perforations of this Colony.

Many new schemes are being developed, and, with the co-operation of all the members, the Committee will make every endeavour to keep the Society on its present sound footing. Prospective members will receive every attention on applying to the Hon. Sec., A. C. CONSTANTINIDES, "Woodview," Archway Road, Highgate, N.



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, and the Sheffield and Scottish Philatelic Societies.

No. 175. VOL. XV.

JULY 25, 1905.

[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 66.—MR. T. H. HINTON.

LAST month we were able to present to our readers a portrait and a short sketch of a prominent officer of the I.P.U. and now we have much pleasure in including the well-known Hon. Secretary of the Society in our series. His name has been known to our readers for the past twelve years, during which time he has piloted the International Philatelic Union through a most critical period, and has been mainly instrumental in bringing it to its present flourishing condition. Before taking the position of honorary secretary in 1894 he had been an ordinary member for five years.

As most people are aware the I.P.U. is one of the oldest Philatelic Societies in existence, having been formed in 1881, and was also the first to introduce the exchange packet system which has been so widely copied, the rules

which were drawn up by the first committee of the I.P.U. having served as a model for every other exchange club. At the time that Mr. Hinton became the Secretary, the Society was in a very unhappy condition owing to losses caused through the foreign section of the Exchange Club, which, by the way, owing to the indefatigable efforts of Mr. Hinton and other members of the Committee have since been made good. This unfortunate incident did the Society a great deal of harm and with a less active Secretary it would have probably gone under. But Mr. Hinton rose to the occasion and by dint of hard work and enterprise the Society has not only been pulled round but is now quite as flourishing as in its earliest days when it was the only society of the kind in existence.

In the second year of his Secretaryship, the first Lantern Display of Stamps ever held in London, was given at one of the meetings at Essex Hall; the late Mr. Ridpath, of Liverpool, being the operator. Since then five other Lantern Displays have



been given. We must not forget to mention at the same time the amount of trouble Mr. Hinton took in connection with the highly successful Competitive Exhibition given in 1902, at Effingham House.

Mr. Hinton does not belong to any other English Philatelic Society, as he holds strongly to the opinion that it is impossible to belong to several and do justice to them all. He is, however, a member of the Société Française de Timbrologie, having joined about ten years ago, while he has been a member of the American Philatelic Association since 1889.

Without confining his attention to the stamps of any country in particular, Mr. Hinton has formed a very large general collection, though his Great Britain portion is perhaps the best. He includes entires and even fiscals in his collection, which may therefore be termed general in its widest sense.

He exhibited at the Jubilee Exhibition of 1890, at Baker Street, London; got a gold medal at Tasmania in 1892; and at Chicago,

in 1893, he received the highest award for stamps of the British Empire, making a tour of some of the States at the time. He also exhibited several times on smaller occasions with success.

Mr. Hinton has made a name for himself also as the author of a useful little book called "Hints on Stamp Collecting," which has sold in very large numbers, and has been of great assistance to beginners. He is also the compiler of a series of Albums, in which he inaugurated the system of grouping the British Empire and the various Continents together. The Empire Album, which is published in various sizes, is considered by many to be the most convenient Album now on the market for an ordinary general collection.

Philately does not take up all the time that Mr. Hinton has at his disposal, for he holds the Long Service Medal for thirty years' service in the Volunteer Force, and still remains an honorary member.

New Issues and Varieties.

(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, c/o MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & Co., 84, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Guiana. The 48 cents is the latest value to appear on the paper with multiple watermark.

48c. grey and brown, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Ceylon. According to *Ewen's Weekly*, two of the King's Head stamps with "On Service" overprint have been found with the multiple Crown CA. watermark. These should be rare. Mr. Poole has shown us the 75c. with multiple watermark.

75c. blue and orange, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

3c. green, ^{Official.} wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
5c. lilac " " "

India. Gwalior. The 6 annas value of the King's head type has received the usual overprint for use in this State.

6a. bistre.

Indian Native States. Cochin. We take the following paragraph from the *M.J.*:—"A correspondent points out to us that the variety of the $\frac{1}{2}$ puttan, with broken 'L' in 'ANCHAL,' exists on the thick paper, as well as on the thin, but is only catalogued on the

latter. When describing the first sheets we received upon this paper, we noted that all the old defects re-appeared, but we omitted to take special note of this one for the Catalogue; in the early sheets, with a stamp sideways, the variety with defective 'L' is in its old position, the left-hand stamp of the second row; in a later setting, with the sideways block put right way up, the one with defective 'L' was shifted, and the stamp is now the fifth in the top row."

Dhar. We are indebted to the *M.J.* for the information conveyed in the annexed paragraph:—"A correspondent tells us of some more varieties to be added to the list given in the catalogue, but we are inclined to think that some of those already in might be struck out. He possesses the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in variety (d), with no line at left; one of the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. is the first stamp of the top row, which we described in October last, but our copy shows no line above the lower inscription, and therefore became variety (g); no doubt the second

line is sometimes visible and sometimes not, so that we might strike out this variety altogether and transfer the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. to variety (d). Our correspondent's other copies of variety (d), both $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and $\frac{1}{2}$ a., are No. 4 in the top row: this stamp, on almost all the sheets (of all values) that we have in our collection, either shows no line at left or shows that line very defective, often there are only minute traces of it, but we have no doubt that it was always there. We might insert all the values under variety (d), but as a matter of fact we believe that only the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. and 1a. exist with the line at left actually omitted."

Kishengarh. It appears that there is also an 8 annas stamp in the new set though we have failed to list this previously.

8 annas violet.

Jamaica. This colony supplies the biggest philatelic surprise of the month, viz., a Queen's head stamp on the paper with multiple watermark. This is the 3d. value in the attractive design that has been in use since 1863, and it is doubly welcome, for the new supply of this denomination was expected to be in the ugly "arms" design lately brought into use.

3d. sage-green (Queen's portrait) wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

New South Wales. The *M. J.* reports the current 1/- stamp in a new shade, quite distinct from the one lately in use.

1/- purple, perf. $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

Orange River Colony. The *London Philatelist* has been shown a block of twelve of the 1d. V.R.I., first printing, in which the third stamp in the second row is the error listed under No. 130 in Gibbons' Catalogue, with the small raised stop after the "R," but with the "I" replaced. This is by no means a new discovery for the variety is fully described on page 12 of Mr. Poole's work, *The South African Provisional War Stamps*, but as occurring on a left-hand pane. It is therefore probable that the variety may be found in all panes of the sheet in the printing in which it occurs.

Straits Settlements. *Negri Sembilan.* A copy of the 4 cents on 8c. of 1899 has been found with double surcharge according to the *M. J.*

Transvaal. Mr. B. W. H. Poole has shown us the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp of the current set with multiple watermark.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine and black; wmk. multiple Crown CA.

Victoria. We extract the following interesting paragraph from the *M. J.*:—"Referring to the description that we gave in February of some varieties of perforation, Mr. C. B. Donne sends us some blocks of stamps showing variations that are new to us. First, we may take a block of 1d. rose-red, printed from a new plate, with a thick frame line round the pane; this is perforated with a comb-machine, which does a vertical row at a time, the gauge of the long vertical line being $12\frac{1}{2}$, and the short, the horizontal lines 12; the stamps are thus perf. $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$. If this were applied to a sheet of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, the first result would be horizontal pairs (two $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps laid sideways covering one 1d. stamp), perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, and imperf. between the two stamps. The perforation might then be completed with another machine, gauging 11, and we should get just such varieties as those that were described to us in February, except that the vertical rows would gauge 12 and 11 alternately. But some blocks of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. with compound perforations that are now shown us have been produced by means of two single-line machines, gauging $12\frac{1}{2}$ 11 and respectively; one is perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ horizontally and 11 vertically, another is perf. 11 horizontally and $12\frac{1}{2}$ vertically (both of which may be included under No. 286 in the Catalogue); whilst a third block of twenty-four, six horizontal rows of four, is perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ vertically throughout, but the first and second horizontal lines of holes gauge 11, and the remainder $12\frac{1}{2}$! Thus the top row of stamps is perf. $11 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$, the second row is perf. 11 at top and $12\frac{1}{2}$ on the other three sides, and the remaining rows are perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ all round.

We may add that the comb and the 11-gauge machines make smaller holes than the single-line $12\frac{1}{2}$ machine. The stamps are in panes of 120 (ordinary size), ten horizontal rows of twelve, with V and Crown watermarks to fit them, with the words 'VICTORIA POSTAGE' at at top and bottom."

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Abyssinia. Another provisional is reported by several of our contemporaries.

"05" on 16g. black.

Austria. The 10 and 20 heller Newspaper stamps have been issued with the shiny bars like many of the other values now current.

Newspaper Stamps. 10h. brown, with shiny bars.
20h. pink " " "

Hungary. We have been shewn the 60 filler on the paper with new watermark and the *M.J.* says the 50f. has appeared in a new shade.

50f. lake-red, new wmk.
60f. pale green ..

China. The *M.J.* has been shown a horizontal strip of three of the 2c. scarlet, of 1898, perforated all round but imperforate between the stamps.

Colombia. We have some good news from this Republic and 'ow we do 'ope it is true. It is rumoured that in future the various departments and provinces will not be allowed to issue special stamps but there will be one set only for the whole of the Republic. It hardly seems credible that such a thing can be possible after the multitudinous issues of recent years so it is perhaps wise not to be too hopeful.

Corea. Some time ago a correspondent living in the "Hermit Kingdom" informed us that ordinary Japanese stamps were being used in the chief post-offices, and we now learn that this has been the case for some considerable time. We are told, further, that a specially designed set is now being prepared, which will be available in both Japan and Corea.

Denmark. Danish West Indies. In addition to the Postage Due stamps listed last month, a set for ordinary use has been issued in the new currency. The colours and values are said to be as follows:—

5 bits, green.
10 .. red.
20 .. light green, centre grey.
25 .. blue.
40 .. red, centre grey.
50 .. gold ..

Egypt. We make the following extract from the *M.J.*:— "A correspondent at Alexandria shows us a curious block of sixty, six horizontal rows of ten, of the provisional Postage Due stamp, 3m. on 2 piastres, which we should think is part of a rejected sheet. It got a diagonal crease, in going through the press, with the result that only eight stamps bear a complete and fairly well centred overprint, these being the six stamps in the right-hand vertical row, which bear what seems to be an Arabic figure '2' or a broken Arabic '3,' and the fifth and sixth stamps in the second vertical row from the right; the first and second stamps in that row, the fourth, fifth, and sixth in the next row, and the bottom stamps of the remaining seven rows

are without the surcharge, and all the rest have parts of one or of two surcharges. We may add that the stamps in the right-hand row have not got the incorrect or broken figure corrected, as described last month, further evidence that this sheet was not issued for use.

The same correspondent sends us a block of what he tells us was a second printing of this provisional, which we have not heard of before. There is a small additional character over the vertical dash at the right of the Arabic inscription, and there is greater space than in the earlier overprint between this dash and the figure that follows it. The stamps on which it is impressed are in a paler shade than those bearing the original surcharge. This supposed second setting is also found inverted, which may or may not be considered a point in its favour."

France. Offices in the Turkish Empire. An error is said to occur in the surcharge upon the Beyrouth provisional listed in April, in which the value is spelt "Piastte" instead of "Piastre."

Liberia. The *Philatelic Record* has been shown a copy of the 8c. black and brown, of 1892, with the central portion of the design inverted.

Luxemburg. A Continental contemporary states that the 20c. brown stamp, listed last month, is an essay or a stamp prepared for use but not actually put into issue. At the same time, it is said that used copies are known.

Portugal. The colours of two of the current values have been changed, according to several contemporaries.

50r. ultramarine.
75r. brown on yellow.

Russia. The *M.C.* announces the 7 kopecs value of the Charity War Fund set, perf. 13.

Salvador. A new one centavo provisional has just been created by surcharging the current 2c. stamp with the words "UN CENTAVO."

1c. on 2c. carmine.

Spain. The colour of the current 15c. is said to have been changed from lilac to bright violet.

15c. bright violet.

Switzerland. A copy of the 10c. blue of 1862 is said to have been discovered with the corner numerals doubly printed (one im-

pression being upside down) like the 5c. error of the same set.

Uruguay. A correspondent informs the *M.J.* that he has a copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ c. on 1c. olive bistre of 1898, in which the figure "2" of the fraction is omitted.

Venezuela. We cull the following from the *M.J.*:—"We are shown the 50c. orange and the 50c. yellow-green, Type 32, without the usual overprint '1900,' and we are told that copies like these in their pristine nakedness are to be termed 'errors.'

From an official notice in *El Constitucional* of Caracas, for May 6th, 1905, we learn that the President of the Republic, General Cipriano Castro, is making a tour through some of the outlying provinces of his dominions, a journey which the paper in question compares with one of the labours of Hercules—possibly the one in which he went in search of Cerberus. During the absence of the President from the capital, the Vice-President, General Juan Vicente Gomez has ordered the issue of a series of stamps, doubtless with a view to making a collection towards the expenses of the President's trip, the avowed object being the Commemoration of the Glorious 23rd of May, 1899, on which date, we gather, a campaign commenced, which brought General Castro to the head of affairs in Venezuela. As the stamps in question are to bear the head of the President, it certainly looks better for the issue to be ordered by the Vice-President; and as governments are not particularly stable in that part of the world, it is equally wise to commemorate events within a few years after they took place, for fear lest the opposition may be in power when the Jubilee or Centenary comes round."

The stamps are to be as follows:—

5c. red	200,000
10c. blue	100,000
25c. yellow	300,000

In the *Australian Journal of Philately* there is an admirable budget of "Federal Prospects" consisting chiefly of an account of an interview with the Postmaster-General, by a deputation from the "Sydney Philatelic Club," regarding a scheme for the issue of uniform Commonwealth stamps. It is to be hoped that these will be issued before long, for the "mixed assortment," from a philatelic point of view, at present in vogue are likely to disgust many collectors with Australian stamps altogether.

New Leaves to Cut.

THE STAMPS OF HAYTI.*

"The Postage Stamps of Hayti" is the title of Mr. Fred. J. Melville's most recent contribution to philatelic literature. It is carefully written and, as it is chiefly intended for the beginner and general collector, the author has wisely confined himself to a description of the main types only, leaving the minute (and sometimes vexatious) varieties that gladden the hearts of specialists to the tender care of the three well-known American philatelists who are said to be producing a very complete monograph on the stamps of this Republic.

Mr. Melville starts by giving us a most readable little history of Hayti, from the earliest times to the present day, and then treats on the various postal emissions, chapter by chapter, in a very entertaining manner. The stamps of the first type—showing the head of Liberty—have always been fairly popular with stamp collectors on account of the many interesting varieties that abound. These are due to the fact that the printing plates were formed of separate electro types, plugs for the numerals of value being inserted in a shield pierced at the bottom of the design for their insertion. Naturally, the constant interchange of plugs for the different values rather damaged the shields, causing lines to appear that were not in the original design, etc., and, naturally, the positions of the numerals were not always the same. Unfortunately, from a philatelic point of view, Hayti has of recent years taken to issuing many worthless sets of speculative stamps, but this fact should not prevent collectors from taking an interest in the early types. But, good, bad, or indifferent, Mr. Melville describes the stamps of every issue, giving the numbers printed, where possible, and details regarding the presidents whose portraits are shewn, or explaining the meaning of the other designs portrayed.

It is a little work that all can read with interest, and we have pleasure in warmly commending it to the notice of our readers.

We must not forget to mention that the book is liberally illustrated, well-printed, and only costs 1/.

* The Postage Stamps of Hayti. By Fred. J. Melville. (London: C. Nissen & Co.) Price 1/.

Inverted Centres.

Writing on "Errors," in the March number of the *West-End Philatelist* (which, by the way, commences a new volume), Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole makes the following interesting remarks:—

"The old and trite saying regarding mistakes might well be re-written in connection with philately as 'mistakes will happen in the best regulated stamp-printing establishments,' and in those that are not well regulated unintentional mistakes are supplemented by others which we have more than a strong suspicion are made on purpose. These mistakes, whether accidental or otherwise, that take place in manufacturing postage stamps are known to philatelists as errors. Differing from the normal stamps, they are naturally treated as distinct varieties, and, when there is every reason to believe that they are purely the result of accident, they are of the greatest interest. In comparison with the ordinary varieties, errors are, as a rule, of considerable rarity, and thus realise fairly high prices. Even when the processes of printing stamps are as carefully watched as in Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s premises, mistakes occasionally occur.

Perhaps the most interesting of all errors are those known to stamp collectors as 'inverted centres.' These occur on stamps which require two printings to complete them, the centre being in a different colour from the surrounding frames. Of these, so far as we have been able to trace, Messrs. De La Rue and Co. have only been responsible for two errors—the inverted centre on the 7½d. stamp of the 1897 issue of Tonga, and the inverted King's Head 5s. Transvaal stamp described on page 28 of the last volume of the *West-End Philatelist*. In both these instances only a very small quantity could have been issued—certainly not more than one sheet of each—and consequently they are of great rarity. The first error of this sort on a British Colonial stamp occurred on the 4 annas Indian stamp of 1854. In this variety the portrait of Queen Victoria was in blue and the frame around in red. The frame was printed first, and then the head, in small sheets of twelve. In one small printing the *cliché* for the head on the stamp in the right lower corner was inserted wrong way up, and so we get this variety with inverted head. It is the rarest of all Indian stamps.

Another historic instance of the same date is the 4d. blue Western Australian with inverted swan. This is far and away the rarest of all Antipodean stamps. A few instances of inverted centres may be found in the stamps of the United States, in the production of which great precautions are taken to guard against errors of any sort. The first of these occurred in the bi-coloured set of 1869, when specimens of the 15c., 24c. and 30c. were all issued with the central portions wrong way up. Again, in the commemorative set issued in 1901, three out of the six values were accidentally issued with inverted centres. Errors of this kind may also be found in the stamps of Liberia, Congo, Sardinia, Italy, Greece, Guatemala, Uruguay, Argentine, Brazil, etc., while in the case of the 5 paras of the 1872-75 issue of Egypt, the variety with inverted centre is commoner than the normal stamp."

Information.

We are always glad of information, and as some of our smaller contemporaries (especially those hailing from the land of the "almighty Dollar"), imagine Philatelists like items relating to stamp collecting and other hobbies in small doses, we have decided to give our readers a course on similar lines and hope they will find it easy to assimilate.

* * *

The first postage stamp was issued in 1840. (One always commences by stating this little known fact).

* * *

Its colour was black.

* * *

A stitch in time saves nine.

* * *

A penny is one of the current coins of Great Britain.

* * *

Picture postcards sold at ½d. each may be purchased at four a penny.

* * *

The colour of the current British penny stamp is scarlet.

* * *

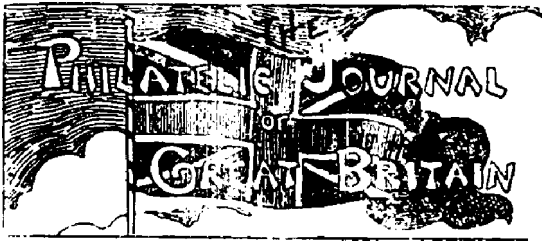
Panama has issued several provisionals recently.

* * *

How do you like it?

* * *

Haven't you had enough? (Yes, quite.—
ED., P.J.G.B.)



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of Great Britain.**

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EDITORIAL.

It has long been a moot point whether or no varieties of shade are of sufficient importance to be included in a general collection, and even the specialist finds some difficulty in knowing just where to draw the line in the matter of shades.

Naturally both these points depend to a great extent on the tastes of the collector himself and the lines on which the collection is being formed, as well as the manner in which the shades are caused. We recently met a collector, specialising in British stamps, who had a remarkable

series of the last Queen's Head 3d. in varying tints of blue, the result of his own handiwork in keeping them in more or less damp situations, and he seemed to attach a good deal of importance to these varieties. We fancy most philatelists would call them spoiled stamps, but it shows in a striking manner that there is no accounting for tastes.

Shades arise from so many different causes—many of which may be regarded as "outside influences" having no connection whatever with philately—that we think the general collector is wise in discarding all but the most prominent. If he is a very strict "generalist" he probably will make no distinction between say scarlet, carmine, rosine, rose-red, &c., but would term them all red, and so save himself a lot of trouble. Even specialists and others who are interested in minor varieties vote shades a bit of a nuisance, for so many may be found, and it is generally difficult to say whether they have any special philatelic significance or not. Carelessness in mixing the ink, or applying it too thickly or meagrely to the plates, account for many shade varieties, and the effect of light and even the atmosphere itself makes remarkable changes in some colours.

When a shade defines a distinct printing or issue of a stamp it certainly is of great philatelic interest but the importance attaching to a shade caused accidentally or by atmospheric influences is questionable and its degree of collectability is a matter that each collector can best decide for himself.

A DISCOVERY.—The *Am. J. of P.* records an interesting fact which has just been discovered regarding the first stamps issued in Hawaii. We are told that these stamps were printed in two's (side by side) on a narrow strip of paper. Probably a small hand press was used, and as each impression was made the paper was moved along.

* * *

NEW ZEALAND.—The New Zealand authorities have issued a proclamation to the effect that on and after Jan. 1st, 1906, the metric system of weights and measures will be adopted in that Colony. It is, therefore, not improbable that before long a decimal currency will be introduced, and then we shall be having more philatelic varieties.

The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Siam.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued from page 107).

IX.—THE "4 ATTS" PROVISIONALS OF 1893.

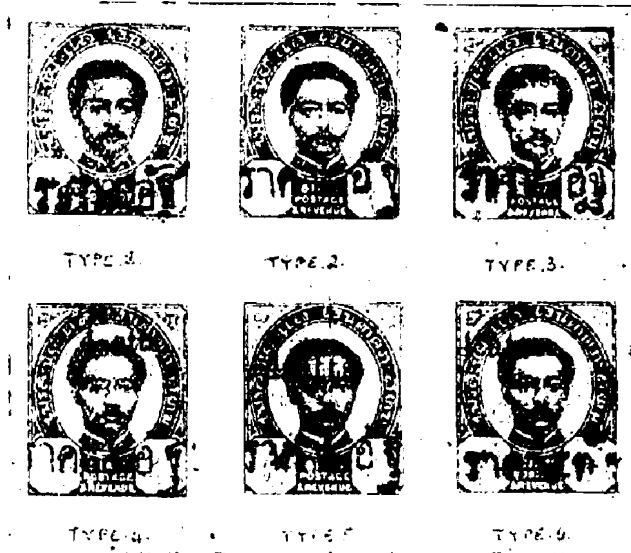
NOTE.—Owing to the great pressure on our space, the following portion of Chapter IX. was unavoidably omitted from last month's number.

(e) *Type 5. "4 atts" in large type, without stop, and small Siamese characters.*

In this type the Siamese overprint may be found double, and I have a block of twelve, three of which have the native surcharge omitted altogether; I have also a specimen with the sixth character missing and one

to the impression being struck too far to the right. I have also a copy with the third character omitted, possibly owing to a defect in the hand-stamp.

In the English inscription the only variety I note is one with a very large stop, which occurs on the seventh stamp in the 3rd and the sixth stamp in the 10th rows of each sheet of 120. There is an interesting error with "4 atts" doubly surcharged.



without the "s," both being caused, most probably, by a defect in the hand stamp.

In the English inscription which, as in the other types, was applied to 120 stamps at a time, I notice the following varieties:—The ninth stamp in the first row has the "tt's" very widely spaced; the twelfth stamp in the 3rd row has a wide space between the letters "at"; the first stamp in the 4th row has a wrong fount first "t" in atts.

(f) *Type 6. "4 atts" in large type, with full stop, and small Siamese surcharge.*

In this type also the Siamese surcharge may occasionally be found double. I have specimens without the last character, probably due

The following is a list of the varieties:—

- Type 1. Large Siamese surcharge.
 - 4a. on 24a. purple and blue.
- Type 2. Small Siamese surcharge.
 - 4a. on 24a. purple and blue.
- Type 3. "4 atts" small and without stop, &c.
 - 4a. on 24a. purple and blue.
- Errors.*
 - Siamese surcharge inverted.
 - Siamese surcharge double.
 - Antique "a" in "atts."
 - Inverted "s" in "atts."
 - Wrong fount second "t" in "atts."
 - Letters "tt" widely spaced.
 - Letters "ts" lower than the others.
- Type 4. "4 atts" small, with full stop, &c.
 - 4a. on 24a. purple and blue.
- Errors.*
 - Double Siamese surcharge.
 - First Siamese character omitted.
 - Sixth " " " "

Antique "a" in "atts."
 Inverted "s" in "atts."
 With stop omitted.
 Comma instead of full stop.
 Wrong fount first "t" in "atts."
 Wrong fount second "t" in "atts."

Type 5. "4 atts" large, without stop, &c.
 4a. on 24a. purple and blue.

Errors.

Siamese surcharge double.
 Siamese surcharge omitted.
 Sixth Siamese character omitted.
 Character "o" omitted.
 Wrong fount first "t" in "atts."
 Letters "at" widely spaced.
 Letters "tt" widely spaced.

Type 6. "4 atts" large, with full stop, &c.
 4a. on 24a. purple and blue.

Errors.

Siamese surcharge double.
 Last Siamese character omitted.
 Third, ditto, ditto.
 "4 atts" double.
 Large stop after "atts."

X.—THE "1 ATTS" PROVISIONAL OF 1894-95.

In the years 1894-95 various provisional 1 and 2 atts stamps made their appearance, all being surcharged on the highest value stamp of the set then current—the 64 atts. As there are several types and still more varieties of all these surcharged stamps I have thought it best to divide the descriptions into several chapters as by this means I think the "gentle reader" will be the more easily able to follow me.

I do not think any of these provisionals were issued to fill a temporary need for 1 and 2 atts stamps owing to carelessness on the part of officials in ordering insufficient supplies, but rather, I am of the opinion that the authorities found it was much cheaper to have a large quantity of one value printed and then surcharge these with any denomination that happened to be in frequent demand. Thus, these, and I believe most of the later surcharges of Siam, owe their origin to motives of economy instead of to slipshod management, or to any desire on the part of the Post Office to pander to the tastes of stamp-collectors.

The first of these surcharges to appear was a stamp of the value of an att and for some reason or other the English portion of this was made to read "1 atts"—with the word in the plural. With this stamp, too, the method of stamping the native part of the surcharge with a hand-stamp was done away with and from now onwards the whole of the overprint was made by ordinary printers' type and usually an entire sheet of 120 stamps was surcharged

at once. Such was the case with this value at any rate, and, as it was somewhat in the nature of an experiment, it is perhaps not surprising to find that there are plenty of varieties in each sheet. There was, I fancy, only one setting of the type for this value, but most specialists will agree with me that this was quite sufficient, for varieties are very numerous and by no means easy to arrange in logical order.

It is somewhat difficult to tabulate these for the purposes of an article but I will do my best to make the explanations as simple as possible.

I should point out, to start with, that in this and most of the later Siamese provisionals there are two well defined types differing in the distances between the two lines of the overprint. These will be found to appear in horizontal rows the two varieties never occurring in the same horizontal line. In one of these varieties the distance between the English and native overprint is approximately 10½mm. and in the other it is 9mm. In the type under notice the first two rows show the wider spacing, then comes the narrow one and they then follow alternately down the sheet. There are therefore six rows with the lines of the surcharge 10½mm. apart and four in which the measurement is 9mm. In mentioning these varieties later I shall refer to the 9mm. spacing as variety *a* and the 10½mm. one as *b*.

The chief varieties of this type are caused by the different lengths of the inscription "1 atts.", measuring from the left side of the figure "1" to the period. I find there are seven of them altogether, viz.:—1, 16½mm.; 2, 16mm.; 3, 15½mm.; 4, 15mm.; 5, 14½mm.; 6, 14mm.; and 7 13½mm. I haven't an entire sheet, but the varieties are distributed in the left-hand half of 60 stamps as follows:—

1b	1b	2b	1b	2b	2b
1b	1b	1b	1b	1b	1b
1a	1a	1a	1a	1a	1a
1b	2b	1b	1b	1b	1b
2a	2a	1a	1a	1a	1a
1b	1b	1b	1b	1b	1b
1a	1a	1a	1a	1a	1a
1b	1b	1b	2b	1b	1b
1a	1a	1a	2a	2a	2a
1b	1b	1b	1b	1b	1b

In the eighth stamp in this block the fifth native character is from a wrong fount and is somewhat like an exaggerated comma, while the 22nd stamp has the letters "At" too low.

I have only a block of twenty from the

right-hand portion of the sheet, and on this the varieties are arranged as follows:—

6a	5a	5a	5a	5a
5b	4b	6b	6b	5b
5a	7a	5a	5a	5a
3b	6b	5b	5b	5b

In this block Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 19 have the fourth and fifth native characters closer together than is usual; No. 7 has a very wide space between the fifth and sixth characters; and in No. 18 the fourth



character is too low. I have specimens shewing an inverted "S" (variety 6b), and one in which the period is level with the top of the "S" (variety 1b), but I am unable to state

their positions on the sheet. This value is known with inverted surcharge, in which, of course, all the varieties mentioned above occur.

The following is a list of varieties:—

"1 atts" on 64a. purple and brown.

1. The inscription "1 atts" measures 16½mm.
2. " " " " 16 "
3. " " " " 15½ "
4. " " " " 15 "
5. " " " " 14½ "
6. " " " " 14 "
7. " " " " 13½ "

Errors.

Surcharge inverted.

Letter "S" inverted.

Period level with top of "S."

Space between the two rows of the surcharge is 9mm.

Space between the two rows of the surcharge is 10½mm.

Wrong fourth fifth native character.

Fourth and fifth native characters close together.

Wide space between the fifth and sixth characters.

(To be continued.)

Descriptive Catalogue of European Postage Stamps.

NOTE.—The prices quoted are those at which the stamps can be supplied by our publishers. A dash signifies out of stock; a blank means that no stamp exists in the type, shade, or perforation indicated.

MODENA.

At the time of the introduction of postage stamps, the Duchy of Modena was ruled by Duke Francis V., of the House of Este. From the end of the thirteenth century, the family of Este had governed the State of Modena, and at different periods the Provinces of Ferraro and Reggio were added to their sovereignty. In 1860, owing to troubles brought about by the Italian war, the Duke was deposed, and the Duchy annexed to the kingdom of Sardinia.

A wonderfully complete History of the Stamps of Modena appeared in the *Philatelic Record*, in 1904 (Vol. 26), from the pen of Dr. Emilio Diena, the well-known specialist in the stamps of the Italian States, and we would recommend all who take an interest in these stamps to read that work. We learn from it that on the 3rd of July, 1849, an agreement was concluded in Milan between the Imperial Austrian Government and those of Parma and Modena to regulate the tariff for letter post,

thus making the system uniform in the three countries. Modena deferred its adoption of the new regulations until the preparation of stamps should be completed, and in order to expedite this matter the Austrian Government offered to prepare stamps like their own then in use, with the exception that the Modena Coat of Arms was to be substituted for the Austrian. Dr. Diena's work publishes much of the correspondence that took place between the Governments of Austria and Modena relating to this matter, in which it is shown that for some unaccountable reason the Austrian Government delayed for nearly two years and the Modena authorities then becoming impatient cancelled the order and decided to have the stamps made in Modena. They then addressed themselves to the Director of the Post in Tuscany asking for information about the manufacture of stamps. In his reply the Tuscan Postmaster gave the following lucid particulars describing the method of manufacturing stamps, which we quote in full from the *Philatelic Record*.

1.—Having settled upon the emblem which it is desired to have upon the stamp, an accurate drawing of the exact size of the stamp must then be made.

2.—From this drawing a skilled engraver makes a die, from which, after it is hardened, a copper matrix is taken (by means of the balance wheel "Bilanciére," with which money is coined), similar to those used for the manufacture of printing characters.

3.—Having made the matrix, an expert type-founder takes from it the necessary number of clichés (stereotypes). He then applies to these clichés the backing, by means of a suitable apparatus, similar, except in the dimensions, to those used in the formation of the type.

4.—Having applied the backing, these clichés become so many types, with which, in the usual manner, a page can be composed of 200, 250 or 300 stamps, and when placed in a press, and the ink of the desired colour spread over, the number of sheets desired are printed off.

5.—The paper should be distinctly watermarked, in order to better guard against forgery.

6.—As the stamps are to be of different values, in order then not to be obliged to make as many dies, matrices, &c., as there are values, or else have to use other long, uncertain, and costly means, orders can be given to the engraver to make the die mentioned in paragraph No. 2 *without* the part where the indication of the value will be put. Orders are then given for as many hardened steel dies as there are values, from which matrices and then type are taken as described above for the large die in paragraph No. 3. These clichés are not made first, but they are cast direct like ordinary printing type.

7.—These types, shewing the values, will be of such dimensions as to fit exactly into the empty space left in the die. An ordinary typographer sets them for the composition of the page, as stated in paragraph 4.

8.—On the enclosed sheet No. 1 is shewn a proof of the Tuscan stamp, without value; in No. 2, the same proof with the value.

9.—Having printed the sheets, each containing the same number of stamps, they are coated at the back with a liquid gum, and then, when dried and pressed, are ready for use.

Acting on these suggestions, the Modenese

engraver, Thomas Rinaldi, was consulted, and he was entrusted with the work, which was immediately put in hand. The directions quoted above were followed more or less closely, with the exception of the watermark, which was applied only to the 1 lire stamp. The full set consisted of six values, viz., 5, 10, 15, 25, 40 centesimi, and 1 lira. The design, which was common to all values, consisted of the eagle of the House of Este, with a coronet above it, and a laurel branch on each side meeting below, all within a rectangular frame,



as shewn in the illustration. The words appearing at top, "Poste Estensi," means "Post of the House of Este." The five centesimi values were printed in black on coloured paper, and the 1 lira in black on white paper watermarked with a large "A," the initial of the paper maker Amica. The sheets of all values consisted of 240 stamps in four panes of 60, each pane consisting of six horizontal rows of ten stamps.

The values were inserted in the clichés with loose type and there are consequently a number of errors and minor varieties to be found, the principal of which are listed below. There were several printings of all values except the 1 lira, and in the new printings errors and varieties were generally corrected, but new ones made their appearance at the same time. Among the minor varieties are some showing printers type spaces thus: —■— in various positions, broken E in CENT giving the appearance of a "C" or "I" and so on. The presence or absence of a stop after the figures generally speaking denotes the different printings. All values exist without stop after the figures, and are quite common in all except the 5c. olive-green, in which it exists only as a variety on the sheet. Printings of the following were made without the stop after the figures:—5c. green, 5c. olive-green, 10c. rose, and 40c. blue (not pale blue); the 10, 15 and 25c. are not known without this stop. The 1 lira has the stop with the exception of one stamp on the sheet, in which it is absent.

Normally, all values have a stop after the word "CENT," but all values are known without it; but these only occur as varieties in certain printings, and are rare.

The cancellation marks most frequently found on the stamps of this issue was composed of six parallel bars 32mm. long, but circular date stamps and other forms are sometimes found. An obliteration of more than ordinary interest is that which was made for use when the provisional issue of 1859 came into use. It consists of nine parallel bars with a shield let into the middle, bearing a Savoy cross. As this was only used for a few days before this issue was withdrawn, they are exceedingly scarce on the stamps of this type.

1852. Imperf.		Unused.		Used.	
No wmk. (with exception of the 1 lira, which is watermarked a large letter A).					
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5c. black on green	..	0	7	0	9
a. Do. on olive green	..	3	3	0	10
b. Error CNET. 5.	..	—	—	—	—
c. " CNET. 5.	..	—	—	25	0
d. " ENT. 5.	..	—	—	—	—
e. " CENT. 5.	..	—	—	—	—
10c. black on rose	..	1	3	1	3
a. Error CEZ T. 10	..	—	—	—	—
b. " CNET. 10	..	—	—	—	—
c. " CE6T. 10	..	—	—	—	—
d. " CENE. 10	..	12	6	—	—
e. " EENT. 10	..	—	—	—	—
f. " CENT. 10	..	—	—	—	—
15c. black on yellow	..	0	10	0	7
a. Error CETN. 10	..	—	—	—	—
25 cents black on buff	..	0	10	0	8
40 cents black on blue	..	1	3	1	6
a. On pale blue	..	—	—	8	0
b. Error CENT. 49	..	—	—	—	—
c. " CNET. 40	..	—	—	—	—
d. " CENE. 40	..	—	—	20	0
e. " CE6T. 40	..	—	—	—	—
f. " CENT. 4c.	..	—	—	—	—
g. " CEN. T40.	..	—	—	—	—
1 lira, black on white	..	2	3	—	—

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

To the Editor, P.J. of G.B.

DEAR SIR,

As a subscriber and reader of your Journal, I would like to ask you a question concerning stamps. During the present war I have tried my best to get a few stamps from Port Arthur. A few days ago I got hold of an envelope, made of plain white writing paper, on which, instead of a postage stamp, there is a round stamp of 3cm. diameter, stamped (on the upper left corner) with a rubber hand-stamp in purple ink. There are two circles. The place between the outer and the inner one measures 11mm. In that space is printed: "Preamoor-skee Rail-road Batalion," and horizontally across the inside, "10th Squad." It was mailed in Port Arthur and addressed to St. Petersburg. The postmark reads: "Kharbin, 265, Port Arthur, 25.1.05." Would you be so kind as to tell me if I should put it in my collection of postage stamps?

I remain, yours truly,

FR. FR. STARR,

April 25th, 1905. St. Petersburg, Russia.

International Philatelic Union.

July, 1905, Report.

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MEMBERSHIP.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within fourteen days, be duly elected. The Entrance Fee, 2/6, and Subscription, 5/-. should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant. (The Committee are empowered to elect Life Members, not exceeding ten in number, at a fee of Two Guineas.)

NOTICES.

Any Members willing to contribute items to the programme of either the Social Evening to be held in October next, or the Lantern Display in November, are invited to communicate with the Hon. Sec. as soon as possible.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union, 26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

July 15th, 1905.



JULY 25, 1905.

Philately at Home.

The *Monthly Journal* opens with an Editorial relating to next year's philatelic Exhibition and we are told that the arrangements are "duly progressing." We are glad to know this for since the notice sent out by the provisional committee we have heard little of what is being done in the way of forwarding matters. Considering the magnitude of the task before them, the committee will not find twelve months any too long a time to get everything into ship-shape.

Another Editorial deals with the many marvellous results which were at one time rumoured to happen to the successful accumulator of a million used postage stamps. We make the following extract:

As we have stated in these pages before now, the accumulation of numbers of penny and twopenny stamps (there were no others to collect at first) commenced at a very early date after their issue; it is not at all unlikely that the collection of a million may have been set, either as a trial of patience or as a supposed impossible task, to test the constancy of a pair of youthful lovers, or the perseverance of a collector of subscriptions for some charitable object. In neither case would there have been any idea of the stamps being of any value or use, the reward offered being not for the stamps themselves, but for the collecting of them. This was the idea that, to the best of our belief, prevailed some fifty years ago, the tale being that an unknown philatelist had made all kinds of rash promises, to be fulfilled when a million stamps had been collected. The result was no doubt disappointing to the accumulators of that day, who never succeeding in discovering the philanthropist, but the stamps thus accumulated have been in some instances of great interest and value to collectors of a later period and a different class, millions of old stamps having thus been saved which would otherwise have been destroyed. Indeed, we fancy that the celebrated sack of "triangular Capes," which helped to lay the foundations of Mr. Gibbons' fortunes, owed its existence to the Legend we have been discussing.

Mr. L. Hanciau continues his interesting article, entitled, "The Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines," dealing with the stamps of 1863-4. The value of the article is enhanced by the inclusion of a number of official documents relating to the various printings.

From "Notes and News," by Mr. C. J. Phillips, we take the following paragraph relating to unused German Official stamps:

Last year we published a notice from the Prussian Postmaster-General to the effect that it was forbidden to sell the stamps "Frei durch Ablösung No. 21" in an unused state. We heard lately from friends in Germany that the remainders of these stamps had been sold by the Government to a syndicate in Germany. Before buying a supply of them we wrote to the authorities to ask if their former notice forbidding the sale was withdrawn, and if the stamps could now be dealt in legally in an unused state. We have just received the following reply:—

"In reply to their question of May 26th I have to inform Stanley Gibbons, Limited, that, after the remainders of the unused stock of Prussian postage number stamps with the surcharge 'Frei durch Ablösung No. 21' were sold here lately, the trade in these stamps is now allowed."

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg concludes his readable account of his travels round the world, which has been appearing in our contemporary under the heading of "A Trip Round the World." During his stay in Tasmania he had a chat with the printer of the "Halfpenny" surcharge in connection with the error having the letters "al" sideways, and learnt that this occurred in the second overprinting, only a few sheets being surcharged before it was noted and corrected.

Major E. B. Evans gives us another admirable instalment of his article on the stamps of Sirmoor, in which he deals principally with the latter printings of the Service stamps.

Our old friend "Philologos" contributes a number of readable and witty paragraphs, under the headline "The Wide, Wide World," one of which we print here:—

It may interest some of my readers to learn that the chief of the Postal and Telegraphic Departments on the island of Hawaii rejoices in the name of David Kaphokohoakimokeweonah. I see nothing wrong in such a name, except that to ordinary Europeans it looks as if it ought to be taken in in weekly numbers, and also that the too frequent use of it might lead to stammering.

The *London Philatelist* for June is chiefly filled with the Annual Report of the Lon-

don Philatelic Society and the Editorial comments thereon. We are pleased to learn that the premier society has again had a very successful year and the fact that it is the leading spirit in the forthcoming Exhibition speaks volumes for its increased vitality and usefulness.

Mr. R. B. Yardley concludes his admirable reference list of the early Transvaals and adds a postscript in which the information he has gleaned since the main portion of the article appeared is imparted for the benefit of collectors generally. We have little doubt that Mr. Yardley's contribution to the concluding part of the London Society's work on the African Colonies will be one of the most valuable in the volume.

Mr. Wm. Moser continues his article, "The Early Bolivians," and makes the following remarks regarding the shrinking of the paper in some of the stamps.

Before passing to the next value (the 10 centavos) I desire to call attention to another interesting feature concerning the 5 centavos stamps and that is the unusual—I think I may say unparalleled—degree of contraction to which the paper on which some of the stamps printed from the plate in its original condition, and also after the first re-engraving, was susceptible. The width remains nearly exactly the same in all the printings, but it will be seen that while the height of the stamps (of Type 32), first printed from the plate as originally engraved, and all the re-engravings subsequent to the first, is $24\frac{1}{2}$ mm., those from the latter are only $23\frac{1}{2}$ mm. If this were not the case it might be claimed that in the first re-engraving the size of the stamps had been reduced. Additional proof that the difference in size is simply due to the shrinkage of the paper is adduced by the examination of various copies of other types printed from the original plates. Two copies of Nos. 5 and 44 shew a difference of $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in height, and two of Nos. 17, 21, and 22 differ $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. each. This difference it will be seen is not equal to that which exists between copies from the original engraving and the first re-engraving, but still it is noteworthy.

In the *Philatelic Record* the Editorial deals with the forthcoming Exhibition and raises the question as to the manner in which the exhibits will be judged. Our contemporary divides the essentials of an exhibit under five heads:—(1) Completeness, (2) Rarity, (3) Condition, (4) Philatelic Knowledge, and (5) Style of Mounting—and asks what percentage should be allotted to each. Personally we think No. (2) might easily be omitted, for where rarity exists it is obviously included in completeness. Then probably most collectors would think Philatelic Knowledge should be placed next in importance to Completeness and No. (5) might also be said to be covered by Condition. However, this is all mere conjecture and purely

a matter for the judges, but we hope that intending exhibitors will be told in the prospectus as to what points in particular will be deemed meritorious.

Mr. B. T. K. Smith contributes a very interesting article, entitled, "The Earliest English Stamp Catalogue," in which he shows that the honour usually accorded to Mr. Mount Brown as being the pioneer in the matter of issuing the first English stamp catalogue, in reality belongs to Mr. Frederick W. Booty, who published a little volume called *Aids to Stamp Collectors* some months before Brown's catalogue appeared. Mr. Booty also has to his credit the distinction of publishing the first *illustrated* stamp catalogue. This appeared in August, 1862, the little brochure consisting of 44 pages, printed on one side of the paper only, which was entirely produced by lithography.

Dr. Emilio Diena continues his admirable paper on "Modena" and treats of the withdrawal of the stamps and many other interesting points. In commenting on the fact that there are no reprints, the author says:—

I have never been able to ascertain what became of the original die. The stereotypes were sold as scrap to the Amorette Foundry, at Bologna, which melted them. In the official archives of Modena one still remains, originating from the Intendant of Finance of this city; it shews traces of a fall, and in 1890 there were taken from it some hand impressions on blue or white paper. A reprint which might be attempted with the type would be easily recognised.

Turning over the sample book of Vincenzi's printing works, printed in 1871 (to which the printing company of the Italian edition of the present work has succeeded), under Nos. 506 to 509, I found printed four small Savoy coats-of-arms, which, on account of their design, attracted my attention; on examining them carefully, I was certain that they were formerly part of the stereotypes of the Modenese stamps, from which had been removed not only the rectangle with the lettering, but also some leaves of the laurel and oak branches surrounding the shield, but this, however, has not been done equally to each stereo. Whoever looks at them minutely will see at the bottom on each side, between the first and second group of leaves, the remainders of a small branch which spreads out at the bottom and which was removed, no doubt for reasons of symmetry.

It is curious to note that whilst it has often happened that stamps have been printed by only using material taken from compositor's boxes, in this case—which I cannot compare with any other—it has happened instead that a printer has profited by the coat-of-arms removed from stamps in order to make use of them in printing.

The usual assortment of "Notes and News" completes an excellent number.

The May number of *Morley's Philatelic Journal* contains numerous items of particular interest to collectors of telegraph

and revenue stamps. The "star turn" of the number under notice is the continuation of the excellent article by Messrs. W. Morley & O. Marsh on the "Fiscal Stamps of the Indian Native States." By the way our contemporary seems to have got behind time lately, the May issue being apparently nearly a month late.

Gibbons' Stamp Weekly (four numbers of which lie before us) contains a mass of interesting matter particularly calculated to appeal to beginners and collectors who have not reached the "advanced" stage.

In "Gossip of the Hour" "Cornelius Wrinkle" is always entertaining and in the issue for June 10th refers to what he is pleased to term the Box and Cox arrangements now in vogue in philatelic circles. May we suggest, in all humility, that Mr. Wrinkle chronicles (as a fairly new issue) another Box and Cox arrangement that he need not go beyond the editorial sanctum of *G.S.W.* to seek? We have more than a "shrewd suspicion" — whatever that may mean—that the gentleman who edits our contemporary after seriously writing up part of say, Aitutaki has a sudden idea. Heigh! presto! he throws off his coat, dodges round the table on to another seat and behold—Cornelius Wrinkle. When the spasm has passed he transfers himself again to the editorial chair and finishes Aitutaki.

The Rev. T. C. Walton continues "First Steps in Philately," at present dealing with those stamps that have no name in their designs to explain to all and sundry their country of origin.

With the issue for June 24th *G.S.W.* completes its first volume and a glance at the index gives one an idea of the amount of admirable reading matter crammed in its 400 pages. May future volumes be in every way as successful!

Philately in the Colonies.

The *Philatelic Journal of India* comments briefly on the relative rarity of pairs and blocks of the old imperforate issues in a short Editorial note and then goes on to pulverise collectors generally, or, rather, those of them who are "general collectors," for using the title unless they collect everything in the stamp line—adhesives, postal

stationery, fiscals, &c., &c. Ye gods! We should prefer to call such a collector a general accumulator!

Mr. E. W. Wetherell continues his paper "The Postage Stamps of Victoria"—and gives a lot of valuable information regarding the lettering of the stamps in the sheets of the 2d. stamp shewing a full length portrait of the Queen seated on the throne.

Under the title of "Our Russian Letter," our old friend "Tancred" (disguised for the time being as "Tancredoff Clearingoutasquickasicanski") suggests a few designs for a special issue which he modestly opines would be more suitable than the ones adopted for the Charity War Fund set. We give a few of them:—

Here is my suggestion for designs, which, if scattered broadcast, throughout the country, especially in the ungrateful Finland and the wicked Poland, would show that we are the only great power in the world, and will prove to our enemies that although we have had some reverses at the hands of the treacherous barbarian, we have had many more successes.

The 1 kopeck should depict the great naval victory of the Dogger Bank, which will live for ever in the history of the world, when our beloved Admiral fought against the united navies of our open barbarian enemies and our secret cowardly ones, who attacked us under cover of darkness. This glorious action resulted in only three vessels of all our fleet being sufficiently damaged to necessitate docking.

The 2 kopeck would bear a portrait of our hero, the Grand Duke Boris, accompanied by his entourage, *en route* for the seat of war.

The 3 kopeck might illustrate the other famous naval encounter, when the Vladivostock cruiser squadron, quite unsupported, withstood for hours the fierce onslaught of the Japanese transport *Sadi Maru* and finally sunk her to the everlasting glory of our empire.

The 4 kopeck stamp should depict an enlarged photo of the gun captured from the Japanese.

The 5 kopeck would show the Sevastopol which never "struck" to any enemy.

The 7 kopeck might show the dangers of the Baltic Fleet—the Fleet would appear in the centre of a frame of trawlers, and such-like dangerous and piratical craft.

On the 10 kopeck might be shown a copy of the cheque for £65,000 claimed, in the moment of our need, by that unscrupulous enemy England, who never dares to interfere with us at other times.

The great land victory would be represented on the 14 kopeck—when ferocious and bloodthirsty women and children were conquered by our regular troops through the superior steadiness and armament of the latter—who, undismayed, shot them down again and again until at last order was restored. I think, in this case, the graves of the dead might be worked into the design to show that it was a really great victory, and to prove how our officers and men will fight when face to face with an enemy.

Mr. A. F. Thompson contributes some interesting notes on "C.E.F." stamps and then follows an admirable article on the "British Indian Fiscals surcharged for Native States."

The concluding portion of Mr. Poole's article on "China" (reprinted from the *West-End Philatelist*) comes next and then Mr. J. T. Chamberlain discourses on "Some Aspects of Philately" in a highly diverting manner. We are sorry space forbids us making more than one short extract:—

It encourages a suspicious and inquisitive temperament. I call to mind a recent instance where a well-known firm of stamp dealers had offered to them complete sheets of French Somaliland stamps with inverted centres. Instead of taking them, they made enquiries, no doubt the result of their enquiries justified their action, but, to my mind, it would have been a more magnanimous course to have freely and frankly accepted the offer. Subsequently if the stamps turned out to be bogus, they could have advertised for the vendor in some newspaper (I have no doubt he takes in one at least) to come and take back the stamps or return the price—or they could have palmed them off on someone also who did not know. If neither of these courses could be adopted there might have been a loss to the firm, but what is monetary loss compared with moral gain?

There is a short article in "Errors of Colour" from the pen of Mr. E. W. Wetherell followed by some "Rumours" from "Tancred's" fertile brain. Among others that have reached him from various sources is one to the effect that "a letter posted in Bangalore has a fair chance of being delivered to the addressee."

Mr. C. S. F. Crofton is responsible for a praiseworthy history of the "Provisional Telegraph Stamps of Ceylon," which should prove of the utmost value to collectors of Telegraph stamps.

Then the indefatigable Mr. E. W. Wetherell "occupies the boards" again with "Scraps of History Gleaned from our Albums," and this is followed by "The Stamps of Paraguay," which first appeared in the *Monthly Circular*.

A few readable "Notes," and some observations on the new Cretan stamps by "Tancred," conclude what is in every way an excellent number.

Philately in the States.

We have several numbers of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* before us the one dated May 27th, being a "Swedish Special" issue. In the centre of an artistic cover is a portrait of Prince Gustav Adolf, of Sweden who, we learn, is an ardent stamp collector and a member of the Philatelic Society of Sweden. The number opens

with a brief sketch of the Prince who, it will be remembered, recently married Princess Margaret of Connaught.

Then a short account is given of the manufacture of the postage stamps, from which we make the following interesting excerpt:—

The paper is manufactured by Klippaa's paper mills, in the province of Scania. This manufacture is done in the presence of a controller, specially appointed by the government for this purpose, and every sheet is properly watermarked. From the mills the paper is delivered to the central post office at Stockholm, where it is stored in the storage place for postage stamps. From this storage is taken, every month, as much paper as will be needed for the months' printing of stamps. The sheets are counted out by the superintendent of the stamp supply, and sent to Jacob Haggis' Bank Note Co., by which concern the stamps are printed and gummed, and when this is done the sheets are forwarded to the printing of the Stamp Supply Department. Here the perforating is done under the supervision of appointed controllers, who count the sheets and take out all that are not in first-class condition. The finished sheets of stamps are then made up in packages of 300 sheets each and delivered to the superintendent of the stamp supply, when another count is made of the number of sheets in each package.

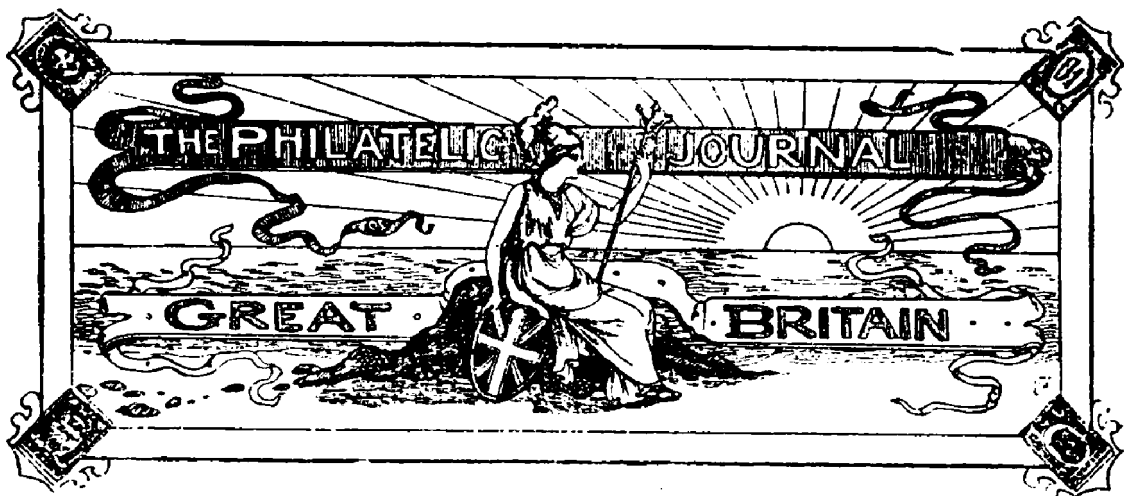
Next, a history of the Philatelic Society of Sweden is given, by Mr. Z. Harald Kjellstadt, c.e., and this is followed by another item from the same writer's pen, relating to the text of the contract for the first Swedish stamps.

There are also paragraphs relating to the portraits of Sweden's leading philatelists, and many other items, making in all a very strong number.

In the issue for June 24th, Sweden is again to the fore, in the shape of an admirable paper dealing with the whole of the postal issues of this country.

The chief contributions in the three numbers of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* are the "Washington Notes," from the pen of the gentleman who hides his identity behind the cheery *nom-de-plume* of "The Optimist." The following is a very readable excerpt:—

A lady writes to the Post Office department asking if it would not be practicable to incorporate a dash of heliotrope or jockey club perfume into the mucilage used in gumming the postage stamps, and thus impart a slight fragrance to the stamps. The department is giving consideration to the matter and doubtless will ultimately bring out a variety of perfumes especially in connection with stamp books. Perhaps the odour will be printed on the cover of the book so that when a patron calls for a 25 cent book of stamps the clerk will say, "What perfume, please; violet or boiled cabbage?" This is an age of progress and the Post Office department does not propose to take anybody's dust. Secretary Shaw had better get busy, too. Perfumed money will be the next fad, although the Secretary may set up a claim that perfumed paper money is as old as paper money.



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Well-known Philatelists.

No. 67.—MR. A. H. L. GILES.

THE subject of our present sketch has been a more or less active philatelist for a period extending well over forty years. He was a boarder, at a school that used to stand at the top of Brixton Hill, from 1861 to 1864, and it was at this time that his interest in stamps was first aroused. Many of young Giles' fellow scholars were enthusiastic collectors, and it was not long before he made a start by swapping a 2/- novel, rejoicing in the exciting title of "Leonard Lindsay the Buccaneer," for a couple of Swedish stamps of the 1858 set, which the owner rather fancied as being extra choice. The stamps were stuck down in a small copy-book, and the boy possessing a collection of about 100 varieties was looked upon as a sort of philatelic millionaire.

The only catalogue Mr. Giles can remember

in those early days was one he had about 1864, published by Messrs. Young & Stockall, of Liverpool.

Our friend is a thorough-going general collector of postal adhesives, and takes these either used or unused. He does not, however, take Bhopal, Faridkot, or any of the Indian

stamps surcharged for use in the Native States. Postal stationery and fiscals he has no interest in, except that when the latter are, or have been, allowed to do postal service by express official authority. He prefers unused specimens to used, and does not see the force of collecting stamps in blocks except when they represent different types. With regard to imperforate specimens, he thinks a pair is ample to show that they are genuinely imperforate. Mr. Giles may be said to be keen on minor varieties, for he collects varieties of paper, water-



mark, perforation, and surcharge, except when the latter are very minute.

After a good deal of experience he finds there is nothing to beat a good blank album

with moveable leaves for the housing of his stamps, and at the present time his collection is mounted in seven volumes. He specialises to a limited extent in many countries, the following being some of his favourites:—Australia (a large order this!), Hawaii, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, United States, Barbados, Bahamas, British Guiana, British Honduras, Argentine, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Nevis, Virgin Islands, most of the German States, Trinidad, Sierra Leone, Uruguay, Italian States and Duchies, Ceylon, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and Straits Settlements.

Mr. Giles joined the Royal Navy as an Assistant Clerk in 1867, and since then has "knocked about the world a bit," his travels enabling him to make many additions to his collection. His first ship was H.M.S. Lord Warden, and as this was sent to the Mediterranean Station, he had the opportunity of purchasing Turkish, Greek, Maltese, &c., stamps. On this vessel he purchased a small collection from a midy, and in the lot was a Great Britain 1d. black "V.R.," which was presumed to be a forgery. He exchanged this with a Maltese dealer for a stamp worth a couple of shillings, and he has ever since had grave doubts as to whether the stamp really was a forgery or not. His next move was to the Australian Station in 1875 in H.M.S. Nymph. He returned to England in 1879, and was in the following year appointed to the Wolverton — Commodore J. C. Wilson's flagship in Australia. When he first reached Sydney in 1875, he visited a dealer in a small way of business and can well remember buying 1d. and 2d. Sydney views from him at 2/6 each. He also obtained the 8d. orange, laureated, for about 3/., and at a later date was shewn a small basketful of the 2d. blue, laureated head, which the owner was willing to dispose of at 2d. a stamp.

In 1882, he parted with the collection he had first commenced in school in 1862, for £28. It contained between 5,000 and 6,000 varieties and was sold to Mr. H. Hill, of the Treasury Department, Melbourne. Since then Mr. Giles has often regretted parting with this lot for it contained many things he does not at present possess and which are now practically unobtainable.

In December of the same year he started

his present collection which now contains something like 18,000 specimens. In 1880, he had a stroke of good luck, for his friend, the Mr. Hill mentioned above, hearing he had again returned to his old hobby, presented him with a fine lot of Australian stamps. When calling at Capetown in July, 1883, he purchased five or six dozen 1d. and 4d. Triangular Capes at 1/- per dozen, and among these was a fine unused 4d. woodblock which he still has. In 1888, Mr. Giles was appointed to H.M.S. Buzzard (now moored near Temple Pier and used as a training ship for Naval Volunteers) which was then proceeding to the West Indies. He was at Jamaica in 1890, when the official stamps first came into use, and also remembers the 2½d. on 4d. provisional being issued. He saw entire sheets of this containing many errors, which were, by the way, generally removed by the Post Office clerks before any of the stamps were sold to the general public.

In 1890, the "Buzzard" was sent to Cartagena, and our friend found that owing to a shortage of 5c. stamps the Postmaster was bi-secting a number of the 10 centavos mauve, of Bolivar, and issuing the pieces to the public as 5c. stamps. Calling at Port au Prince, Hayti, a collector there gave him a 70 cent. yellow fiscal stamp, which undoubtedly has done postal duty. It is uncatalogued, but it is doubtful if the variety was ever officially sanctioned. In the Navy, the Paymaster Branch are non-combatant officers, so Mr. Giles has never been present in any Naval engagement. He was, however, on H.M.S. Wolverton, when it was sent to New Guinea 1880-1, to punish a tribe of natives for murdering and eating some missionaries. Again, he was on H.M.S. Sirius, when she was detained at Rio de Janeiro in 1893, to protect British interests while the Brazilians were "enjoying" a revolution, and he saw all the fighting in the harbour at Rio.

Mr. Giles writes:—"When at Rio de Janeiro I made the acquaintance of Mr. Bernardo Pinheiro, who had a magnificent collection of stamps. His old Brazilian were, as far as I can remember, complete. He had many copies of the 1844 issue with sloping figures, the 180, 300 and 600 reis.

At Montevideo I met a Spanish collector, whose name I forget, who showed me an entire unused mint sheet of the 80 centavos green

1856, Diligencia issue. This, he said, was unique and he had many other varieties. When visiting Tierra del Fuego in H.M.S. Sirius, I learnt the history of the Tierra del Fuego stamp—10 centavos, red. This stamp was privately issued by a Mr. Popper to convey letters from Teirra del Fuego to the nearest point on the mainland of South America, across the Straits of Magellan—called Puntas Arenas (Sandy Point). The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s steamers called there and I heard that one small sack only of mails was despatched by Mr. Popper. Before he could send more the Argentine authorities, who claimed Tierra del Fuego, seized the whole of his stock and the dies

from which he had printed his stamps and confiscated them all. I have never seen a used copy of this stamp."

Mr. Giles joined the Royal Navy in 1867 and was retired in 1897, when he had attained the rank of Staff Paymaster, so he was thirty years in the service. He has since been advanced to the position of Fleet Paymaster.

He is an active member of the Herts. and Junior Philatelic Societies, and belongs to several exchange clubs. Mr. Giles tells us that he takes great pleasure in attending the meetings of the two societies named and he often allows his fellow members the privilege of examining portions of his interesting collection.

New Issues and Varieties.

(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, c/o MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & Co., 84, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Australia (Commonwealth). Messrs. J. H. Smyth & Co., of Sydney, have sent us the following cutting from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of July 4th, 1905.

"The Postmaster-General has invited designs for a uniform penny postage stamp. He sees no reason why he should wait for the expiration of the book-keeping period before making this innovation, as the name of the State could be printed on each stamp, if it were considered necessary, for the protection of its postal revenue."

British South Africa. We have received from the British South African Company a set of six handsome pictorial stamps, which has just been issued to commemorate the visit of the British Association to Rhodesia and the opening of the Victoria Falls Bridge across the Zambesi. This bridge presents one of the most wonderful engineering feats of modern times, and forms an important link in the Cape to Cairo railway. The stamps are large oblong labels on which an excellent view of the Falls appears as a suitable centrepiece. Above this "BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA—COMPANY" is

curved in two lines, and at the base is "VICTORIA FALLS" on a label. The upper corners contain ornamental tablets on which the date, "1905," is placed diagonally, and the lower corners are occupied with the value shown in figures. A nicely executed border fills in the other spaces. They are engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, in that firm's most attractive style, on plain white wove paper, while the perforation, which is irregular, gauges 14 to 15. The stamps are printed in sheets of twenty-five, in five rows of five. The colours and values are as follows :

1d. red.
2½d. ultramarine.
5d. lake.
1/- blue-green.
2/6 black.
5/- violet.

Gambia. The 2/- value has appeared on the paper with multiple watermark.

2/- dark slate and orange, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Gibraltar. Morocco Agencies. Mr. Poole has shown us the latest addition to the current set, i.e. the 50 centimos value, which is printed on multiple Crown CA paper. The same correspondent tells us that the 5c. has just been issued with the multiple watermark.

5c. grey-green and green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
50c. lilac and violet " " " "

Hong Kong. We take the following interesting paragraph from the *M.J.*:—"Mr. G. C. Ginn has shown us a curiosity that is well worthy of notice, not only by philatelists, but by the postal authorities. It is no less than a forgery of the current 20c. stamp, which did duty on a registered letter at Shanghai in February last. The central portion of the design is not well done, the shading of the face and the lines denoting the hair being broken and irregular; there are little discrepancies in the frame also, but nothing very noticeable there except to the eye of a philatelist. The paper is unwatermarked, of course, but the watermark is no protection in the case of stamps passing through the post office on letters. The most striking point about the stamp is its perforation, which gauges about 11, and should have caught the eye of a post office clerk, especially as the stamp was used side by side with genuine copies of other values.

The fact that such a thing as this could happen seems to be sufficient to show that a minute head, in a frame of a meaningless pattern, is no protection against forgery. The poor examples of surface-printing, now employed, are easily imitated by means of lithography, which was probably used for the forgery in question."

India. From the *P.J. of I.* we learn that there are two stamps overprinted "C.E.F." in the Government collection at Calcutta which were never actually issued. One of these is the 1½ sepia of which 120 copies were sent out to the Base Office in China in July, 1900, and recalled in the following September without a single one having been used. As these were presumably available for use, even though not actually enquired for, should the value be included in the catalogues? The other stamp is the 2½ on 4½a. yellow-green, but so far nothing regarding its history has been ascertained. It may be that a sheet was surcharged experimentally or perhaps a sheet got mixed in with the other values and was not detected until after it was overprinted.

Chamba. From various sources we have news of quite a number of new values of the King's Head type overprinted for use in this State.

3p. dark grey.
3a. orange-brown.
12a. purple on red.
Official. 3p. dark grey.
4a. olive green.
8a. magenta.
1r. carmine and green.

Gwalior. A number of new values have appeared, according to several of our contemporaries.

3p. dark grey.
1r. carmine and green. |
Official. 4a. olive-green. |
8a. magenta.
1r. carmine and green.

Jhind. The *Philatelic Record* says that three of the current values have received the "SERVICE" overprint for official use.

Official. 6a. bistre.
12a. purple on red.
1r. carmine and green.

Natal. Another value has appeared on the paper shewing the multiple Crown and CA watermark.

4d. brown and carmine, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Sierra Leone. Mr. Poole has shewn us four values of the current set which have just appeared on the paper with multiple watermark.

2d. purple and brown, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
3d. .. ultra.
4d. .. carmine
1/- green and black

Somaliland Protectorate. Mr. Poole has shown us the 1 anna stamp of the King's head type with multiple Crown C.A. watermark.

1a. carmine and black, wmk. multiple Cr. C.A.

South Australia. The *M.J.* has been shewn a used vertical pair of the 9d. of 1902, perf. 11½ all round, but imperforate between the two stamps.

Transvaal. We have seen the current King's Head 1/- stamp with multiple watermark.

1/- red-brown and black, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Abyssinia. It is rumoured that all the values of the current set have been surcharged with a large "T" in various colours for use as Postage Due stamps. So far no particulars are to hand as to the colour of the overprint on each different denomination.

Austria. Levant Offices. Mr. H. B. Wills has shown us the 20 paras on 5kr. of 1890-92, perforated 11½ × 10½; i.e., a compound of what Gibbons classify as (b) and (c).

Hungary. The same correspondent has also shown us a hitherto unchronicled perforation variety of the 5kr. red of 1881, viz.: perf. 11½ to 12 × 12½ to 13½. This should come in Gibbons' 1905 catalogue as No. 70.

Belgium. Another value has been added to the new set bearing King Leopold's portrait.

50c. grey.

Bulgaria. The *M. J.* has been shewn the following curiosities:—

Issue of 1889. A vertical pair of the 5st., imperforate between the two stamps.

1901. "5" on 3st., a used pair with inverted surcharge.

1903. "10" on 15st., a used copy with a second impression of the surcharge in the right upper corner.

A used pair, one with the surcharge and one without.

Three used copies of the 10st. of 1902, surcharged "10" in mistake for the 15st.

Postage Due Stamp, 1887. A used copy of the 25st., with zigzag perf. at top and sides, and perf. 11½ at bottom.

Chili. It has long been rumoured that a new set was being prepared for this Republic, and at last two values in a new design have appeared. The design shews a three-quarter face portrait of Columbus in a square frame occupying the right lower portion of the label. Under this is the word "CENTAVOS" and at the top, to the left the inscription "CHILE * CORREOS" appears on a curved scroll. In the top left-hand corner is a large star and in the bottom corner on the same side of the stamp a large numeral denotes the value. So far only two values have appeared but others will doubtless follow before long. They are engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co., are on plain white wove paper, and the perforation gauges 12.

3c. brown.
5c. blue.

Colombia. Another provisional is said to have been issued recently, consisting of the 10c. of 1898-1901 roughly overprinted with a large "5" in dull blue. The old value, "DIEZ," is cancelled by a bar.

"5" on 10c. brown.

Cuba. A new set has just been issued printed from the old dies in slightly different colours and with "secret" marks to denote the work of the new printers, the American Bank Note Co., according to the *Metropolitan Philatelist*. They are on unwatermarked paper and in the 2 cents value the foliage inside the

ovals containing the numeral "2" has been removed.

1c. green.
2c. red.
3c. purple.
5c. blue.
10c. brown.

Denmark. A 4 öre stamp in a very ugly and crude-looking design has just made its appearance. The figure of value occupies a prominent position in the centre, and above it is a Crown and "DANMARK." At the base is "POST-FRIMAERKE," in the upper corners there are lions, and in each lower corner is the word "ÖRE." The stamp is perforated 12½, 13, and is watermarked with a Crown.

4 öre bright blue.

Dominican Republic. Again we have to report considerable philatelic activity in this State. A new set has been issued in the same type as the 1901 issue, but in different colours, viz:—

½c. black and orange.
1c. .. blue.
2c. .. lilac.
5c. .. lake.
10c. .. green.
20c. .. olive.
50c. .. red-brown.
1p. .. grey.

Already these are said to have given dissatisfaction (but this is nothing new, for philatelists have long been more than dissatisfied with the stamp issuing tricks of this Republic), and we are promised another set with the frames in the colours given above and the centres in black.

France. We extract the following paragraph from the *M. J.*:—"We learn from an article in *Le C. de T.-P.* that, on the occasion of the recent visit of the King of Spain to Paris, the Foreign Minister invented a would-be coat of arms for the Republic which has aroused, not unjustly, the heraldic indignation of M. Maury. The device in question consists of Lictors' Fasces upright, in the centre, supported by crossed branches of Oak and Olive, the whole being tied together by a ribbon inscribed 'Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité.' The combination seems to violate all the ordinary rules of heraldry; the central design has no special reference to France, being a symbol employed in many other places to denote a republican form of government; and worse than all, the device has been so constructed that, at a little distance, it closely resembles the German Eagle! This is too

bad. Instead of the ancient Bird of Freedom and of France—

'The Cock that crowed in the morn,
And waked the Priest all shaven and shorn'—

a couplet distinctly prophetic of current political and ecclesiastical events in that country, we have a meaningless device, rigged up to resemble the Imperial Emblem of autocracy and oppression."

Offices in China.—Two values of the 1905 type of Indo-China have been suitably surcharged for use in these offices, according to some of our contemporaries.

2c. claret on yellow.
40c. black on azure.

French Colonies. *Guadeloupe.* Madame Veuve Marmin has sent us an entirely new set of stamps that have just been issued in this colony. Like other recent issues of French Colonials the designs are pictorial. Three pictures are represented, each in a frame of the usual large oblong shape, inscribed "GUADELOUPE" above, and "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE" below, and with diverse accessories, in the shape of fruit and foliage at the sides. The figures denoting the lower values are, we are glad to find, accompanied by the letter 'c,' an improvement that has long been advocated. The perforation is $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

1. View of a town, showing the main street and part of a harbour, with mountains in the distance. Value in right upper corner.

1c. black on azure.
2c. claret on pale yellow.
4c. brown on pale grey.
5c. green on white.
10c. carmine
15c. mauve "

2. View of a country road, with palm trees, etc.; more mountains in the distance. Value in right lower corner.

20c. red on green.
25c. blue on white.
30c. black
40c. red on pale yellow.
50c. olive-green on pale yellow.
75c. carmine on azure.

3. View of wharf and harbour. Value in left upper corner.

1f. black on green.
2f. red on orange.
5f. blue.

The designs bear the signature "PUYPLAT," in the right or left lower corner.

New Caledonia. Madame Veuve Marmin has also sent us a set in new designs for this Colony. The stamps with values in centimes are rectangular and the same size as those of

the last issue. As in other recent issues three designs are used. The values 1c. to 15c. are adorned with a small bird, those from 20c. to 75c. have a view and the three franc values, which are large oblong in shape have a representation of a large four-masted sailing ship.

1c. black on green.
2c. chocolate.
4c. deep green on straw.
5c. pale green.
10c. rose.
15c. violet
20c. yellow-brown.
25c. blue on pale green.
30c. brown on yellow.
40c. red on green.
50c. red on orange.
75c. sage-green on greenish.
1fr. blue on green.
2fr. claret on blue.
5fr. black on deep chamois.

Holland. A correspondent has shewn the *M.J.* an unused copy of the 20c. yellow-green, of the 1891-7 issue, perf. 11 all round, a variety that seems to be uncatalogued.

Italy. A correspondent, writing to *Ewen's Weekly* says that "On the 1st Sept., prox., all Italian Post Offices will cease the sale of the 20 cent. stamps and will begin the issue of the 15 cent. value. In order to get rid of the old type it will be surcharged in black with the 'Vale 15 centesimi' overprint."

Liberia.—Mr. H. L. Hayman has shown us the 1, 2 and 5 cents of the current types in new colours, both ordinary and official.

1c. yellow-green.
2c. red and black.
5c. ultra. and black.

Official. 1c. yellow-green surcharged "O.S." in red.
2c. red and black " " in black.
5c. ultra. and black " " in red.

Nicaragua. We are indebted to the *M.J.* for the following paragraph:—"We have received sheets of some of the recently chronicled provisionals—the long-suffering 10c. of 1902, in various shades, overprinted 'Vale c 5' or 'Vale c 15' in divers tints of blue. The overprint is set up to cover twenty-five stamps, as usual, in five rows of five. All apparently should have the three wavy lines below the surcharged value, but on one of the sheets of 5c. shewn us these lines have failed to print on the twenty-second stamp. On each sheet of each value the cancelled 'c' is inverted on the fifth, tenth, twenty-fourth, and twenty-fifth stamps."

Norway. Mr. B. W. H. Poole has shown us three high value provisional stamps which made their appearance last month as one

result of the dissolution between Sweden and Norway. Naturally as soon as King Oscar was deposed from the Norwegian throne, the three high values bearing his portrait were withdrawn from circulation, and a temporary set of similar denominations has been created by surcharging a quantity of the 2 skilling stamps of the 1867-8 issue. It is said that the issue comprises 100,000 of the 1kr. value and 50,000 each of the two others.. The overprints are as follows:—

“ Kr. 1.00 ” in green on 2sk. yellow.
 “ Kr. 1.50 ” in blue “ “
 “ Kr. 2.00 ” in carmine “ “

Paraguay.—The 2c. of the 1904 type (Gibbons' type 39) has just been issued.

2c. orange.

Portugal. Another colour change is said to have taken place in one of the values of the current set.

25r. yellow, value in red.

Roumania. The *M. J.* reports the discovery of a new variety, *i.e.* the 50 bani of 1890, watermarked Arms, with compound perforation.

50b. orange. wmk. Arms, perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$.

Siam. An error occurs on one of the stamps in the sheet of the recently issued 1a. on 14a. provisional in which the stop after “Atts” is omitted.

Spain. The 20c. Express letter stamp to which we referred in May has now been issued. It is oblong in shape, has a Winged Horse and Coat of Arms as the central design and is inscribed “CORRESPONDENCIA URGENTE” at the top.

Express Letter Stamp. 20c. red.

Switzerland. The *M. J.* thus describes some new varieties:—“We are shown some varieties of the current issue, Type 10, which may be added to the present lists, with the numbers given in brackets.

There are two distinct shades of No. 137 to be listed as—

30c. pale chestnut (137).
 30c. deep “ (137a).

The 3fr. exists perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.

3fr. bistre-brown (136a).

There are two more shades of the 1fr. carmine

1fr. rose-carmine (173a).
 1fr. bright carmine (173b).

Uruguay. Copies of the 1c. on 10c. Postage Due stamps have been found with the overprint inverted.

International Philatelic Union.

Aug., 1905, Report.

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NOTICES.

Any Members willing to contribute items to the programme of either the Social Evening to be held in October next, or the Lantern Display in November, are invited to communicate with the Hon. Sec. as soon as possible.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.
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EDITORIAL.

NOW-A-DAYS we hear a good deal of the young collector—and by the expression we mean the one not necessarily young in years but young in philatelic experience—though such was not always the case. Indeed until a few years ago,

we are afraid the beginner had to shift almost entirely for himself, for he received precious little help and encouragement from his more advanced friends and the conductors of philatelic journals hardly considered him worth specially catering for. Doubtless

this has been the cause of hundreds being lost to the hobby who would now be enthusiastic collectors had some one given them a little assistance when they were first attracted to the pastime.

However, it is no use bemoaning what might have been. It is sufficient for the present to note that things have changed and that the young collector is now quite a force in the philatelic world. Experienced and advanced philatelists the world over are beginning to recognise that if philately is to flourish in the future as it has done in the past some attention must be bestowed on the education and development of the young collector. Much good work has already been done in this way, but much more still remains to be accomplished.

We now have a very active Society solely devoted to the interests of the young collector, while many of the others pay him more or less attention. We have a weekly paper issued primarily for the general collector, and many of the older journals periodically publish matter suitable for the beginner. But the thing of which there is most need at the present day is a properly simplified catalogue. Our "Gibbons," while an admirable and marvellous publication, is worse than useless to the beginner, and the chances are that after trying to identify "toned," "thick," "wove," and "laid" papers, single and compound perfs., to say nothing of shades and watermarks, he throws up the hobby in disgust as being "too much fag." The excellent little volume issued by our Ipswich friends goes a long way towards meeting this want, but it does not go far enough. We contend that it is not necessary to try and cut the number of varieties down to the lowest possible limit so much as to list only those that can be readily identified. Watermarks, perforations, and paper variations would, of course, be excluded, but as even the mortal most ignorant of philately might be expected to be able to distinguish the difference between an imperforate and a perforated stamp there is no reason why they should not be included. Surcharges should be listed, for a man would have to be a fearful ignoramus if he could not distinguish between a 6d. stamp and a similar specimen surcharged, say, "One Penny." Catalogues are notoriously anything but logical; and so in this special novices'

catalogue logic could be thrown to the winds, and the aim of the compiler should be to list and mention only what can be easily recognised. Let red be called red, and don't confuse the reader by calling it carmine, rose, scarlet, lake, crimson, &c.

Then when we have our beginners' catalogue, the next important item is a simplified album arranged on similar lines and published at a popular price. All the printed albums now in vogue have many serious drawbacks from the novices' point of view, and a blank album he view with

distrust as being too much for him to tackle. It should surely not be impossible to arrange an album allowing spaces only for stamps mentioned in the simplified catalogue, leaving of course no room for unattainables like the "Post-Office," Mauritius, and to publish it at the price of one guinea.

Here is a chance for an enterprising stamp dealer to benefit philately in general. Incidentally we are sure he would also benefit personally to a very great extent.

The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Siam.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued from page 122).

XI.—THE "I ATT" (LARGE TYPE) PROVISIONAL OF 1894-5.

Following the order of the catalogues the next surcharged stamp I have to attempt to describe is similar to the one dealt with in the previous chapter, with the word "Att" in the singular instead of in the plural. But, apart from simplicity and convenience of arrangement, I think it is highly probable that this provisional did indeed follow the other one, and that the correction in the inscription "I Att" was made directly the error was pointed out to the authorities. It seems



fairly evident that the type employed is the same with the "s's" removed. Specialists will find that the two types, differing in the width of the space between the two lines of the overprint, occur in the same order as in the case of the "I Atts." The surcharge was applied to 120 stamps at a time, and there are several varieties differing in the length of the "I Att." The only large block I have consists of the 60 stamps forming the left-hand half

of the sheet, and in this I find there are seven varieties, measuring from the left of the "I" to the period, viz.:—1, 14½mm.; 2, 14mm.; 3, 13½mm.; 4, 13mm.; 5, 12½mm.; 6, 12mm.; and 7, 11½mm. These are distributed in the block mentioned as shown in the following diagram:—

1b	5b	4b	4b	2b	3b
4b	4b	4b	4b	4b	2b
4a	4a	4a	3a	4a	5a
4b	4b	4b	4b	4b	5b
5a	5a	4a	4a	4a	5a
3b	6b	4b	5b	3b	4b
5a	4a	5a	5a	4a	3a
5b	5b	5b	5b	5b	5b
5a	5a	4a	4a	6a	4a
4b	5b	7b	6b	5b	5b

In this block Nos. 14 and 37 have a wider space than is usual between the fourth and fifth Siamese characters, while in No. 22 the letters "At" are lower than the others. Stamps with inverted "V" for "A" are said to exist, but I think a little close investigation will show that all these are merely imperfectly inked "A's" in which the cross-bar is more or less indistinct. Varieties are also said to be known with a narrow "A" in "Atts" and with the period level with the top of the letter "s" but so far I have failed to find either of these. Mr. Holland lists a variety with English surcharge double, but this seems hardly a possible one, for the whole of the surcharge—English and Siamese—was applied at the same time, and therefore if double sur-

charges are known it must follow that the whole of the overprint is double.

I have a very curious variety of this overprint in which a large capital "S" (inverted) has been added after "Att." Attention was first called to this variety in the *Monthly Journal* about two years ago. So far as can be gleaned from the limited information available, the variety is a perfectly genuine and straightforward one. Evidently an official, or more probably an officious printer, thought the inscription "1 Att" was incorrect, so he doctored it by the laborious method of adding an "S" to each stamp (generally over the stop). The letter is always found inverted, and it was apparently added to each stamp separately by hand. As the process was a tedious one it is probable that only a limited number were so "rectified."

The following is a list of varieties:—

"1 Att" on 64 atts, purple and brown.

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|---------|
| 1. | The inscription "1 Att" measures | 14½ mm. |
| 2. | " " " " | 14 " " |
| 3. | " " " " | 13½ " " |
| 4. | " " " " | 13 " " |
| 5. | " " " " | 12½ " " |
| 6. | " " " " | 12 " " |
| 7. | " " " " | 11½ " " |

Errors.

With inverted capital "S" added.

Space between the two lines of the surcharge is 9mm.

Space between the two lines of the surcharge is 10½mm.

Wider space between fourth and fifth Siamese characters.

XII.—THE "1 ATT" (SMALL TYPE)
PROVISIONAL OF 1894-95.

Again I follow the order adopted in Gibbons' catalogue regarding the 1 att provisionals of this date as, judging from the available evidence, it seems the most correct and logical one. The surcharge adopted in this case differs very materially from the one described in the last chapter. To start with, the English inscription "1 Att" is in smaller type from quite a different fount and the Siamese characters are smaller, clearer, and very regularly spaced. There are two distinct types, representing two distinct settings, which differ in the length of the value "1 Att." In one of these the distance from the centre of the "1" to the period is 8mm. and in the other it is 9¼mm. This latter is apparently the stamp numbered 59 in the "blue" Gibbons and listed as a variety of the type measuring 8mm. As a matter of fact the two types are quite distinct and are never found on the same sheet. Both

types are surcharged on entire sheets of 120 stamps at a time and I have been unable to find any varieties such as may be found in the preceding types. The distance between the two lines of the surcharge is the same in every case, viz. 10mm., so in this respect as well as in the type employed the overprint represents quite a new departure in Siamese provisionals.

Judging from these points and the careful manner in which the work is executed I am of the opinion that the surcharging was done in London, by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., the printers of the ordinary postage stamps for this country.



Type 1.



Type 2.

In the first type (measuring 8mm.) one stamp on the sheet has the figure "1" close to the word "Att" but as I have not an entire sheet of this setting I am unable to state its position. I have a variety of the same type with "1 Att" below the Siamese inscription, evidently due to the sheet being placed too high or too low in the printing press. Presumably, therefore, varieties with the English or Siamese surcharge only also exist, though I have up to the present failed to come across them. There is also an error having the overprint on the back as well as on the face of the stamp.

In the second type (measuring 9¼mm.) the only error I have found has a distinct double surcharge.

In both types varieties are reported as having an inverted capital "V" instead of "A" but I can unhesitatingly pronounce all I have seen as being merely defective "A's" with faint cross-bars.

The following is a list of the varieties:—

- Type 1. "1 Att" measures 8mm.
"1 Att" on 64a. purple on brown.

Errors.

With figure "1" close to "Att."

With surcharge on back also.

Siamese surcharge above "1 Att."

- Type 2. "1 Att" measures 9¼mm.

"1 Att" on 64a. purple and brown.

Error.

Double surcharge.

(To be continued.)

New Leaves to Cut.

GIBBONS' PART II.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Priced Catalogue of the stamps of Foreign Countries for 1905, like Part I. of the same work reviewed some months ago, is a great improvement on previous editions. For years it has been familiarly known as the "blue" Gibbons but, as the binding has undergone a complete colour change, it will probably in future be known as the ever-green Gibbons. The volume is bound in limp cloth, so it opens easily and remains open where wanted. The illustrations are the exact size of the stamps and the names of the persons, &c. portrayed are stated under most of the cuts. There are no very striking alterations in the text, though many of the lists have been revised in accordance with the most modern information. Colombia has been somewhat re-arranged, but we can hardly state that it is any more get-at-able, and the collector will find that if he wants to make reference to any Department quickly it is best to first look in the index. Tolima has been thoroughly revised, and the lists of Peru have not only been re-written, but are now considerably larger than heretofore. French Colonies have also received attention. Philippine Islands have been carefully corrected in the light of the most recent information, and Sicily has been revised and arranged after the excellent handbook by Dr. Diena on the stamps of this kingdom. The lists of Ecuador have been considerably elongated owing, we are told, to a fire at Guayaquil in 1902, which made it necessary for the authorities in the provincial post offices to surcharge all their stamps, so as to prevent the use of any that might have been stolen while the conflagration was raging. What a lot this fire has to answer for; for the postmaster of each province had a different idea as to what constituted a suitable surcharge, and some employed as many as four varieties. Add to this the fact that various coloured inks were employed, and it will be seen that the collector who is foolish enough to amass this sort of rubbish is in for a lively time.

We notice under China that all the values

of the set printed from the London plates that have previously been catalogued as having no watermark have now been found to possess a watermark *i.e.*, the "Ying-yang" symbol. Some of the values of the set, however, are known without watermark. Under Corea the 10p. and 25p. of 1896 are still listed perf. 12½ and 13, but we have doubts as to whether these varieties exist. Have any of our readers seen specimens? Under Siam the arrangement of the various types still leaves much to be desired.

Taking the Catalogue as a whole, prices will be found to have made an advance, but there have been no sensational rises such as some of the prophets forecasted.

The Junior Philatelic Society.

We have received a neat little prospectus of 24 pages from the Junior Philatelic Society, London, which gives ample evidence of the manner in which this Society has grown and also gives a lot of useful information regarding the benefits one receives by joining. We learn that there is a special exchange branch for beginners in addition to the ordinary one, an expert committee undertakes the examination and valuation of stamps, there is a library from which members may borrow the books, and auctions are held periodically. Active preparations are being made for the 1905-6 season and regarding the forthcoming programme we make the following extract:—

"Already we have promises of many interesting displays and papers, including a lantern lecture by the President, on 'The Romance of Postage Stamps'; a poem or paper by W. E. Imeson; displays of the Stamps of our African Colonies, by E. Heginbottom, B.A.; also a special display of King's Head Colonials by the same gentleman; displays and papers on Soudan, Sarawak, and British Somaliland, by one of our Vice-Presidents, B. W. H. Poole; two papers by R. Halliday; a paper on Gibraltar by W. H. Westcott; and various other interesting studies of postage stamps and philatelic literature."

A copy of the prospectus will be forwarded to any reader of the *P.F.G.B.* writing for one to the Secretary, Mr. H. F. Johnson, 4 Portland Place North, Clapham Road, S.W.

Correspondence.

To the Editor, *P.J. of G.B.*

SIR,

Not the least interesting and amusing portions of the Philatelic Journals of the day are "Answers to Correspondents." Apparently some of these people ask the most painfully idiotic questions—to judge from the answers, of which the following is not an unfair sample :

"F.J.—No, we have not heard that the stamps of Dhar were ever overprinted 'V.R.I.' and it is quite impossible that they would ever show a Star watermark, and as for the 'grills' you mention, it is clear that you have a badly faked copy."

"PONGO.—We fancy that your brown triangular Cape is a changeling, the violet 'postmark' is probably the hand-stamp of some firm, and the pen mark is likely to be a fiscal cancellation and not a manuscript surcharge."

"IGNORAMUS.—Timbuctoo does not issue stamps, and if the Emperor of the Sahara ever gets there, the values will be in centimes, not pence."

"P.P. (Glasgow).—Your friend must have been hoaxing you; the stamps of the United States are not printed by Messrs. De la Rue, so a multiple Crown and CA. watermark is impossible."

"ETHEL.—(1) We do not know of any Portuguese stamps on laid paper. (2) The letters pricked through the stamps denote 'official' use and not 'unpaid' as you seem to think."

"CONSTANT READER.—If you would read a little more constantly you would not fall into such grave errors; the Dutch perforations are different, but such a gauge as 18 is out of the question."

Yet we are told that the Great Mogul of the future is the merest tyro of to-day, but can anyone picture "F.J." rivalling Major Evans, or "Constant Reader" blossoming forth into an authority on "11½ × 12" or "12½ all round."

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

J. L. C.

To the Editor, *P.J. of G.B.*

SIR,—

In the editorial for June, there are some remarks made which appear to require explanation, if not actual correction. The original or literal meaning of the manufactured word

"*philatelic*" is well-known to be a love of or liking for freedom from tax, or whatever represents the payment of a tax or charge made by the recognised government of a country for services rendered or for general revenue purposes. It could not mean "the love of postage stamps" for no Greek word could be made to represent such a phrase. "Eminent writers" such as Major Evans, Mr. E. D. Bacon, and others agree that the word covers, and was intended to cover, both revenue and postal stamps, which were indiscriminately collected in my young days, and I often got a dozen or score of fiscals in half-crown packets of 50 or 100 foreign stamps which were distributed here as "stamps" simply.

Agreeing, however, with your main contention that custom has decreed that "postage" is more generally to be considered as the "tax" represented in the term philately, I wish to point out that railway parcel and newspaper stamps cannot be dragged in as the same thing. The monopoly claimed and exercised by modern Governments was solely for the conveyance of letters—that is, correspondence—not printed matter or packages. Private companies allowed to carry letters as "locals" do not come in the same category as a Government postal business, while "paid postmarks" are almost exclusively for circulars, not written letters.

Admitting then the conveyance of letters as the *one* thing that posts were created for—the stamped or franking envelopes and postcards *must* come in the same class as postage stamps, and a philatelist or collector cannot consistently omit them from his general collection of postal issues. True it is that the carrying of telegrams with provisions, clothes, boots, and hats as parcels has been added of late years to the work of the Post Office; but the establishment of the post itself from the first means the conveyance of correspondence, and the earliest known franking stamps were of the stationery order known as entires to distinguish them from adhesive labels, but they are not a separate class. If people like to cut them down to "cut squares" for mounting with adhesives, let them do so, they are only doing what plenty did with octagonal stamps, or even the ordinary perforated as well as imperforate stamps to make them look neater in their book spaces.

B. W. WARHURST.

Chelsea, 7th July, 1905.



AUGUST 25, 1905.

Philately at Home.

There is an interesting editorial article in the July *London Philatelist*, entitled, "The Close Season of Philately," from which we make the following extract:—

It seems fitting that there should be a "close time" for stamp collecting as well as for fish, foxes, and pheasants, during which the young fry have time to develop and the older ones to recuperate their energies.

The outdoor sports that seem ever growing in their popularity in this country assert their claims with redoubled persistence during the present glorious summer weather, and we are convinced that indulgence therein will harm no philatelist, but only send him back when the days draw in with renewed health and vigour to enjoy his beloved stamps.

We may therefore, one and all, acquiesce in a state of suspended animation for our hobby until "chill October," and trust that the new season may be even more prosperous than its predecessors. It is, however, idle to deny that the philatelic system generally wants an infusion of fresh blood and new ideas. "The old order passeth" and the lead must devolve upon the younger capable philatelists, who must learn to lead and not to follow—to indicate and not to move along the groove of precedents, which may have served well enough in their day, but are now obsolete. The season of 1905-6 is to be worthily marked by an International Exhibition, which will indubitably be of interest and service to philately if conducted on twentieth century lines and by the hands of men such as we have indicated in our preceding remarks.

Under the heading of "Transvaal," Mr. N. Yaar contributes some notes on the stamps of August and September issue of 1879, which he opines is an issue generally very little understood by collectors.

Mr. W. Moser concludes his valuable article on "The Early Bolivians." He mentions the many varieties found in the 10, 50 and 100 centavos values, then writes briefly of shades, and ends up with a short note regarding the paper employed, which we extract in full:—

No effort was apparently made to obtain paper that was uniform in texture or quality. Copies are found on a rather superior grade of thick, medium and thin white wove paper, and also on a very ordinary rough paper both heavy and light. I have seen a few copies of the 5 centavos on a thin paper of yellowish shade, but I am not prepared to say whether the shade is due to discoloration or not. Apparently all of the different papers used were of the kind known as "wove," as I have yet to see a copy printed on laid paper.

There are several pages of "Occasional Notes" one of the most interesting being that relating to "The Earliest English Stamp Catalogue"—a subject we referred to in these columns last month in reviewing the *Philatelic Record*. To the article given in that periodical, Mr. Castle is able to add several observations of his own and notifies the fact that he was the purchaser of Mr. Booty's early collection. We make the following excerpt:—

The collection—twenty-five years ago—was fairly cheap, but even to-day, having in view modern ideas of condition, we doubt if it would realise more than £40 to £50. The stamps were mounted in a large oblong album, every page of which was adorned with an elaborate and artistic hand-drawn framework, executed doubtless by Mr. Booty himself. All kinds of artistic and emblematic devices were included, and every colour of the rainbow was introduced, including gold and silver, the effect being in many cases most pleasing, and the centre page was covered with a symmetrical design from a picturesque point of view, though perhaps lacking in philatelic utility. Mr. Castle well remembers destroying Mr. Booty's elaborate drawings with a pang, but it was a question of preserving either those or the stamps—and the weakest went to the wall! The collection as probably one of the earliest made in this country or any other—it may have been commenced in the fifties—has an historical interest, and we have therefore introduced this somewhat personal information as to its ultimate fate.

The number concludes with a list of "New Issues," some auction prices—many somewhat belated—and some very stale reports of Philatelic Societies' Meetings. As one of these is a report of a meeting held on January 9th, and the others of some which took place in April and May, they might very well have been omitted altogether!

The *Monthly Journal* opens with two excellent "Editorials," both of which give evidence of careful preparation. The first of these deals with the Philatelic Exhibition of 1905 and particularly with the points raised by the *Record* as to the main principles under which the judging of the exhibits should be carried out. With regard to the point of "Rarity" as the observations made are of special

interest we cannot do better than extract the paragraph in full:—

"Rarity," again, should only be considered in the special classes for Rarities. It must be remembered that the judges have nothing to do with the classification adopted; the prizes in each class should go to the finest collections of their kind in the class. The judges have no right to say that a collection of the stamps of the United Kingdom of Lilliput and Blefuscu is more valuable, and in their opinion, more difficult to complete than a collection of the issues of the Land of Prester John, and therefore to award the Gold Medal to Captain Gulliver rather than to Baron Munchausen; if these two important countries have been coupled together by the Committee, the collections must be judged each upon its own merits, and the superior rarity and value of the stamps in one must not be permitted to overshadow the other. Where two equally complete collections are in competition, we suppose that their relative value (by which we mean philatelic rather than market value) should be considered, but, if the classification has been well carried out, there should be no great difference in that respect. In the case of two exhibits, neither of which is quite complete, the one that contains the greater number of rarities is not necessarily the most meritorious; there is every excuse for the absence of unattainables, there is not the same excuse for the absence of equally interesting varieties which do not command the same market prices. In fact, credit should be given for the result of careful research rather than for evidence of a well-lined purse. It is unnecessary to add that in reckoning the value of an exhibit, if such has to be done, no account should be taken of duplicates, or, we think, of larger blocks than four, except, of course, where there are varieties of type.

The other editorial consists of a brief dissertation on the "Postage Due Stamps of France," and although much has already been written—and very well written too—on this subject, we are told that it is possible that we have more to learn yet about these stamps and the various methods employed for their production.

Mr. L. Hanciau continues his scholarly article, the "Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines," and in addition to a whole mass of valuable information regarding the stamps themselves, he gives translations of the official decrees relating to this issue.

Under the title of "British Bechuana-land," Mr. McNaughtan contributes a short note, with regard to the halfpenny provisional of 1897, in the course of which he states that there were three distinct settings of the type employed in printing this surcharge.

Perhaps the most interesting item in the present number is "My Souvenirs: Reminiscences of a Veteran," by M. Pierre Mahé, the well-known Parisian dealer. M. Mahé writes in a very entertaining strain, and tells us how he became

a dealer and laid the foundation of his present extensive business. He says:—

When I began to busy myself with stamps, in 1862, I continued, nevertheless, to retain my employment as manager of a printseller's business, and it was with the full knowledge of my employers that this was done, for, in my absence, they themselves received the parcels of stamps addressed to me and paid the postage. Indeed, those same employers were delighted, and rubbed their hands at seeing me take up this line; for they said to themselves, "If M. Mahé manages to make money with his little bit of trading, he will not think of asking us to raise his salary." As a matter of fact, my mind was occupied with quite another idea, which was, How can I free myself from slaving under an employer at all?

Invited by other employees to write asking the firm's correspondents abroad to send a "few stamps," M. Mahé did so, with such excellent results, that someone suggested he should sell the stamps. At first he scorned the idea, but ultimately circumstances were too strong for him, and he became a stamp dealer. Then the volume of this new business became so large that he decided to cut print-selling and devote his time solely to stamps. He has a sly hit at his erstwhile employers, as witness the following:—

The start is always hard, especially when one has to keep within the bounds of a small purse. In spite of all, however, the success of the business was beyond my hopes, and I was soon able to see my dream of liberty realised. I gave notice to leave my employment, and then (oh, human nature?) my masters, who for fourteen long years had let me hang out my tongue, made me splendid offers. They feared to see me exercise my talents (I had some) with some one of their competitors, several of whom had offered me brilliant situations: but I am what is called "a creature of habit," and I had refused them, which was a very foolish thing on my part. My employers' offers tempting as they were, had no effect on me—they came too late. I did not wish to hear anything about them, I was inflexible, I withdrew, and I have never had occasion to repent.

The article is one abounding with interest and we are pleased to see that there is more to follow.

Mr. H. T. Hawkins contributes some voluminous notes regarding the second issue of the stamps of British Somaliland—the one with the overprint on the Queen's Head type at the base of the stamps. In January last, we referred to an article by the same writer, dealing with the first issue of this British Protectorate, and in this set he likewise finds the same two types in the spacing of the word "BRITISH," viz.:—

(a) The word is 10mm. long, and the upright stroke of the letter "B" is over the left-hand stroke of the "M" in "SOMALILAND."

(b) The word is 10½mm. long, and the "B" is over the space between "OM."

The last stroke of the "H" is over the first stroke of the "N" in both varieties.

We have paid some particular attention to these stamps ourselves, and we are quite unable to agree with the measurements given. We find that in type (a) the word "BRITISH" is usually only a bare 10mm. in length and sometimes only 9½mm., while in (b) it is quite exceptional to find the word a full 10½mm. long. Usually it is exactly 10½mm. in length, and sometimes only 10mm. Nor do we agree that the last stroke of the "H" is over the first stroke of the "N" in both varieties, for it is often quite an appreciable distance to the left of the "N." There are certainly two types, but we fancy the following will be found a more accurate description of them:—

(a) The upright stroke of the "B" is exactly above the first stroke of the letter "M" in "SOMALILAND."

(b) The upright stroke of the "B" is to the left of the first stroke of the "M."

There is a timely "Editorial Note" in the *Philatelic Record* on the rupture between Norway and Sweden, and another one deals with "Australian Commonwealth" stamps. We extract this in full:—

Our friend and fellow philatelist, Mr. Basset Hull, has been having a quiet talk with the Postmaster-General of the Commonwealth, as to what the new Australian postage stamps should be like. He formed one of a deputation from the Sydney Philatelic Club for the purpose of influencing the authorities in the production of an early and creditable series of Commonwealth stamps. And he talked round the Postmaster-General in quite a fatherly manner. He put him up to a few wrinkles as to the way in which a well designed and engraved series of postage stamps may be used for advertising the attractions of the States of the Commonwealth. And he was able to give him some useful figures as to the cost of the production of fine picture stamps.

It is a novel departure for a Philatelic Society to assume the rôle of advisers to Postal Authorities, and though it is open to question whether it is wise for philatelists to interfere in such cases, there can be no doubt that they can render much valuable assistance in the collecting of material relating to designs. Nevertheless many philatelists will probably feel that it is better to maintain their claim that Postal Authorities should be left to produce stamps to meet genuine postal needs, free from any suspicion of pandering to the speculative element in stamp collecting; that, in fact, philatelists are better left to play their more legitimate parts of critics and keen-eyed detectors of forgeries.

However, if Mr. Basset Hull and his fellow philatelists can persuade our Australian friends to exchange the vile abortions of the past for creditable postal productions in the future, they may be pardoned for stepping outside what some may regard as the proper rôle of the stamp collector.

Mr. W. Dorning Beckton contributes "A Stray Note in Greece," in which he describes an interesting minor variety.

The "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. B. W. Warhurst—a gentleman whose name

should be familiar to all our readers, for he has been a frequent and welcome contributor to the columns of the *P.J.G.B.* Mr. Warhurst started collecting as long ago as 1862 and has ever since been an enthusiastic philatelist. He has made many interesting discoveries in his time but will probably be chiefly known as the most doughty champion of entire collecting. He is one of the foremost authorities on this branch of philately and also probably has one of the finest collections of postal stationery in existence.

A paper by Mr. A. Reinheimer (reprinted from *The Philatelist*) describes some flaws and so-called "secret" marks in the 1885-1889 stamps of Roumania.

The article on "Modena," from the facile pen of Dr. Emilio Diena, is continued, and deals this time with the "Stamps for Foreign Newspapers."

The usual chronicle of New Issues and a conglomeration of "Notes and News" completes what is in every respect a good number.

We have four numbers of *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* before us, all containing an amount of excellent reading matter. Space forbids us making more than brief mention of the varied contents.

"The Countries of the World" and "First Steps in Philately"—two admirable features—are continued, and there are also further instalments of the paper by Mr. H. R. Oldfield, entitled "By-paths of Philately." Natural history is evidently not Mr. Oldfield's strong point, for he calls the animal on the 1880 issue of Tasmania a *beaver*! We thought everyone knew this was the duck-billed platypus, one of the most extraordinary animals extant. Then we are told that the Golden Argus on the Borneo and Labuan stamps is a "pheasant," and the leopard on the French Congo stamp is classed as a "tiger." Really there is little excuse for all these errors, considering the many interesting articles that have appeared in other journals regarding "Philatelic Zoos."

"Gossip of the Hour" is always readable, as is also the series entitled "Portraits on Stamps."

"Cornelius Wrinkle" commences a new feature under the title of "Ingle-nook Yarns," which, we fancy, will be as much appreciated as his other contributions.

The "Miscellaneous" columns are full of interest, and one of the by no means

least interesting features of the journal are the letters from special correspondents in various parts of the world.

The three numbers of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* before us, though somewhat thin—probably owing to the summer weather—nevertheless contain some very interesting matter. There is a readable paper, by Mr. R. Halliday, on "Cyprus and its Stamps"; one on the 1900-1904 issues of France; and one worthy of careful perusal, entitled, "British Stamps Fraudulently Cleaned."

The usual features are well sustained, and from "Our Review of Reviews"—which we should like to see installed as a regular fortnightly feature—we extract the following paragraph, headed "A Now-and-Then Stamp Paper":—

It has often seemed to us that the ideal position for a journalist of a restful and contemplative nature would be the editorship of an almanac. No rush or bustle about that. Only one press day per annum, and that in the cool of the late autumn or early winter! There is one other position that appears to be almost equally exciting—we refer to the editorship of the "Stamp Mount," of Derby. The "Stamp Mount" is a now-and-then publication. It is, in sober verity, an "occasional paper." It appears when its Editor feels so disposed, but, like the gnome in the pantomime, it pops up quite suddenly, and just when you don't expect it. No. 4 of the "Stamp Mount," for instance, was dated September, 1904; No. 5, now lying before us, bears date May, 1905! When No. 6 will materialise we shall not hazard a guess. The Editor declares that "No. 6 will appear in a few weeks," but apart from the vagueness of the promise, we suspect him to be a bit of a wag, and one who loves to spring surprises on his readers. It is evident that he has a fine contempt for impatient subscribers, for he brushes all their complaints aside with one small sweeping paragraph, and he speaks with lofty disdain of the contemptible persons who are always sending for specimen copies, and never intend to subscribe to any paper. Perhaps, after all, it does not greatly matter when the next number of the "Stamp Mount" appears. After reading through No. 5—it only takes a few minutes—we marvel not a little that it ever appears at all!

Philately in the Colonies.

In the June *Philatelic Journal of India* Mr. E. W. Wetherell continues his admirable paper on "The Stamps of Victoria," describing the varieties of the 6d. orange-yellow of 1854.

Then follow some "Topical Notes," by "Tancred," from which we extract the annexed gem regarding a promised Italian stamp, the central design of which will illustrate wireless telegraphy!

We're used to birds and beasts,
And views, of heads of Kings,
And crocodiles, and statues.
And heaps of other things.

But Italy is showing
What will make Marconi laugh,
A truly speaking likeness
Of a wireless telegraph.

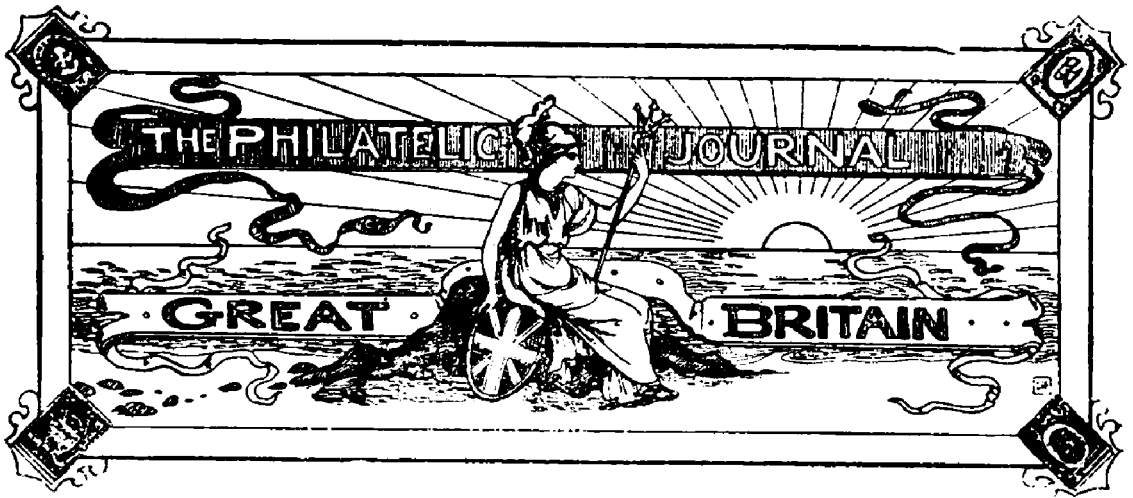
Mr. J. T. Chamberlain has been amusing himself by analysing the varieties of colour as given in Part I. of Gibbons' current catalogue, and the result is interesting. This patient statistician finds there are no less than 37 varieties of green, 26 of red, 28 of brown, 26 of blue, and 223 of the other colours all carefully tabulated under distinctive heads.

"The Edwardian Indian Postals" is the title of an interesting paper from the pen of Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, and next an old friend—"Luath"—tells us "What to Collect and what not to Collect." The writer is emphatically of the opinion that whatever else one may collect or reject, one should certainly not collect Persians owing to the pleasant little habit the Government of that land has acquired of demonetising each new set of stamps almost as quickly as it is issued.

After some "Reviews" Mr. B. Gordon Jones occupies a few pages with some "Notes on Indian Stamps" as listed in the new catalogue of the house of Gibbons. Not only does the author make notes of the chief changes in prices but he also comments of the Native States in a manner that shews he is well acquainted with his subject. However, as Mr. Jones has long been a keen specialist in these stamps we perhaps look to him to criticise our catalogue lists and put the compilers "on the right track." We learn that not only are a whole host of varieties omitted altogether but one or two that *are* listed do not exist!

Following this the indefatigable "Tancred" entertains us with a little good-humoured skit at the expense of various philatelic editors. The paper is entitled "Styles," and the writer endeavours to shew the different manners in which nine of his *confrères* would describe some new issues of, say, Labuan. We extract one which we think our readers will have no difficulty in "placing."

* * * would say, "the * * * has shown us some sheets of the Labuan surcharges, issued 1st April, 1905, or earlier, we note the surcharge on the 67th stamp is a trifle more shiny than on the others; there are four breaks and a small kink in the marginal line opposite the 5th stamp in the top row; we expect that in the next supply there will be two kinks and five breaks opposite the sixth stamp which will conclusively prove that 1638412810 have been printed.



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Well-known Philatelists.

No. 68.—MR. G. H. DANNATT.

THE gentleman, whose portrait we have the pleasure of publishing this month, is doubtless well known by name to most of our readers as the Secretary of one of the most successful and best organised Stamp Exchange Clubs now in existence. Although Mr. Dannatt does not favour us with as much personal information as could perhaps have been wished, we are sure his views on philately as expressed below, will be studied with interest by our readers.

"I have been collecting since my last year at school, twelve years ago, but latterly have found the Secretarial and other work connected with the 'Otterdale Exchange Club' occupies so much time that I am only able to attend to my own collection at intervals, which are few and far between. In consequence of this, my own collection has always

been more or less in a state of transition, and is at present contained in all sorts and conditions of albums, boxes, &c. I am hopeful of ultimately getting all my stamps transferred into Imperial albums as, being strongly in favour of General Collecting on a broad and comprehensive basis, I do not consider that

the neglect of minor varieties and unimportant shades is in any way detrimental to the enjoyment of collecting.

"Imperial Albums do not, of course, provide accommodation for very minor varieties, and I therefore use an ordinary album with blank moveable leaves for the collection of any country in which I am specially interested, and though I am a convinced 'generalist,' I must plead guilty to a weakness for the stamps of Chili. Even here, though, I have abandoned the idea of a 'specialised' collection, and in my researches

have not discovered anything out of the ordinary.

The one definite conclusion that I would put on record regarding Chilian stamps is,



that the two inverted surcharges (Nos. 65 and 78 in Gibbons' catalogue) are, in my opinion, nothing more or less than 'printer's waste,' possessing no philatelic interest whatever, and regarding which there are good reasons for supposing they were never issued to the public at all. In partial confirmation of this theory, I may mention that some little time ago I wrote to a certain philatelist in Santiago asking if he would undertake to post me a letter franked with a stamp, bearing inverted surcharge, which I was to provide. His reply was to decline, his reason being that the Postal Authorities would certainly not allow any such stamp to pass through the post—comment is not required."

Mr. Dannatt is emphatically of the opinion that the secretarial duties attaching to the successful running of an exchange society so large as the "Otterdale" are anything but "all beer and skittles," and he is quite willing for anyone thirsting for distinction in this line, to undertake his duties for a time while he has a well-earned rest!

Mr. Dannatt writes:—"I venture to think that all Exchange Clubs are on a very much better footing than formerly, and one hears very little now-a-days regarding dilatory and inefficient secretaries, though I regret to find that the dilatory and careless member is by no means uncommon. It is also satisfactory to note that the most contemptible of thieves, known as the stamp 'changer,' is also becoming obsolete, largely, I think, owing to certain 'secret service' work on the part of the 'Stamp Exchange Protection Society.' That unassuming little institution should certainly receive active support from every Exchange Club Secretary—very few club members know what useful work it has achieved, and those collectors who are perpetually under observation would perhaps not feel quite so happy did they but know."

Mr. Dannatt believes that there will always be collectors of postage stamps, though, like many another good philatelist, he is of the opinion that the ever increasing flood of new issues is detrimental to wholesome philately. He says:—"A satisfactory tendency of the present time is that many collectors are beginning to tire of new issues and turn again to the vastly more interesting early emissions. The trouble is that many of the new issues are really so attractive that one cannot with-

stand their charms. What collector, for instance, can neglect the latest issue of Crete without regret? Most of us will probably be inveighing against new issues all our lives and buying them as often as we feel inclined.

"For those who really wish to confine their collection within reasonable limits, there can surely be no better halting-places than the end of the late Queen's reign for Britain and Colonies, and the end of last century for the stamps of foreign countries. The motto which adorns the walls of the classic side of the National Gallery would not be unsuitable for philatelists to adapt to themselves:—"The works of those who have stood the test of time have a claim to that respect and veneration to which no modern can pretend."

"Again, I think most collectors are paying too much attention to British Colonials to the exclusion of all others, and loss of interest is the inevitable result. A point in favour of foreign countries which I have not seen noted before is that, whereas with Colonials every set is always an eyesore unless complete with every value (often up to 20/-), the collector of foreign stamps is usually content to make the best of what he can get and fill his blank spaces as favourable opportunities arise. There is thus none of that feverish anxiety to get complete sets regardless of cost and common-sense.

"I would strongly urge beginners to form the nucleus of their collections by putting numerical strength before rarity, as it will be found vastly more interesting to get together as many types and varieties of stamps as possible, rather than concentrating upon one or two pet countries. I would also advise them not to despise *used* specimens."

3. P. U. Smoker.

THE first meeting of the International Philatelic Union during the coming session is to be a smoking concert. This is, we believe, rather an innovation in connection with a stamp club, in this country, but it will not be the first occasion on which the I.P.U. has led the way with something new. We hear that a capital programme is being prepared, but there is yet time for members to offer their services in this respect. A large attendance is expected, and members are entitled to as many tickets, for the use of their friends, as they may require. These can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary. The date has been fixed for Monday, October 9th, at 7.30 p.m. (for 8.0 o'clock), at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C.

New Issues and Varieties.

(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, c/o MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & Co., 84, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. Mr. T. B. Widdowson, of Leicester, writes us as follows:—"We had a remarkable find here last week, viz.: a sheet of ½d. stamps (ordinary King's Head green); the sheet was a usual sheet but *six stamps* were printed on the gum side as well in the centre of the sheet, this was reported to me last week and I was in hopes of securing the sheet, but they have been torn out, so do not show the plain stamps round. As a printer I cannot account for this."

Levant. Another value of the King's Head issue surcharged in piastres has been added to the current set. Apparently this was prepared for use some time ago, though only just issued, for judging by a new series that has just appeared, the stamps surcharged in the Turkish currency are to be done away with. The new set, which comprises most of the values of the current issue from ½d. to 1/-, is surcharged "LEVANT" in large sans-serif capitals in black.

"24 PIASTRES" on 5/- carmine.
Surcharged "LEVANT."
½d. pale green.
1d. scarlet.
1½d. purple and green.
2d. green and scarlet.
2½d. ultramarine.
3d. brown on yellow.
4d. green and brown.
5d. purple and ultramarine.
6d. purple.
1/- green and scarlet.

British Guiana. Another value has to be added to the set on the multiple watermark paper.

4c. purple and blue.

Gambia. Three more values are reported on the paper showing multiple Crown and C.A. watermark.

2½d. ultramarine, wmk., multiple Cr. CA.
3d. magenta and ultra. " "
1/0 violet and green " "

Gibraltar. *Morocco Agencies.* Some of our contemporaries have lately mentioned as a recent discovery the 1 peseta of the locally surcharged set with blue overprint. This variety is listed in Bright's catalogue and we believe it was first mentioned in an article that

appeared in the *S.C.F.* more than two years ago.

It is said that a small supply of the 50c. (King's Head) value with single Crown and CA watermark was printed but apparently none have ever been issued to the public.

Hong-Kong. The *M. J.* has been shown a pair of the 10c. on 30c. with small Chinese surcharge, on one stamp of which the figures "10" are much wider apart than is usual. In the normal stamp there is a space of about 1mm. between the figures, but in this variety the space is quite 1½mm., so the difference is one that can easily be seen. This variety was first mentioned in the *West End Philatelist* for May, and Mr. Poole tells us that it occurs on the sixth stamp (*i.e.* the end one) in each row of one of the right hand panes of the sheet.

Mr. E. Sassoon Gubbay writes:—"5 cents on 8 cents, orange-yellow, surcharge inverted. This stamp has been with me for many years. When Messrs. M. P. Castle and Willet were on a visit to Bombay, at least eighteen years ago, the former expressed his doubts. It was



chronicled only two years ago. Mr. Phillips, of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., personally told me last year that he has seen only two copies, both used." Mr. Gubbay sends us a photo of his copy which we reproduce, on account of the extreme rarity of the stamp. It is to be feared that the space for No. 37a in the albums will be rather an eye-sore for all collectors save two.

India. *Jhind.* Mr. G. F. H. Gibson kindly points out that the 6a. 12a., and 1r. stamps listed last month on the authority of the *Philatelic Record* are the ordinary ones, and

were not mentioned in that journal as having the "SERVICE" overprint.

Mr. E. Sassoon Gubbay sends us a photograph of a used $\frac{1}{4}$ on $\frac{1}{2}$ anna green, Queen's Head, with surcharge inverted. He informs us that this is not the only copy known in India.

New Zealand. Specialists in perforations will now have a new kind to worry them; to wit, the Penny-in-Slot machine perf. ! One of these useful machines has just been adapted for the sale of 1d. stamps by the New Zealand postal authorities and *Ewen's Weekly* describes a strip of three obtained from it. It is imperforate at the top and bottom, there is a zig-zag roulette at each end, and between the first and second and second and third stamps are two large perforations about 15mm. apart.

Sierra Leone. Two more values of the current set are reported with multiple Crown and CA watermark.

2/- green and ultramarine, wmk multiple Cr. CA.
5/- " and carmine, " " "

Somaliland Protectorate. It is rumoured that all the anna values of the current set have appeared with multiple watermark, but so far we have only seen the 1 anna, which was chronicled last month.

Straits Settlements. *Federated Malay States.* Another value of the current set has appeared on the paper with multiple watermark:—

5c. carmine and green on yellow.

St. Vincent. Mr. B. W. H. Poole tells us that the 6d. value with multiple watermark has been issued.

6d. lilac and brown, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Sudan. We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 1 mill. Army Official stamp exists with the overprint inverted, "ARMY" being on the right, and "OFFICIAL" on the left, instead of vice-versa as in normal specimens.

Victoria. The *M.J.* notes the discovery of a copy of the 2d. red-lilac, 1861 issue, with error of watermark—a single lined "6" instead of "2."

Mr. N. C. Horwood sends us a copy of the current 1d. stamp on the "Commonwealth" paper watermarked Crown over A. It was issued on August 2nd, and it is probable that all Australian stamps now printed in Melbourne will appear on this paper!

1d. rose-red, wmk. Crown over A.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Abyssinia. The *M.J.* summarises some notes that appeared in *Ewen's Weekly*, which we give below:—"The postal service was established on August 22nd, 1899, but the stamps had been on sale, both unused and obliterated, for some years previously. In May, 1899 (this date should probably be 1900 or 1901), the unsurcharged stamps were withdrawn from circulation, and replaced by the same stamps overprinted 'Ethiopie.' In April, 1902, the surcharge was changed to *Bosta*, in Amharic characters (Type 3 in the Catalogue), and twelve months later to *Malaket*, in the same language (Type 4). In November, 1904, a further lot of stamps is said to have been overprinted *Malaket*, but in a smaller form; according to previous information, however, our Type 5 is the latest form, in decidedly larger characters than before.

On January 1st, 1905, the stamps were issued with values overprinted in European figures, at first in various colours, and afterwards in violet on all except the 1 guerche on which it was impressed in aniline red. We believe the so-called violet to be variable. The 5c. stamps without any other surcharge are stated to have been soon exhausted, and remainders of the $\frac{1}{4}$ g. overprinted "Ethiopie," or *Bosta*, were also surcharged '05,' with or without a bar below the figures on the stamps with *Bosta*. Then came the $\frac{1}{4}$ g. divided and surcharged '5 c/m'; on each half, and finally the 16g. overprinted 'Ethiopie,' or *Bosta*, are said to have been surcharged '05'; but we should suppose that the surcharge was '5—centimes,' our Type 7.

We cannot honestly recommend Ethiopian issues; they seem to be more of a variety show than any ordinary Christy Mustrel Entertainment." Our contemporary wisely makes the proviso that it cannot vouch for the accuracy of this information.

Austria. *Offices in the Levant.* Two more values are said to have been suitably surcharged for use here.

5c. on 5h. deep green.
10c. on 10h. rose.

Belgium. This month we have to chronicle two high values of the new series with large portrait of King Leopold.

1fr. dull orange.
2fr. mauve.

Chili. We now learn that the design for the stamps of the new set described last month is only used for the values up to and including the 10 centavos. There is another one for the 15c. to 50c. values, and still another for the highest value of all, the 1 peso. The second design (adopted for the 15, 20, 30 and 50c. denominations) shews a full face portrait of Columbus in an oval, to the right of the label. Under this is "CENTAVOS," and in the top right corner is a star. Across the upper left corner "CHILE" and "CORREOS" appear diagonally on a scroll, and lower still, to the left of the portrait, are the figures denoting the value.

In the peso stamp, which is as large as the one now in use, there is a profile portrait of Columbus looking to the left, in an oval. In the top left corner is "CHILE" in highly ornate type, then "CORREOS" is placed slantwise in a scroll, and lower still is the value "1 PESO" with ornamentation filling the space at the base of the design. A small star is shown in the upper right-hand corner. So far the only value issued in addition to the two chronicled last month is the 20c.

20c. orange-brown and black.

French Colonies. *Guadeloupe.* We learn that the designs of the 3 types of pictorial stamps listed last month are as follows:—"Mount Houlemont, Basse Terre" on the 1c. to 15c., "Souffrière" on the 20c. to 75c., and "Pointe-à-Pitre, Basse Terre" on the franc values.

Guatemala. The *M. J.* has seen a copy of the 10c. on 75c. of 1894, with distinct double impression of the surcharge.

Hayti. We take the following paragraph from the *M. J.*:—"We have seen imperforate blocks of the two stamps of 1898, Type 7. They are on the watermarked paper, but show no sign of ever having been gummed, so that we may suppose them to be portions of unfinished sheets, perhaps found in the stock with the other values that were not issued. We note that in the lower margin of the sheets, at the left side, is the inscription 'Compagnie Française des Papiers-Monnaie, Paris.'"

Holland. *Surinam.* A 10c. stamp shewing portrait of Queen Wilhelmina is said to have been issued.

10c. slate.

Japan. We have received a new stamp of the value of 3 sen for inland use in both Japan

and Corea. It was issued on the 1st July and commemorates the taking over of the Corean Postal Department by Japan. In the centre are two large native characters meaning "San sen" or 3 sen, and around this is a double lined circle on which appears the plum blossom of Corea, at the left; the chrysanthemum of Japan at the right; a bird flying to the left, at the top, and another flying to the right, at the bottom, with sprays of foliage between. At the top, in a scroll, is a long inscription in native characters which means: "In Commemoration of the Amalgamation of the Japanese and Corean Postal Services."

3 sen rose-red, perf. 12½.

Nicaragua. New varieties from this place seem to be of almost daily occurrence. The following is a list of the very latest novelties:—

1c., in blue, on 2c., orange-red	
1c., " " 2c., " inverted surcharge.	
5c., in black, on 10c., mauve.	
10c., " " 15c., blue; <i>Telegraph stamp.</i>	
10c., " " 30c., " ; " "	

Paraguay. The current 5c. stamp has been overprinted "OFICIAL" according to some of our contemporaries:—

Official. 5c. blue.

Portuguese Colonies. *Nyassa.* We were lately shown a copy of the 75 reis of the Camel issue with the centre inverted. It is said that one sheet only was printed thus and most of these were used in the ordinary way before the error was detected.

Venezuela. We are indebted to the *M. J.* for the following paragraph:—"We have received two of the Commemorative stamps which we listed in June. They are of rather handsome design, but reproduced in lithography, which hardly does it justice. In the centre is a bust of the President, in modern every-day costume, while on each side is a young lady, bending over, apparently to examine the top of his head. His forehead is becoming somewhat high, and one can imagine the ladies remarking sadly that 'a hair on the head is worth two in the brush.' At top is the inscription 'E. E. U. U. DE VENEZUELA,' on an arched label; below the bust is the word 'CENTIMOS,' with numerals at each side; at foot 'DISTRITO FEDERAL.' Perf. 11½, but the outer side of the stamps at top, bottom, and sides of the sheet are imperf. in the copies before us. We have only seen the 5c. and 25c. at present, and we are shown a horizontal pair of the 5c. imperforate between the two stamps."

King's Heads.

THE stamps issued for Great Britain and her numerous Colonies and dependencies during the five years of His Majesty's reign would make a respectable total in the ordinary course of things, but circumstances and the vagaries of officialdom or the printers (I don't know which) or both have added considerably not only to their number but to their philatelic value and interest, besides aiding to fill the pockets of dealers and speculators. When the various issues with King Edward's portrait began to appear most of us were prepared for say one issue for each Colony, with every probability that it would last a long time, anyhow that we were safe from new issues for some years. For a time it was all plain sailing; the different Colonies brought out their issues of various designs, but all bearing the head of His Majesty, and, with the exception of the Transvaal, which very soon changed the colours of some of the values, there were no varieties to chronicle. All were perforated 14, and all bore the watermark of the letters CA. or CC. surmounted by a crown.

Suddenly, however, a surprise arose in the shape of what is now known as the "multiple CA" watermark, consisting of a number of the Crown CA designs, close together and spread all over the sheet, so that no one stamp now bears a single watermark but either one and bits of others, or several portions of watermarks. Why this should be used indiscriminately for all stamps and all sizes is, as I have already remarked, not quite clear. Perhaps Messrs. De la Rue have a large stock of this paper (?). Perhaps, though I cannot see why, it is considered by the powers that be, to be less easy to imitate, or perhaps—but only surmise? The fact remains that it is there and the consequence is that most of us must now collect two sets of each kind instead of one.

[The most feasible explanation for the introduction of this new paper is the fact that it can be used for stamps of all sizes, and thus the printers are not obliged to keep all sorts of paper in stock to fit the different sized stamps and plates.—ED. P.J.G.B.]

From the point of view of the pocket, it has also become a serious matter. Coming so soon after the "single CA" the "multiple watermark" has caused some of the first named to become very scarce, and much

money has been made by those lucky enough to have secured numbers of some of the earlier variety. For instance, the £1 Southern Nigeria single CA already brings £4 and more (although I fail to see why, considering that 1200 of them were issued), and the 10s. Lagos is worth quite as much or more. In cases such as the 12 and 18 piastres Cyprus, where one dealer secured the largest part of the stock the matter is somewhat different, as the holder is at liberty to make his own price, and, of course, gets it. It is, as I have always argued about everything in stamps, just as much as in bread and butter, a question of supply and demand. Those who collect British Colonials must and will have these varieties, and there is an increasing class now who are collecting only the stamps issued since the death of the late Queen Victoria, who naturally wish their collections to become as complete as possible while the stamps are still obtainable at reasonable prices.

Now we come to a third issue, the merits of which, from a philatelic point of view, will bear some discussion.

Within the last few weeks some of the Colonies have commenced issuing their stamps, on paper with the "Multiple CA" watermark, but on "Safety" paper. As most of my readers are probably aware this is a paper prepared with a chalked surface, which has at times been used for some of the Australian Colonies. The chalk makes the paper thicker and the designs and colours, especially lilacs and purples appear much brighter and appear to stand out clearer than on the ordinary paper.

The question arises whether this is to be acknowledged as a third issue by the ordinary collector, or whether it is to be left to the specialist alone. I hear that one firm of publishers intend to catalogue it, and another does not, so that already there are differences of opinion.

One prominent dealer tells me that his firm do not intend to "make any difference," but if they must they will reluctantly do so without encouraging it. On the other hand, if it is good enough to be catalogued in New South Wales (see S.G. Nos. 436 to 451) it should be equally "collectible" (to coin a word) in the stamps of the Crown Colonies.

It has a disadvantage inasmuch as it is difficult to distinguish the paper after the

stamps have been used and soaked in water, but with the unused stamps it is quite a different matter. The object of the chalked surface is, of course, to prevent fraud, because it is impossible to "clean" or take out the marks from this paper without spoiling the stamp, and it is stated that the present intention is only to use it for those colonies which issue the same stamps for both postage and Revenue purposes.

In stamp collecting, as in everything else, it is very much a question of everyone doing as he or she pleases, and the question as to whether this third variety is to be included in the ordinary catalogues and albums is perhaps a matter for the consideration of the publishers of these works, but at the same time it would be well to have the opinions of the general philatelic public and the views of some of the readers of the "P.J. of G.B." on the point, would be interesting.

B.A.T.

Scotchings from the Continent.

By F. W. JACOB.

THE German Postal authorities have just notified the public that care should be taken not to write on the face of pictorial post cards intended for the Netherlands. The Dutch postal law forbids this and when a postcard from another country reaches a person residing in the Netherlands, the receiver is fined, if the face be written on. The surcharge is 15 cents, or threepence English money. The card so dealt with is treated as a letter, and twice the fee lacking is charged. The same amount has to be paid by a person receiving a postcard which lacks the words "Post Card" on the face of it.

* * *

One of the consummations devoutly wished by a great number of persons—and certainly by those who correspond with persons in foreign countries, is a postage stamp that would have a universal character. Something that you could send say to France or Germany, equivalent to 2½d. to pay the postage of a reply to your enquiry. Much business is prevented by the absence of such a convenience. It is, of course, possible to get the stamps of the country you want to send to, but to get them involves so much trouble that for some people it is almost prohibitive in its effect.

* * *

Realising this the Dutch Postal Authorities,

ever ready to assist business men, have decided to put on sale at their offices the equivalent stamp to 2½d. of the chief countries of the world. As postage to and from Belgium is but 2d. the Belgian stamp is but 20 centimes; and of the Dutch East Indian stamps the 10 and 15 cent stamps will be sold. The following are the others: Curacao, 10 and 12½ cents; Suriname, 10 and 12½ cents; France, 25 centimes; Switzerland, 25 centimes; Germany, 20 pfennig; Gt. Britain, 2½d.; Russia, 10 kopeks; Austria, 25 heller; and very shortly the United States 5 cent stamp will be on sale. The price of these is 13 cents, *i.e.*, one-tenth of a penny above the face value for all, except the Dutch Colonial and Belgian stamps, which are sold at face value.

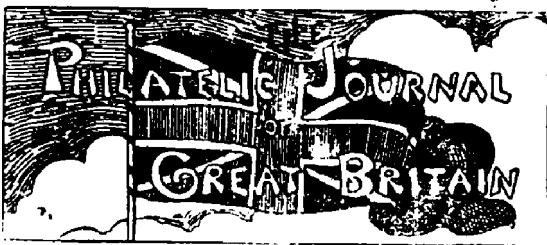
* * *

The Dutch Postal Authorities have just put on sale a new ten guilder stamp (about 16s. 8d.) for postage purposes. These new stamps are the same size as the existing one guilder stamp, that is to say they are half as long again as the 5 cent stamp (5 cents equal one penny English). The colour of the ten guilder stamp is orange. They will be mostly used in the various governmental departments for postage to the Dutch Colonies.

* * *

Something of an innovation in supplying postage stamps, cards, wrappers, etc., has been announced by the Dutch Postal Authorities. Stamps may be ordered from the post office on and after the 1st of September, just in the same way as a housewife orders coals or the master of the house, cigars and wine. The Postal Authorities will deliver the goods so ordered at the door and take payment for them before letting them go. C.O.D. (Cash on Delivery) exists in the Dutch Postal system, but in the case of stamps and the like, supplied by the Post Office, it will be strictly enforced. To enjoy the advantage of this system it is only necessary that at least stamps to the value of five guilders (8s. 4d. English) be taken at one time. Forms for the order will be provided by the Post Office free of charge, and the order may be dropped into the first pillar box one comes across, without a stamp, and will be duly delivered to the department supplying the stamps without charge.

Delivery of the stamps ordered will be made as soon as possible, but in no instance before the morning of the next week-day following that on which the order was posted.



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EDITORIAL.

LATELY one or two energetic persons have been dissecting the Colonial portion of Gibbons' catalogue as regards the colour-names employed, and the result is somewhat appalling. For instance, one gentleman of a statistical turn of mind tells us that there are no less than 37 shades of green, 26 of red, 26 of blue, and so on. This is bad enough in all conscience, but to make things worse we find that sometimes several distinct shades are described by the same name and in other cases stamps identical in shade are described under a multitude

of different names. The whole matter of shades and colour-names as employed by the compilers of catalogues is urgently in need of revision. Not only do we want an accurate naming of shades, on the basis of an intelligible colour-chart, but we also want simple names by means of which the shades can be identified. Where a stamp is only catalogued in one shade the name by which it is designated is not a matter of such great importance as in the case of stamps that are catalogued in two or more shades. Where shade makes much difference to the price of a specimen it is particularly important that the names employed should make it a simple matter to differentiate between the common and scarcer varieties. At present matters are in such confusion that in most cases we doubt if anyone but the compilers of the catalogue know which is which. Surely it would not be beyond the bounds of possibility to make a reference collection of stamps containing specimens typical of all the most prominent shades, and from these to name all similar ones of every country. A colour-chart on such lines would be simple, and yet fulfil all practical requirements. A glance would in most cases be enough to name similar shades and intermediate ones should not present much difficulty. It would not be necessary to try to name microscopical variations from the standard shades.

All this discussion about colour-names leads us to the question of shades as a whole with regard to their philatelic importance. It is open to doubt whether any but the most prominent ones should be catalogued and then only if they represent distinct issues. Shades, perhaps, form the most unsatisfactory class of minor varieties for in so many cases it is uncertain whether the differences, even when plainly perceptible, are due to fading, chemical action, or some other extraneous cause instead of to a distinct printing. We think our readers will agree with us that when a shade throws some light on the history of a stamp, or represents a distinct printing or issue in the same manner that a change in perforation, watermark, or paper might, it reaches its most collectable aspect. But where a shade only shows that too much or too little ink was applied to the plate in the process of printing its philatelic importance is surely but small, and where it is due to the action of the sun, air or other

outside influence it should be treated as a spoiled specimen instead of occupying a place in anyone's collection. As it is often almost impossible to say which shades are interesting from a philatelic point of view and which are not, we think that the general collector will do well to take only those

varieties that represent different colours, while the specialist will act wisely by curbing his desire for "superb ranges of shade," and amassing only those regarding which there are reasonable grounds for supposing that they represent distinct printings.

The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Siam.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued from page 138).

XIII.—THE 2 ATTS PROVISIONALS OF 1894-5.

With the "2 Atts" provisionals of this date the specialist in Siamese stamps again has an intricate and multitudinous list of varieties to deal with, and it will be found a by no means easy task to arrange these on an any methodical plan. There are no less than four distinct settings which for the moment I will designate "a," "b," "c," and "d" respectively. In setting (a) there are six distinct types of the figure "2"; (b) consists wholly of the type that appears most often in (a); while (c) and (d) are printed in smaller clearer type and



Type 2.



Type 6.

only differ so far as the spacing between "2" and "Atts" is concerned. It is difficult to assign any chronological order to these but the probabilities are that they appeared in the order indicated with the exception that (c) and (d) may have been reversed. The two first settings correspond with the "1 Atts" and "1 Att" (large type) surcharges previously described and were, I fancy, issued at the same time and from the same printing establishment. The other settings belong to the same class of stamps dealt with in Chapter XII and, like them, were probably printed in London. To simplify matters to the greatest possible extent I purpose dealing with these settings in three chapters devoting this one to

the first setting in which the six types of the figure "2" occur.

The leading catalogues seem to be agreed as to the fact of there being six types, and also so far as the descriptions of them are concerned—though they are by no means uniform in their orders of arrangement. This will, perhaps, to many, not appear a matter of much import, considering that all the types appear on the same sheet, but I think it is just as well to have some system of arrangement. There are two open to the collector—either he can arrange the types in the order of their rarity or according to the respective sizes and shapes of the "2's." I am in favour of adopting the latter method, and so arrange the six types as follows:—

1. Has a very large upright "2," of the same thickness throughout, with a straight foot.
2. Has a large upright "2" with a curly foot.
3. Has a large upright "2" with a straight foot.
4. Has a large sloping "2" (italic) with curly foot.
5. Has a small upright "2" with curly foot.
6. Has a small upright "2" with straight foot.

In addition to the differences noted each "2" is smaller than the one in the preceding type.

Then again in each type there are varieties differing in the length of "2 Atts," measuring from the extreme left of the figure to the period. These I tabulate as follows:—

- Type 1. Very large upright "2" with straight foot.
(a) 13½mm; (b) 15mm; (c) 15½mm; (d) 16½mm; (e) 17mm.
- Type 2. Large upright "2" with curly foot.
(a) 15mm.
- Type 3. Large upright "2" with straight foot.
(a) 14mm; (b) 15mm; (c) 16mm; (d) 16½mm.
- Type 4. Large sloping "2" with curly foot.
(a) 14mm; (b) 14½mm; (c) 15mm.

- Type 5. Small upright "2" with curly foot.
 (a) 12½mm; (b) 13mm; (c) 13½mm;
 (d) 14mm; (e) 14½mm; (f) 15mm.
- Type 6. Small upright "2" with straight foot.
 (a) 12½mm; (b) 13mm; (c) 13½mm;
 (d) 14mm; (e) 14½mm; (f) 15mm;
 (g) 15½mm.

To further complicate matters, there are two varieties of the width between the two lines of the surcharge—measuring 8½mm. and 10mm. respectively—arranged in the same alternate manner as in the "1 Atts" provisional of the same type. The narrow variety I designate "a," and the other "b." I am not so fortunate as to possess an entire sheet, but, from an excellent photograph of one appearing in Mr. Holland's pamphlet on this subject and several blocks in my possession, I am able to give the following diagram shewing the arrangement of the various types in the sheet:—

3ab	3ab	3ab	3bb	3bb	3bb	3ab	3bb	3cb	3bb
3db	3db	3bb	3db	3db	*3db	3db	3db	3cb	3cb
3ca	3ca	3da	3da	3da	3da	3da	3da	4ca	2za
1ab	1ab	1bb	1cb	1eb	1cb	1eb	1cb	3bb	3bb
4ca	4ba	4ba	4ba	4ca	4ca	4aa	4ca	4ca	4ca
4cb	4cb	4bb	4bb	4bb	5db	5cb	5eb	5eb	5bb
5aa	5da	5ea	5ea	6ca	6ea	6fa	6da	6ea	6ea
6gb	6db	6eb	6eb	6db	6eb	6db	6eb	6bb	6db
6da	6ca	6da	6ca	6da	6ca	6da	6ca	6da	6ga
6fb	6bb	6cb	6fb	6eb	6fb	6fb	6eb	6eb	6eb

In the above diagram the italicised letters denote the sub-varieties of the respective types while the letters in ordinary type shew the spacing between the two lines of the surcharge. The sixth stamp in the second row (marked with an asterisk) has the stop level with the top of the "s." It will thus be seen that in each sheet of 120 stamps there are 8 of type 1, 1 of type 2, 38 of type 3, 18 of type 4, 11 of type 5, and 44 of type 6.

The following is a synopsis of the varieties:—

Type 1. "2 Atts" on 64 atts, purple and brown.

- (a) "2 Atts" measures 13½mm.
 (b) " " " 15 " "
 (c) " " " 15½ " "
 (d) " " " 16½ " "
 (e) " " " 17 " "

Distance between the two lines of the sur. is 10mm.

Type 2. "2 Atts" on 64 atts purple and brown.

- (a) "2 Atts" measures 15mm.

Distance between the lines is 8½mm.

Type 3. "2 Atts" on 64 atts, purple and brown.

- (a) "2 Atts" measures 14mm.
 (b) " " " 15 " "
 (c) " " " 16 " "
 (d) " " " 16½ " "

Errors and varieties.

Stop level with the top of "s" variety d.

Distance between lines 8½mm. var. c, d.

" " " 10 " " a, b, c, d.

Type 4. "2 Atts" on 64 atts, purple and brown.

- (a) "2 Atts" measures 14mm.
 (b) " " " 14½ " "
 (c) " " " 15 " "

Distance between lines 8½mm. var. a, b, c.

" " " 10 " " b, c.

Type 5. "2 Atts" on 64 atts, purple and brown.

- (a) "2 Atts" measures 12½mm.
 (b) " " " 13 " "
 (c) " " " 13½ " "
 (d) " " " 14 " "
 (e) " " " 14½ " "
 (f) " " " 15 " "

Distance between lines is 8½mm, varieties a, d, e, f.

" " " 10 " " b, c, d, e.

Type 6. "2 Atts" on 64 atts, purple and brown.

- (a) "2 Atts" measures 12½mm.
 (b) " " " 13 " "
 (c) " " " 13½ " "
 (d) " " " 14 " "
 (e) " " " 14½ " "
 (f) " " " 15 " "
 (g) " " " 15½ " "

Distance between lines is 8½mm, var. a, c, d, e, f, g.

" " " 10 " " b, c, d, e, f, g.

(To be continued.)

TRANSVAAL "C.S.A.R." STAMPS.—Writing from Johannesburg, Mr. William Weir gives us some interesting information regarding the Transvaal stamps surcharged "C.S.A.R." He writes:—"With reference to the overprint on the current issue of Transvaal Stamps of C.S.A.R.; this surcharge so far as I can gather has been made simply for a private purpose, and the stamps can, I think, be treated in the same way as those punched with the initials of firms, &c.

"The Railway administration have organized a system of accepting letters from the travelling public of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony where no post offices are at the stations. The fee charged for this service by the Railway is one penny in addition to the postage. Employees have been instructed with regard to the cancellation of stamps as follows: 'Where there is no date stamp at stations available the stamps are to be obliterated by means of three parallel lines drawn across them with either red ink or blue pencil.' We shall therefore see a number of stamps cancelled in this way shortly." It seems more than ever doubtful that these are "official" stamps in the ordinary acceptance of the term.

The same correspondent informs us that the postal authorities have issued books of 1d. Transvaal stamps containing thirty specimens at a cost of 2/7. These booklets are printed in London as is the case with the ordinary stamps.

New Leaves to Cut.

THE UNADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.*

We have received a "Priced Catalogue of the Unadhesive Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom," compiled by Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, and of all the excellent work this writer has done for the benefit of specialists in British stamps, this is perhaps the most commendable, as it deals with a branch of philately that has never before received proper attention. Mr. Ewen is a strenuous apostle of the cult of the "cut square," and the arguments he advances in favour of this style of collecting are most convincing, even though they may not be deemed unanswerable by those of our friends who like the stamps on the entire envelope, form, or wrapper. But apart from any merits the champions of "entires" may claim for their style of collecting, it is very certain that if this branch of philately is ever to become popular, it will be when collectors are convinced that it is not necessary to collect the whole of the paper on which the impressions are stamped. The very unwieldiness of this method is one of the most potent drawbacks to the study of what is a most interesting class of stamps. The whole matter really resolves itself into the question as to whether one collects postal stationery or non-adhesive postage stamps—if the former, then one naturally takes "entires"; but if the latter, then one only wants the impressions of the stamps with a neat border of the paper around it for the sake of appearance.

But, to return to our muttons. The volume under notice is divided into two sections and seven chapters. The first section, which is necessarily brief, deals with the Mulready envelope and wrappers, and lists all the die numbers known. The second section deals with the envelope, wrapper and postcard stamps, the most interesting chapter being that dealing with the "envelope," dies used for stamping envelopes, letter sheets, telegraph forms, &c. In this chapter the whole of the dies in use from 1841 to the present day are listed in full and copious notes as to the approximate date of issue (where official records were not avail-

able) and other details are given. The whole of the varieties are priced to give the collector an idea of their relative rarity and wherever possible the earliest and latest dates of use are mentioned. Next there is a chapter dealing with the registration envelope stamps and this is followed by others dealing with the wrapper and postcard series. Chapter VI. describes concisely, but fully enough for all practical purposes, the special stamps impressed on newspapers by the general dies and the special dies for certain newspapers applied during the process of printing. The concluding chapter lists the envelope, &c. stamps of Great Britain adapted for use (by means of surcharging) in the Admiralty department, Levant, Bechuanaland, Cyprus, &c.

Altogether the volume is one of the best that has been published for some time and it is one that is worthy of a place in every philatelist's library. We have pleasure in warmly commending it to the notice of our readers.

Correspondence.

To the Editor, *P.J. of G.B.*

Dear Sir,—

In the August issue of the *P.J.G.B.*, you make reference on page 131 to the stamps of Tierra del Fuego, and it might interest you to know that we possess a used copy on entire envelope. The stamp is placed in the lower left hand corner and is postmarked "San Sebastian, 19th July 1891"; in the upper right hand corner of the envelope are two Chilean 5c. stamps postmarked "Punta Arenas" but the date on which is not legible. The envelope in question is addressed to us and contained a letter from a stamp collector at Paramo, Tierra del Fuego, asking for our price lists.

In your description you do not give the reason for the issue of the stamp in question, which was in consequence of the Argentine Government postal arrangements on the East Coast of Tierra del Fuego being very imperfect and despatch of mails infrequent. A considerable saving of time could be effected by sending letters across the Straits of Magellan to Chilean Territory and posting them at Punta Arenas, from whence there were regular mail despatches.

Yours faithfully,
WHITFIELD KING & Co.

Ipswich, Aug. 30th, 1905.

* Priced Catalogue of the Unadhesive Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom, 1840-1905. Compiled by H. L'Estrange Ewen. (London: Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, S.E.). Price 2/6.

International Philatelic Union.

Sept., 1905, Report.

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The following are now proposed in accordance with the above:—Wilcox Smith & Co., Dunedin, New Zealand, proposed by Dr. Marx, M.A., seconded by T. H. Hinton; C. F. Nunneley, 5th Fusiliers, proposed by H. A. Stern, seconded by T. H. Hinton.

NOTICES.

The opening meeting of the season will take place at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, on Monday evening, October 9th, at 7.30 p.m., when a social reunion of members and friends, and smoking concert will be held.

The next meeting will be held at Essex Hall, on Wednesday, November 8th, when a lantern display will be given and lady members and friends are specially invited to be present on this occasion.

Meetings will be continued throughout the season on the second Wednesday in each month terminating with the Annual General Meeting in May, 1906.

The programme is nearly ready and will be in hands of members shortly, and it only rests with members to make these meetings a success by their attendance and support. Any country members who may be in town and any visitors will be heartily welcomed.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.

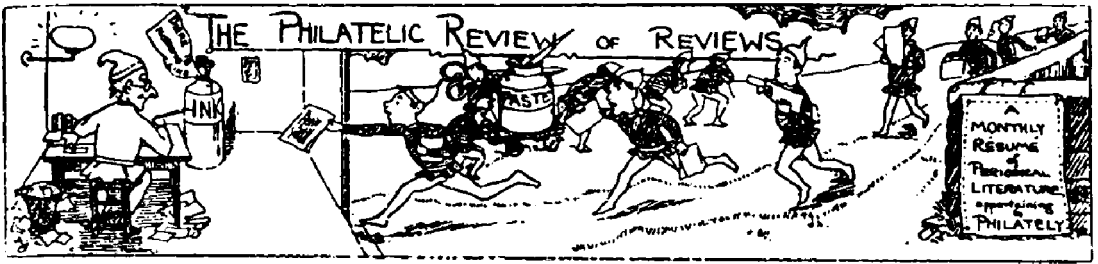
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Sept. 16th, 1905.

Notes by the Way.

STAMPS FOR PLEASURE.—We have on more than one occasion expressed the opinion that the man who gets most pleasure out of philately is the one who collects purely for pleasure. This fact is endorsed by *Meeke's Weekly* in a very readable paragraph which we quote:—"We made this statement editorially last week:—'the more we engage in stamp collecting because of the love we have for the hobby the greater will be our pleasure.' This of course would not apply to the man who is constitutionally built upon the plan of getting all he can for his money, nor to the man who is seeking a medium for investment of money against a rainy day. We must be careful in laying the foundation in order that our structure may withstand the storms of criticism. We lay it down as a fundamental principle that ideal collecting consists in a person's buying stamps that he can afford to purchase. Out from this philatelic Arch of Triumph broad avenues lead to pleasures that are as numerous as the sands of the sea. Individuality, sense of the artistic, patriotism, limited means, fashions and other 'isms' move philatelists into fields that are ultimately nothing more than ruts. We have no quarrel with any individual who gets into one of these ruts for we are moving in one ourselves and can sympathize with the other fellow.

Our opinion upon 'ideal philately' and the investment of money in stamps for pleasure's sake alone seem sound and sane. It will be generally endorsed. If so, should not the philatelic press exalt this idea of stamps for the stamp's sake, instead of stamps for the dollar's sake and lose no opportunity of pressing home the great truth that the true philatelist looks not for the sign of the dollar on every page of his album."



SEPTEMBER 25, 1905.

Philately at home.

The Editorial in the *London Philatelist* for August is devoted to some remarks on the colour question) founded on an article that appeared in a recent issue of the *Australian Journal of Philately*. The question of colour-names as given in Gibbons' catalogue has received some attention of late in many of our contemporaries, and we think that philatelists in general are agreed that there is plenty of room for improvement. It is, however, easy to point out the faults—the difficulty is to find a satisfactory remedy. The enormous number of shades that are catalogued, and the confusing nature of the names employed in an endeavour to describe them, shew how pressing is the necessity for a more simple catalogue for beginners. We are glad that the *L.P.* is in full agreement with us on this point, as witness the following :—

It once more demonstrates, as we have so often urged in these columns, the utter unsuitability of the modern catalogue to the requirements of anyone but the advanced collector and the specialist. The latter can extend his omnivorous maw to any dimensions, and in the case of a country which abounds in greens can take intermediate shades (or fades) even between those quoted in the books of Gibbons, while he can collect each in pairs and strips or blocks, until he has exhausted the market and repleted his albums. No harm would be done, and the chances are that philately would be the gainer by something learnt by the specialist during the process of his accumulation. What, however, is food for the advanced student, is poison for the general collector, and it is one more unanswerable argument—were that needed—in favour of some more simple method of inviting the unsuspecting fly into our philatelic web.

In "Notes on the Earlier Issues of New Zealand," Mr. M. P. Castle gives us some very interesting and useful information regarding these handsome stamps. Although only one die was used for a period of twenty years, these stamps abound in varieties enough to delight the heart of the most insatiable specialist. There are varieties in plenty of shade, watermark, paper, printing and perforation, and there

is always the possibility of making a new discovery—a point that has a great attraction for the careful student. Mr. Castle is enthusiastic as to the beauty of the design adopted for New Zealand's first stamps, and we think his opinion will be shared by everyone who is in any way a lover of the beautiful in art. The writer says :—

Unlike those of any other colony (except the lithographed first issue of Victoria) the New Zealand stamps have the peculiar and attractive feature of presenting nearly a half-length portrait of the Queen in lieu of the normal head and shoulders, or head alone, of other British possessions. In my view this additional feature gives a *cachet* to the design, and has, in fact, created a series of stamps that in simplicity, dignity and effectiveness has few equals, and no superior throughout the numerous issues of the British Empire.

Mr. F. Reichenheim contributes some additional notes to his recent paper on "The Unpaid Letter Stamps of France," and gives a corrected table of the dates when the various printings were stopped and the stamps withdrawn from use.

In a "Philatelic Note" relating to the rarest stamp errors—a subject that has been treated in several philatelic journals this year—exception is taken to many of the varieties included in the lists that have already been drawn up. This, however, is a matter on which few philatelists will agree, as we all have our own pet theories of what constitute the rarest stamps. It is, nevertheless, interesting to note the stamps Mr. Castle classes as the fourteen rarest errors, viz. :—

1. Spain, 1851, 2r. blue.
2. Austria, 1867, 3k. red.
3. Spain, 1876, 25m. inverted centre.
4. Baden, 1st issue, 9k. green.
5. South Austral a, 1870, 4d. blue.
6. West Australia, 4d., centre inverted.
7. India, 1854, 4a. inverted frame.
8. Finland, 1866, 5k. black and yellow.
9. U.S.A., 1869, 30c. inverted centre.
10. Saxony; 1851 4mgr. blue.
11. Finland, 1891, 3k. yellow and black.
12. U.S.A., 1901. 2c. centre inverted.
13. Cape of Good Hope, 1d. blue.
14. " " 4d. red.

Some "Occasional Notes" and a list of new issues complete an excellent number;

especially when one considers that it is issued in the height of the "slack season."

The *Monthly Journal* contains several editorial articles dealing with a diversity of subjects, and, needless to say, all of them show that much careful thought and shrewd common-sense has been brought to bear in their composition. The first of them deals with Mr. Henniker Heaton's recent letter to the Press on the subject of Universal Penny Postage—a matter he has much at heart, and in which he will have the full sympathy of all who are in the cause of progress. It is a scheme everyone would like to see adopted, for it would tend to the more frequent and friendly intercourse between the peoples of various nations, which, as the immortal Shakespeare would say, is a "consummation devoutly to be wished," as tending to the general good of humanity. Major Evans makes several pertinent observations on the chief points raised in the letter. We extract the following as worthy of careful consideration:—

We sincerely wish Mr. Henniker Heaton every success in his fresh crusade, but it must not be forgotten that, although logically his arguments are unanswerable, there may be practical considerations that outweigh all logic. It seems absurd that if a letter can be conveyed from London to Hong Kong for a penny, it should cost 2½d. to convey a similar letter to Paris. But does Imperial Penny Postage pay its way? If it can be shown that it does so, then Universal Penny Postage should soon follow; but if the cost of conveying a letter from London to Hong Kong is defrayed in part by the profit on conveying letters from Charing Cross to Ludgate Hill, then the matter becomes more difficult. Our Post Office makes an enormous profit every year, and can well afford to spend some of that profit in providing cheap communication between different parts of the British Empire. In other countries the Post Office business is not so prosperous, and those countries may be expected to hesitate before adopting a system which may reduce their profits or convert them into a loss.

In France the inland letter rate is only now about to be reduced to 10 centimes, and we fear that it will be some time before the French Post Office consents to even consider the question of an international rate of the same amount. Our own postal charges, liberal as they are in some directions, are greatly behind those of other countries in other respects. As we have pointed out on previous occasions, the British Post Office is one of the very few that will do nothing whatever for less than a halfpenny; it is a small sum, no doubt, but when we see that a letter is carried from one end of India to the other for a halfpenny, and a post card for half of that amount, whilst stamps of the value of one-tenth of a penny, or less, are found useful in several European countries, we are led to inquire, which is the more beneficial to the community, that a comparatively large weight should be carried for a penny, or a very much smaller weight for a very much smaller charge?

The next Editorial note deals with "Colours" and while acknowledging that far too many names are used in the cata-

logue we are told that it is far from being an easy task to set the matter right. Following this there is an article dealing with "Varieties of Obliterations" from which we make the following extract.

We have ventured, on previous occasions, to raise a gentle protest against the theory that the nature of an obliteration should make any very essential difference to the interest or value of the stamp to which it is applied. We would divide obliterations into two great classes only: light and heavy; those that are only just sufficient to cancel the stamp, without destroying its interest as a specimen, and those which so deface and disfigure it as to render it useless for purposes of study. Between these two extremes there are of course innumerable gradations, and the desirability of the specimen will vary accordingly. Pen-and-ink cancellation is considered generally to imply fiscal use, but if the stamp is a postage stamp the manner of its use cannot alter its nature. For instance, a business man buys two penny stamps at the post office, one of them he uses in receipting a bill, the other he puts on the envelope returning the receipted bill to his customer. What difference can there be between the two stamps? A private person cannot alter the nature of Government stamps, although he may be permitted to use them in different ways.

Mr. Pierre Mahe continues his reminiscences under the title of "My Souvenirs" and tells us in a delightful anecdotal manner of many incidents that have happened during his successful career as a stamp dealer.

Mr. H. W. Hawkins concludes his paper on "British Somaliland" and gives a fearful and wonderful list of minor varieties of the second printing. We are afraid most of these can hardly be considered of any philatelic importance for they are merely due to defective type and more or less imperfect printing. If they were constant in their appearance on the sheets through a printing they would have some claim to the specialist's attention perhaps, but we question if more than a very small proportion of the varieties listed can have even this recorded in their favour.

In the *Philatelic Record* Mr. B. T. K. Smith contributes a selection of philatelic items under the comprehensive, if somewhat inexplicit, title of "Varia." We extract one of the paragraphs in full:—

Not long ago a collector from the Argentine Republic was discoursing on his treasures to a London dealer, and mentioned as the gem of his collection the 5c. green, error, of the 1892 type. "There are only 13 copies in existence," he said, "and mine is worth £100." However, according to a well-known writer on Argentine stamps, the number of copies known is not thirteen but thirty-five, and going back further still, to a contemporary record, we learn that even the latter quantity is under estimated. The story was that "one sheet printed in this colour was sold at the post office at Monte Video, to a business firm, and several were used without being noticed. At last a clerk in the P.O. spotted one on a letter, and promptly sent to the firm who had bought the sheet and secured the

remainder, some 60 copies, which were distributed among the principal collectors in the place." As Monte Video is supposed by most people to be in Uruguay and not in Argentina, one is naturally tempted to ask what Argentine stamps were doing in that city. Admitting the truth of this perhaps not very probable tale, it is evident that the estimated value of £100 does not err on the side of moderation. I now learn that a copy belonging to a Spanish collector was lately put up at auction among some Buenos Aires collectors, and knocked down for £30.

The "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. W. L. Chew, J.P., who has a magnificent collection of Great Britain and British Colonials unused. Mr. Chew commenced his collection in the early sixties and even in those days used a blank album. We are told "he is particularly strong in British East Africa, British Central Africa and British South Africa, and has a fine lot of Uganda, especially of the second issue, and Heligoland in entire sheets, whilst his Zanzibar and West African Colonies are very good." Mr. Chew has been a member of the London Philatelic Society for many years and though he has not yet shown any of his treasures at an exhibition it is hoped he will decide to exhibit in London next year.

In *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* the stock features are well sustained. Mr. Nankivell continues his "Countries of the World," and deals briefly—somewhat on the lines of a simplified catalogue—with Alexandria, Antioquia, and Argentine Republic. In each of the three numbers before us the Rev. T. C. Walton gives instalments on "First Steps in Philately," in which there is a good deal of information that the beginner will find useful. This is particularly the case in the descriptions of stamps that bear no name by means of which they may be readily identified by the tyro.

"Boswell Junior" gives us some readable biographical notes in "Portraits on Stamps," and the "Gossip of the Hour" is full of interesting matter. "Cornelius Wrinkle" does not consider it wise for the collector to put away all thoughts of philately during the summer and sensibly opines that there are often wet days and dull evenings which one can profitably occupy by attending to one's collection. He writes:—

There are many reasons why stamp collecting is developing into an all-round-the-year pursuit. New stamps are issued all the time. Being an international pursuit, when it is summer with us it is winter elsewhere. The trade in stamps is also international, consequently the stamp dealer has to keep open all the year round. He displays the latest new issues and the latest bargains, and we are carried along with the tide

which he keeps on the ebb and flow. If we retire from the pursuit in the summer we miss the chances of the passing market, and probably have to pay through the nose later on. The specialist goes strongly for shades, and he finds there is nothing like the strong light of the summer for shading up, and also for classifying varieties of a microscopical character.

Philately in the States.

In the *American Journal of Philately* for July, Mr. Geo. L. Toppan gives another batch of "Notes upon stamps and their Varieties."

Mr. Jules Bouvez concludes his article on "Malta" and gives some interesting notes regarding the postal tariff obtaining in the island. Regarding the inclusion of a 3d. value in the King's Head series he says:—

The creation of this value was due to the lowering of the rate upon letters to Great Britain, and is intended specially for the pre-payment of registered mail. The registration rate being fixed at twopence, to which must be added the regular postage rate of one penny, a single stamp of the value of three pence would be sufficient for the entire pre-payment of a registered letter to Great Britain.

Mr. V. M. Berthold contributes another instalment of "The Die Varieties of the Nesbitt series of United States envelopes"—an article that should be of the greatest value to all collectors of postal stationery.

In "Some Stamp Designs" Mr. C. A. Howes writes interestingly of Japanese stamps. He thus explains the meaning of the two objects that appear in the upper corners of the 1 yen stamp of 1888:—

These are the old time couriers' bells, and lest they should not be recognised, perhaps, they have been labelled in tiny characters, one on each, *eki rei* or "courier bell." They were somewhat similar to our so-called "sleigh bells" and were usually slung over the shoulder by the cord attached. The old courier system was adopted from the Chinese and was only for the conveyance of official letters and despatches. The couriers were hardy and fleet of foot, they wore but little clothing, often only a loin cloth, and carried their mail in bundles fastened to the end of a bamboo pole resting on the shoulder. To guard against the chances of sickness or accident delaying him, the courier was often attended by a companion and the two performed their "stage" of the route at their utmost speed. The special service of the bell was to announce their approach to a post-station where the courier in waiting, thus warned, should be ready to snatch the pole and proceed without delay.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* always contains some good news under "Washington Notes," by that cheery gentleman who delights in calling himself "The Optimist." In the issue for August 19th we find the following paragraph, which is too good to be missed so we cull it for our readers benefit.

The postmaster at Chicago, the other day, received a letter from two ladies in a small town in Michigan that breaks the record as a freak communication in the realm of stampdom. The letter was in reply to a postal card from the Chicago postmaster asking the Michigan ladies to forward one cent each to supply the deficiency in postage on a parcel addressed to each of them. Their letter was as follows:

My Dear Mr. Postmaster—Thank you so kindly for being so kind as to kindly say you would forred our mail if we sent a 1 sent stamp each. We haint got no 1 sent stamp & cant get none nohow not haven no horse and liven 6 mi from the village and feelen real poorly with the agur and rumatiz so we thot you would be so kind as to cut the two sent stamp in too we woodant bother you only we are widders & haint got no men to do nothing for us dear Mr. Coyne it is so kind of you to take such an interest in us as to tell us about those parcels & we will allus think kindly of you. Your umball serfants.

P.S.—Oh Mr. Coyne, please don't tell any one we wrote to you because we are veray respectable.

The postmaster was rather put to it to figure out just how it would be a reflection upon the respectability of the ladies to write to him, but he overlooked that phase of the matter and forwarded the parcels.

The three numbers of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* we have before us contain a large number of interesting reading matter ranging from well-written articles to short paragraphs about philatelic somebodies. One of the most striking contributions is one entitled "The Minor Variety" by Mr. L. Harald Kjellstedt. We are afraid some of the gentry who write so glibly of the curse of minor varieties, &c., will rave over this letter and thirst for Mr. Kjellstedt's gore. We wish we had space to reprint the article in its entirety but as that is not possible we make a characteristic extract:—

I do wish they could be made to discard some of their minor varieties and let another fellow have the picking of them. Not that I want them, oh no, I would just put them in my collection as a sort of illustration of things that should be kept out. But although I am violently and virulently opposed to the minor variety and sympathize deeply with the small boy and lie awake nights, waiting to hear philately go up the flue, still I have a sort of lingering idea that the minor variety will not go much before philately does. There are, I regret to state, some very forceful reasons for my idea proving to be correct. Patriotism and patriotic pride is one of the stumbling blocks liable to meet our toes when we try to administer the final kick to the M. V. Talk to a Englishman, a German or a Frenchman on the M. V. topic and everything will run smoothly until you reach the issues of his particular pet country, his native land. Abolish the M.V.'s? Not much. Why, man, he is spending most of his spare time trying to find some M.V.'s which are not listed in a catalogue which is swarming with them. And if he finds one, you will see him strutting about as if he had done his country a great service.

A CORRECTION.

MR. A. H. L. GILES points out that the vessel mentioned in connection with his name last month as H.M.S. Wolverton should be H.M.S. Wolverene.

A Philatelic Garden Party.

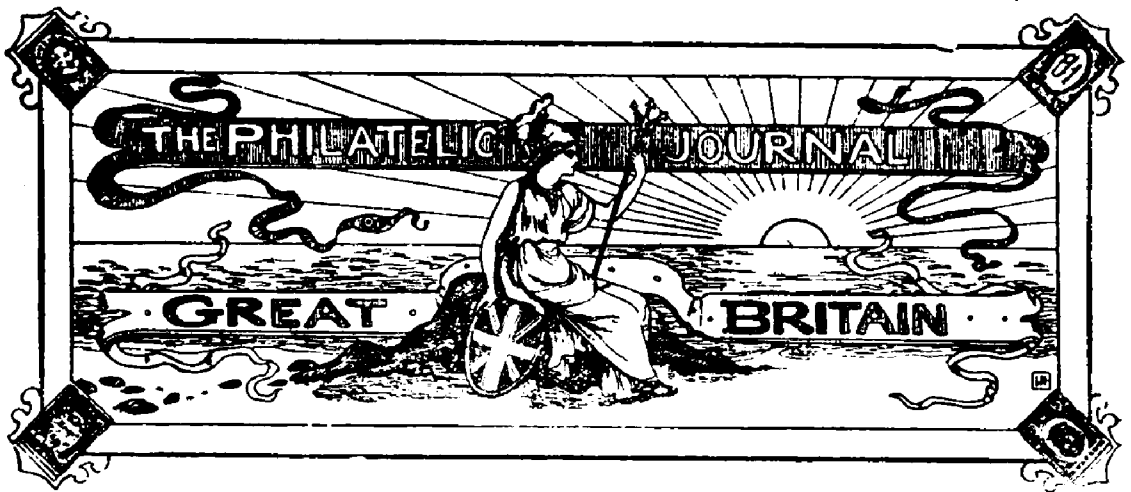
On Saturday, August 12th, a well-attended Garden Party, organised by the Junior Philatelic Society, took place in the grounds of Hambly House, Brixton. The function, which was a very pleasing one, was held in honour of Mr. Willard O. Wylie, the popular editor of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, who was in London on a short business trip. There were about 200 members and friends present and an attractive programme was arranged for their entertainment. A capital programme of music was performed by Mr. Leonard Wright's orchestra and then an excellent *al fresco* concert was held, the "star" item undoubtedly being Mr. W. E. Lincoln's clever recitation, which was warmly applauded. As dusk approached the grounds were illuminated and then the "Juniors" indulged in what the gentlemen of the Press delight in describing as the art of terpsichore. We fancy all present thoroughly enjoyed themselves and the Junior Philatelic Society deserves a good deal of credit for inaugurating such a pleasant entertainment.

A Curious Issue.

WRITING in the *P. J. of I.*, one "Tancredos Kidemides" humourously tells of an "epoch-making discovery"—no less than the finding of some "awfully old" stamps in one of the cities of the lost Atlantis. The following is a description:—

There were seven varieties of one type and one of a larger pattern, probably a high value (50 Griffin's teeth, or whatever their currency may have been). The design of the low values consisted of a wyvern pulling the leg of a missing link, and the big stamp showed an ichthyosaurus surrounded by a wreath of pterodactyls and pterospondees, the latter has not been recognised by geologists up to the present, but now we shall know him when we discover his bones.

All these stamps were surcharged with quaint inscriptions in characters which resembled the Latin. I can read the letters but cannot understand the inscriptions, but perhaps some one learned in ancient tongues can do so, therefore I append exact copies. The Ichthyosaurus type had on it "R et ur nedb ye wen sash eingo ffc ent re." The others all bore the short inscription "Brum." The language appears to be a cross between Latin and Welsh, and will doubtless be of great interest to dead language professors. A second surcharge appeared on some of the stamps, and looked like, "wha tab outy our ssss" the last word (?) might possibly be merely a form of ornament. I think it likely that this second surcharge was applied for "Service" or possibly "fiscal" purposes.



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[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 69.—MR. JOHN F. SEYBOLD.

MR. JOHN F. SEYBOLD is one of the best known collectors in the United States and has attained almost world-wide philatelic fame as the owner of an unique collection of rarities on original covers.

He was born in Syracuse, New York, on July 22nd, 1858 and for many years after his debut in this world of commemorative issues and wicked speculators, so many things required his close attention that he had not time to discover that there were such things as stamps waiting to be collected. His first specimen—a 200 reis of Brazil of the 1886 issue, which he still has—was obtained at the age of 14 and history relates that he somewhat reluctantly parted with several of his most cherished marbles in its acquisition. This stamp marks the inoculation of our friend with the philatelic microbe and shortly afterwards he be-



came enthusiastic and he has been particularly active in the pursuit of the hobby ever since.

During his youth he was employed in a department store and from his fellow-workers, who hailed from different parts of Germany, Canada, England, &c., he obtained many stamps he was delighted to add to his collection, and the duplicates he found very useful for "swopping."

After a time he heard of the existence of dealers and, he tells us, so keen was he that he wrote to every one of whom he had heard, in his search for new varieties. Young Seybold was *very* keen just then and it is largely due to this fact that he now has such a fine lot of rarities that have cost him very little. He remembers with delight the first lot of approval sheets he received from the late Mr. Thomas Ridpath, of Liverpool,

and altogether he procured many nice things through this dealer. Many were the bargains that could be obtained then such as Hawaiian numerals on pieces of the original covers. Of

course our friend regrets he did not lay in a stock of these for himself and friends but they were such common looking stamps that he did not consider them worth buying at the time.

Never once has Mr. Seybold lost interest in his stamps, and that he possesses the true collecting spirit may be gleaned from the fact that he never sold a stamp unless it was a duplicate. Even these were often exchanged or given to beginners rather than sold. He has always been a general collector, taking all regular issues and also the revenues of the United States. At the moment his general collection numbers more than 70,000 varieties, and in addition our friend has a duplicate collection consisting of scarce stamps on original covers. Indeed, it is for this collection that he is perhaps most widely known, for it is quite unique. He started it in 1881, and at the present time has a remarkable lot. Only uncommon stamps are included in this collection, and among other desirable items he has such things as the Brattleboro'; 12d. Canada; a strip of three 3sgr. Oldenburg on one cover and a block of six on another; two large fillet Mauritius on one cover; pair of 4-4 Mecklenburg-Schwerin, rouletted; six 10c. U.S., 1847, on one cover; a pair of Basle; two 4c. Vauds on one cover; Victoria Too Late and Registered; and, as the auctioneers say, other things too numerous to mention.

But it must not be thought that these are Mr. Seybold's only rarities. He has duplicates of many in his general collection, and a host of others he has not yet been so fortunate as to obtain on entires. Taking both collections, Spain is quite complete, and includes the rare 2 real orange of 1851 on original cover; there is a strong show of Switzerland, also complete; the United States lacks only one or two things; and in British North America there are few varieties missing.

One would imagine that a collection of such magnitude would be enough for one man to manage, but John F. thinks otherwise, for he has a select little lot of good coins, a collection of paper money, and a very valuable collection of autographs. His chief hobby, however, is stamps, and he is always willing to talk enthusiastically about them, and the collector who is so fortunate as to have a chat with him cannot fail to be delighted.

Like many another prominent collector, Mr. Seybold is an exceedingly busy man, and the wonder is how, in a short day of 24 hours, he finds time to do so many things.

Last, but by no means least, he has a very fine philatelic library, containing practically complete files of most of the chief journals, nearly all the text books, and a large number of the smaller publications.

New Issues and Varieties.

(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, c/o MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & Co., 84, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. We have seen the 1½d. and 9d. values of the current issue on the new paper with chalk surface and *Ewen's Weekly* reports that the 2d., 6d., 10d., 1/- and 2/6 have also been issued.

1½d. purple and green; chalky paper.		
2d. green and scarlet	..	..
6d. purple	..	..
9d. purple and ultra	..	..
10d. purple and scarlet	..	..
1/- green and scarlet	..	..
2/6 lilac	..	..

Mr. J. W. Pickstone has sent us for inspection a specimen of the 1d. red, 1841, imperf.,

with an abnormal wmk. It measures 12mm. high by 8mm. wide, whereas the measurement of an ordinary one is 9×7mm. The lettering is "S.D."

Mr. Hadlow has shewn us a 1d. red, plate 79, undoubtedly imperf., used.

Australian Commonwealth. The ½d. Postage Due stamp has appeared with the new perforation gauging 11.

½d. emerald green, perf. 11.

Barbados. There are rumours that the Nelson Centenary is to be celebrated in these islands by the issue of a special set of postage

stamps bearing a representation of the statue erected to the memory of this famous naval hero in Trafalgar Square. We hope it is nothing worse than a rumour.

British South Africa. We append an illustration of the Pictorial issue listed in our August number:—



British Honduras. The 1c. value has just been issued on the ordinary paper with multiple watermark.

1c. green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Gambia. Mr. B. W. H. Poole has shown us a mint copy of the 4d. deep brown stamp of 1886-87 with distinct double embossing one impression being nearly a millimetre distant from the other.

Gibraltar. Our publishers tell us that the latest printings of the ½d. and 1d. stamps are on the paper with chalk surface.

½d. green, mult. wmk., chalky paper.
1d. lilac on red, " " "

Morocco Agencies. A correspondent tells us that the 50c. value with multiple watermark chronicled in August is on chalk-surfaced paper.

Gold Coast. The 3d. value has been issued on the paper watermarked multiple Crown CA. Only the 1d. and 2d. have previously been chronicled thus:

3d. purple and orange, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

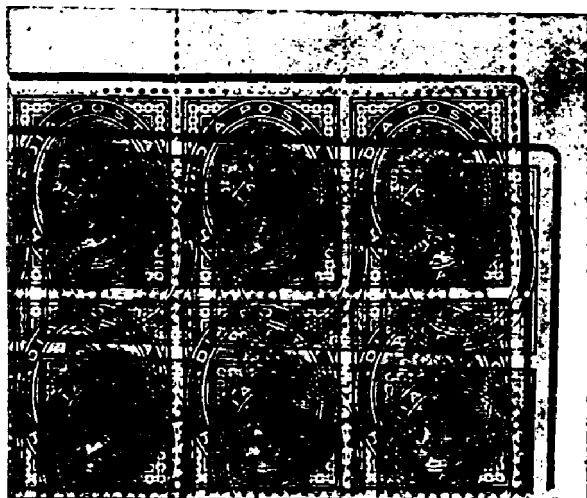
Hong Kong. The current 3 and 5 dollars stamps have been seen on the chalk-surfaced paper with multiple Crown and CA watermark.

3 dollars, black and dull blue, mult. wmk., chalky paper.
5 " purple and dull green " " " "

India. The *M.J.* refers to the supposed ¼a. on ½a. with inverted surcharge, which we mentioned last month, and states there are little discrepancies in the shape of the figures which make its genuineness extremely doubtful.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have shewn us a fine block of nine of the ¼a. of 1882 with a complete double impression, the two prints

being equally clear and at an angle to one another. We append an illustration of it:—



Gwalior. The 2½ annas stamp of the current King's Head set has received the usual surcharge for use in this State.

2½a. ultramarine.

The *M.J.* is informed that "in the collection which contained the doubly-printed block of ¼a. of India, was also found a strip of four of the ¼a. first issue of Gwalior, two stamps of which show the normal form of the overprint, with a space of 13mm. between the two lines, while the other two have a space of only 9½mm., the Hindi inscription being set lower. The word 'Gwalior' is on the same level on all four. In the same collection there were several specimens of the ¼a., 1a. and 2a., with what appears to be a sans-serif letter 'i' before the word 'Gwalior,' but this can only be a raised space. We should suppose that all these abnormal varieties may have come from proof-sheets."

Indian Native States. Holkar. We are indebted to the *M.J.* for the following paragraph:—"Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a copy of the ¼a. of 1889 (Type 3), surcharged quarter anna in Devanagiri, in black. They add that they have also received the 2a. and 4a. of the current type surcharged 'SERVICE,' and that they find on the sheets of the 1a. official stamp one copy, No. 3 in the fourth horizontal row, with an inverted 'A' for 'v' in the surcharge."

Official Stamps. ¼a. on ½a. purple.
2a. brown.
4a. blue.

Jamaica. An interesting minor variety has lately been discovered by *Ewen's Weekly* on one of the stamps on each sheet of the current ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 5d. values of the "Arms" type. On the variety in question, which occurs on the second stamp in the fourth row of the left upper pane of the sheet, the letters "VI" in the word "SERVIET" are represented by two or three dots only.

New South Wales. The *M.J.* has seen two more postage due stamps on chalk-surfaced paper.

1d. emerald green, perf. 11.
3d. " " " " 11 × 11½, 12.

In May, 1904, we chronicled various official stamps perforated "OS" or "OS" and "NSW," and Messrs. Winch Bros. have now shewn us the following new varieties:—

Official. "OS" 3d. green.
4d. brown.
6d. orange.
"OS" over "NSW" 2½d. deep blue.
8d. purple.
9d. brown and blue.

New Zealand. Apparently perforation vagaries have not yet ceased to trouble for quite a new variety can be got from the 1d. in the slot machines, as witness the following from the *Australian Philatelist*:—"The stamp vending machine has been given a second trial of a week, and was highly satisfactory. The teeth which divide the stamps have been made finer, and show an irregular serration gauging about 11½ or 12. A correspondent has acquainted us that about 4000 1d. stamps were issued to the public at both trials."

North Borneo. Another little batch of surcharges, all hot from the printing press, have just been foisted on a more or less admiring philatelic world. This issue consists of the \$2, \$5 and \$10 of 1894 suitably over-printed "4 cents" to match the little lot that adorn our album pages under the date "1904."

"4 cents" in black, on \$2 dull green.
"4 cents" " " \$5 mauve.
"4 cents" " " \$10 brown.

According to *Ewen's Weekly* four more values of the 1901-2 issue have been surcharged "POSTAGE DUE" horizontally, for use as Unpaid Letter stamps.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.
2c. green and black.
4c. carmine and black.
5c. orange-red and black.
8c. brown and black.

Northern Nigeria. The 1d. value is the first of the set to appear here with multiple watermark. It is on ordinary paper.

1d. purple and carmine, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Orange River Colony. The V.R.I. issues of this Colony have been pretty closely studied of late years and, apart from very minor varieties, one might be pardoned for imagining that no important errors remained unchronicled. Mr. Poole, however, has shewn us an error of some importance which he has just discovered. This is the ½d. orange of the first issue (the one with level stops) with a wide space between the figure and letter denoting the value, like the 1d. and 1/- which are already catalogued as numbers 139 and 140. The space between "½" and "d" measures nearly 1½mm., and the specimen in question is used and bears the Bloemfontein postmark.

Queensland. A copy of the 1d. stamp of 1868-74, wmk. truncated star, has been found perf. 12 × 13, like the 2d. of the same date.

1d. orange-vermilion, perf. 12 × 13.

St. Lucia. Our publishers have shewn us the current 1d. stamp on chalk surfaced paper.

1d. purple and carmine, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Sierra Leone. Several of our contemporaries report the 1½d., 2½d., 5d. and 6d. with multiple watermark and we have just seen the £1 stamp, so the set is now complete. We believe all these "multiples" are on chalk-surfaced paper, and, so far as we know, only the ½d. and 1d. values exist on the ordinary paper.

1½d. purple and black. mult. wmk., chalky paper.
2½d. " ultramarine, " " " "
5d. " black " " " "
6d. " purple " " " "
£1 purple on red.

Somaliland Protectorate. We have now seen the 12 annas stamp with multiple watermark, and Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the other anna values have also appeared with this watermark. They are all on the ordinary paper:—

½a. green and dull green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
2a. purple and dull purple " " "
2½a. bright blue " " "
3a. green and chocolate " " "
4a. black and green " " "
6a. violet " " "
8a. pale blue and grey-blk. " " "
12a. orange-yele. " " "

South Australia. The *M.J.* has been shown a vertical pair of the 1/- of 1902, imperforate between the two stamps.

Straits Settlements. From various sources we learn that the 8c. of the large head type has appeared on the paper with multiple watermark.

8c. purple on blue, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Transvaal. The 6d. value with multiple watermark and on the new paper has just appeared.

6d. orange and black, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Trinidad. The 2½d. value is reported with multiple watermark and on the new paper with chalk surface, and just as we go to press Messrs. Bright & Son inform us of the arrival of the 1/-.

2½d. lilac and blue on blue, mult. wmk., chalky paper.
1/- black and blue on yellow,

Western Australia. We cull the following interesting paragraph from the *M.J.* :—

"We have received a sheet of the 5d., Type 15, printed upon the V and Crown paper, and curiously enough, although the value is evidently printed separately from the rest of the design, the word "POSTAGE" has not been inserted, as in the case of the 9d. of the same design.

5d. olive-yellow, wmk. V and Crown, perf. 12½.

The sheet consists of two panes of 60 (five horizontal rows of twelve), one above the other, with plate numbers '1' sideways in the left-hand margin, alongside the second row from the top of the upper pane and the second row from the bottom of the lower, and there is a Jubilee line round each pane, and a space 5mm. wide between them. The watermarks are sideways, and being intended for larger stamps, in one pane of 120 (ten horizontal rows of twelve), do not fit very well. The words 'VICTORIA POSTAGE' are watermarked in outline letters in the side margins of the sheet of the stamps, at top and bottom of the sheet of watermarks."

Zanzibar. A very curious and unexpected variety was sold at Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper's auction on Oct. 13th, namely, the "Zanzibar" surcharge on the 2½ annas India with an *italic* second Z; that is to say, the top and bottom strokes as well as the down stroke are all curved. It is a very curious thing that such a marked variety should never have been noted before. The stamp sold was in a pair with the normal variety unused, and with marginal paper, showing that it came from the lower left-hand corner of the sheet.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Abyssinia. Philatelic activity in this quarter shews no signs of abating yet, for we have two more surcharge varieties to chronicle this month, viz. :—

"80" in blue on 4g. claret.
"3.20" in violet on 16g. black.

Austria. Our publishers have shewn us the 3kr. green of the 1867 type, perf. 10¼ to 11×9, a hitherto unchronicled variety. They have also shewn us the following :—

1890-91. 2kr., 11½ × 10½.
5kr. ..
12kr. ..

Offices in the Turkish Empire. The *Philatelic Record* chronicles the 20 para on 5kr., of the 1890-92 issue, with a new perforation.

20p. on 5kr. carmine, perf. 11½ × 10½.

Hungary. The same journal mentions the discovery of a 5kr. stamp, of the 1881 issue, with a compound perforation.

5kr. carmine, perf. 11½ to 12 × 12½ to 13½.

Brazil. We extract the following from the *M.J.* :—"A correspondent at Rio de Janeiro sends us an entire sheet of the 200 reis, on a new paper, with a watermark, which we gather is to be used in future for all the stamps, as a safeguard against fraud. The watermark is one of those not very satisfactory ones, consisting of an inscription running through the whole sheet, and thus showing only one or two letters or portions of letters in each stamp. The entire inscription in this case is 'CORREIO FEDERAL REPUBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRAZIL,' in single-line capitals, 15mm. high, and it runs vertically in the sheet before us. The whole inscription appears to be arranged in one line in the paper, but the alternate lines commence opposite the middle of the lines above and below them; thus the first line on our sheet commences with 'DOS UNIDOS' and the second with 'FEDERAL,' and so on, there being nine lines and part of a tenth in the width of the sheet, including margins."

The stamps are in two panes of fifty (ten horizontal rows of five), side by side, with a space about 17mm. wide between them; across the top and bottom margins of each pane are two coloured bars, 14mm apart and the length of the row of five stamps, and in the top margin of the sheet are the inscriptions "CASA DA MOEDA" above the upper bar, and "3. Emissão de 1905—Ordem n. 125" above the lower. The stamps are the latest type, with wide spacing, described in February last.

200r. deep blue, watermarked, perf. 11, 11½.

Chili. The remaining values of the new issue have now appeared, the colours being as in the annexed list. The designs for the

various denominations were fully described in previous numbers of the *P. J. G. B.*

1c.	green.
2c.	carmine.
10c.	black and grey.
12c.	lake.
15c.	purple.
30c.	olive-green.
50c.	olive.
1p.	brown.

Costa Rica. A Continental contemporary says that a quarter-of-a-million of the current 20c. stamps have been surcharged "UN CENTIMO" in black.

1c. on 20c. lake and black.

Crete. Messrs. Winch Bros. have shewn us a set of "Revolutionary" labels made of various hand-stamps. At the top is an inscription in a rectangular label, and at the base the value is stated in large letters and figures. Over this, in a different colour, a circular device is stamped, shewing a winged female, which is said to represent Greece embracing Crete. The colours are:—

5	lepta	pale green,	circle in	carmine.
10	"	carmine,	"	pale green.
20	"	"	"	blue.
50	"	purple,	"	green.
1	drachma	green,	"	carmine.

All are nicely postmarked, have never had any gum, and apparently never got nearer to Crete than Athens. It is rubbish of the worst description.

Denmark. Three more values bearing the King's portrait have been added to the current set.

25	öre	brown.
50	"	deep violet.
100	"	orange buff.

We illustrate the new 4 öre stamp chronicled in August.



France. Offices in China. Two more values of the current issue of Indo-China have been suitably surcharged, like the two listed in August, for use in these offices.

1c.	olive green.
10c.	rose.

French Colonies. New Caledonia. Below will be found illustrations of the new issue described in our August number.



Reunion.—Some of our contemporaries announce that the 50c. stamp has been issued with the name in blue instead of in red.

50c. brown and blue on azure.

Holland. Although mentioned in Mr. Jacob's notes in our last issue, we failed to chronicle the new high value stamp in these columns, so we include it now.

10g. orange-red.

Curaçao. The *M. J.* tells us that the 15c. value of the current type, though catalogued, has only just been issued, and we are further informed that the colour is in "a warm shade of brown or dark chestnut." We hope this will not induce the catalogue compilers to further complicate the colour question by including such shades as warm red, cold blue, tepid pink, or autumnal yellow!

15c. deep chestnut.

Dutch Indies.—A provisional stamp has just been treated here by surcharging some of the 20c. value with "10 cent," diagonally in black.

10c. on 20c. greenish slate.

Italy.—We extract the following from the *M. J.*:—"We are indebted to Dr. E. Diena for our first view of the provisional 15c. stamp (issued on the 1st inst.), which has been rendered necessary by the reduction of the inland postage from 20c. to 15c. The 20c. stamps have consequently had their value reduced by means of a very simple surcharge, consisting of a letter "c," with a stop, in the left lower corner, and figures '15' in the right, both in sans-serif type, in black. We are told that the issue consists of 42,140,000 copies, so this provisional is not likely to become rare,

and we trust that there are no minor varieties in the surcharge."

15c. on 20c. orange.

"Another correspondent, Mr. D. King, writing from Milan, also sends us a specimen of this stamp, and tells us that a complete new issue is in contemplation, adding that 'great difficulty seems to be experienced in selecting the designs; they are to be, so the papers say, really artistic.' This is a very difficult point. The search for the 'really artistic' seems generally to result in the adoption of something far too elaborate for the purpose."

Messrs. Winch Bros. have sent us a specimen of the 15c. on 20c. mentioned above, and our publishers tell us that the new issue alluded to will appear on Nov. 1st.

San Marino. A provisional stamp has recently made its appearance, viz. :—

15c. on 20c. brown-orange.

Iceland. Two more values—the 5 aur, brown, and 20 aur, green,—have been found with the surcharge reading "'03—'03" in error for "'02—'03."

Liberia. The *M. J.* contains some interesting notes, regarding the 2c. on 4c. official stamp of last year, that we think of sufficient interest to quote in full:—"We have examined an entire sheet of the 2c. on 4c. Official stamp of last year, No. 143 in the Catalogue, and find two superfluous marks in the surcharge, which may be worthy of note. The sheet contains sixty stamps, in ten horizontal rows; there are no marginal inscriptions, but merely vertical or horizontal 'register' lines (in both the colours) in the centres of the top, bottom, and side margins. On the second stamp in the first and sixth rows there is a large, roughly circular dot in the surcharge, which falls upon the letters 'TA' of the word 'POSTAGE'; and on the sixth stamp in the same rows there is a mark like a small letter 'v,' which falls just above the letter 'G' upon the stamp. It is evident that the overprint covered half the sheet at a time."

Nicaragua. We gather from *Mekeel's Weekly* that a permanent set in a new type, bearing the Coat-of-Arms of the Republic as a centre-piece, has been issued. We trust that it will indeed be permanent and that we shall not have to be perpetually chronicling

provisionals, as has been the case of recent years.

1c. green.
2c. red.
4c. orange.
5c. blue.
10c. yellow-green.
15c. olive-grey.
20c. lake.
50c. yellow.

The *A. J. of Ph.* draws attention to the very doubtful nature of some of the recent provisionals. It appears that some of these (the ones surcharged "1901" are specifically cited as a case in point) were obligingly prepared by the authorities to fill orders received after the supplies of the original stamps had been exhausted. Apparently they were available for postal use, though there is no record of any having ever been used for franking correspondence. Collectors need, therefore, have no hesitation in according such rubbish the treatment it merits.

Portuguese Colonies. Angra. Two of the values of the current set are reported in new colours.

50 reis ultramarine and black.
75 .. brown and carmine on yellow.

Mozambique Company. A copy of the 10r. of the 1894 set is said to have been found perf. 11½.

10 reis mauve, perf. 11½.

Roumania. Messrs. Bright & Son send us the current 5 bani stamp in a much lighter shade than the previously current.

Russia. Messrs. Winch Bros. have shewn us a copy of the new 15 kopecs stamp which, though catalogued, has apparently not hitherto been listed in these columns. It is on vertically laid paper watermarked with vertical wavy lines far apart.

15k. claret and pale blue.

Salvador. Two new provisionals have appeared, the 12c. having had its value reduced to 5c., and the 2c. being surcharged "1 CENTAVO 1" in blue.

1c. on 2c. carmine.
5c. on 12c. slate.

We have seen the current 2c. stamp surcharged as above and also with the figures "1 1" with the overprint inverted.

Spanish Colonies. Philippine Islands. We make the following interesting excerpt from the *M. J.*:—"An interesting paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers, philatelic and other, stating that the inhabitants of these islands 'lay claim to having

used the postage stamp of the smallest intrinsic value ever issued by any country.' Whether any such 'claim' was ever made we greatly doubt, and if it was it was certainly unfounded, and the grounds quoted in the papers in no way support it. In the first place it is alleged that one *milesima* is worth the fortieth part of a penny; a *peso* is nominally equivalent to a dollar, and the thousandth part of it would be one-tenth of a cent, or one-twentieth of a penny. The currency would have to be depreciated by one-half to reduce the *milesima* to one-fortieth of a penny, and it would then be equal in value to the $\frac{1}{4}$ centimo de peseta of Spain and Colonies, or the $\frac{1}{2}$ *milesima de peso* of Cuba; the latter currency was probably worth no more than that of the Philippines, and therefore the Cuban stamp was the cheaper of the two by fifty per cent.

It is further stated that "in 1878 a stamp of the value of '0625 *milesima* was issued, worth less than one-sixtieth of a penny.' A little knowledge of arithmetic would suggest that '0625 is $6\frac{1}{4}$ hundredths, or one-sixteenth of something. Such a fraction of a *milesima* would go 320 to the penny (or 640 if we take the *peso* at only half its nominal value). The real value of the stamp in question was '0625 of a *peso*, that is to say, 62 *milesimas*, or $6\frac{1}{4}$ centimos, about 3d."

Switzerland. For many years the watermarks in the stamps of this country have been impressed instead of being introduced in the paper during the process of manufacture. It will, therefore, come as a distinct surprise to collectors to learn that in future the stamps will be printed on paper shewing a multiple watermark, consisting of Federal crosses evenly distributed over the whole sheet. The first value to appear on the new paper is the 30c.

30c. chestnut, multiple wmk.

Turkey. A complete new set, apparently for both inland and foreign postage, has been issued. The design is somewhat similar to the one of the stamps for foreign postage that this issue replaces. The word "PARAS" or "PIASTRES" appears to the left of the central device and the numerals of values (in English on the left and Turkish on the right) are in the lower corners. The values up to 5 piastres have also been surcharged in black for use on

printed matter. The following is a list of the varieties:—

5	paras	yellow buff.
10	"	grey-green.
20	"	rose.
1	piastre	blue.
2	piastres	slate.
2½	"	purple.
5	"	brown.
10	"	dull orange.
25	"	sage-green.
50	"	mauve.

For Printed Matter.

5 paras to 5 piastres, all surcharged in black.

Unpaid Letter Stamps.

1 piastre black on carmine.

2 piastres

Venezuela. The bolivar values of the 1900 set (Gibbons' Nos. 273 to 276) are said to exist without the "1900" surcharge.

Notes by the Way.

THERE is every prospect of the season which is just opening being a very busy one in the stamp world. Most of the dealers already report a larger amount of enquiry than is usually noticeable at this time of the year and we can, fortunately, endorse their statements from personal experience. The exhibition which has been arranged to take place in May next, has, no doubt, something to do with the increased demand among the more advanced class of collectors, but one must look further for the cause of the greater confidence shewn by the beginner and the medium collector. In our opinion this is to be found in the fact that prices, especially of British Colonial stamps, are once more on the up grade after the undoubted slump which took place from 1901 to 1904. Prices touched bottom last season and are gradually tending upwards once more. Rising markets always bring many buyers.

* * *

THE rush for King's head stamps with the single watermark is a perfectly natural one, and that the prices have risen so much is not to be wondered at when it is known what a limited number of many of the varieties was issued. But the King's head specialists, though recently very much to the fore, forms only a comparatively small class compared with the general body of collectors, and when we say that prices are rising, we are not referring to King's head stamps and recent issues only but to the whole catalogue, from first to last. We believe that the average values of stamps, as reflected by the principal catalogues to-day, form a very fair basis from which gradual improvements in prices may confidently be expected under normal conditions. Of course when a country has been very much boomed the prices must drop when that boom is over and there are one or two small sections which are not likely to share in the coming improvement, but taken as a whole, stamps at present prices should shew a good profit in a few years.

The Evolution of the "Specialist."

By "B. A. T."

ONCE upon a time someone said, or wrote, "Poets are born, not made." Probably it was the same individual who is responsible for the remarks that marriages are made in Heaven, honesty is the best policy, and similar truths. Whoever he was he might have made the same remark about "Specialists" if he had lived in modern times.

Whether the same would apply to philatelic "bloaters" is another matter. When I see a respectable gentleman like Mr. Oldfield described as a bloater I think it sounds rude, although a bloater is probably as respectable as any other fish; but the "bloater," as known to stamp collectors and (to their joy, be it said) to the dealers, is but a collector who has the bump of accumulativeness more strongly developed than the average enthusiast.

There were no "bloaters" in the early days of collecting, just as there were no specialists, if we except your humble servant who bloated and specialised in penny red English by sticking them in a small memorandum book, at the early age of four. I remember when one of each of the "Sydney Views" was considered quite sufficient for any collector, and when I say one of each, I mean a red, blue and green. We knew nothing of types or plates, or "no clouds" or "pearl in fan," we cared not for plate-numbers or perforations, and a watermark made no difference. At the outset we cut the stamps to the shape of the design, hence the pretty specimens of octagonal Ceylons, early English, old Australians and other things which are to be found in Lallier's and similar ancient albums. I believe Dr. Allchin, probably the oldest living collector, did keep two of the twelve-pence Canada, and has them now, but then he bought them at a shilling each, and time has shown that he was wise in his generation. It seems a far cry to the days of Berger-Levrault, Attlee, Pemberton and others, when a great French collector paid a special price for a *tête bêche* pair of stamps, and promptly separated them with a pair of scissors (!),

but it is from those early days that we have to trace the development of specialism.

The specialist collection in its specially-made albums is arrived at by a species of evolution from the school-boy collection, in the little Oppen's album, very much as the beautiful butterfly is evolved, by stages, from the ugly caterpillar. All collectors commenced in their school days. Tapling was a school-boy when he laid the foundations of the magnificent collection which he bequeathed to the nation, and our modern great philatelists all collected at some time in their school days, just as most of our dealers commenced trading by making up cheap sheets and packets for shop windows.

The possibility of specialism arose with the publication of works dealing with the stamps of a particular country or group of countries; therefore, when the Philatelic Society of London issued the first, and only, one of its "Philatelic Catalogues" on Spain and Colonies, the late V. G. de Ysasi, who had previously sold his general collection, and who had always made a special study of the stamps of his native country, became, perhaps, the first specialist. Leaving out Moens' catalogue, the next step in this country was Major (then Captain) Evans' catalogue, published by Pemberton, Wilson & Co. The difficulty of compiling such a work must have been very great, but it is entirely due to Major Evans' energy and ability, and to his great philatelic knowledge and that of those who helped him, that the more modern editors were able to compile the pocket editions of complete catalogues which we now buy for a few shillings. After that we come to the alteration in Gibbons' catalogue, when the old quarto size with the illustrations at the end of the book was abolished by the new proprietors of the firm, replaced by the "pocket" shape, with the illustrations in the text. This was the first time the general stamp collector had the opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of the many varieties of paper, watermark and perforation, and also of their relative market

value. Up to then it had been the great aim of most dealers to keep the general public as much in the dark as possible as to the value, or even existence of minor varieties, on the theory that it would prevent the picking up of bargains and enable the advanced collectors to secure scarce varieties without the aid of the few—very few—exclusive dealers, who acted as middlemen between their more modest and less learned brethren, and the big collectors. I remember that at the time of its publication many dealers would not sell Major Evans' catalogue, for the same reason, just as even now, in our more enlightened times, there are many who will look upon the fact that so and so collects stamps as a great secret and will not even whisper the word "auction sale" in the presence of a customer, in case that customer should not be aware that there are such things.

Another factor towards specialism is the publication of Gibbons' Catalogue in two parts. But for the division of this work into "Great Britain and Colonies" and "Foreign countries" there would be less collectors of "British Empire" only and more of those general collectors who still aspire to the whole world.

After these publications we come to the splendid works issued by the Philatelic Society of London; Oceania, North America, West Indies and Africa; the monographs by Messrs. Thornhill, Napier and others, treating with the stamps of Barbados, St. Vincent, Shanghai, &c., and the numerous works published all over the world by societies and private individuals, so that now-a-days there is plenty of literature for the specialist on almost every country from Peru to Patagonia or from Hong Kong to Heligoland.

However this is getting somewhat away from our subject. Who was the first specialist? I have mentioned the late V. G. de Ysasi, but the earliest real specialist's collection I can call to mind is Mr. E. D. Bacon's Japanese. The late Mr. Tapling was not a specialist because he collected everything, and for the same reason M. La Renotiere is not a specialist. Messrs. Botterley, Burnett and their contemporaries did not confine their attention to any particular part of the globe, neither did Messrs. Castle, Ehrenbach or Thornhill in their earlier collecting days, although they can all be ranked as among the earlier pioneers of the "specialism"

in collecting. Perhaps some of my readers will be kind enough to enlighten the philatelic world by telling us when they first discarded the general collection for the more advanced variety. Was Mr. T. W. Hall always a specialist? Was it always Peru, Brazil, Uruguay or Natal or was there a forerunner of these in an Imperial or Senf Album? Specialists of Great Britain are plentiful now but I believe the pioneers were the late Earl of Kingston, Mr. Harold White and the late Hastings E. Wright. How far to go with a collection of this kind is a matter of individual taste. Some collectors take English stamps with every variety of postmark, not only those used in Constantinople, Malta, Panama or other places abroad but every variety of London and provincial obliteration, and I have even heard, though I cannot vouch for the truth of it, that there is a collector who takes the current penny stamp with the postmark of every town and village in the Kingdom.

You may think that this is going far enough, but what about the enthusiast who takes every postmark in all the different colours in which he can find it? I saw a little book the other day containing a number of the common rd. I.R. Officials. They were supposed to be scarce because they all had violet postmarks! This reminds me of the Continental collector who collects nothing but stamps with violet obliterations, because he says they are rarer than any others.

Specialism on the Continent started, I believe, with collections of the stamps of the old German States; after that came the craze for varieties of postmarks, led by Thurn and Taxis, and now no collection of Hamburg is considered complete unless it contains at least some scarce obliterations. The length of the bars, the colour of the ink used, all make a difference, and a postmark of Ritzebüttel or Bergedorf is rarer than one of Eimsbüttel or Altona, or vice versa.

When Heligoland was ceded to Germany, the stamps of the little island at once became an object of interest, and several enthusiasts set to work to discover the differences between the originals and the reprints. One would have thought this task quite sufficient, when it is remembered that until comparatively recent times, we were all content to take them indiscriminately; we knew there

were reprints but we made no distinction. If I had saved all the originals that passed through my hand I could have been saving a nice little sum. But even this was not sufficient for the new "expert" on Heligolands, which became almost a profession by itself, all the postmarks had to be studied and a stamp that brought 5s. with one cancellation would bring £5 with another.

Of "freak" collections, which are also "special" in their way, there are many. I have not yet met the man who specializes in Ionian Islands, which only issued three stamps, though I know a London gentleman who only collects Turks Island, but that is because when his collection was destroyed by fire these were the only stamps he saved. Mr. Frentzel's Mexican come at the other end of the ladder. There are over 25,000 specimens, *all different*, showing the different names of towns or numbers on every value of every issue.

A stranger collection I know of is that of a provincial collector who takes *every stamp of the face value of one penny*; mind, it must be one penny, ten centimes or two cents will not do. He paid a high price for the one penny "Post Office" Mauritius, but he does not want the twopenny one. He also collects, when he can get it, an *entire sheet* of each of these one penny stamps, so you will see that it is a somewhat expensive undertaking.

Then there is a gentleman in London who gathers only those stamps of obsolete countries, *i.e.*, from countries or places which have ceased to issue stamps, such as Tuscany, Naples and the old Italian States; Zürich, Geneva, Basle and the other Swiss Cantons; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, but not Newfoundland; and Buenos Aires, but not the Argentine Republic. When we consider the number of rarities included in this list it will be seen to be by no means a cheap hobby.

The possibilities of specializing are almost unlimited. Take for example, the broader lines, say Great Britain and Colonies. This can be sub-divided at will. Of course some philatelists confine themselves entirely to the mother country; others take Australia, or Africa, or West Indies, or the Indian Native states, while some take only one Colony, such as New South Wales, or Transvaal, or Trinidad, or sub-divide a Continent by collecting only West Africa, or East Africa.

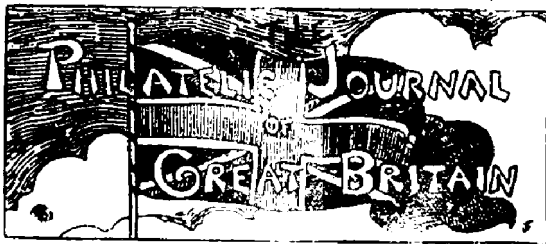
It is a case of everyone to his taste. The man who collects Natal cannot show the same enthusiasm for the Afghans or Cashmeres of his friend; Brown will collect British Guiana, which Jones does not think half as interesting as his own Brazils.

In non-Colonial countries it is just the same. Some collect Europe only, while others prefer South and Central America, or North America, and, of course, many prefer the stamps of their own country. United States are always most in demand in the U.S., while "old Germans" realize the best prices in the Fatherland, and French and French Colonies are sought after most in France. This is as it should be, but there are many exceptions. In London a gentleman, of German extraction, now collects Holland and Colonies, and Chili, truly a strange combination, whereas a London solicitor collects Peru, Uruguay and Natal.

I could add many other similar instances of the vagaries of the specialist, but enough has been said to show the growth of the idea, which is, of course, due largely to the continual increase in the number of stamps, rendering it impossible for any but the rich man to make a really representative collection of the whole world. When we bear in mind that there were no specialists twenty years ago, and observe how the idea is being sub-divided, we may well wonder whether twenty years hence there will be collectors who will only take the issues of a certain year. Already there are many who only collect those stamps issued up to the death of the late Queen Victoria, and the most modern of all are those who now collect "King's Heads" only, or those stamps issued by Great Britain and her Colonies since the accession of King Edward VII., of which there is already a good crop which bids fair to be considerably increased.

From the dealers point of view specialism has tended to lower the prices in the less popular countries and to raise them in those where the demand has been greater. Even a limited demand will quickly enhance the market value of a stamp which is already rare. When Mr. Erenbach started to make up the plates of the "steamship" Buenos Aires and the first issues of San Domingo the demand for these naturally increased and up went the prices!

I have endeavoured to show my readers the evolution of specialism up to the present; what the future may bring only time can show.



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EDITORIAL.

SINCE the advent of the multiple water-marked paper for the stamps of various British Colonies, nothing has, perhaps, caused such a flutter in the philatelic dovecote as the announcement that in future the stamps of Great Britain and those of most of its Colonies, which are printed in London, will be issued on chalk surfaced paper. Many collectors are asking themselves and one another whether they ought to collect this variety, and already several philatelists of experience have expressed the opinion that this new paper is purely a specialist variety, and can therefore easily be ignored by the general collector. We

believe much the same idea prevailed at the time of the introduction of the multiple watermark, but at the same time general collectors seem to have been very eager to get only those with single watermark or both varieties. We have not heard of anyone being satisfied with collecting the stamps irrespective of the watermarks. Logically, as a correspondent points out in another column, chalk-surfaced paper is quite as collectable as that with multiple watermark. It can surely not be argued that a variety of paper is not equal in philatelic importance to a variety of watermark. It is all a matter of custom and opinion, and if one is not interested in paper varieties, then this new paper can quite easily be omitted from one's collection. Philatelists are anything but logical and, therefore, many collectors who are quite keen on varieties of perforation and watermark, absolutely ignore all differences of paper. This is sometimes a matter of habit, but more often due to the fact that it is not so easy to detect differences of paper as those of watermark and perforation. Really all are equally important, and thus stamps on chalk-surfaced paper have quite as much right to be included in catalogue lists as those printed on paper with multiple watermark. There is little doubt that all will be duly chronicled in Gibbons' catalogue in view of the fact that chalky-paper varieties in New South Wales and Portugal, are already included. Personally, we would prefer to collect these paper varieties, than attempt to distinguish between some watermarks or identify the stamps perforated by different comb-machines of almost identical gauge.

We shall list all stamps on chalky paper in our monthly chronicle of "New Issues and Varieties," in the same manner as we have done all with multiple watermark that have appeared to date.

In our opinion, the best plan for the general collector is to be satisfied with one set only of all current colonial stamps. The multiple watermarked ones can be treated as minor varieties of the "CA" watermark, and the chalky-paper stamps can be classed as minor varieties of the ordinary paper. There is certainly nothing to choose between the philatelic importance of the two varieties, and if one collects one, then as a matter of consistency one should collect the other.

The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Siam.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued from page 154).

XIII.—THE 2 ATTS PROVISIONALS OF 1894-5.

Since the appearance of my description of the "2 Atts" provisionals of 1894-5, I have been so fortunate as to obtain two large blocks of the setting containing the six types, which together form an entire sheet minus the six stamps from the right-hand end of the top row. I may therefore, perhaps, be permitted to make the following additional notes regarding certain other peculiarities and minor varieties, a careful examination of these blocks has revealed. In mentioning these, I shall only state the number of the stamp on the row, and for the types and sub-varieties concerned readers should make reference to the diagram in last month's issue of the *P.F.G.B.*



Type 6.

The period on the 6th stamp in the fourth row is level with the centre of the "S."

The "lead" spacing before the "2" on the 3rd stamp in the seventh row is too high, and so has printed thus: "2 Atts."

The "2" on the 1st stamp in the eighth row is very much lower than the word "Atts."

The "tts" on the 2nd stamp and the "2" on the 4th stamp in the tenth row are raised much above the level of the other letters and figures.

One of the leads dividing "2" and "Atts" on the 11th stamp in the fifth row is so high that it prints thus: "2 Atts."

The 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th stamps in the seventh row have the figures "2" too low.

XIV.—THE SECOND SETTING OF THE "2 ATTS."

In addition to the setting containing the six types of the figure "2" there is another

in which the figure is the same on each stamp in the sheet. This is the small upright 2 with straight foot designated as type 6 in the previous chapter. In this setting the error with stop before the "s"—Att.s—occurs, and apparently the same varieties differing in the length of the English portion of the surcharge may be found. As I have not seen an entire sheet I cannot say whether all varieties (a) to (g) occur in the setting, but such is most probably the case. There is also a fresh variety which I call (h) in which the overprint measures 16mm., and the two varieties differing in the width of the spacing between the two lines of the surcharge may be found. I have one block 12 stamps in which the arrangement is as follows:—

6c b	6f b	6c b	6l b	6c b
6b a	6f a	6f a	6c a	6l a
6c b	6g b			

I also have a block of six containing the variety (h) arranged as follows:—

6d a	6c a	6h a
6f b	6c b	6c b

In the above diagrams the italicised letters denote the varying lengths of "2 Atts" as listed last month, while "a" shows that the space between the lines is 8½mm. and "b" that it is 10mm.

The only variety I have found in this setting in addition to the above is a stamp with the first "t" in "Atts" sloping. There may be others but until I can obtain an entire sheet I fear these notes, incomplete as they are, must suffice.

The following is a synopsis of the varieties:—
Type 6. "2 Atts" on 64 atts, purple and brown.

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------|--------|
| (a) | "2 Atts" measures | 12½mm. |
| (b) | " | 13 " |
| (c) | " | 13½ " |
| (d) | " | 14 " |
| (e) | " | 14½ " |
| (f) | " | 15 " |
| (g) | " | 15½ " |
| (h) | " | 16 " |

Errors and varieties.

- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| With stop before the "s," variety c. |
| With first "t" sloping, variety b. |
| Distance between the lines is 8½mm. |
| " " " " 10 " |

XV.—THE SMALL "2 ATTS" SURCHARGE.

In my notes on page 153, I pointed out that in addition to the "2 Atts" surcharge of 1894-5 containing the six varieties of type, there were two other settings in which the type employed was distinctly different, being both smaller and clearer. These were probably issued after the overprint in larger type, and apparently they belong to the same period as the "1 Att" provisionals described in Chapter XII. Like them they shew every sign of having been printed in London, the work being greatly superior to any produced at Bangkok. There are two distinct settings differing only in the length of the surcharge "2 Atts," but as they are never found together on the same sheet I think they are well entitled to be treated as different types. In type I. the overprint "2 Atts" is 10mm. long, and in type II. it measures 11½mm. Which of these appeared first is a moot point regarding which no evidence whatever can be adduced at present.

Type II. is catalogued in Gibbons' (No. 55) as a variety of type I., whereas it has much more right to be considered a separate type than No. 47, which is an error that only occurs once on the sheet.



Type I.



Type II.

Of type I. I have very few specimens and no large blocks from which any information can be gleaned regarding the setting. I have a specimen with inverted "S"; one with inverted surcharge; another surcharged on the back as well as on the front; and a pair with surcharge on the back inverted while the one on the face of the stamp is right way up.

Type II. was surcharged in blocks of 60 (5 rows of 12) at a time so that each sheet had to go through the printing press twice before it was ready for issue. The two blocks of 100 I have of this type, form entire sheets less two vertical rows, but as in both instances the margin has all been most carefully torn off I cannot say whether the missing rows have been

removed from the left or right, or whether one has been taken from each side. It must therefore be understood that the positions of the two varieties mentioned below refers to their place in each block of fifty stamps. The distance between the rows of the overprint in this setting is exactly the same in each of the five rows of the stamps, viz., 10½mm. The most interesting error is one spelt "2 Att." instead of "2 Atts," and this probably occurs in one of the vertical rows missing from the blocks of 100 mentioned above. The fourth stamp in the second row has an inverted "S," while on the 3rd stamp in the 5th row the "S" and stop are distinctly raised above the level of "2 Att."

The following is a synopsis of the varieties:—

"2 Atts" on 64 atts purple and brown.

Type I. The surcharge "2 Atts" measures 10mm.

Errors and varieties.

Surcharge inverted.

Surcharge back and front.

Do. with surcharge on back inverted.

Inverted "s" in Atts.

Type II. The surcharge "2 Atts" measures 11½mm.

Errors and varieties.

"2 Att" instead of "2 Atts."

Inverted "s" in Atts.

"S" and stop raised.

(To be continued.)

POSTAL ANOMALIES.—We have received an interesting pamphlet, entitled "Postal Anomalies and their effects," being a verbatim report of a debate in the Senate of Canada, on Feb. 22nd, 1905, on the subject of "Imperial Postal Charges." Sir George Drummond, in the course of an able speech pointed to the fact that, while for 2 cents a letter weighing an ounce is conveyed from Canada to England, the same amount will only carry half-an-ounce from England to Canada. But with regard to printed matter a much more serious discrepancy exists for the rate from Canada to England is ¼ cent per pound, while from England to Canada it is 8 cents for the same weight. As a matter of fact the difference is even greater, for while printed matter is posted entirely by weight in Canada (no matter how many separate pieces may be included in a pound), the minimum charge for any single packet posted in the United Kingdom is ¼d. even if its weight is less than ½oz. These and other anomalies certainly require revision and it is hoped that this debate will result in the Imperial authorities doing something to remedy this state of affairs.

Descriptive Catalogue of European Postage Stamps.

NOTE.—The prices quoted are those at which the stamps can be supplied by our publishers. A dash signifies out of stock; a blank means that no stamp exists in the type, shade, or perforation indicated.

MODENA.

(Continued from Page 124).

The Revolution which brought about the deposition of the Duke of Este, in 1859, was followed, in due course, by the annexation of the Duchy to the Kingdom of Sardinia. But in the interval which supervened before the political arrangements were completed, it was found necessary to issue a set of stamps in a new design. This, though similar in some respects to the Ducal series, differs in the essential particulars. The Modena Coat of Arms gives place to that of Sardinia, in which the Cross of Savoy is the most prominent feature, and the inscription "Poste Entense" in the upper label is replaced by the words "Franco Bollo." Instead of the ornamental devices in the sides of the frame, appear the words "Provincie—Modonesi," the latter word is an error for "Modenesi." They also differ



from the stamps of the previous issue in that they are printed in colour on very thin white paper, instead of in black on coloured papers. The stamps of the new set also appear to be considerably larger, but in reality there is only a difference of half a millimetre each way.

The design was engraved on steel by Charles Setti, an engraver of Modena. The stamps were printed in sheets of 120, divided into four panes of thirty. They were issued on the 15th October, and continued in use for nearly twelve months, when they were replaced by the stamps of Sardinia.

The two values, 10c. and 25c., were not represented in the new set, but values of 15c. and 80c. were added. The latter is exceedingly rare *used*, and all the other values are much rarer used than unused, owing to the fact that there was a large number of remainders, which came on the market at a later date. None of the Modenesi stamps have been reprinted.

As with the last issue, a number of errors and minor varieties are to be found, but as there was only one printing of all values, except the 20c. (of which there were two), these are not so numerous as before. The principal ones are included in the following list:—

	1859. Imperf.		Used.
	Unused.	s. d.	
5c., green	3 0	9 0	
a. Deep green	3 0	—	
b. Error, brown	—	—	
15c., brown	3 0	—	
a. Brown-slate	3 9	—	
b. Grey	2 6	—	
20c., reddish purple	2 0	—	
a. Bluish purple	2 6	5 0	
b. Error, CENT. 20	—	—	
40c., dull red	2 6	—	
a. Rose	—	—	
80c., buff	3 6	—	
a. Deep orange-brown	4 0	—	
b. Error, CENT. 8	—	—	
c. " CENT. 0	—	—	

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

Properly speaking the stamps of Modena which come under this heading, are not postage stamps, but fiscals, as they were used for denoting the tax which was levied on foreign newspapers. But as they are included in all the standard catalogues and are taken by all collectors, we include them also. We presume the fact that the stamps having received postal obliterations, has caused their real character to be overlooked.

The first of these stamps was in the same design as that of the first ordinary issue, but



the letters B.G. in large capital letters preceded the value, see illustration.

These letters stood for the Italian words meaning "newspaper stamp." This stamp is rare, only fifty sheets of 240 being printed. In the second and subsequent printings of this stamp the letters B.G. were in smaller capitals.

In 1857 a printing was made in which the B.G. was omitted, but before these were put into circulation the tax was raised to 10c.,

and the 9c. without B.G. only exists as a remainder.

The new stamp of 10 centissimi which was issued in 1857 was also without the letters B.G. There is a prominent error in this stamp in which the figure "1" is used in place of "T" in the word "CENT."

1853. Imperf.		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
9c. on grey-pink, large B.G.				30	0
9c. " " small B.G.		1	6	2	0
1857.					
10c. on grey-lilac		1	3	3	6
u. "CENT. 10.					

An entirely new design was brought into use for the newspaper tax stamps on February 18th, 1859, as shewn in the annexed illustration.



The die was engraved on brass by F. Ricco, of Modena, and the stamps were printed in black on white paper, of a much stouter texture than that employed for the other stamps. This remained in use until the tax was abolished in 1859.

1859. Imperf.		Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
10c. black		4	0	20	0

(To be continued.)

The I.P.U. Smoking Concert.

At Anderton's Hotel, on Monday, October 9th, a very successful Smoking Concert was held by the I.P.U., and between 40 and 50 members and friends were present. In the absence of Mr. Oldfield, Mr. Schwabacher took the chair, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

The programme was an excellent one, and among those who contributed to it were four well-known members of the stamp trade, viz.: Mr. W. Hadlow (who came in the unavoidable absence of his brother and who opened the proceedings with a capital song rendered with much feeling), Mr. F. H. Oliver (of Messrs. Bright & Son); Mr. Lincoln, son of Mr. W. S. Lincoln; and Mr. E. P. Airlie Dry (partner in P. L. Pemberton & Co.). Mr. Oliver proved to have a very fine voice and his songs,

particularly the "Bedouin Love Song," were very well received. Mr. Dry sang "The City Man" the chorus of which requires much dexterity of the tongue, and evoked much applause.

Mr. Lincoln gave two recitations, one by W. W. Jacobs and the other by Kipling, which fairly brought down the house. In giving, with equal success, a humorous and a tragic recitation, Mr. Lincoln may claim to be a very versatile reciter and an elocutionist of the first rank.

A humorous recitation was also given by Dr. Marx, the Hon. Secretary of the Exchange Packet, and this was very well received. The Hon. Secretary of the I.P.U., Mr. T. H. Hinton, sang the "Powder Monkey" and a rendering of "Little Cock Robin" in French, which caused much amusement. His invitation for all to join in the chorus in French certainly produced a chorus, but there seemed to be very little effort at translation.

Mr. Vernon Irving sang several comic songs, for which he received a regular ovation. Among these was quite a new thing, entitled "The Gay River," by Bovill, which was quite the success of the evening.

Comic songs were also rendered by Mr. G. Buck and Mr. Bruce Harding, and the latter also gave a very clever conjuring entertainment.

Songs were also given by Messrs. J. E. Hillman, Hollay and Percy B. Hancock, the last mentioned singing "Sons of the Motherland," early in the evening, and helping with a swinging chorus to break down that restraint in the audience, which is sometimes a bar to a successful "smoker."

Mr. Thomas gave a violin solo with much power and expression, and Mr. Idle filled the accompanist's chair during the whole of the evening, fulfilling a duty, which usually receives very little sympathy, with much credit.

During the evening the toast of absent members of the I.P.U. was drunk, Mr. Hinton, the proposer, mentioning those members who reside abroad by name.

At half-past eleven after the Royal toast, and that of the chairman, the whole company sang Auld Lang Syne and broke up. Considering the marked success that attended the enterprise we think we may safely predict that another Smoking Concert will be included in next year's programme of the International Philatelic Union.

Correspondence.

To the Editor, *P.J. of G.B.*

SIR,

I wonder if it is allowable to skit a skit. In the August number of the *P.J.G.B.*, a correspondent, J.L.C., writes on the subject of Answers to Correspondents, as follows:—

1. "F.J.—No, we have not heard that the stamps of Dhar were ever overprinted 'V.R.I.' and it is quite impossible that they would ever show a Star watermark, and as for the 'grills' you mention, it is clear you have a badly faked copy."

2. "PONGO.—We fancy that your brown triangular Cape is a changeling, the violet 'postmark' is probably the hand-stamp of some firm, and the pen mark is likely to be a fiscal cancellation and not a manuscript surcharge."

3. "IGNORAMUS.—Timbuctoo does not issue stamps, and if the Emperor of the Sahara ever gets there, the values will be in centimes, not pence."

4. "P.P. (Glasgow).—Your friend must have been hoaxing you; the stamps of the United States are not printed by Messrs. De la Rue, so a multiple Crown and CA. watermark is impossible."

5. "ETHEL.—(1) We do not know of any Portuguese stamps on laid paper. (2) The letters pricked through the stamps denote 'official' use and not 'unpaid' as you seem to think."

6. "CONSTANT READER.—If you would read a little more constantly you would not fall into such grave errors; the Dutch perforations are different, but such a gauge as 18 is out of the question."

Here is another version of the same:—

1. To stamps with a "grill at the back" of Dhar,
Of the set with a "small truncated star,"
With "missing stops" to the "V" and "R,"
I raise objection.
2. The "Triagonal Cape" in a pinkish brown
With postmark (mauve) of the date and town
And "manuscript sixpence" upside down,
Requires inspection.
3. The fourpenny ginger Timbuctoo
Engraved on copper by some "Mossoo,"
Is usually more-or-less *taboo*,
And wants rejection.
4. The "Martha Washington" purple-grey
Watermarked "multiple Crown CA,"
The "best authorities" seem to say—
Inspires reflection.
5. Your Portugal print on "paper laid"
In delicate pale-magenta shade,
Prettily "perfd" with the word "unpaid,"
Defies detection.
6. Your "five cent Dutch" of '72
With "perf. 18" as it seems to you,
Was probably "faked" by a German Jew,
For your collection.

I am occasionally bitten this way, despite Chalybeate baths, Sandow's exerciser, and a musical man next door. My doctor says I must "have it out," or it will strike internally and produce complications. As a rule, I send to the Editor of the *P.J.L.*, but as he has recently purchased a bull-dog, a revolver and a waste paper basket of the size of a pantochicon, I am constrained to give him a holiday.

Yours faithfully,

"TANCRED."

To the Editor, *P.J. of G.B.*

Dear Sir,

Since the proposed introduction of the use of chalk-surfaced paper for our current British stamps as well as for those of our colonies whose stamps are available both for Postage and Revenue purposes was first announced, the philatelic press has had much to say on the question as to whether this variety is of more than passing interest to the general collector.

The majority of papers, led by the "Philatelic Record," hold that this is a variety which will only concern specialists; but almost all these same papers have chronicled the change from single CA watermark to multiple watermark, although I cannot understand why either of these should be of more importance to the general collector than the other. Both of these innovations point to a well-defined epoch in the production of the stamps, and if one is worthy of consideration then why not the other?

The chalk-surfacing is being introduced as a safeguard against fraudulent cleaning; the multiple watermark has been introduced as an additional safeguard against forgery; moreover both are tolerably easy to recognise, wherein then lies the difference? I am not one of those who wish to see philatelists overwhelmed with countless new issues, as this is more than anything threatening the very existence of our hobby; something must be done sooner or later to check the flowing tide, but half-hearted efforts are of no use, we must be consistent.

The leading publishers of our catalogues have from the very earliest days catalogued various stamps (the majority of which are found in the stamps of our own country) which were printed on blue "safety" paper; and some of these are now fetching very long prices.

May I venture to predict that the use of this new paper will cause many sensational rises in the prices of some of the stamps which have been just recently issued on multiple watermark paper? The change has been sudden, and if this variety is recognised—as it is almost certain to be—this can hardly be otherwise. The matter rests almost entirely with the catalogue publishers; if one of our leading catalogues quotes prices for stamps on ordinary and chalk-surfaced paper the rest

will follow suit. This innovation means money to the dealers and we cannot blame them if they make the most of their opportunity, for they have tradition on their side.

But this cannot go on for ever without doing irreparable injury to our hobby, other countries finding there is money in it as well as security against forgery will perhaps adopt this paper (I am not referring to the *P.G. of G.B.*, but to the chalk-surfaced paper) and then those who merely collect postage stamps will perhaps rejoice as their accumulations will easily be increased by thousands, but it will be a bad time for the true philatelist. The only real remedy for this state of things is to have an international stamp; then let all philatelists rejoice, for the vexed question of minor varieties will partly be solved.

Yours truly,

Lichfield,

H. S. H.

Oct. 14th, 1905.

[Some of the points raised by our correspondent have been dealt with in another column. We cannot agree that this or any other innovation will, of necessity, do any serious harm to our hobby, for collectors now-a-days have sense enough to collect on lines planned to suit their individual tastes. They thus collect or reject what they please, and if chalky paper is an abomination unto them they just collect the variety, chalky or ordinary, that they can obtain with the least inconvenience.—ED. *P.J.G.B.*]

Death of Mr. Thomas Bull.

IT is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of MR. THOMAS BULL, which took place in London, on the 5th inst., during a paralytic seizure.

Although his name had not been heard in connection with stamp matters for some years. Thomas Bull had helped to make philatelic history. Born 66 years ago, he, in due course, became a partner in the old established firm of Ventom and Bull, auctioneers and surveyors, and about 1880 he began to be known as a keen philatelist possessing what was for those days a very fine collection.

It was through his offering this for sale that the writer first had the pleasure of making his acquaintance. The collection was advertised in the "Bazaar," every stamp being priced

separately and it was to be seen by appointment at a Solicitor's office. Among other good things it contained a "Cape, Woodblock, error" priced at £6, but one stamp which showed the philatelic knowledge of the owner in the days when the ordinary means of gathering a knowledge of minor varieties were not available, was the first discovered copy of the 3d. laureated New South Wales with the watermark "2." It was described as such and priced at 15/- at which figure it became the property of the present writer, who sold it to the late Mr. Tapling, and it is now in the National Collection in the British Museum. Thomas Bull himself afterwards sold many rare stamps to Tapling; he was always on the look out for varieties, and in the days of "Bell Alley" and the old stamp exchanges and meeting places he was one of the keenest buyers.

He was one of those who thought that the collector should be able to buy stamps direct from the public, or from each other, without the intervention of dealers and it was partly with this object that he joined the late Mr. Douglas Garth and others in organizing the first public Auction Sale of stamps in this country, if we except the small sale held by Messrs. Wilkinson, in Wellington Street, in 1872.

Thomas Bull's first sale was held at Messrs. Moss & Jameson's rooms, in Chancery Lane, on a Saturday afternoon, and was attended by collectors from all parts of the country. He was astonished that the dealers should buy at sales when their customers were in the room; the idea was to kill the dealers with the sales, but then, as now, the dealers turned out to be the principal buyers. Soon after this Thomas Bull decided to make stamp auctions a serious branch of his business. The sales were held on Saturday afternoons, at the Auction Mart, in Tokenhouse Yard, and were continued by Thomas Bull after he ceased to be connected with the firm of Ventom, Bull & Cooper, and the Company he formed afterwards had only a short career as he relinquished stamps and returned to other subjects of which he always had a special knowledge, being for a long time property Editor of the *Standard* and the *Financial Times*.

As the pioneer of stamp auctions and as a good philatelist he "made history" in the philatelic world and personally he was a most pleasant companion, well informed on almost every subject, a good business man and a genuine friend; if he had a fault it was generosity and a too "easy going" nature.

He was twice married and leaves a large family to mourn his loss who have the sympathy of all who ever had the pleasure of coming in contact with him amongst which are many old philatelists and stamp dealers.

B.A.T.

International Philatelic Union.

October, 1905, Report.

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MEMBERSHIP.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within fourteen days, be duly elected. The Entrance Fee, 2/6, and Subscription, 5/-, should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant. (The Committee are empowered to elect Life Members, not exceeding ten in number, at a fee of Two Guineas.)

The following are now proposed in accordance with the above:—W. Batty Mapplebeck, Loughborough, P. J. Dudgeon, Chelsea, proposed by P. L. Pemberton, seconded by T. H. Hinton.

NEW MEMBERS.

Wilcox Smith & Co., New Zealand,
C. F. Nunneley, Aldershot.

NOTICES.

The season was opened on Monday, Oct. 9th, by a smoking concert held at Anderton's Hotel, when an enjoyable evening was spent by members and friends, an account of which appears in another column. The second meeting of the season will be held at Essex Hall, on Wednesday evening, November 8th, at 7.30, when a lantern display will be given. Lady members and visitors are cordially invited to be present on this occasion.

The meetings for the remainder of the season will take place at Essex Hall as follows:

Wed., Dec. 13.—8 p.m. Display, "Cyprus, Gibraltar, Malta," with Notes. Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
1906.
Wed., Jan. 10.—8 p.m. Display, "India and Ceylon," with Notes. Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
.. Feb. 14.—8 p.m. Display, "Fiscals." Mr. W. Schwabacher.
.. Mar. 14.—8 p.m. Display, Mr. J. C. Sidebotham.
.. Apr. 11.—8 p.m. Display with Notes. "Japan Telegraphs and Fiscals." Mr. L. W. Fulcher.
.. May 9.—7.30 p.m. Annual General Meeting and Display, Mr. H. L. Hayman.

All members are urgently requested to attend these meetings and country members who may be in town, or any visitors, will be heartily welcomed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Members who have not yet forwarded their subscriptions for the current year, are requested to do so as soon as possible

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.

Oct. 16th, 1905.

The Philatelic Society of Victoria.

THE Annual Meeting of the above Society was held on July 27th, at the Rooms, 128, Russell Street, Melbourne, at 8 p.m. The President, Mr. W. T. Littlewood, occupied the chair, and there were twelve members present.

It was proposed and seconded that the report and balance sheet be taken as read and received. The President in proposing the adoption of same congratulated the members on the sound position of this, the leading Philatelic Society of the Commonwealth. After being duly seconded, they were unanimously adopted.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Your Committee in presenting their thirteenth annual report and balance sheet is pleased to state that the Society is in a sound financial position.

During the year seven new members were elected, seven resigned and one died—there being now sixty-six members, viz.:—forty-five ordinary, twenty corresponding, and one honorary.

The credit balance is £37 17s. 2d., which your Committee consider very satisfactory taking into account that over £4 was expended in binding books and about £6 in furnishings for new rooms.

Eleven ordinary general meetings were held during the year, at which the attendance was as follows:—Mr. Jas. Welsh 10, Mr. L. A. Chester 9, Mr. W. T. Littlewood 8, Mr. A. Whelen 5, Mr. J. Davis 4, Mr. W. R. Rundell 2, Mr. A. J. Derrick 1, and Mr. W. Brettschneider 10.

Ten exchange books containing stamps to the value of £870 were circulated, and twelve books containing stamps to the value of £1162 were returned,—the sales amounting to £208, averaging about £17 per book. One book was exchanged with the South Australian Society, and one with the Sydney Philatelic Club, and the Secretary is now in communication with a leading New Zealand Society with a like view.

As in years past, the thanks of the Society are again due to Major Outtrim, the Deputy Postmaster-General, for his courtesy in permitting Mr. Rundell to exhibit all the latest issues from the Universal Postal Union.

The thanks of the Society are also due to Messrs. Hagen and Smyth, of Sydney; Stanley Gibbons and Pemberton, of London; and the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, of New York, for donations to the library.

It is pleasing to record that the Society still has the valuable assistance of the Secretary who is untiring in his efforts to further its advancement.

It may be noticed from the catalogue, which has been compiled and is posted up in the rooms, that the following volumes are missing, viz.:—

Gibbons' Monthly, Vol. 9; *Vindin's Philatelic Monthly*, Vols. 1, 2, and 3; *The London Philatelist*, Vols. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12; *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, Vols. 6 and 7; and *The Philatelic Record*, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 5, 11, and 16; which the committee will be pleased to receive from any member in a position to

supply same, as it is its desire to complete the library as far as possible.

W. BRETTSCHEIDER, Hon. Sec., 128, Russell Street, Melbourne.

International Philatelic Exhibition, London, 1906.

Villa Margarethe,
29, Holland Villas Road,
Kensington, London, W.

October, 1905.

To the Editor, *P.J. of G.B.*

Dear Sir,—

May I be allowed to impress through the medium of your Journal upon the Collectors and all those who take an interest in the forthcoming Exhibition, the necessity of having sufficient Funds at the disposal of the Committee to make the Exhibition a success?

The appeal of the Committee issued in May last has so far not met with so large a response as the Committee expected and further Donations and promises of Guarantees are urgently needed to meet the daily increasing expenses which must be incurred.

I may mention that the Committee have decided to offer for each Donation of £1 1s. or each Guarantee of £20, one ticket for the opening day and eight tickets, available any other day, and for each Guarantee of £10 the option of one ticket for the opening day or eight tickets available any other day.

The Committee take the liberty of sending you a quantity of Donation and Guarantee Forms and ask you to be good enough to insert one in each copy of your Journal, in which you may publish this letter.

Thanking you for the support you have given to the forthcoming Exhibition.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
Hon. Treasurer to the Exhibition Committee.

[With every copy of this issue we have pleasure in enclosing Prospectuses of the forthcoming Exhibition, and we are sure our readers will give every assistance in their power towards making it the most successful Exhibition in the annals of Philately.—ED. P.J.G.B.]



OCTOBER 25, 1905.

Philately at Home.

The *Monthly Journal* commences with an editorial regarding next year's International Philatelic Exhibition, and in mentioning the fact that there is no class for postal stationery our confrère observes:—

Another point that may be noticed is that this is to be strictly an Adhesive Stamp Exhibition; with the exception of the class for exhibits by manufacturers of stamps, who may, we presume, show any examples of their work that they consider most attractive, and of the final class for postal curiosities of various kinds, the show will include adhesive stamps alone. For the first time, we believe, at any Philatelic Exhibition on a large scale, postal stationery of all kinds is rigidly excluded. We regret this very much, but at the same time we are not in the least surprised at it. Postal stationery is a very unsatisfactory thing to exhibit; a highly specialized collection of envelopes, cards, etc., occupies an inordinate amount of space; it is of no use to show the stamps only, the real interest of such a collection lies in the varieties of paper, size, shape, flap ornaments, inscriptions, and so-called minor details, many of which are far more marked than some of those that are considered of so much importance in adhesives. Unfortunately it is a fact that there are very few collectors of philatelic objects of this nature, and a small proportion only of those few have ever availed themselves of the opportunities afforded them of showing their collections at previous exhibitions. We are sorry to find that no encouragement is to be given them this time, but it is only the natural result of the cloud under which stationery has been lying for some years past.

We quite agree that postal stationery is a very unsatisfactory thing to exhibit and moreover, now-a-days it appeals to a very small number of collectors. It is, however, a pity that a class for envelope stamps could not have been arranged. The collector of these cares nothing for flap ornaments, inscriptions, varieties of paper, &c., and so takes his specimens cut square in which condition they take very little more room than adhesives. As these envelope stamps, most of them embossed, form one of the handsomest classes of labels issued for postal purposes, it is all the more regrettable that they have had to be ignored altogether.

Following an admirable chronicle of New Issues we find another instalment of Mr. L. Hanciau's article entitled, "The

Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines," in which the issues of 1872 to 1882 are fully dealt with.

Next there is the complete prospectus of the International Philatelic Exhibition, to be held next year; and then Mr. C. J. Phillips contributes his usual budget of "Notes and News."

The concluding item is a learned dissertation on the stamps of "Las Bela," by Major E. B. Evans, in which the different printings are carefully described. This is quite a model State from a philatelic point of view for, up to the present, only two values have been issued— $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 anna—and of these only the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna exists in more than one variety. In fact, taking all varieties of paper and perforation and the error "BFLA," nine stamps will form a complete collection. We extract the following interesting paragraph:—

In June, 1897, I received specimens of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna adhesive, which was no doubt issued in the early part of that month. If the date given, in the list quoted below, for the first printing of this stamp is correct, the beginning of June is as early a date as can possibly be assigned to this issue; and as I was able to chronicle the stamp in the *Monthly Journal* published on the 30th of that month, specimens must have been sent me very promptly. This first issue was on white paper; in the following year coloured paper was adopted, and since that time various shades of blue, grey, etc., have been used for the same value, possibly without any intention of making a definite change, as one of the earlier papers has been reverted to in comparatively recent printings.

All the stamps have been, I believe, produced by Messrs. Thacker and Co., of Bombay.

The September number of the *London Philatelist* might well be labelled the "Special 1906 Exhibition" number for, with the exception of a short list of new issues and one or two brief notes, it contains nothing but the prospectus of the forthcoming Exhibition. An excellent editorial sums up its chief points, and the concluding paragraph is one we can cordially commend to all our readers' most careful consideration:—

There should hardly be occasion to appeal for the support of philatelists in this country, as the objects

of such an exhibition must be patent to all. The very best and highest inducements are presented by these competitions to those who are already collectors, and the most feasible and popular incentives are offered to those who are not yet collectors to become such. Everyone therefore interested in Philately, present and prospective, should labour unceasingly and ungrudgingly to promote the triumphant success of the Exhibition of 1906. No better indication of the present success of Philately or brighter augury for its future can be conceived than the assemblage of the most varied and finest exhibits of the stamps of the world, and we may confidently hope for and even anticipate the cordial co-operation of every collector from the greatest of the "Champions" to the most earnest of the "young collectors."

The first "Editorial Note" in the *Philatelic Record* deals with chalk-surfaced paper. Our contemporary argues that it is a variety that may well be left to the attention of the specialist and then makes the following remarks.

What will the makers of the trade catalogues say on the subject? It is useless urging general collectors not to recognise the difference between the old paper and the new if different prices are quoted for them in the leading catalogues. They are the very class of collectors who attach an altogether exaggerated view to the importance of the catalogue; and no matter what advice may be tendered to the contrary, if they see the stamps separated in the catalogue they will feel compelled to collect both kinds of paper. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. in their last catalogue in New South Wales do distinguish between "ordinary surfaced paper" and "chalk surfaced paper" in the 1897-1902 issue and very different prices are quoted for the varieties. If this system is perpetuated and made to apply, as in time we suppose it will, to all the King's Head stamps, then we think a very great mistake will have been made by the firm in question and one which could easily have been avoided; a foot note in the catalogue to the effect that the stamps exist on chalk-surfaced paper is all that is called for without all the values being set out *in extenso*.

We imagine that the publishers of the excellent catalogue referred to will most certainly list all the King's head stamps on chalky-paper, for the simple reason that their catalogue is a specialist one already and, therefore, as all other paper varieties are listed it would be most inconsistent for this one to be omitted. What is needed is a simplified catalogue for beginners and general collectors, or some system by means of which the chief or "generalist" varieties might be plainly indicated in the present volumes.

The "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. Ernest R. Ackerman, of New York, who owns one of the finest collections in the United States. His collection contains a fine show of rarities and so far as Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Iceland is concerned he has the finest lot in the world. From all accounts, Mr. Ackerman has been one of Fortune's philatelic favourites, for of "bargains" he can tell tales innumerable. We read:—

During his boyhood days he somehow or other established himself in the good graces of the Postmaster-General of Spain, and it was through the influence of that gentleman that Mr. Ackerman obtained his large and almost complete collection of Spanish stamps. Enjoying unexceptional opportunities for travel, Mr. Ackerman has been enabled to pick up a good many rarities merely for the asking, a notable instance of this kind occurring once when he was crossing on the White Star Line steamer "Baltic" in 1880. Noticing that the Purser had a pair of 2/- brown, Great Britain (of 1880), on his mail which he received at Queenstown, he obtained this valuable envelope merely for the asking.

Through the good graces of the clerks in the Honolulu Post Office in days gone by, Mr. Ackerman was able to add many beautiful sheets of Hawaiians to his collection, both of the second issue as well as the "numerals," and including, of course, the later issues. Having travelled a distance exceeding three hundred and fifty thousand miles, from Venezuela to Russia, and from the City of Mexico to the Malay Peninsula, as well as twice round the world, it is no wonder that Mr. Ackerman's collection grew rapidly until at the present time he has between 60,000 and 75,000 specimens, and between 20,000 and 25,000 varieties in all branches of Philately.

Mr. N. Yaar contributes some interesting notes regarding the settings of the 1d. on 5/- and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 5/- provisionals of the Orange Free State, and then follows a paper on the "Stamps of Servia after 1898." This is an article that appeared in the "Post," and it is ably translated for the benefit of English readers by Mr. G. B. Duerst. It will be remembered that Mr. Duerst contributed a valuable series of articles dealing with the earlier issues of Servia in our columns in 1899, and this paper brings the study of Servian stamps up to date. Regarding the issue of 1903, we extract the following:—

The King was not pleased with his likeness; nobody could grumble at that, and a new series was ordered in Paris. The essays or proofs arrived very soon, but the King did not approve of them. He was made to look too handsome, which did not please him; he wanted to be depicted just as he looked. The correction was made, and soon the new series was ready. They were well engraved by E. Mouchon. The perforation of the 1p. to 1d. is 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, and of the 3 and 5d. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$. They are printed in two colours, centre black, frame coloured. All was ready for the circulation of the stamps, when the king was assassinated and his murderers called Peter Karageorgiewitsch to the throne. Everything reminding the people of the late king was destroyed. It was decided to destroy the stamps also. But how to get a new set? Until Peter was crowned, stamps with his likeness could not be issued. Want of money also impeded a new issue, and then it was determined to overprint the new stamps with the Servian Coat-of-Arms. The Coat-of-Arms entirely spoiled the nice new stamps, especially as sometimes it was so badly centred that the late king's face was clearly visible.

There is another portion of Dr. Diena's article on "Modena," a list of new issues, and a number of "Notes and News" completing what is in every way one of the best numbers of the *Record* that has appeared for some time. May we be treated to many more of them!

In the *Monthly Circular* for September, Mr. B. T. K. Smith writes entertainingly on "A new collection." In this he shews how a very interesting general collection could be formed by taking only the chief types of each country with complete disregard of such philatelic etceteras as perforations, watermarks, &c. Thus Antigua would be complete with four stamps, viz., one of the Perkins, Bacon type, one of the De la Rue Queen's head design, and the two current types. A collection formed on these lines would certainly be an excellent one for purposes of interesting "philistines," and even philatelists might look on it with a more kindly eye than on say, one composed of page after page of Austrian perfs.

As usual, *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* is full of good matter, and the five numbers before us contain a regular philatelic feast. The "Ingle-Nook Yarns" are an admirable feature, while the article on "Watermarks," by the Rev. T. C. Walton, should prove of the utmost value to beginners.

"Cornelius Wrinkle" has something to say regarding a simplified catalogue, and we are glad to learn that the house of Gibbons have such a work in preparation. We are sure it will come indeed as "a boon and a blessing" to the young collector.

The same writer gives some very pertinent advice on the subject of "Systematic Study," and tells how young collectors can, by forming little philatelic circles, systematically and profitably study the issues of a certain country. And this is how they are to set about it at their meetings:—

Let them at each meeting take Gibbons' Catalogue and read it, issue by issue, with their stamp albums open before them. Let the most experienced collector read the catalogue. Read an issue through, then discuss it. Then pass on to the next, and so on, right through a country.

In this way a country may be studied and understood. The novices may ask questions and be helped, and the older hands may exchange information and opinion.

A leader should be appointed to the circle who is the most experienced collector, and he should make it his business to read up the country set down for study that he may be able to clear up any difficulties that may arise.

The August number of *Morley's Philatelic Journal* is well up to the average, and opens with a valuable article from the pen of Mr. L. W. Fulcher on the subject of "The Impressed Duty Stamps of Great Britain and Ireland." As those of our readers who collect fiscals know, these

stamps are among the most interesting that the whole field of fiscal philately can offer to the student. Their antiquity alone is sufficient to make them worthy objects of study; and, added to this, the historical associations connected with the duties for which they represent payment, and the quaintness and variety of the designs, make them well worthy of the favour they meet with at the hands of collectors.

Mr. A. B. Kay contributes a useful check list of New South Wales duty stamps, and the copious chronicle of new issues and varieties will prove of the utmost interest to "fiscalists."

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for Sept. 23rd is a special "New Season" number and, as is fitting for the occasion, it is full of interesting items. "Philately at home and abroad" is a feature that is always welcome, and in the number under notice topics of the moment are treated in a bright and breezy manner that makes them eminently readable.

Under the title of "His First Auction," Mr. G. H. Browning gives us an amusing sketch of the first insight of an imaginary young man to the "terrors" of the philatelic auction room, and then follow some interesting notes on "Postal Cards and Covers."

Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole contributes a valuable article on "The Postage Stamps of British Somaliland." The paper deals with the surcharged stamps of this new British Protectorate, and the author tells how to distinguish the two types that occur in all three issues, shews by means of diagram how these were distributed in each printing, and gives a host of admirable notes regarding errors and varieties worth looking for.

A chronicle of new issues and some well selected clippings from the general press conclude one of the best numbers of the *Fortnightly* we have seen lately.

Philately in the Colonies.

The *Australian Journal of Philately* for August, is the last of this enterprising little journal that will be published. For five years the magazine has been published by Messrs. J. H. Smyth & Co. but now this firm has been amalgamated with Mr. Hagen's business under the name of

Fred Hagen, Limited, and in future the *A. J. of P.* will be incorporated with the *Australian Philatelist*. The leading article, as is natural under the circumstances, deals with business matters, and it speaks well for Antipodean philately that the formation of such an important business should be possible.

In "Federal Prospects" the issue of the Victorian 1d. stamp on Commonwealth paper is discussed and for those who like solving conundrums our contemporary sets a nice little puzzle—"Will this new paper make the old stamps Commonwealth stamps or not?" Now ye clever ones, tie your brains into complicated knots over this mystery. We fancy Editor Smyth must have written this with his tongue in his cheek. Go to. A murrain on thee for a saucy malapert!

An admirable budget of "Notes" and a thoughtfully written letter by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull on the subject of "Colour Names" help to complete a noteworthy number.

The September issue of the *Australian Philatelist* is the first to appear under the auspices of the new firm—Messrs. Fred Hagen, Ltd.—and we are glad to note that Mr. J. H. Smyth fills the editorial chair.

From "Federal Prospects" we learn there is a likelihood of King's head stamps being adopted in West Australia and Tasmania at no very distant date.

The excellent "Priced Catalogue of South Australian Stamps" is continued by Mr. G. Blockley, and a number of readable paragraphs appear under the heading, "Brevities."

It is worth noting that this number of the *A.P.*, which commences a new volume, is the same size as the now defunct *A.J. of P.*

The *Philatelic Journal of India* for August is a really marvellous issue, for it consists almost solely of an article dealing with the firm of Messrs. De La Rue and Co., Ltd., in the way of stamp manufacturing. This is all the work of that indefatigable philatelist, Mr. E. W. Wetherell, and he deserves the heartiest thanks of his brother collectors for the enormous amount of valuable information he has got together and arranged in convenient form. Indeed, this number of the

P.J. of I. is more valuable than many philatelic works we wot of, and might almost have been included under our time-honoured headline of "New Leaves to Cut."

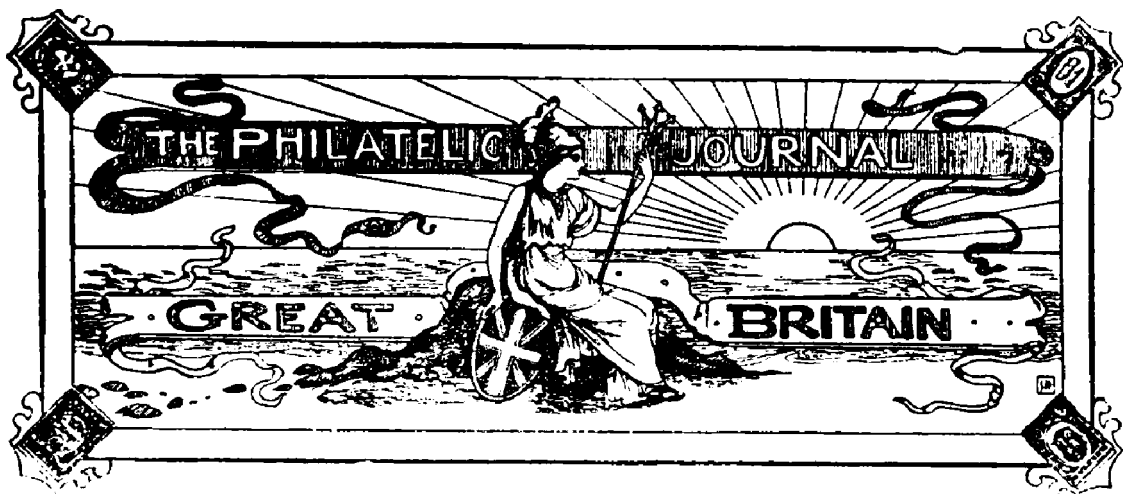
The opening chapter deals generally with "The Work of Messrs. Thomas De la Rue & Co., Ltd.," and gives one an excellent idea of the way in which philately is bound up with the name of this firm or vice versa. Space forbids lengthy mention of the various departments dealt with, and so to give our readers some idea of the scope of the article, we cull the following classification:

- I. Printings made by the firm from plates of their own manufacture, such as the stamps of Jamaica.
This group may be divided into (a) surface printed stamps: (b) line engravings: (c) lithographs? (d) embossed.
- II. Printings made by the firm from plates manufactured by other firms, such as the emerald green 1/- Cape of Good Hope, and the majority of St. Helena stamps.
- III. Printings made locally from plates manufactured by the firm, e.g., the large "TAS" series of Tasmania.
- IV. Stamps printed for countries which were not part of the British Empire at the time of indenting, such as the Orange Free State.

In addition, there is an excellent chapter on "Perforations." Mr. C. Stewart Wilson writes on "Stamp Hunting in Paris," and another instalment of "The Fiscal Stamps of Ceylon" appears.

Philatelic Auctioneering.

THE Philatelic auctioneering business of Messrs. Martin Ray & Co. is now under the sole proprietorship of Mr. Ernest G. Harmer, and is already making considerable progress. They recently obtained a record price for the O.R.C. 6d. carmine, a mint block of three selling for £10 5s. od. Messrs. Martin Ray make a speciality of prompt returns and hold sales every other Monday. There are now six well established firms "hammering" away at this business in London alone, and two or three in the provinces. There is hardly a night during the season on which the regular habitué of sales has a holiday. Prices this year have been very good indeed, several records having been recorded already.



The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union, and the Sheffield and Scottish Philatelic Societies.

No. 179. VOL. XV.

NOV. 25, 1905.

[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 70.—MR. W. B. EDWARDS, B.Sc.

MR. EDWARDS, from whose pen several articles have recently appeared in the Philatelic Press, has been a collector for many years. In reply to our enquiries for a few details of his life and philatelic experiences, for the benefit of the readers of the *P.J. of G.B.*, he very kindly gave us the following particulars, which we cannot do better than give in his own words:

"I was born in 1871 and began collecting at about the age of 14. Approval sheets from two Brighton firms were the main source from which my album was enriched. I used to sell from these to the boys in the school and invest the 4d. in the 1/- commission. I remember nothing in this collection but a page of unused Porto Rico, for I went to a Public School at Mill Hill, and was induced (more or less forcibly) to part with it for a collection of



postmarks and half-a-crown. The postmarks I never took any interest in and they were given away some years later, the 2/6 went where a schoolboy's money usually goes when there is a tuck-shop within a stone's throw. I was led to start again before leaving, by the example of one or two of the Monitors, and the

present of a few stamps: the 12c. green U.S.A. of 1869 with about a quarter of it torn away, being my most treasured possession. I went to France for six months, and spent nearly all my money in stamps, France and New Zealand particularly. Condition was of no moment, as long as I could get a stamp priced in the catalogue at 25c. for 5c., but I got some knowledge of French stamps and wrote my first philatelic article on them, for the first vol. of the *Stamp Collectors' Monthly*, since incorporated with the *S.C.F.* To this journal I contributed other short

items from time to time.

"I now bought a Permanent Album; and an old collection of stamps for £6 made a good start. The method of buying collections,

retaining what I wanted and selling the rest, enabled me to get together a good general collection, but as usual, I fancied some countries more than others. I did very well with Leeward Isles, buying, before the rise, several copies at a time of one stamp. One lot of 4d. blue Montserrat at 1 franc each contained a copy with C.A. wmk. In a little general shop I noticed the 1/- Trinidad in a different shade to what I was accustomed, but did not buy it at the 5d. asked. During the week I thought of it again, and went up once more to look at it, with the result that I bought it—for it was the purple-blue on thick paper, now catalogued at 40/-. At the same time and from the same sheet I got the 1/- Gibraltar, 1st issue, for 9d., and the 1/- New Zealand, no wmk., imperf., at the same price. I have always wondered that during a whole week no one else spotted these stamps!

"This reminiscence gives a good idea of my collecting, nothing very rare ever came my way, with the sole exception of Labuan 2 cents on the 16c. (rare type) for 1/9, and I possess no real rarities to-day, but a mass of good medium stamps mostly acquired at bargain prices. By the way, I got St. Christopher 1d. CA lilac-rose from a dealer for 3d., it was a duplicate, but cheap enough!

"I began specializing about ten years ago in Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., thinking they were unduly neglected, as indeed they are to-day. I also took up used Great Britains, as much favoured as the others are neglected. Recently I have started on Jamaica, a nice little country,

and the Pictorials of New Zealand, the last being an eye-opener in the matter of shades. Had I stuck to one country I might have become a 'well-known specialist,' as it is I follow my own bent—and complete nothing!

"The Enterprise Philatelic Society has honoured me by electing me as one of their Vice-Presidents. This Society 'fills a long felt want' by holding meetings in the City for Medium Collectors, who are, after all, the mainstay of our hobby. We do not attract the juniors with fireworks, or the seniors with papers on broken postmarks, but we are alive!

"My views on philatelic matters may not be worth having, but I fancy that chalky paper will send a good many collectors back to the older issues. I believe in stamps as an investment, but not as a speculation, and I fear that a 'simplified' catalogue will not meet with its due rewards.

"My other hobby is music, to which I devote about as much time as I do to stamps, but I am not a specialist, since I have learnt four different instruments, and do a large amount of composition for the benefit (?) of my friends."

We think that Mr. Edwards hardly does himself justice in these remarks, and feel bound to add that he is an extremely painstaking philatelist, as his article on pictorial New Zealand stamps, now running in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, proves. Our readers will therefore be pleased to hear that we hope, shortly to publish an article by him in these pages.

New Issues and Varieties.

(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, c/o MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & Co., 84, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Bermuda. A Continental contemporary says that this colony is about to issue a ½d. stamp in the same type as the current 1d. one.

British Guiana. We have been shown the 6 cents stamp on the paper with multiple watermark.

6c. grey black and ultramarine, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Ceylon. A correspondent, writing from

Colombo, sends the following information to the *M.J.*, and this should once for all settle the question as to the probability of any of the King's head stamps on the paper water-marked with multiple Crown and CA. existing with the genuine "On Service" surcharge:—

"On further inquiry I find that the first lot of multiple watermarks were received towards the end of June, under seal, and were not broken open till September 13th, 1904, when only one value was put in circulation. A

record was kept of each value as issued, and by no possible chance could 'On Service' have been printed on multiple paper."

The first value to appear on chalky paper is the 5c. which was issued last month.

5c. lilac, multiple wmk. : chalky paper.

East Africa and Uganda. Two values of the current set have appeared on the new chalk-surfaced paper.

1a. carmine and grey, multiple wmk. : chalky paper.
2a. magenta and purple

Gambia. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp has just been issued on the multiple Crown and CA paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. green, wmk. multiple Cr. C.A.

Gibraltar. Morocco Agencies. We cull the following paragraph from the *M.J.* :—

"We are informed by the British postmaster at Tangiers that none of the current 50c. stamps with single Crown and CA have yet been on sale there, and it would appear that the whole supply of that value on the old paper was sold at Gibraltar to collectors and dealers. We do not know what is the *status* of 'Morocco Agencies' stamps sold at Gibraltar, but we presume they would be available for postage in Tangiers, and that they occupy a similar position to that of the French colonial stamps sold in Paris."

India. The following interesting information regarding the issue of unified stamps, available for both postal and revenue purposes, is taken from *The Pioneer* :—"It has been decided, with the sanction of the State, to introduce one anna and half-anna unified stamps for postal and revenue purposes. Designs for these stamps are at present being prepared, but considerable time will necessarily elapse before the new stamps will be available for sale to the public. The Government of India are, however, of opinion that the introduction of a reform which they have reason to believe will prove acceptable to all classes of the community should not be delayed solely on this account, and they have therefore decided that, with effect from 1st October, 1905, the one anna and half anna postage stamps at present in use may be utilised either for postal purposes or for the payment of the stamp duty in all cases in which one anna adhesive stamps are required under the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899. With effect from that date, the sale of the present receipt stamps to the public will cease, but these stamps may be used without limit as

regards time in the payment of all dues for the discharge of which receipt stamps can now be legally employed. In order to permit of the introduction of this scheme, it is necessary that the prohibition which has existed for many years past against defacement by the public of postage stamps affixed to letters and postal articles should be strictly enforced.

"The Government of India have given this question their careful consideration, and they are satisfied that no serious inconvenience will be experienced owing to the enforcement of the order. Instructions will, therefore, be issued to the effect that from the 1st October pen-marked stamps, or stamps bearing on their faces dates or initials or writings of any kind, will not be accepted by the Post Office in payment for postage."

To this the *M.J.*, adds: "We are very glad to see that the use of receipt stamps for postal purposes is not permitted, and we sincerely trust that any attempts made by our weaker brethren to use them upon letters will be promptly put a stop to. We gather from other sources that the enforcement of the order 'against defacement by the public of postage stamps affixed to letters, etc.," is not regarded by the public with quite the same equanimity as it is by the Government of India. The latter appears to forget that the stamps employed in its own offices are secured to some extent by a species of defacement, which we believe was originally applied for the same reason as the pen-marking commonly employed by private persons, namely, to prevent theft of the stamps."

Gwalior.—The 8a. and 12a. Indian stamps of the current set are reported with the usual surcharge for use in this State.

8a. magenta.
12a. purple on red.

Indian Native States. Duttia. The *M.J.* thus describes a new variety of the 1 anna stamp :—"Messrs. Ram Gopal & Co. send us copies of the 1a. printed like the latest $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and $\frac{1}{4}$ a. without the rouletting between the rows or round the sheet. They are in two horizontal rows, as before, but the rows are much further apart."

1a. black on white (Type 4) : without rouletting

Lagos. We gather that two values of the current issue have appeared on the new chalk-surfaced paper.

1d. purple on red, multiple wmk. : chalky paper.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. pur. & blue on blue

Malta. Mr. Poole has shown us the $\frac{1}{4}$ d. stamp on the paper with multiple watermark.

$\frac{1}{4}$ d. red-brown, wmk multiple Cr CA.

Natal. Another value of the current set has appeared watermarked multiple Cr CA.

1/- pale blue and carmine, wmk. multiple Cr CA.

Queensland. We are indebted to the *M.J.* for the following paragraph regarding an interesting minor variety:—"The *S.C.F.* gives an illustration of a curious variety of the 1d. of 1894, Type 12, on unwatermarked paper, with blue burelé band on the back. The variety has a so-called 'pointed bust,' the end of the bust in front apparently projecting over the white outline of the oval and almost touching the 'E' of the word 'ONE.' As far as we can gather from the illustration, this seems to have been produced either by damage to one of the electrotypes or casts, of which the plate was composed, or, which perhaps is even more likely, by a small fragment of something adhering to the plate or the paper at the time of printing. If this variety were constant, it should have been noticed before now, as the stamp is not an uncommon one."

Sarawak. An interesting discovery is reported in the *West End Philatelist*, i.e., the 2 cents of the 1895 issue, perf. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, in green instead of Indian red.

St. Kitts-Nevis. We have been shown the 2d. value with multiple watermark.

2d. purple and brown, wmk. multiple Cr CA.

St. Lucia. We learn that in addition to the 1d. chronicled last month the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp is now being issued on chalky paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. purple and green, multiple wmk.; chalky paper.

Transvaal. We have been shewn the $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 1d. values in single colours instead of bi-coloured as formerly. We believe this step has been under consideration for some time in view of the extra expense entailed in having stamps, of which such vast quantities are used, printed in two colours. It is probable that other values in the current set will be similarly affected before long. These new stamps have the multiple Crown and CA watermark, but the paper is unsurfaced.

$\frac{1}{4}$ d. green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
1d. carmine " " "

Trinidad. We have received another value on the new paper with chalk surface.

1d. black on red, mult. wmk.; chalky paper.

Western Australia. A correspondent points out that the stamps in each pane of 60 are arranged in six horizontal rows of ten, and not five rows of twelve as recorded last month on the authority of the *M.J.*

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Abyssinia. We learn that there are two distinct types of the "T" surcharge (mentioned in our August number), used for converting the ordinary adhesives into Unpaid Letter stamps. But this is not the worst, for a Continental journal states that in addition to this "T" there is another series bearing the additional overprint, "TAKE A PERCEVOIR."

Brazil. Three other values of the ordinary set and one Postage Due stamp have appeared on the new watermarked paper mentioned in connection with the 200 reis last month.

20r. orange and blue, watermarked, perf. 11. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.			
50r. green	"	"	"
100r. carmine	"	"	"
Postage Due, 200r. mauve	"	"	"

Crete. Already "errors" in the rubbishy "Revolutionary" series referred to in our last number have appeared. We have seen both the 5l. and 50l. without the circular device, and a pair of the 50l. with the rectangle and value printed three times.

Denmark. Danish West Indies.—The colour of the 20 bit stamp is said to be green and deep blue and not green and grey as reported in our July number.

Messrs. Bright & Son have shown us some provisional stamps formed by surcharging three of the old values "5 - BIT - 1905" in three lines in black to convert them to the new currency. The stamps so treated are the 4c. of 1898-1901, and the 5c. and 8c. of 1900-3.

5 bit on 4c. pale brown and blue.
5 5c. blue.
5 8c. brown.

Egypt. We extract the following interesting paragraph from the *M.J.*:—"In February, 1904, we gave some details as to the arrangement of certain sheets of the stamps of the 1872-75 issue, which contained inverted impressions. Some more sheets have turned up recently, and one of them, which is described in *The Ph. R.*, shows more irregularities than any of those that we saw. It is a perforated sheet of the 1 piastre, vermilion, and contains the following inverted stamps: The whole of row 1; No. 4 in row 12; and No. 1 in row 15."

French Colonies. Indo-China.—A little batch of provisional postage due stamps is announced, but so far it is not quite clear whether they are already issued or only in the realms of "what is going to be." The num-

bers are to be "strictly limited" to 10,000 of each.

5c. in red on 40c. black.
10c. 60c. ..
30c. 60c. ..

Reunion. We are indebted to the *M. J.* for the following:—"In the last number of *Le Coll. de T.-P.* we find illustrations of some artistic designs that, we are told, have been adopted for a new issue of this colony. We do not attempt to describe them, because the illustrations are from photographs of the original drawings, and we do not know how far they may be modified by the engraver. The correspondent who sent the photographs to our contemporary exclaims enthusiastically, 'Now, when shall we have them? The impatience of collectors ought to take possession of the workshops of the manufacturers.' But we fancy that, if the engravers and printers seek inspiration from any impatience on the part of the general body of collectors to add another long set to their pages headed *Reunion*, the delivery of the stamps may be somewhat delayed."

German Empire. Offices in China. Some of our confreres announce that the "DEUTCHES REICH" series of German stamps have been overprinted with the name "China" and with values in cents and dollars for use in these offices:—

1c. on 3pf. brown
2c. .. 5pf. green.
4c. .. 10pf. carmine.
10c. .. 20pf. ultramarine.
20c. .. 40pf. black and carmine.
40c. .. 80pf. on rose.
8½ .. 1m. carmine.
81 .. 2m. blue.
81½ .. 3m. violet black.
82½ .. 5m. lake and black.

Just as we go to press our publishers have shown us the set mentioned above and we find that the type employed for the surcharges is highly ornamental and of the style known, we believe, as Old English. The overprint is in black in each case, with the single exception of the "1½ Dollar," which is in red. On this stamp, too, the name "China" appears twice—reading upwards on the left and downwards on the right. On all the values there are two large asterisks cancelling the German denominations. It is interesting to note that while the word "Cents" on the 2c. to 40c. is in the plural all the higher values have the word "Dollar" in the singular.

Offices in the Turkish Empire. A complete new set has been issued to the German Offices in the Levant, consisting of the "DEUTCHES

REICH" issue of the Fatherland, surcharged with values in Turkish currency:—

10 para on 5 pf. green.
20 .. on 10 pf. carmine.
1 piastre on 20 pf. ultramarine.
1½ .. 25 pf. black and orange on yellow.
1½ .. 30 pf. .. buff.
2 .. 40 pf. .. and carmine.
2½ .. 50 pf. .. lilac on buff.
4 .. 80 pf. .. carmine on rose.
5 .. 1 m. carmine.
10 .. 2 m. blue.
15 .. 3 m. violet-black.
25 .. 5 m. lake and black.

German Colonies. Kiautschou. Owing to a change in the currency from pfennige and marks to cents and dollars, a complete new set has had to be issued here. The designs are the same as the 1900 emission with, of course, the values altered.

1c. brown.
2c. green.
4c. carmine.
10c. ultramarine.
20c. black and carmine.
40c. black and carmine on rose.
½ dollar, carmine.
1 .. blue.
1½ .. violet.
2½ .. carmine and black.

Nicaragua. We take the following paragraph from the *M. J.*:—

"More rubbish keeps on coming from here; it seems evident that any date is used that is likely to give a little variety to the proceedings and increase the proceeds. We have specimens of the '1 cent' on 2c., described in August, and find that it exists, not only with the date '1904,' but also with '1901' and '1902'—we are still waiting for '1903' and '1905.' The variety with '1901' we have only seen with inverted surcharge, but doubtless it exists with the overprint the right way up. Of the one with '1902' we have a block of six, in which the left-hand vertical pair has the surcharge horizontal, while the other four have it diagonally, which seems to show that these things are not regularly overprinted, but probably done by hand—perhaps 'while you wait,' and with any date required.

With the same '1 cent.—1901' disfigurement we have a block of four of the 1 peso Official stamp of 1905, upon each stamp of which it is struck twice, reading upwards, in black, and downwards, in red. This must have been done by extra special request; it would have been more interesting still if two different dates had been used."

"1 cent.—1901," in blue, on 2c., orange-red.
"1 .. 1902 2c. ..
"1 .. 1901," in black and red, on 1 peso, blue (Official).

In addition to the values of the permanent

set listed last month the following have now appeared.

3c. purple.
1p. black.
2p. blue.
5p. green.

Paraguay.—A 1c. stamp has just appeared in the same type as the 5c. issued last year.

1c. orange.

Persia. From several of our contemporaries we learn that two new provisionals have been issued, and as each surcharge may be found in two colours the collector of Persians has four more varieties to add to his album.

" 1 CHAI " in black on 1kr. mauve.
" 1 CHAI " in carmine .. 1kr. ..
" 2 CHAIS " in black .. 5kr. pale brown.
" 2 CHAIS " in violet .. 5kr. ..

Portuguese Colonies. *Funchal.* The 50 and 75 reis, like those of Angra mentioned last month, have appeared in new colours.

50 reis ultramarine and black.
75 .. brown and carmine on yellow.

Horta. Two colour changes need chronicling here.

50 reis ultramarine and black.
75 .. brown and carmine on yellow.

Ponta Delgada. The 50 and 75 reis stamps of this Colony have also had their colours altered.

50 reis ultramarine and black.
75 .. brown and carmine on yellow.

Roumania. Messrs. Bright & Son have shewn us the current 1 bani stamp in a new colour—black instead of brown.

1 bani, black.

Russia. Another perforation variety has been found in the War Fund stamps, the 3 (6) kopecs existing with a compound perf., gauging $13, 13\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

Salvador. The 1c. on 2c. provisional chronicled last month, as was only to be expected, has been found with the overprint inverted. We learn there are two types of the 5c. on 12c. stamp listed at the same time, and a new provisional has been made by surcharging the 12c. down to 6c.

1c. on 2c. carmine, surcharge inverted.
6c. on 12c. slate.

Switzerland. Three more values of the current set have been issued on the new paper with multiple watermark.

20c. orange, multiple wmk.
25c. blue ..
50c. green ..

Chalky Paper.

To the Editor, *P.J. of G.B.*

Dear Sir,

The writer of the article "King's Heads," in your September number, raises the important question as to whether the new chalky paper is to receive recognition from the general collector. My opinion, put plainly if strongly, is that it will prove a curse to philately. Specialists will not of course ignore it, and as most of them in this country go in for the stamps of our own Colonies, the catalogues must sooner or later list all those on the new paper. The general collector, already troubled with the New South Wales stamps, will become fairly bewildered when he has to spend some hours marking his stamps with a silver coin to arrive at their value, or to know where to place them in his album!

He will either become disgusted with the hobby (as I have done with N.S.W. stamps) and throw it up, or revert to "Queen's Heads" only. This last course will not in itself be a bad thing, for the tendency now-a-days is to gamble (I can use no other word) in the latest issues, single and multiple, to the exclusion of the fine old stamps, and to the detriment of philately as a whole.

The fine profits that have lately been made over a few single CA. stamps, are inciting collectors to lock up their money in others with the same wmk.; and now the gamble will go on to a still larger degree in the multiples. There will always be a few collectors who enjoy the hobby for itself alone, but unless dealers and cataloguers take great care how they deal with this chalky paper, philately will receive serious and everlasting hurt.

Yours faithfully,

W. B. EDWARDS.

Westcombe Park, S.E.

The Minor Variety.

WRITING in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* the "Optimist" says:—"This is a free country. Collect or let the minor variety alone, just as your tastes dictate." What could be simpler?

General Collecting for Pleasure and Profit.

WITH MANY OF THE ADVANTAGES OF SPECIALISM.

WE are continually being told now-a-days that it is impossible for the ordinary man to be a general collector and at the same time have any claims to be considered a philatelist in any real sense of the word.

The stock arguments against "generalism" repeated year in and year out eventually resolve themselves into the two desiderata—abundance of time and money beyond those of the average business or professional man.

And yet it has appeared to me lately that there might be a way by which a person of even extremely limited means might be enabled to permit his philatelic sympathies to extend beyond the spacious bounds of—say Wadhwan or the Ionian Islands.

The system which I advocate, which, by the way, appears likely to prove fairly successful as far as I personally am concerned, is to my mind comparatively simple.

To begin with, I *start* my collection in a set of the Imperial Albums (10th edition). I say, advisedly, *start*, since as will be seen shortly, I do not intend to continue it altogether in these most convenient receptacles.

I use the 10th edition because by so doing I shall have the minimum number of "King's Heads," with their single and multiple watermarks, ordinary and chalk surfaced paper, and other peculiarities beloved of the modern philatelic (?) speculator.

Doubtless all these details have their uses and reasons beyond and apart from Postal Revenue purposes. Doubtless, also they are just as interesting philatelically, and quite as worthy of collection as varieties of South Australian perforations and watermarks or types of first issue Shanghais.

I grant all this at the outset so as to save the editor and publishers of the *P.J.G.B.* from being overwhelmed by the crowd of indignant protesters against my heresies—to which nevertheless, I shall adhere for the present.

Furthermore, I do not intend to take more unused stamps than I can help. I do not say that I will relentlessly refuse asylum to an otherwise desirable stamp on the ground that

it is not postmarked. But in my collection unused stamps will be strictly subordinated and supplementary to *fine used* specimens.

Lastly, though I shall not absolutely make no exceptions, I intend to let the great bulk of my purchases consist of such stamps as can be bought at from about 1s. to 10s. each.

As I am willing to take anything and everything colonial or non-colonial, fashionable or unfashionable, provided it be in really fine used condition, I have no difficulty in spending as much money as I can spare in purchases much below catalogue price. And since, at the outset at any rate, I limit myself to the varieties provided for in the Imperial, I do not (having I trust a very little common sense), become the proud possessor of nothing but "undesirables at any price."

But, whatever one buys one must inevitably find the issues of some countries growing more complete than others. When this occurs I seize the opportunity of gratifying my "specialist" tendencies.

As soon as say $\frac{3}{4}$ of the spaces provided for any one country or state become filled I judge that country worthy of special attention for a short time. By "special attention" I do not mean to imply that I at once commence "bloating." On the contrary, although I *do* read up whatever specialist articles I can find dealing with the stamps under consideration, I confine my energies to filling up (still with fine used specimens) as many gaps as possible and add merely such additional shades and other rarities as seem to me to be fairly distinctive in the articles I have read, though beyond the scope of a catalogue or my album.

But since, to do this, I should make a very untidy mess of those pages devoted to the country in question, I get out of the difficulty by removing the whole lot of stamps to a small blank book—preferably with moveable leaves. Now I separate the used from the unused, mounting the latter on pages by themselves duly inserted in their proper positions among the various issues. If, however, I have no unused stamps of certain periods I do *not* emphasize that fact by means of a fine array of empty pages.

When I have found the number of gaps reduced almost to vanishing point or the difficulties in the way of filling them very seriously increased I make a note of my wants in that particular country and return again to my general collecting. By and bye the same process is repeated with another and yet another country.

So much for my method. Now for the advantages which I claim for it, premising, as before that I am speaking from the point of view of one who is limited both as to time and money.

In the first place, my thirty years experience of stamp collecting convinces me that it is practically impossible for anyone to become a successful specialist without a pretty fair general knowledge of stamps. Of course, there are exceptions, but in the majority of cases it is this general knowledge alone that saves the collector from many serious mistakes. Also, I think that the advanced specialist is apt to fall out of touch and sympathy with those to whom his own pets do not appeal, and in other ways to become philatelically narrow minded.

My preference for fine used specimens is dictated by considerations (1) of cost, (2) of safety and (3) of stability or rather prospective increase in value.

At the present time the cry is all for unused and naturally, the demand creates the supply, so far as it will go. But since, in many cases, the demand is far greater than the supply, the "faker" has promptly availed himself of the opportunity. I do not wish to pose as an alarmist nor, in spite of all that I have seen and heard of the prevalence of cleaned stamps, do I think that these are altogether so difficult of detection as some people imagine. Yet while the man of means and leisure need have comparatively few fears on that score, his less fortunate companion, who cannot always go to one of the big dealers and get a London Society's Certificate of soundness with each purchase, may often discover that he has been taken in only when it is too late.

The price too, for *fair* unused stamps, is to my mind altogether out of proportion to that for *fine* used ones. Of course an absolutely "mint" specimen, without the faintest suspicion of cleaning, mending or regumming about it, is worth whatever a rich man will give for it.

But what about those stamps—the great majority—that do not fulfil all these requirements? Surely these must always be of more or less doubtful value differing in each individual instance.

And since, if stamp collecting is to continue, the bulk of collectors cannot belong to the millionaire class it seems certain, to my mind, that there must be a constantly increasing demand and appreciation for really fine used specimens.

Similar considerations, *mutatis mutandis*, influence me with regard to my partiality for what may be termed the "middle class" among stamps. Expensive stamps very soon lead to a fairly great lock-up of capital outlay, when the collection is apt to become so much an investment that its passable cash value and the fluctuations of the market frequently detract greatly from the enjoyment that should be derived from the hobby. Then too, though the general tendency is upwards, quite a number of high priced stamps appreciate so slowly that the "unearned increment" attaching to them by no means pays a reasonable interest on the investment. For one stamp that in a given time has risen in value from £10 to £12, there are many hundreds that have risen from 1s. to 3s. or more, thus affording the man of moderate means a far greater prospect of recouping himself for his outlay should he unfortunately be obliged to realize.

As a general rule, too, the "fakers" confine their operations to the more valuable varieties, so that one can purchase such stamps as those to which I have referred without fear. This class of stamp, too, is the one on which the dealer finds it easiest to make a reasonable profit, so that he, in his turn, can give better value to his customer.

Lastly, the "reasonable" specializing which I describe, seems so far as I have been able to ascertain by experience, to commend itself greatly to the more respectable and reliable dealers. Although, considering the lines on which I collect, my "specialist" purchases cannot amount to very large amounts in any particular country. I have on all sides upon explaining my system been treated with quite exceptional consideration. And since after all stamp collecting would be impossible without stamp dealers, it seems to me that a plan which enlists these gentlemen's hearty and practical sympathy must be mutually advantageous to both buyer and seller.

M. Z. KUTTNER.

Senf's Catalogue, 1906.

Part I.—Adhesives.

THIS exceedingly useful work has just come to hand and presents all its usual features with which we will presume most of our readers are acquainted. The volume is still of a handy size though it contains no less than 1032 pages! Though printed on thin paper the letterpress and illustrations are remarkably clear. It is only by bringing the art of condensation to perfection that the compilers have been able to include the whole world in such a small space. For instance, when a stamp which is ordinarily found perforated, and is known to exist imperf, a little square, □ is printed after the description of the stamp, thus saving a line. Similarly, inverted and double surcharges are denoted by hieroglyphics and also stamps which are known used in halves as provisionals. None of these varieties are priced by Senf. The number of varieties in European stamps for which prices are quoted is quite as large as in Gibbons, but for British Colonial stamps and especially early Australians the catalogue is not anything like so exhaustive.

The prices quoted for British Colonial stamps, so far as a superficial examination reveals, are nearly always a little higher and in many cases *very much* higher than those quoted by Gibbons. This tendency is far more noticeable in recent issues than in the older ones, in fact the rule seems to be with the German firm that as soon as a stamp becomes obsolete the price for it unused is fixed at from two to three times face value.

The following are a few comparisons taken at random:—

	Senf 1906	Gibbons 1905
FALKLAND ISLES.		
1878, 1d. no wmk.* ...	13/6	20/0
„ 4d. „ used ...	20/0	12/6
1884, 1d., wmk. sideways* ...	1/6	5/0
„ 4d. „ „ ...	10/0	17/6
1898, 2/6 deep blue* ...	7/6	3/6
„ 5/- brown-red* ...	10/0	6/6
CYPRUS.		
1881, 1pi., CC.* ...	7/6	10/0
„ 2pi. „ „ ...	6/0	10/0
1903-04, 6pi., single wmk.* ...	6/0	4/0
„ 9pi. „ „ ...	35/0	20/0
„ 18pi. „ „ ...	25/0	16/0
„ 45pi. „ „ ...	27/6	20/0
FIJI.		
1891-93, 5d. on 4d. mauve* ...	10/0	15/0
TRANSVAAL.		
1902, 2/- brown and grey* ...	10/0	5/0
QUEENSLAND.		
1860-61, 6d., imperf. ...	75/0	90/0
1866, 1d., script wmk.* ...	100/0	70/0
1898, 2½d. rose* ...	6/6	3/6
ST. LUCIA.		
1891-98, 10/- lilac and black* ...	25/0	15/0

GREAT BRITAIN.			
O.W. Official, ½d. green, Queen ...	35/0	17/6	
„ 2d. King ...	7/6	5/0	
„ 2½d. „ ...	20/0	12/6	
Board of Education, 5d., Queen ...	40/0	20/0	
Govt. Parcels, 1/-, Queen (1897) ...	10/0	4/0	
„ 1/-, King... ...	10/0	5/0	
SWEDEN.			
1855, 3 skbc. ...	65/0	40/0	
NORWAY.			
1863, 2sk.* ...	25/0	12/6	
1882-84, 50 ore, large die* ...	35/0	50/0	
GERMAN EMPIRE.			
1874, 9kr. brown ...	2/0	6d.	
1875, 2mks. lilac-rose* ...	5/0	15/0	
ARGENTINE.			
1899, 16c. orange* ...	2/6	5/0	
CHILI.			
1892-1900, 30c. rose-carmine* ...	3/0	2/0	
1904, 2c. brown* (with tail) ...	10/0	—	
„ 5c. red („) ...	15/0	7/6	
„ 10c. olive-green („) ...	20/0	—	

From this it is shewn that there is considerable divergence of opinion as to the value of many stamps. Senf's catalogue is open to the old, old objection of pricing rare stamps which its publishers have not in stock, and this is the worst feature of the catalogue.

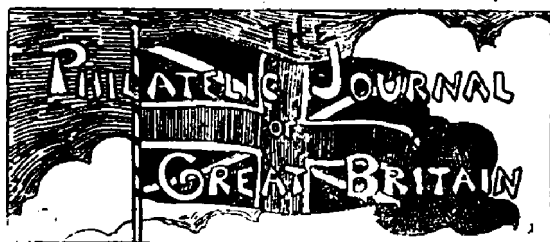
Many of the quotations for rarities are absurdly low while others are ridiculously high, and in fact, generally speaking little reliance can be placed on quotations of upwards of £5, save where Gibbons' prices have been taken as a basis.

In spite of this reservation Senf's is a catalogue which no serious collector should be without, as it contains so much information that is not to be found in any other.

Indian Native States.

WE find the following interesting paragraph in *Meeke's Weekly* written in reply to a question put by a correspondent:—

“While the separate stamp issues of some of the native Indian states have been discontinued, we cannot say that there is any strong likelihood that the other states will agree to having their distinctive issues supplanted by the regular stamps of India. The Indian post office has postal conventions with some of the states that use the imperial stamps overprinted. Some years ago, it was said: ‘The post office is endeavoring to obtain the closing of all the native states post offices, but some of the rajahs are strenuously opposed to the closing of their offices, and consider that they would be shorn of a part of their dignity, much in the way as if their salutes were reduced to a few guns. It will probably take years to overcome the resistance of the rajahs and close the whole of their post offices.’”



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EDITORIAL.

AT the present moment there is an almost alarming number of forged surcharges of official stamps of various descriptions on the market and it behoves collectors to be extremely careful in purchasing stamps that though common enough in the ordinary way, are of some degree of rarity with certain overprints.

Forged Surcharges.

Quite recently we were shown a number of the current Transvaal stamps with forged "C.S.A.R." surcharges—a surcharge which, by the way, has by no means

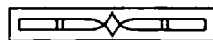
yet been conclusively proved to have any particular "official" status—and we hear that there are literally scores of Natal stamps with forged "OFFICIAL" surcharges about. In the later case the forger has placed such implicit trust in his Gibbons that it has led to his own undoing. The forged stamps of the 2d., 3d., 6d. and 1/- values are on the stamps watermarked single Crown CA as listed in the catalogue; but it happens that in this case the compilers of this excellent work are at fault for the originals only exist with the multiple watermark.

We have also seen many copies of the 1 anna King's Head Indian "On H.M.S." stamp with the additional overprint "BRITISH SOMALILAND", purporting to be Gibbons' No. 107. This is an entirely bogus variety and here again the catalogue has succeeded (doubtless unintentionally), in misleading the too-clever faker, for Gibbons' Nos. 106 to 109 do not exist. The only official King's Head surcharged Somaliland stamps bear the additional overprint "SERVICE" like the issues of the Indian Native States. Most of the copies we have seen were postmarked, so it is evident that a bogus surcharge has been applied to ordinary used "On H.M.S." Indian stamps.

Then again many of the "On Service" Ceylon stamps are about with forged surcharges that are really dangerously like the originals.

Even our own official stamps have been cleverly imitated. Only a few days ago a 1/- King's Head "Board of Education" was knocked down for £40 in the auction room and afterwards turned out to be a forgery. And not so very long ago three of the rarest "I.R." stamps with forged overprints were sold at auction.

Fortunately there is always something, even in the cleverest of these fakes, that gives them away when the expert comes to glance his eagle eye over them, but all the same they are a very real danger to any but an expert and the moral therefore is, "Buy the rarer sorts of surcharged (and other) stamps only from reliable firms who can give a guarantee that has some value and avoid 'cheap offers' from doubtful parties as you would the plague."



The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Siam.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued from page 174).

XVI.—THE "10 ATTS" PROVISIONAL OF 1895.

When the currency of a country is based on a silver standard there is always a tendency for values to fluctuate somewhat. Owing to this cause the Siamese postal authorities found it necessary to make some alteration in the rate of international postage and the equivalent to the 25 centimes of the Postal Union was made "10 atts." As the current set contained no value of that denomination recourse was, as usual, made to the printing press to supply the necessary provisional. Some of the 24 atts of 1887 were surcharged with "10 atts" at the top and an inscription in native characters at the base. The type was set up so that a block of 60 stamps (5 rows of 12) could be surcharged at a time and thus each sheet had to be put



Type VI.

through the printing press twice before the whole of it was overprinted. The setting is wonderfully uniform so far as the lengths of the surcharges are concerned and the only varieties of importance are:—(1) inverted "S" on the 12th stamp in the first row, (2) dropped "O" on the 11th stamp in the 3rd row, and (3) "TTS" raised on the 5th stamp in the 5th row. Specimens of this stamp may be found with the surcharge applied to the back as well as to the front.

The following is a synopsis of the varieties:

"10 Atts" on 24 atts, purple and blue.

Errors and Varieties.

With surcharge at back as well as in front.

With inverted "s" in "Atts."

With figure "0" dropped.

With the letters "tts" raised.

XVII.—THE "4 ATTS" PROVISIONAL OF 1896.

In 1896, 4 atts stamps again ran out of stock, and once more a provisional of this value had

to be created. A number of the ordinary 12 atts stamps of 1887 were surcharged with "4 Atts" at the top and a native inscription across the base, the whole type employed being totally different from that used in 1893.

There are two distinct types, differing in both the English and native characters. In type I. the inscription "4 Atts" is in small type and measures 11mm., while in type II. much larger and taller type was used and the measurement is 11½mm. Again in type I. the last but one of the Siamese characters is very narrow, while in type II. it is broad. As a rule the lower line of the surcharge in type II. never prints so clearly as its equivalent in type I. It is also worth noting that in type I. the distance between the two lines of the surcharge is about 9mm., while in type II. it is 11mm.



Type I.



Type II.

I have not sufficient of these stamps or a large enough block to be able to give any definite information regarding the setting of the type, but it appears probable that the two types represent distinct settings, and that in both cases a whole sheet of 120 stamps was surcharged at a time.

In type I. there are two distinct varieties of the Siamese character for 4 (the fifth in the row counting from the left). In one it has a wide base, sharp angles in the down stroke, and is level with the other characters, while in the second variety it has a narrow base, the down stroke is curved, and it is much lower than the other characters in the line. In this type, too, there is an error without stop after "Atts." and it is also known doubly surcharged.

In type II. the only variety I have seen has an inverted "s" in "Atts." There may be others; but until I can get more material,

I fear this chapter must remain somewhat incomplete.

The type given in Gibbons' current catalogue as type 39 does not belong to this series at all, as it was issued at a later date. It will therefore be described in its proper place in a future chapter.

The following is a synopsis of the varieties:

Type I. "4 Atts" on 12 atts, lilac and carmine. The inscription "4 Atts" is small and measures 11mm.

- (a) The Siamese character for "4" is broad.
- (b) The Siamese character for "4" is narrow and dropped.

Errors.

Double surcharge.

Has no period after "Atts."

Type II. "4 Atts" on 12 atts, lilac and carmine. "4 Atts" is in larger type and measures 11½mm.

Error.

The letter "s" in "Atts" is inverted.

XVIII.—THE "1 ATT" PROVISIONAL OF 1898.

In 1898 another batch of provisionals of the respective values of 1, 2, 3 and 4 atts appeared. The 1 and 3 atts were surcharged on the 12 atts, the 2 atts was on the 64 atts, and the 4 atts on both the 12 and 24 atts. These are somewhat mixed up in Gibbons' under Nos.



Type I.



Type II.

63, 64, 66, 67a, 81 and 82, but I think there can be little doubt that they are all of the same date and belong to one series. In each case the word "Att" or "Atts" is in what is known as Antique type, the capital "A" being broad and the "t" the same thickness throughout and without any prominent up-stroke at the base.

For the sake of simplifying matters as much as possible, I will deal with the various values in separate chapters, commencing with the "1 att" on 12 atts now.

In this value there are two distinct types, representing two distinct settings, differing

only in the spacing of "1" and "Att." In type I. the inscription measures 11½mm., and in type II. it is 9½mm. As Gibbons lists similar varieties in the "3 Atts" on 12 atts, it seems curious these should be ignored.

In the first setting, I have too few stamps to be able to write anything definite except, perhaps, that in my specimens there are no varieties.

In the second setting, type II., there is an interesting variety, occurring several times on the sheet, in which the "A" is from a wrong fount, and is much narrower than the "A" of the antique type. In all except one specimen, too, the "tt's" on the stamps with narrow "A's" have the ends turned up, and are from the same fount as that previously in use. All these stamps have the "1 Att" measuring 9mm. instead of the normal 9½mm.

Not having an entire sheet of this setting, I cannot give the positions of the different varieties, but I will endeavour to describe the two large blocks I have in my possession. The first of these is a block of fifty (ten rows of five), being five vertical rows of a sheet. In this the 5th stamp in the sixth row is the variety with narrow "A" and Roman "tt's"; the 4th stamp on the second row has the first "t" in Roman type; and the 1st stamp in the seventh row has the second "t" in Roman type.

In the other block, which consists of 20 stamps in two vertical rows of 10, the 2nd, 4th, 6th to 14th, 16th and 18th stamps in the block have narrow "A's," and all of these except the 13th have Roman "tt's." The 17th stamp has the first "t" Roman and the 20th has both "t's" in Roman letters.

There is an interesting error in this setting (unfortunately it does not occur in either of my blocks), having "Atts" in the plural.

The following is a synopsis of the varieties:

"1 Att" on 12 atts, lilac and carmine.

Type I. "1 Att." measures 11½mm.

Type II. "1 Att." measures 9½mm.

Errors and Varieties.

"1 Atts." instead of "1 Att."

Narrow "A" in "Att."

First "t" in "Att" in Roman type.

Second "t" " " "

Both "t's" " " "

Narrow "A" and both "t's" in Roman type.

(To be continued.)

Junior Philatelic Society.

A COMPETITIVE DISPLAY.

THE report of the Examining Committee appointed by the President to award the Junior Philatelic Society's Diploma for the best collections of the stamps of Great Britain is appended.

According to the Committee's system of marking the collections, out of a possible total of 100 marks, the distribution is in the following portions:—Arrangement, 50; condition, 20; completeness, 10; notes (if any), 10; rarity, 5; bonus, 5. The best collection must receive 80 marks, or no diploma can be awarded.

Mr. R. Shepherd, the Hon. Sec. of the Examining Committee reports as follows:—

“On behalf of the Examining Committee, I have the honour to report that the Committee has concluded its examinations of the first series—*i.e.*, Great Britain.

The collections submitted to the Examiners though not numerous are characterised by a thorough knowledge of the stamps of this country. The competitors are congratulated, not only for the skill of arrangement but also for sound judgment displayed in variations of shades, watermarks, etc., which are sometimes found lacking in philatelists of the first order. The Committee specially recognise the fine arrangement of stamps by the younger members of the Society.

In Class A., for competitors over 21 years, the Society's Diploma is awarded to:—

Mr. Saml. Buckley, of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester. This collection is very finely arranged, the notes are copious and original. Many varieties, particularly in Inland Revenue's are noted. This collection, in fact, stands by itself in the Class.

The other collections, though not equal in arrangement to the diploma winner, are of high character, both as regards rarities and condition of stamps.

With reference to Class B., for members under 21 years, the Diploma is awarded to:—

Mr. John Steele Higgins, junr., of Manchester. The winner in this section displays a finely specialized collection of unused and used, in five volumes, combined with a sound judgment of arrangement and originality of treatment.

The Committee specially commend the collections of Mr. L. N. Crouch, of Aylesbury, of

Mr. L. H. Newbery, of Brixton and Mr. J. Russell, of East Greenwich, the arrangement in these collections are of the highest order.

On the whole the arrangement of the stamps in the junior class is superior to that of the collections in Class A.

Correspondence.

To the Editor, *P.J. of G.B.*

SIR,—

With a view to obtaining the best possible plates for the forthcoming publication of the Philatelic Society, London, on the stamps of New South Wales, I should be much obliged if you would find space for the list of Sydney Views still wanted to complete the plates. Excluding the retouches of the stamps of the lower line of Plates I. and II. of the 2d.; the two plates of the 1d., the five of the 2d., and the 3d., make up a total of 195 stamps. Of this number we have 125 unused, 58 fine used, and 12 not at all in fine condition. In the accompanying list the letters against the figures denote as follows:—

- N Have not got at all.
- u Have got used only.
- x Have got unused, but not fine.

SYDNEY VIEWS. NUMBERS REQUIRED.

- 1d. Plate II.—5x, 6u, 14u, 16u, 20x, 21x, 23x, 25u.
 2d. Plate I.—1x, 4u, 7u, 8u, 9u, 12N, 13u, 15u, 17u, 18x, 19u, 20u, 21u, 22u, 23u, 24x.
 2d. Plate I., retouched.—13u, 14N, 15u, 16u, 17x, 18u, 19u, 20u, 22u, 23u.
 2d. Plate II.—1x, 3x, 4x, 8x, 9x, 10x, 11x, 14u, 15u, 16u, 17u, 18u, 19u, 20u, 21u.
 2d. Plate II., retouched.—13u, 14u, 15u, 16u, 18u, 19u, 20u, 21u, 22u, 23u, 24u.
 2d. Plate III.—1u, 3u, 4u, 5N, 6u, 7u, 8u, 9u, 10N, 13u, 14u, 15u, 16x, 17x, 18N, 20u, 21u, 24x.
 2d. Plate III., 1st retouch.—2N, 3N, 4u, 7u, 8N, 9N, 10N, 11u, 15u, 16u, 19u, 20u, 21N, 22u, 23u, 24u.
 2d. Plate III., 2nd retouch.—1u, 4u, 7N, 8u, 9u, 10u, 14x, 15u, 17u, 18u, 19x, 20x, 21u, 23x.
 3d.—3x, 4x, 5x, 6x, 7x, 10u, 16x, 17u, 20x, 21x, 22u, 23x, 24x.

If a collector or dealer has any fine copies of 2d. or 3d. Sydneys, but has not time to plate them, I should be glad to see them, and will plate them myself.

If possible, it is preferable to send the stamps themselves, but if this cannot be done, we should be glad to have good negatives, actual size.

All communications, stamps and negatives should be sent to me, or to the Secretary of the Philatelic Society, London, 10 Gracechurch Street, E.C. London.

I will send you a list of the laureated stamps required later.

Yours faithfully,

L. L. R. HAUSBURG,

Hon. Sec. "Australia" Publishing Committee.
 Rothsay, St. George's Hill, Weybridge,

September 15th, 1905.

International Philatelic Exhibition, London, 1906.

At the invitation of the Executive Committee the following gentlemen have consented to act as Judges at the forthcoming Exhibition. Messrs. Bacon, Beckton, Castle, Major Evans, Lieutenant Napier, R.N., Dr. Diena, Dr. Kloss, Baron A. de Reuterskiold.

The Committee expect shortly to be able to announce the names of two other judges representing France and the United States of America.

Various questions having been raised as to the exact meaning of certain rules and regulations contained in the prospectus, the committee have directed their attention to the matter and beg to offer the following observations for the guidance of intending exhibitors.

- 1.—Those who have intimated a desire to enter the same exhibit in more than one Class are referred to the note at the foot of the last page of the Prospectus. It is there clearly stated that no exhibit may be entered for more than one Class or Section; and it may be added that this rule applies to all Classes, the Championship included.
- 2.—The cards which the Committee are prepared to supply to applicants will be charged for at the rate of 1/- per dozen, postage extra.
- 3.—The General Collections referred to in Class 7 must be contained in albums that provide printed descriptions for each stamp, the method whereby the pages are bound together being immaterial. Supplements issued in connection with printed albums, if shown with the albums, must appear in Class 7, even although printed spaces for each stamp may not be provided in such supplements.
- 4.—General Collections referred to in Class 8 must be contained in blank albums that have not been published with descriptions for stamps; it is immaterial, however, whether the albums have a heading on each page with the name of a country or not.
- 5.—The Committee have decided that the word "Country" is to include the word "Colony." Exhibits, therefore, in Classes 7 and 8 must consist of not less than 25 countries and (or) colonies.
- 6.—A question has arisen as to the meaning of the words "without limit as to number" contained in Section 1 of Classes 7 and 8. The Committee rule these words to mean "without limitation, provided the number exceed 10,000; therefore, exhibits exceeding 10,000 must be entered in Section 1, and exhibits of less than 5,000 stamps must be included in Section 3.
- 7.—To prevent misapprehension, attention is specially called to the note in the Prospectus which provides that Special Collections in Classes 1 to 6 must be shown in separate exhibits. Thus, an Exhibitor showing more

than one of the countries named in any particular Section, must enter as many exhibits as he shows countries, except in the case of countries specifically named as being grouped together. For example: in Class 2, Section 2, where Italy and States and Germany and States, and in Class 4, Section 3, where Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are bracketed together, and in Class 5, Section 1, where Oil Rivers, Niger Coast, Northern and Southern Nigeria are placed together, etc., etc. Exhibits for the Championship Class must conform to the grouping as set out in the various Sections of Classes 1 to 6. Collectors are requested to enter specialised countries in Classes 1 to 6, and not to group them together for entry in Class 8.

The Executive Committee have much pleasure in notifying that the Philatelic Society of Sweden (Sveriges Filatelist-Forening) are giving their cordial support to the Exhibition, and that Consul Sixten Keyser, and Mr. Hilmer Djurling, the President and the Secretary of that Society, have joined the General Committee.

The Executive Committee propose to invite other philatelists to join the General Committee and the names of those who accept their invitation will be published at a later date.

By Order of the Committee.

(Signed) H. R. OLDFIELD, *Hon. Sec.*

L. L. R. HAUSBURG, *Asst. Hon. Sec.*

17th Nov. 1905.

A "Split" Provisional.

RESIDENTS in country places where post-offices are closed at an early hour, or all day on Sundays, often feel a keen desire to send a picture or other postcard to a friend, and then find they haven't a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp with which to frank it. A correspondent, writing to the *Daily Mail*, suggests the following way out of the difficulty:—

"It has often occurred to me that if our postal authorities would issue a stamp that could be used in its entirety as a penny stamp and had diagonal perforations so that it could be divided into two half-penny stamps, this would be a very great boon to the public, especially now that not only picture postcards but business postcards are being used more than ever. How often are we inconvenienced, especially on Sundays, in country places for the want of half-penny stamps? It also appears to me this could be easily applied to stamps of larger value."

May we suggest that it would be much simpler always to buy $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps instead of 1d. ones? Or, better still, occasionally blot a whole 1d. stamp on a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. package.



November, 1905, Report.

List of Officers and Committee:—

Honorary President—

HIS HONOUR JUDGE PHILBRICK, K.C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents—

VERNON ROBERTS. S. C. SKIPTON.

President --

H. R. OLDFIELD.

Vice-Presidents—

W. DORNING BECKTON. H. L. HAYMAN.
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L. W. FULCHER.	DR. MARX, M.A.
W. HADLOW.	P. L. PEMBERTON.
J. E. JOSELIN.	F. REICHENHEIM.
A. B. KAY.	W. SCHWARTE.
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H. THOMPSON.

Hon. Asst. Sec. and Exchange

Superintendent—

DR. E. F. MARX, M.A., 6, Haven Green,
Ealing, W.

Hon. Counterfeit Detector—

W. HADLOW, 12, Adam Street, Adelphi,
London, W.C.

Hon. Librarian—

W. S. KING, 65, Cadogan Street, Chelsea,
S.W.

Hon. Solicitors—

MESSRS. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD,
13, Walbrook, E.C.

MEMBERSHIP.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within fourteen days, be duly elected. The Entrance Fee, 2/6, and Subscription, 5/-, should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant. (The Committee are empowered to elect Life Members, not exceeding ten in number, at a fee of Two Guineas.)

NOTICES.

The second meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall, on Wednesday evening,

Nov. 8th, when an enjoyable evening was spent on the occasion of our seventh lantern display, of which a report appears in another column. The next meeting will be held at Essex Hall, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 13th, at 8 p.m. (committee meeting, 7.15). Display Cyprus, Gibraltar and Malta, with notes by J. E. Heginbottom, B.A. All members and any visitors heartily welcome.

Any nominations for membership will be gladly received by the Hon. Sec., or any member of the Committee; and members nominated in December will commence their membership with the New Year in Jan. next.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.
Nov. 15th, 1905.

The Lantern Display at the J.P.U.

It was unfortunate that the prevalence of fog, not exactly a London particular, but still a sufficiently disagreeable murkiness, prevented a number of members from turning up at Essex Hall, on Nov. 8th, for the second meeting of the session. Those who did come, however, were treated to a very good programme, and the evening passed off with a swing.

Mr. Reichenheim opened the proceedings by shewing on the screen some enlarged photographs of early French stamps, by means of which some of the minor varieties were very easily seen. Mr. Pemberton followed with some new issues, which were mostly foreign owing to the fact that practically all the new issues of British Colonial stamps during the past year have been in familiar designs, only varying in watermark or colour. An exception to this is the beautiful new stamp of British South Africa bearing an illustration of the Victoria Falls. Mr. W. Schwabacher, the vice-president, who occupied the chair, shewed a very interesting series of Russian Locals which are rather topical at the moment, as they are issued by the local governments or Zemstvos, now so much in the public eye.

Mr. Kay's exhibition of uncatalogued varieties was a very interesting item, and included several varieties which few present had ever heard of before. Prominent among them were the types of the 1876 issue of Persia,

an issue which should be well worth the attention of a student. Mr. Pemberton then shewed the types of the first issue of Bosnia. Only two of the values are given in the catalogues as existing in two types, viz., the 2 and 15 novcic, but in reality the whole set, with the exception of the $\frac{1}{2}$ novcic, may be found in two types, presenting small differences in the Arms in the centre which are common to all values. This discovery was due to Mr. L. W. Fulcher, who recently read a paper on the subject before the Philatelic Society, and there is no doubt that it is of sufficient importance to compel its appearance in the next edition of Gibbons' catalogue. Mr. Pemberton therefore advised members to provide themselves with these varieties before the rush which inevitably follows a new discovery.

Mr. Hinton wound up the evening with a show of historical stamps, among these being several English fiscals upwards of 200 years old, the match tax stamp reminiscent of a political sensation of a generation ago, and many others of equal interest.

Mr. E. P. Airlie Dry was down on the programme to provide a gramophone entertainment and though he was unfortunately unable to be present he sent his magnificent instrument which was worked, during the interval (and between the acts), by Mr. Blackmore. This contributed in no small measure to the success of the evening.

Scottish Philatelic Society.

THE annual general meeting of the above society was held at 26, Frederick St. Edinburgh, on Monday, the 9th, Oct., 1905, at 8 p.m.

Present:— Messrs. J. Walker, Andrew Henderson, Jas. Baxter, N. M. Berrie, R. Kerr, Jas. Pursell, J. Humphries, F. Chalmers, J. P. Mackenzie, Alex. Miller and R. W. Findlater.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the Meeting held on Monday the 10th April, 1905, were read and approved.

The Secretary gave a short report of the progress made by the Society during the past session, stating that a great improvement had been made in every branch of the Society's work.

The following office bearers were elected for the session, 1905-6.

President—Mr. J. Walker. Vice-President—Mr. Andrew Henderson. Committee—Messrs. N. M. Berrie, J. MacGregor, W. S. W. Morrison and Jas. Pursell. Hon. Sec. and Treas.—R. W. Findlater.

It was arranged to hold the following meetings and displays during the Session 1905-6.

1905. 13th Nov., Grenada, by Mr. J. Macgregor, w.s.; 11th Dec., Great Britain, Mr. R. Kerr; 1906, 8th Jan., Australasia, Mr. Baxter and Mr. W. Bonnar; 12th Feb., Scandinavia, Mr. N. M. Berrie and Mr. J. Walker; 12th March, Paper, Mr. T. A. M'Intyre; 9th April, General Display; 14th May, Social.

THE November Meeting of the above Society, was held on Monday, 13th November 1905, at 26, Frederick Street, Edinburgh, with a large attendance of members. Major H. C. French and Mr. Hugh B. McGill were unanimously elected members. The Secretary's report of the Exchange Branch showed that the September and October packets were still in circulation, the sales in both packets having exceeded the total sales of the corresponding months in last year, with still a third of the members on the postal list yet to see the packets. The November packet was sent out on the 1st inst., and had good sales to date.

Mr. John MacGregor, w.s., gave an interesting paper and display of his fine specialised collection of the stamps of Grenada; his collection being especially strong in the surcharged stamps of this interesting country.

The December Meeting will be held at the same address, when Mr. R. Kerr will give a paper and display of the stamps of Great Britain.

Prospectuses will be sent to intending members on application.

R. W. FINDLATER, Hon. Sec.,
30, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh.
15th Nov., 1905.

Picture Postcards.

A point for senders of pictorial cards to Holland to bear in mind, is the fact that any addition to the card is forbidden by Dutch regulations. Powdered glass, say added to a snow scene to give effect of frost, or feathers gummed on to the pictorial representation of a bird, to make the plumage realistic, and such like. Cards which have these additions are detained and do not reach their destination. The Dutch authorities have just issued a notice calling attention to this fact.



NOVEMBER 25, 1905.

Philately at Home.

In the October *London Philatelist* the editorial deals with the recent changes in the Australian philatelic journals. There is quite an eulogistic notice—and one that we cordially agree is most well deserved—of the two journals that are now amalgamated under the title of the *Australian Philatelist*. We make the following extract:—

The attitude assumed by the leading Australian Journals on the subject of superfluous issues has, in our judgment, redounded to their credit—the more so from the fact that the frequent issue of new varieties would presumably swell the coffers of the stamp dealers who are their publishers. These gentlemen have, however, wisely reckoned that more is to be gained in solidarity for Philately by limiting the number of stamps issued, than by the extra profits incurred in their sale, and in this respect they have been more far-seeing than others on this side of the globe. The particular class of stamps affected by our friends in Australia, whether in their journals or their places of business, are necessarily their own issue, and they wisely see that, while in interest, as regards their past, they cannot be surpassed, their appreciation may, as in the case of other countries' stamps, be rapidly discounted by a superfluous or too redundant flood of new varieties. We feel confident that the policy of the new amalgamated Journal will be, in season and out of season, to urge upon the Australian Commonwealth Postal Authorities the necessity for a speedy appearance of a definite, permanent, and attractive series of stamps—in values from a halfpenny to a sovereign—that will constitute the sole issue of the Commonwealth, and remain without any change for a number of years. It is safe to say that so great is the general appreciation of the Australian issues, that such a proceeding would not only increase the value of interest of the old issues, but would condone and cause to be accepted the many varieties that have of late years found but little favour with the lovers of Australian stamps.

Mr. M. P. Castle continues his admirable paper on "The Earlier Issues of New Zealand" and gives a number of notes that should be of the greatest value to collectors of these beautiful stamps. Regarding the issue of 1864, watermarked "NZ", he says there was apparently only one printing of this stamp, so that specimens, whether imperf., perf., or rouletted, are always in the same shade.

Some Philatelic and Occasional Notes, several reviews, and a chronicle of new issues, complete the number.

The *Monthly Journal* opens with a lengthy Editorial dealing with that much discussed subject "The Minor Variety." As might be expected it is handled in a capable and broad-minded manner and we should much like to reprint it in its entirety. But as it would fill several of our pages this is impossible, so we must instead be content with one extract:—

Real study of stamps, which no *philatelist* would wish in any way to check, means study of them in all their smallest variations. Such study must involve the discovery of minor varieties, some of them possessing considerable interest and importance, some having extremely little of either the one or the other. The question is, how are we to avoid either discouraging research or overloading the catalogues?

Much is expected nowadays of these catalogues. When we mention catalogues, we mean of course the regular, annual, Priced Catalogues of the Dealers; no others are talked of or constantly referred to. The discoverer of a variety, of however small importance, is no longer content to have it immortalized in a handbook or a magazine article, it must be *catalogued*, and *priced*, even though its discoverer believes his copy to be unique. Then comes the outcry, sometimes echoed in the most unexpected quarters, that the general collector is being choked off by the undue inflation of the lists, and that the young collector is never likely to grow up to be an old one if collecting is made so difficult for him; and between the claims of the Specialist on his own behalf, and the claims of those who claim to have the interests of the young and the general collector at heart, compilers and publishers of catalogues find it extremely difficult to decide—and the more so because it is found, as we hinted above, that varieties, however interesting, receive no recognition from the general collector unless they are duly catalogued.

Following the, as usual, admirably compiled list of "New Issues and Varieties," we find a valuable contribution from the pen of Mr. C. J. Phillips. This is entitled "Notes from our Reference Collection," and is the first of a series of papers founded upon the many specimens contained in a large and varied collection of Forgeries, Reprints, &c. The value of such a collection for purposes of reference in settling questions as to the genuineness or otherwise of a stamp must be apparent to every-

one, and these notes are the outcome of a careful study of these varieties.

The present instalment deals with the stamps of the Republic of Colombia and it is clearly proved that several of the varieties now catalogued will have to be eliminated from future editions as having no right to the positions they have hitherto occupied.

M. Pierre Mahé continues his reminiscences, under the title of "My Souvenirs," and tells of his first big deal. We make the following excerpt:—

"Everything comes to him who knows how to wait," says the proverb, and proverbs are sometimes right, for having waited patiently I saw at last the arrival of that for which I was waiting, although I must say it had taken a very long time about it. More than six months had slipped by. I had thought much about it; I thought no more of it. I no longer expected anything, and I had finished by accepting my lot philosophically. However, one afternoon, as I returned with my spouse from our Sunday's walk and was about to go upstairs, the concierge came after me with a letter in his hand, and said, "M. Mahé, a letter for you; 30 centimes."

I paid it and took the letter, which I turned over again and again; it came from Paris, and I did not know the writing. Quickly reaching the second story, I opened the letter which had puzzled me so much, and I pulled forth, folded into four, a letter accompanying a sheet of the New Caledonia, which I had given up as hopeless. I need not say how great was our joy, and what castles we set ourselves to build, my wife and I, as we dined with unwonted appetite.

In the *Philatelic Record* the Prospectus for next year's Exhibition fills several pages and then another portion of Dr. Diena's article on "Modena" follows. We make the following extract regarding the issue of the 1st April, 1853:—

When reproducing the letter sent by the Magazziniere del Bollo to the Postmaster General on the 31st March, 1853, I called attention to a specification at the foot of same, from which we see that the first printing of adhesive stamps of 9 centesimi, i.e., the one of which we are speaking, with the bottom inscription in large type, consisted of half sheets, containing 120 each.

And since the printer's proofs on white paper shew the impression of a single group of 60, I am convinced that every half sheet of 120 consisted not of two distinct groups, but the same group repeated twice. I have, however, not been able to decide how the one was arranged in respect to the other, and what distance existed between the two. The group was not surrounded by printer's lines in any part.

The "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. J. C. North, a well-known and active member of the Manchester Philatelic Society.

Mr. North is chiefly interested in the stamps of Gibraltar, Morocco Agencies, Malta and Cyprus, and of the latter he probably has the finest collection in existence. Being a constant visitor to these places he has had many opportunities of making investigations and adding desirable things to his collections of the stamps of these colonies.

To the *Monthly Circular* Mr. B. T. K. Smith contributes a readable paper on "Swiss Locals." Judging from their history these are a particularly interesting section of "local" stamps, and most of them were issued to fill a palpable postal need. At any rate, as the author suggests, they are as worthy of collection as our own "College" stamps and no specialist in the issues of Switzerland can afford to ignore them altogether.

The *West End Philatelist* opens with an Editorial dealing with "Unused Stamps," from which we make the following extract:—

One of the favourite arguments of the champions of what we may term the postally-used school, is that until a stamp has performed the duty for which it was issued, it has not attained its most collectable phase. We hardly think that this view will find very wide acceptance, for the chief aim of collectors of anything—books, coins, china, old furniture, etc.—is to obtain their specimens in a condition as closely allied to their original state as possible. Thus the numismatist attaches more value to a coin in mint condition than to one that has performed much useful service; a collector of rare china prefers his pots, jugs, plates, etc., in perfect state, and would certainly not deem those that show evidence of constant use of greater interest; a bibliophile will pay a long price for a rare book in original bindings, uncut, and in the same state as published, whereas he would not pay more than a small sum for a similar work that had enjoyed a useful life, but had got somewhat delapidated through constant handling; and again, the man who collects antique furniture does not attach any extra value to a piece that has been scratched and marked and battered during the period of its performance of the duty for which it was made, but rather wants his specimens in as perfect a state as possible. Therefore, we hold collectors are only acting sensibly by deeming a stamp in *mint* state of more interest and value than the most perfect used copy.

It is curious that those who so strongly advocate the claims of used stamps only pick out the most lightly cancelled copies they can, so that in many instances it is only by the closest scrutiny one can see that they really have been obliterated. Did they collect used copies, clearly showing dated postmarks and other details (often of the greatest value in determining the date of issue of some stamps and printings, where official records have not been kept), their arguments would surely carry greater weight.

Under the title of "Stamps of the Moment," Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole gives a further instalment of his article on "Norway," and shows how to distinguish between the four types of each value in the 1863-66 issue.

The two numbers of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* before us are full of newsy paragraphs on topics of more or less general interest and the more scientific side of philately is not neglected altogether, for there is an admirable article from the pen of Mr. W. Buckland Edwards on "The Pictorial Stamps of New Zealand."

There is also an excellent paper on the

"Posts in Nelson's Time," by Mr. F. J. Melville, which, while dealing with pre philatelic days is nevertheless eminently readable.

In *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, Mr. Nankivell continues his series of articles dealing with the stamps of "The Countries of the World"—a topic that won't be exhausted yet awhile.

The Rev. T. C. Walton—a regular contributor—writes on "Albums," "Perforations," and "Remainders and Errors" and from each of these papers the beginner, for whose special edification they are written, should be able to glean a good deal of useful knowledge.

Mr. B. W. Warhurst is responsible for an interestingly written article on "Colour Names"—a subject that will doubtless be left severely alone by most juniors as being too tough a nut to crack.

"Gossip of the Hour" by one "Cornelius Wrinkle"—a saucy malapert to boot—is a feature we are always glad to read. Friend "Cornie" was in a particularly chirpy mood when he wrote the following paragraph:—

I was dining with a few choice philatelic spirits the other day, when one of them grew reminiscent, and admitted that when a philatelic nipper, a knowing one had palmed off on him an old hat label as a rare value of the large-figure first issue of Brazil. But you could not fake him in with a hat label now.

There are also some "Inglenook yarns," a poem by Mr. W. E. Imeson, and even the "vulgar mercenary side" of our hobby is not entirely ignored, for a writer, who hides his identity under the comprehensive nom de plume of "One who knows," gives some "tips" as to what stamps to buy.

Philately in the Colonies.

The *Philatelic Journal of India* for September opens with some editorials which, for their brevity, would be hard to beat. But we won't grumble at this considering what a vast amount of excellent matter is in this number.

Mr. E. W. Wetherell starts matters with a continuation of his article on the "Postage Stamps of Victoria," and then an anonymous writer describes "A new method of mounting adhesive stamps for albums." The idea is to discard hinges and use instead pieces of "grease proof" paper bent so as to hold the stamps. But let the inventor speak for himself:—

The mounting of the stamps with this paper is very simple. For single stamps of ordinary size take a piece of the paper of the exact width of the stamp, but three or four millimetres larger than the length of the stamp; place the stamp in the middle of the paper and turn the two ends of the paper over the edge of the face of the stamp, fixing it tightly, thereby smoothing it down.

The stamp will be fixed in the paper sufficiently not to slip out, then apply a small, very small, drop of gum to the back of the paper, and place it in its position in the album. The whole of the back of the paper must not be covered with gum. When the stamp is required to be removed, raise the upper or lower flap, and the stamp becomes free.

And now you know all about it gentle readers. What do you think of it? Not much we trow.

Mr. J. T. Chamberlain writes some further notes on colour names, as found in the catalogue of the House of Gibbons. Apparently Part II. swells the previous list somewhat, for we are told that "there are 123 new colours in this list, making in the two parts of the catalogue a total of 453 colour descriptions, of which green accounts for 49, brown for 44, blue for 32, red for 31, while there are 13 varieties of black."

Mr. C. S. F. Crofton contributes a paper entitled "De la Rue Provisional Perforations," in which he deals with the 12½ perf. of 1879.

Next, Lieut. R. Schomberg occupies a couple of pages with some "Notes on Bussahir," in which he gives a list of the stamps in stock at Rampur, the chief town, during a recent visit. We make the following extract:—

The postmaster had a strip of three copies of the 8s. brown-lake, redrawn type, without monogram on wove paper. Two copies were more or less "albinos," but one was a good one, and I bought it from him. He protested loudly and said that he was liable to be charged with fraud for selling a stamp without a monogram. But I retired from the field with the stamp.

There were no 4s. stamps, but the postmaster said he would send them to me. They had not yet arrived. The same official shewed no alacrity to supply me with State stamps, although he gets a commission for selling them. He obviously could not understand why anyone bought them, and kept asking me how I should recover my money! He clearly did not believe that the contemplation of these local works of art would compensate me for the outlay.

Mr. E. W. Wetherell, the indefatigable, gives us another lengthy instalment of "The Work of Messrs. Thomas De la Rue & Co., Ltd." Referring to the "POSTAGE—POSTAGE" general type, the author notes the two die varieties in the first issue of Seychelles and says these are the only stamps in which they occur. It is worth noting that the 1½d. stamp of St. Helena is also in die I., while the

other values in this and other colonies using the type, are all die II.

The *Australian Philatelist*, for October, contains a suggestion that the jubilee of the 5d. stamp of New South Wales—which occurs on December 1st next—should be celebrated in some fitting manner. This is a very commendable notion, but the puzzle is to find some way of doing this without burdening philatelists with more unnecessary issues.

From "Federal Prospects" we extract the following interesting paragraph:—

The appearance of the West Australian five pence old type on V and Crown paper in two perforations, has taken us a step back so to speak. Shortly after the perforating machine gauging 11 came into use, the postal authorities gave an undertaking that it would not be used any more for postage stamps. Now we learn that in addition to the W.A. 5d., the Victorian penny and two penny has been seen perf. 11, and the Tasmanian 9d. was also found the same some months back. While this may seem a matter of little importance to postage stamp printers, it is a breach of faith with philatelists. Nowadays, there are so many of us who collect stamps in an unused condition, reckoning different perforations as varieties, that it becomes burdensome to be obliged to purchase two or three specimens where one should suffice. The purchase means nett revenue to the postal authorities, but we should hardly go so far as to say they are prompted by a desire to enrich their coffers by such a means. At the same time the pockets of philatelists should be considered, and the postal authorities should be acquainted with the fact that irregularities such as these are not in accordance with our wishes.

Philately in the States.

The *American Journal of Philately* opens with an editorial on "Nicaragua and some of its Surcharges," in which the very doubtful nature of some of the recent "provisionals" is exposed.

Mr. C. A. Howes continues "Some Stamp Designs," and finds the issues of Japan replete with interest. This is especially the case with the commemorative stamps, and Mr. Howes conveys a large amount of valuable information with regard to the meanings of the various designs on these. We cull the concluding paragraph:—

The fact will doubtless not have escaped our readers that all these commemorative stamps have appeared in a red colour, though the War Memorial stamps do not properly belong to the "Jubilee" category, their colours merely corresponding to the colours of the same values in the regular set. The reason is that red is not only the jubilee colour but the national colour as well. The use of red for fêtes and celebrations is traced back, like so many other things, to Chinese influences. Yellow is the imperial hue in China, but red may be called the official colour, for the

official list of the empire is contained in a red book, the Emperor signs or annotates documents with the "vermilion pencil," seals are impressed in red ink, mandarins of the highest rank are denoted by a red button on the cap, official calling cards are inscribed on red paper, and the colour is generally in evidence at festivals or any occasion where joy and good-will are the key-notes. In Japan, in addition, red is the colour of the "Rising Sun" as he appears on their flags and has thus become the national colour in conjunction with white.

Mr. G. L. Toppan continues his "Notes upon Stamps and their varieties," and Mr. V. M. Berthold continues to discuss the die varieties of the "Nesbitt envelopes."

We have several numbers of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* awaiting notice, but the demands upon our space prevent more than a very brief mention. The regular features are admirably sustained, and the amount of readable and interesting matter compressed into the numerous short paragraphs gives the journal a foremost place among philatelic weeklies. There are several excellent articles, one of the most valuable being that from the pen of Doctor Wilh. Hiorth, on "The Ore Stamps of Norway," and we must not forget to mention that Mr. Adams' highly amusing series of "Jim Easy Letters" is still running.

The *Metropolitan Philatelist* is another American journal we are always pleased to welcome, its fortnightly numbers containing a quantity of stamp chat of the most interesting order. The "Washington Notes" by the "Optimist," are a regular feature that are often humorous, always readable, and generally instructive.

Correspondence.

To the Editor, *P.J. of G.B.*

Dear Sir,—

After reading the very interesting articles which have appeared on the Red Penny of Great Britain, by Mr. M. Raffalovitch, I have thought your readers might be glad to know of the following in my collection:—

14 L.C. stars top corners stamp.

A.D. arms of stars show very distinctly under D.

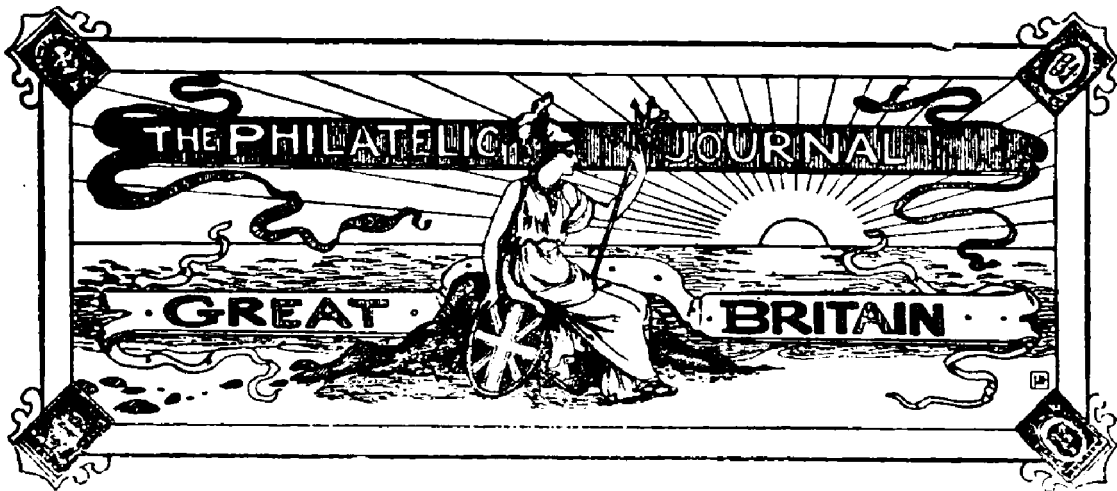
Plate 186, left side, reads 180 perfectly.

Yours truly,

W. V. MORTEN.

Leeds,

31st October, 1905.



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[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 71.—MR. R. HALLIDAY.

THE subject of our present sketch, Mr. Rowland Halliday, should not need much introduction to our readers for his name is familiar as a student of philatelic literature and we published an article by him on this subject in the second number of our present volume.

Mr. Halliday was born at Eton in 1871. He was educated in the West of England at the Wells Blue School, where he held a scholarship for three years. He was fortunate in gaining there the companionship of many keen young philatelists and now looks back with regret at the many good stamps which in those days he allowed to pass uncaptured. He started his first collection in 1881 or 1882, and, receiving help from men who had collected in the "sixties," he managed to get together a nice little collection.

However, it will be better to let Mr. Halliday speak for himself:—

"In those early days I lived with my relations at the Dulcot Paper Mill, where in the course of business a large quantity of waste paper was used in the process of the manufacture of millboard. I used to rummage with delight among the sacks of paper, picking up various stamps, mostly medium it is true, but I sometimes wonder what possibilities there might not have been of plate 225 among the penny reds I then spurned as unworthy of attention.

On leaving school and coming to London I left my philatelic friends behind me and with them that generous spirit of emulation which is needed in philately and indeed every other pursuit in life to vivify our interests. Consequently other hobbies took the place of stamps and my earliest collection was sold.

However, the old adage "once a philatelist, always a philatelist" held good in my case—as in fact it generally does in all cases—and it was while helping a young colleague with his collection that the interests revived and once more, after an



interval of ten years, I felt the ardent glow of the collecting instinct within me.

Like most other philatelists I have been on the look out for bargains in my time and if, perhaps, I have not always had the bargains I've had at least plenty of experience and an insight into human nature that I should not have had otherwise. I recollect that on one occasion I thought I had run a glorious quarry to earth, it was a marine store dealers, in a somewhat slummy quarter of London and I was keen on obtaining old letters of either before or soon after the introduction of the penny post. I had an idea that marine stores, with their miscellaneous assortment of rubbish, might be just the place to get a quantity. I think I trudged miles on that quest, calling here and there, now and then picking up a good thing or two but more often meeting with disappointment. However, on this particular occasion fortune seemed not merely to beam but to shower her smiles upon me, for opening an old book on a stall outside the shop what first met my eye was an old letter cover, just the type of thing I wanted. I became the owner of it and in reply to my question whether they had others the gruff and grimy assistant in charge of the place assured me that they had boxes full of such letters in their cellar, and if I would come next day they should be got out. A sleepless night of anticipation followed, and on the morrow I again wended my way to the marine store. The unwashed one was there, but had forgotten me, and when I explained the object of my visit, I was met with the disconcerting reply: 'Lor! guv'nor! I thought you was arsking just out of curiosity like, and didn't mean to come back. *We ain't got no boxes of letters.*'

While this method of collecting has its humorous side, it must be looked upon merely as an unconventional departure from the orthodox and more solid method of buying from the dealer. I believe in the dealer, and in supporting the dealer in preference to the collector-dealer. The one has put his capital and his brains wholly at the disposal of the philatelic fraternity. It is to his interest to put the pursuit on a solid basis, while the collector-dealer is most often merely endeavouring to snatch a momentary profit. I know it. I have plenty of tangible proofs of it. I open my album and turn the pages, and say, "I bought this stamp of A B (naming one

or the other of our leading firms) for so much. They told me it was going to be a good thing, and now it's catalogued at so much and I realize that the stamps that have turned out good investments, are stamps bought from the trade.

Now, let me see! for example, I bought that 6d. orange Dominica from a collector-dealer. I gave so much for it. It was catalogued then at double the figure at which it is to-day, with more likelihood of going lower in value than improving. You see I bought it on a falling market and from the very nature of the case the stamps the collector-dealer is likely to handle are just the stamps that from one or another circumstance are likely to depreciate in value, and although gauged by the current catalogue-value for the time being they look cheap, nevertheless, the future finds them out.

I have given you my views at some length on the financial aspect of stamp collecting. I suppose you would like to hear something about the social side. Well! I think you know that in my case, it is largely bound up with the Junior Philatelic Society. As Committeeman, Assistant-secretary, and more lately Curator of the Permanent Collection I have found plenty to do.

However, I feel I have no right to speak of my own activities on behalf of the Juniors when I know the devotion and energy with which our President, Secretary, and other officers have worked for the Society. What I have done simply enables me to appreciate their task.

My own plan of collecting? Yes! I am a general collector with a strong bent for certain countries, particularly Great Britain, Cyprus, and the Straits Settlements and in spite of all the criticism hurled at the pictorial stamps of New Zealand, I must confess a weakness for them. Certainly taking a non-philatelist through the pages of my album it is these stamps that rivet attention. I collect these countries up to a level at which the price of particular stamps are beyond my purse and then I pass on to another country.

I don't stop at stamps. I collect Philatelic Literature—that is the standard works and periodicals—which I think is essential to a philatelist anxious to understand the craft and science thoroughly. Early postmarks appeal

to me and indeed anything connected with the early history of our postal and telegraphic services. I have for instance quite a collection of the telegraph forms of the old Companies which existed prior to 1870, and it is from information they put me on the track of, that I

ventured in my recent paper on the British Telegraph Companies and their stamps, read to the Junior Philatelic Society, to criticise somewhat the opinion held to-day with regard to the dates of issue of some of the Company's stamps and other details."

New Issues and Varieties.

(We shall be glad to receive any new issues or new varieties from our readers for description in this column. Letters should be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, c/o MESSRS. P. L. PEMBERTON & Co., 84, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.)

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain. Levant. The current 5d has been surcharged "2 PIASTRES" in black, and we are told that this is to take the place of the one overprinted "80 PARAS." It is also reported that very shortly the 2½d. stamp will be issued surcharged "1 PIASTRE" to replace the current 40 paras.

Can any reader give us information regarding the why and the wherefore of these new issues, considering that both these values are included in the set with "LEVANT" overprint?

British Guiana. Another value of the current set has appeared on the ordinary paper with multiple wmk.

8c. purple and rose. wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Cayman Islands. The 1d. value has been issued on the paper with multiple watermark thus completing the set.

1d. carmine, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Ceylon. We have just received the 30c. with multiple watermark and this completes the set on this new paper.

30c. violet and green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

East Africa and Uganda. Another value has been issued on the new chalk-surfaced paper.

½ anna green, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Gibraltar. Our publishers have shown us the 1/- stamp of the current set on the ordinary multiple watermark paper.

1/- black and carmine : wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Morocco Agencies. The 1 and 2 pesetas, King's Head stamps, the supply of which was printed about two years ago, have at last been issued. They are of course on the ordinary

single watermark Crown CA paper. According to *Ewen's Weekly*, the error with long top to "M" occurs in both values and also the more minor variety with "n" and "c" joined by a hyphen.

1 peseta, black and carmine, wmk. Cr. CA.
2 pesetas, black and ultramarine

Grenada. According to a Continental contemporary this colony is to issue a new set of stamps, of ordinary size, having as a centrepiece a picture of Columbus' vessel "La Concepcion," after the style of the 2½d. stamp of 1898. Indeed it is rumoured that copies of the four lowest values have already been seen, the colours being as follows:—

½d. green.
1d. carmine.
2d. orange.
2½d. ultramarine.

Hong Kong. *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the following values of the current set on the new paper with chalk surface.

2c. green,	mult. wmk., chalky paper.
4c. lilac on red	.. ..
5c. green and orange	.. ..
10c. lilac and ultra. on blue	.. ..
20c. grey-black and chestnut	.. ..
30c. grey-green and black	.. ..
31c. lilac and sage-green	.. ..
32c. grey-black and vermilion	.. ..

India. We extract the following interesting paragraph from the *M.J.*:—"We are shown an entire envelope, addressed to a London bank, franked by a 4a. Telegraph stamp, of the issue of 1890, and we are told that other packets similarly stamped have duly reached the same destination. Has this use of Telegraph stamps been authorized?"

Telegraph Stamp used Postally. 4a., light blue.

"Mr. J. S. Summers tells us that the 'Madras Port Department' uses stamps perforated with the letters 'M.P.S.' instead of

those surcharged 'On H.M.S.,' and that its Official envelopes are inscribed 'On Madras Port Department Service.' We would suggest that if this Department does not use the surcharged stamps or the 'On H.M.S.' heading to its correspondence it is probably not entitled to do so, and that its perforated stamps are on the same level as those of any business firm.

Another correspondent tells us that he has seen a specimen of the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, Type 5 (Die II.), on a cover dated '1877,' and suggests that 1879 is too late a date for the issue of that variety. This is quite correct; in a catalogue published in 1882 the date assigned to this redrawn type is '1877 (?),' and there is no doubt that it should be earlier still. The Supplement to the London Society's book on India and Ceylon, by Mr. J. A. Tilleard, shows that the first plate of the altered type was registered on 21st May, 1873, and it is more than likely that the stamps printed from it were in use before the end of that year. According to the same authority, the 9 pies, lilac, should also be put back a little, and come, with the 1 rupee, under 1874."

Puttialla. One of the Continental journals lists the following, surcharged on the current King's Head stamps.

4a. olive-green.
Official—2a. purple.
4a. olive-green.

Indian Native States. Hyderabad. The *M.J.* describes some recent discoveries:—"In one of Mr. Hadlow's recent sales we found a vertical strip of three of the 1a., first issue, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ at bottom and sides and with the other horizontal perforations omitted, the upper two stamps being thus imperf. horizontally and the third imperf. at top. In the same sale was a similar strip of three of the 1a. of 1871, in a dull purple-brown tint, which appears to be imperforate altogether; it is cut a little close at the sides, but we can find no signs of perforation, except some doubtful traces at the bottom. Both strips appear to have been used in ordinary course."

Travancore. We extract the following information from the *M.J.*:—"A correspondent tells us that he has obtained a curious block of 12 (3×4) of the current $\frac{3}{4}$ chuckram stamps, the left-hand vertical row of which shows only part of the impression of each stamp, another bit of paper having apparently been lying across the plate when this sheet was put through the press."

Jamaica. According to *Ewen's Weekly* a copy of the 1/- CC has been found with a distinct \$ sign instead of the "s" in "SHILLING."

New Zealand. We extract the following from the *Philatelic Record*:—"Mr. R. W. Findlater writes to inform us that he has a new value with mixed perforations; it is a specimen of the 4d. brown and blue, single-lined wmk., perforated 14 at the sides, 11 at top and bottom, with an additional line of perforation (14) through the bottom just over the perf. 11 and quite clear of it. The specimen is postmarked 'Dunedin, Jan. 1904.'"

Queensland. Several of our contemporaries report that the current 1d. stamp has been seen perf. 12 instead of 13.

1d. red, perf. 12.

St. Kitts-Nevis.—We have another value to chronicle on the paper with multiple Crown CA. watermark.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. green and lilac, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

St. Vincent. We have been shewn the 6d. value on the new paper with chalk surface. Does this value exist on the ordinary paper, as listed in September?

6d. lilac and brown, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Somaliland Protectorate. According to the *M.J.*, the 2 and 3 rupees stamps of the second issue (the Queen's Head type with surcharge at base) have been found with an italic capital "L" in "LAND."

Southern Nigeria. The 1d. value has appeared on the new paper with chalk surface.

1d. carmine and black, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Straits Settlements. The \$2 and \$5 stamps have just appeared with multiple watermark, and the 4c. is reported on the new paper.

4c. purple on red, mult. wmk., chalky paper.
\$2 lilac and black, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
\$5 green and brown-orange " " "

Tasmania. The *M.J.* records three values of the current pictorial set on the new Australian "Commonwealth" paper, wmk. Crown over A. As two perforating machines are in use, the already long lists look as if they will have to be lengthened yet more.

1d. carmine, new wmk., perf. 11.
1d. " " " " 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
2d. purple " " " " 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.
3d. brown " " " " 11.

Victoria. In listing the 1d., wmk. Crown over A, in our September number we omitted

to state that it was perf. 12½. We are now shown the same value perf. 11 and the 2d. is also reported in both perforations. The fact of this new paper appearing before anything definite in the way of a regular Commonwealth issue for all the Australian Colonies has been decided upon bids fair to result in a fine crop of new varieties for collectors of Australian stamps. And the matter, too, is further aggravated by the Government printing works at Melbourne having in use two perforating machines of totally different gauges which are apparently used quite promiscuously. Let us hope that we shall not have the proverbial "last straw" in the shape of compound perfs.!

1d. rose-red, new wmk., perf. 11.
 2d. mauve " " 11.
 2d. " " " 12½.

Western Australia. The new 5d. stamp wmk. V and Crown, has already appeared with the second variety of perforation, and we suppose ere long we shall have to chronicle it with the new watermark.

5d. olive-yellow, wmk. V and Crown, perf. 11.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Abyssinia. We extract the following from the *M.J.*:—"Referring to the current avalanche of surcharged varieties of various kinds, *Le Timbrophile Belge* very justly points out that there is still a stock of † guerche stamps available for overprinting with large letters "T," etc., and that therefore the recent provisionals of that value are even more unnecessary than had been supposed."

Argentine Republic. According to the *M.J.*, the 4c. chestnut of 1873 has been found surcharged "OFICIAL" slanting upwards, like the brown and sepia tints of the same stamp.

Brazil. The *M.J.* lists the 300 reis Postage Due stamp on unwatermarked paper in a new shade.

Postage Due. 300 reis slate-blue, perf. 11, 11½.

Chili. Two of the provisional stamps of last year (Gibbons' Nos. 87 and 88) have been found with inverted surcharges according to the *M.J.*

1c. on 20c. blue, surcharge inverted.
 12c. on 5c. red " "

China. Divers of our contemporaries report that the colour of the current 5c. stamp has been changed to violet.

5c. violet.

Colombia. The *M.J.* records the 2c. of 1890-91, on buff paper instead of rose.

Tolima. We extract the following amusing paragraph from the *M.J.*:—"The man who works the perforating machine here is doing his best to avoid monotony and amuse collectors. We have seen the following varieties of the 1903 issue: A block of twelve of the 4c., four horizontal rows of three, perf. all round, but with the second and third vertical lines and the fourth horizontal line of perforations omitted; a vertical pair of the 50c. and a horizontal pair of the 2 pesos, also perf. all round, but imperf. between the two stamps in each case; and a vertical pair of the 1 peso completely perforated and with an additional diagonal line of perforation across each stamp, from the right upper to the left lower corner. Are these intended for provisional 50c. stamps, or merely to show the zeal and ingenuity of the operator?"

Crete. We are indebted to the *M.J.* for the following interesting excerpts:—

"The Revolutionary stamp business seems to be flourishing; its promoters appear to be well satisfied with 'the extent of the demand amongst collectors' (to use the words of the daily paper quoted last month), for they have published a second series of more artistic design, which we describe below. Opinions still differ as to the character of these labels, and we lay both sides of the question before our readers in the following letters.

A correspondent in Athens, who is usually well informed, says:—

'In regard to the Revolutionary stamps of Crete, the decree of the Revolutionary Government establishing the postal service and announcing the issue of these postage stamps is dated from Therisson, 30th August, 1905, and bears the signatures of the President, J. Pappajanakis, and the Secretary, C. Manos. Five post offices use these stamps—Therisson Bamos, Authopyrgos, Castelli, and Atsipopoulos; but the last two have been occupied by the Russian army, and the regular Cretan stamps now circulate in those offices. This Decree was published in the official paper of this Government and also in the newspaper or Athens. The same was the case with the Act relating to the destruction of the clichés.'

All this has a familiar ring about it, which philatelists will not fail to note; the official

destruction of the dies is a well known feature in the proceedings.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. tell us that, being a little doubtful about the Revolutionary stamps, they addressed a letter of inquiry to the regular postal department of Crete, and received a reply, of which the following is a translation:—

'In reply to your letter of the 9th of this month' (October) 'I have the honour to inform you that the revolutionary stamps have no circulation in the interior, and do not in any way serve for the franking of letters. This species of stamps has evidently been published with the object of making money by their sale.'

It was hardly likely that the Cretan Post Office would acknowledge the stamps of the revolutionists, but in view of the fact that all the supplies seem to come from Athens, the Cretan criticism is probably not without foundation.

The dies of the first issue having been duly destroyed, a second issue makes its appearance, which our Athens correspondent states was lithographed in that city. The design is a far more elaborate one; in the centre, on all except two of the values, is a device which, we are told, represents 'Crete, a Slave.' This consists of a Female Figure, seated on a rock, and wearing nothing but a pair of trousers and a gun. The costume seems to imply a certain amount of Freedom; we know of countries, supposed to be free, where a mere man is expected to add at least a waistcoat, even in the warmest weather, and cannot carry a gun at any time without a licence, and where ladies are only permitted to "wear the breeches" metaphorically. Is it possible that there is a postal reference in the garment of the lady, and that it represents the *mail-bags*?

On the 1 and 2 drachmai stamps the lady gives way to a portrait of the King of Greece, as a hint that Crete is anxious to become a portion of the dominions of that sovereign. The frame is the same in all, and has the inscription *Prasoviné Kubernesis* (in Greek capitals) at top and value below. The stamps are of large size, $26\frac{1}{2} \times 35\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and are perf. 11½.

5 lepta dull orange.
10 " grey.
20 " purple.
50 " pale blue.
1 drachma rose-red and mauve.
2 drachmai green and brown.

Denmark. The *London Philatelist* records the issue of a new 15 öre stamp in the same design as the 4c. illustrated in our October number.

15 öre mauve.

Danish West Indies. Three high values, belonging apparently to a new set, have been issued, according to various contemporaries. The stamps are perf. 12 and watermarked Crowns, but particulars as to the design have not come to hand yet.

1fr. green and blue.
2fr. orange-red and brown.
5fr. gold and brown.

Since writing the above we have been shewn a copy of the 1 franc, and find that the design shows a sailing vessel, with mountains behind as a centrepiece. Right across the top is "DANSK VESTINDIEN" and across the bottom is "FRIMERKE . I . FRANC," both inscriptions being in fancy type. In each corner between these two labels the numeral "1" appears in a circle. We understand that the other franc stamps are in the same design with, of course, altered numerals.

France. Offices in China. The *M.J.* has been shown three of the current stamps surcharged with Chinese characters only, without the word "CHINE." Are we to consider these as errors or are they the first values of a new set?

5c. deep green, Chinese surcharge only.
10c. rose " "
40c. black on azure " "

French Colonies. French Somali Coast. Three colour changes are reported by several contemporaries.

4c. carmine and black.
10c. red " "
1fr. red " "

German Empire. Offices in Morocco. An error (!) of which only a small supply was printed is reported in the recent batch of new surcharges sent here. This is the 5pf. of the "REICHSPOST" type, a few sheets of which are supposed to have been mixed with the "DEUTSCHES REICH" supply, and thus received the overprint in Gothic type.

5c. on 5pf. green, 1900 issue, with Gothic overprint.

Italy. Eritrea. The recently issued 15c. on 10c. provisional has been suitably overprinted for use here.

15c. on 20c. orange.

Mexico. We take the following paragraph from the *M.J.*:—"A correspondent has shown us a used specimen of the 5c. of Type 16,

apparently printed in a kind of olive-green tint on a slightly toned paper. The impression is evidently quite genuine—the question is whether the abnormal colour can have been produced from the ordinary ultramarine or blue. We showed the stamp to Mr. Frentzel, whose opinion upon it is favourable, and who very kindly lent us for comparison a somewhat similar copy from his own fine collection, which he believes to be an essay of colour upon tinted paper. Mr. Frentzel's copy is unused and with full gum, which precludes the possibility of its having been soaked in any coloured fluid; and the only suspicious circumstance about it is the fact that the paper is a pale yellow. We feel that in matters relating to Mexican stamps Mr. Frentzel is far more likely to be right than we are, but we also feel that a green specimen on yellow paper, of a stamp that is usually blue, presents a somewhat suspicious combination."

Monaco. The *L.P.* informs us that a set of Postage Due Stamps have been or are about to be issued. The design is said to be similar to that of the French set with "MONACO" at the top, "POSTES" at the base, and "TAXE" at each side. The values and colours are as follows:—

1 cent	olive.
5 cents	green.
10	.. red.
15	.. brown.
30	.. blue.
50	.. orange on brown.

Paraguay. According to the *M. J.*, a South American collector expresses the opinion that the surcharged stamps of 1904, issued by the Provisional Government, are absolutely bogus. We cannot do better than extract the paragraph in its entirety:—"Señor Jose D. Campos, of Asuncion, writes to the *Guia Filatelica Mensual*, of Mendoza, Argentine Republic, denouncing in the strongest terms the stamps surcharged 'GOBIERNO PROVISORIO AGO, 1904,' which he declares 'do not exist and still less have circulated.' If there are any such things, 'they are forgeries made by some evil-minded person, who traffics with the stamps of Paraguay in such a shameful and impudent manner.' He states that the only revolutionary issue of Paraguay was the 10c. stamp, Type 38, and that of this there are forgeries, printed in deep blue, the genuine copies being in light blue,

He adds that the 20c. on 24c., of 1902, only exists with the surcharge in red, in which case No. 72a should be struck out. Now we want to hear what the other side have to say."

Peru. *Arequipa.* The *M. J.* has been shown a copy of the 25c. carmine with the figures "25" omitted from the right upper corner. A similar error is known with the figures from *left* upper corner omitted.

Portuguese Colonies. *Nyassa.* The *Ph. R.* has seen another value of the current set with inverted centre.

300r. green and black, centre inverted.

Roumanie. The 5 bani, light green, stamp mentioned in October exists with two perforations and colour changes are also reported in the 10 bani and 1 leu values.

5 bani, light green	perf. 11½.
5	.. .. 11½ × 13½.
10	.. carmine .. 11½.
1 leu, black & blue-grn.	.. 11½.

Russia. The current 1 rouble stamp on laid paper is now being issued perf. 11¼ instead of 13¼.

1r. orange and brown, perf. 11½.

Siam. It is rumoured that a 4 atts black and green, and 10 atts rose, of the rejected three-quarter face design have been found postmarked, but we "ha' our doots" as to their authenticity.

A new provisional is reported by a German contemporary surcharged in a similar manner to the 1 and 2 atts stamps issued early this year.

4 atts on 24a. purple and blue.

Spain. We extract the following from the *M. J.*:—"L'Annonce Timbrologique announces the discovery of a curious variety of the 12 cuartos of 1867, which is described as being lettered 'CCOREOS' instead of 'CORREOS.' As the existence of such a variety is practically impossible, we venture to suggest that the specimen in question is probably one in which a little bit of extraneous matter in the cliché caused the second letter of the word to print like a 'c', and that it does not read 'CCOREOS', but 'CCRREOS', which might easily occur."

Switzerland. A specimen of the 15 rap. rose of 1854-55 has been discovered with black silk thread like the 5r. and 1fr. of the same issue.

Turkey. The *M. J.* thus describes a supposed error:—"We are informed that, among the sheets of the new 2 piastres stamps sent to the Post Office at Bagdad, there was one in which the fourth stamp from the right in the last row has the European figure '2' in the left lower corner, but the Turkish numerals 'ro' (25) in the right. Possibly the numeral 'o' is merely a circular blotch formed in the printing, otherwise the variety should occur upon every sheet."

United States. Cuba. The design of the current 1c. stamp has been slightly altered, the corners of the label bearing the word "CENTAVO" having been cut away. This new issue appears on unwatermarked paper.

1c. green, recut design, no wmk.

Virgin Islands Reminders.

THE *Philatelic Record* publishes some correspondence it has had with the Crown Agents for the Colonies regarding the disposal of some of these remainders, and the net result is hardly likely to satisfy philatelists.

These stamps have been on offer since March, 1904, and various circulars have been issued by the responsible authorities regarding their sale. From these it appears that £3,300 (face value) of the stamps have been disposed of and what our contemporary has endeavoured to discover is whether these or any of them were sold *below* face value. The Crown Agents absolutely refuse to give any information on this point.

From a circular just received we understand that the unsold balance has been returned to the Virgin Islands, where they will remain on sale at face value. We print this circular in full:—

VIRGIN ISLANDS OBSOLETE POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies have been requested by the Governor of the Leeward Islands to make the following announcement with reference to their circular of March last:—

"It has been decided to return all the Virgin Islands postage stamps of the obsolete issue of 1899, of which the plates have been destroyed, to the Colony, where they will remain on sale at face value. Applications for them should be addressed to the Postmaster, Virgin Islands."

A Story in Two "Parts."

BY W. E. IMESON.

"PART I."

IN my study, in a brown-study and my arm chair, sat I. In my hand I held the "Philatelists' Bible"—the book whose word is law and whose legitimate title (apart from its recognised alias) heads this chapter. Preferential tariffs, I, as an Englishman, know and care little about, but preference, as a philatelist, for the stamps of Great Britain and her Colonies is with me a religion—hence the book I held in my hand. Reading that volume I came to the conclusion (based on the book's "figures") that 1904, and the first half of its successor, had seen me a wise and judicious investor. A "drop" here and there maybe, but, on the whole, my selections had "risen wisely" and my spirits rose accordingly. The companion volume might like Christmas, be "expected shortly," but of that I wot not, neither do I care. There is only one "group" of countries, and "Part I." is its prophet. What would collecting be without a profit? There is only one "Part" come to that, as far as I am concerned. "Part II." exists, I am told, I may even have seen it—though I do not recognise it. That "Foreign Countries" should presume to issue postage stamps (a purely British invention) is, to my mind, presumption indeed. It is a marvel to me that an International postage stamp, bearing our King's Head, and supported, say, by the Union Jack and St. George and the Dragon, has not yet been adopted by the Nations of the world. One flag—one emblem—one stamp! Czars, Kaisers, Presidents and Mikados—especially Mikados—would welcome the proposition (if diplomatically made) with acclamation. It is our lack of "push" as a Nation, combined with the bashfulness bred of "splendid isolation," that debar us from scoring in the direction indicated.

In my opinion, a "Part I." man constitutes a full philatelist—the half, as it were, being equal to the whole. To such a proposition Euclid might have added, which is absurd"—which it isn't! Rather, let it stand as the *Pons asinorum* of the students of "Part II."

How (I must say it, though it be introducing the personal element)—how any reputable

house can issue a "Part" devoted to the stamps of "the rest of the world" passes my understanding, which only grasps the great philatelic truth that Great Britain and her Colonies constitute the world—the "rest" being nowhere.

I love stamps for stamps' own sake. They are an investment when loved wisely. Select such as are likely to "rise" and then you will appreciate, with an unbiassed mind, their beauty of design and general artistic excellence. I regard the stamps of all countries outside of my own "group" as being speculative, doubtful, or "Seebecks." When I see a "Part II." in the hands of a collector (I know it by its cover only, never having looked inside) I regard him as an alien or a "little Englander." If I condescend to discuss our—or, rather, his hobby with him I speak of stamp-collecting, and never, on any account, mention the word philately—for he knows not its meaning. He is either a mere speculator or else has no appreciation for the novel and beautiful in art. I have little patience with men of that stamp. No really strong man was ever weak enough to take up with "Foreign Countries," because—"Hullo!—who's there—come in! Jones, by all that's unfortunate!"

"PART II."

Paul, the prophet in all matters philatelic, strode into the room. He threw a glance of contempt at the volume I had been reading; then, snatching it from my hand, threw the precious guide itself to a far corner of my "den." Calmly seating himself, and stretching his long limbs to their full extent, the colossal Guardsman asked, "Why do you waste your time over that rot?"

"Rot—'Part I.'—are you mad?"

"You are! Here, my boy, is the book for your money—if it be read aright. 'Part II.'—a *month-in-advance* copy! How did I get hold of it? Ah! don't I get hold of everything before everybody else gets there?" (Here the pride of "The Blues" helped himself to my sole remaining cigar.) "You've put your money on the wrong horse this time, old boy—Foreign Countries are going to give you fits!" I almost felt one coming on, and shivered violently.

"Let—let me see the book!" I gasped, but my trembling hand was cast aside.

"Oh dear no! You've always gibed at my

occasional 'Foreign' fancies, but, lo! the day of the despised hath arrived!"

"What of your 'Capes'?" I asked the prince of "triangulars"; adding, with a sneer, "Do they appear in the next auction cat.?"

"Never mind 'Capes.' What would you say, now, if I told you that Chili will, ere long, be a 'warm' country—if not a 'hot favourite'?"

"Why, that that's cold comfort for me personally."

"*Verb. sap.* Take, now, Brazil!"

"I won't!—that's too hard a nut to crack."

"Maybe, but the kernel's there, all the same. One who makes Brazil his mark may score many a 'Bulls-eye.'"

"Whilst at it," sneered I, "sound the 'triangles,' and play up to Peru!"

"Listen!—even Peru itself will have its day—as does every dog—aye, even the dog with a Peruvian bark."

"I suppose," I asked with mock seriousness, "you've got a word to say even for Panama."

"Panama," gravely answered Paul, "is, I admit, the last straw. There is no reason, however, why one should not make hay while the sun shines. This book I hold, read aright—that is, between the lines, gives the key to the secret of lucrative investment."

Had I been mistaken all along? Perhaps, after all, there might be some hidden beauty, some interest, some—something to be made out of "Foreign Countries."

"Hand me the book!" My hand and voice shook as I made the command, request or exhortation.

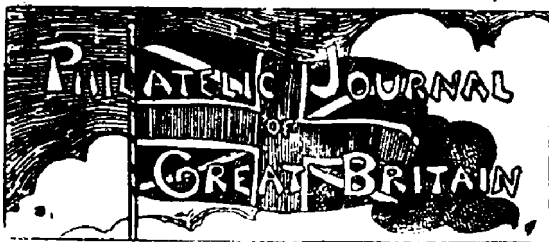
"O dear no, Sonny, this is not yet accessible to the general public—especially to the 'Part I.' partisans thereof. The boom is not far distant and I—I that ever come in on the crest of the wave of revival—have secretly and systematically 'invested'."

"What 'group'—what continent is it, then, that is going to boom, Paul?" I added bitterly, "it was you—you that put me on my present 'lines.' Tell me, is it a 'section' that I have not 'touched'?"

Paul tapped the cover of "Part II." significantly, then, drawing himself up to his full majestic height, he thundered forth:—

"SOUTH AMERICA! Remember!"

Then I remembered no more.



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EDITORIAL.

WE have in common with many of our contemporaries, on more than one occasion referred to the need of a simplified catalogue if the present tendency towards collecting on general lines is to be encouraged, and it will, we hope, not be long

before we are able to welcome a volume compiled on these lines by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

"Unofficial" Separation.

This is essentially a step in the right direction and a reform that cannot be other than of lasting and substantial benefit to philately. But, in the opinion of many prominent philatelists, matters should not be

allowed to rest here. The pruning process should also to some extent be applied to the present elaborate, familiar, and altogether commendable catalogue published by the house of Gibbons. We are told that many classes of stamps now included—to wit, officials, postal fiscals, postage dues, &c.,—might be eliminated without any serious inconvenience to or regret on the part of philatelists in general.

Opinion on this point is of course anything but unanimous, and some collectors think it would be too drastic a step to cut all these out. They hold that only stamps that *pre-pay postage* should be catalogued, which means that postage dues, officially sealed labels, registration stamps and others of the same ilk would receive their congé. As neither of these are very generally collected stamps, few would perhaps be sorry to see them disappear from the pages of the catalogues.

But there is another class of stamps that, to our mind, might with even more advantage be dropped—we refer to the so-called "unofficial" perforations and roulettes in their various forms. Surely we have enough and to spare of perforation varieties issued under official authority, without dragging in those that are entirely *unofficial*. What is to prevent any Tom, Dick, or Harry, perforating stamps in any fancy way he pleases, and so creating new "unofficial" varieties.

Of course we know that many of these perfs. are of the greatest interest as being, in a way, the forerunners of the official perforations, but even these in our humble opinion should be excluded from the catalogues, unless there was express official authority that these varieties might be used. But there are others catalogued which only by the most extraordinary stretch of imagination can be deemed of any philatelic interest whatever. These are generally "pin-perfs." made by some facetious individual with a sewing machine, and wide roulettes made by an equally enterprising gentleman with a pair of scissors. If unofficial perfs. are to be listed, why not unofficial surcharges or even unofficial stamps.

However, this is perhaps rather beside the point, for an "unofficial" stamp could obviously not be used for franking correspondence, while one "unofficially" perforated would pass without comment. But at the same time if one were to

carefully trim the perforation from an ordinary current penny stamp it would still be available for postage, but would it be entitled to be catalogued as a rare "unofficial" imperf?

Let the specialist collect these unofficial varieties if he likes, but because he does so and finds them interesting is no reason that they should be entitled to catalogue rank.

An "Oreful" Story.

(AND ALL ABOUT NOTHING, TOO!)

In bygone days (now called "of yore"
By poets, idiots, and others who bore),
There dwelt a maid—aged twenty-four—
In the flourishing city of Bangalore.
Of stamps this maid had many a score;
But the one most prized was a rare Lahore.
'Twas quite unique—nay, something more—
For 'twas printed in thirteen fifty-four,
By the man who didn't know how to snore.
(You'll find his name in "The Unjust Four").
The design of this stamp was a pinafore,
With a goat behind and a mug before,
And dots in the corners and stars galore.
Its inscriptions were many—about five score—
Including "Wratz," "Whatho," "Encore,"
And "What cheerbill where's Baltimore?"
When we add that its perf. gauged thirty-four,
And its watermark was a dry goods store,
'Twill be seen what a gem was this rare
Lahore.
Of course 'twas right, for an expert swore
He'd seen one like it upon the floor
Of the ocean blue, and "Tancred" bore
Out his statement by quoting Indian lore.
'Tis sad to relate that a sturdy Boer,
Who'd taken a hut quite near Cawnpore,
Had vowed to annex the rare Lahore
If he could—without spilling too much gore.
So he bled him along to Bangalore,
To the tune of "The donkey's dead next
door."
And he said to the maid of twenty-four
"Hand me that stamp or I'll shed your gore."
With a shriek and a yell the maiden tore
Her raven locks till they littered the floor,
Said, "Take my life, my all, and more,
But leave me my cherished rare Lahore."
Of the rest of this tale there is little more
For the maiden's Pa just then came o'er
From a near-by pub. and he smote the Boer
A fearful smite across the jore.*
So hard did he smite that the sturdy Boer
Fell flat on his back with a mighty roar,
And writhed about on the kitchen floor.
Just then the maid of twenty-four,
Let go her hold of the rare Lahore
And it dropped in the mouth of the sturdy
Boer,
Who swallowed it whole; so it's now no more.

[*We must apologise to our readers for inserting this dreadful drivel, but the writer has promised to "shed our gore" if we consign it to the W.P.B., and as this would be somewhat inconvenient just now, we have to comply with his request. We must add, however, that he has a peculiar notion of poet's licence if he thinks our readers will tolerate "jore" for jaw.—Ed. P.J.G.B.]

My Stamp Queen.

By W. E. IMESON.

I.

If love of exemption from tax
Philately means—I'm not in it!
In claiming exemption too lax—
I found I was too late to win it.
Nell Carson and I were fast friends,
Tho' I was too "slow" or soft-hearted,
For Nellie, the queen of "stamp-fiends,"
Soon me and my rarest stamps parted.

II.

Platonic our friendship, of course,
Platonic!—ha, ha!—who could doubt it?
When Cupid rides our hobby-horse
Poor Plato must needs do without it!
No rare stamp of mine caught her eye
But Nell's it became—I can prove it!
I'd let her, whilst heaving a sigh,
With deft, dainty fingers remove it.

III.

The "case" was of Carson v. Green.
At first, merely one of "exchanges,"
"Exchange," tho', mere robb'ry may mean
When beauty's eyes flash at short ranges:
"I must have that surcharge, sir, come!"
("I Tical"—farewell my blue Siam!)
I'd vainly protest: "No, by gum!"
A full (or fool's) "gum"—soft as I am.

IV.

To barter with stamp-fiend so fair
Meant giving away e'en one's rarest.
Alas! tho' her charms were so rare,
Nell's "bargains" were not of the fairest.
I once came off best, you'll agree
(How oft have I come off far worse, pet,
In dealings betwixt you and me?)
This "bargain" deserves a fresh verselet.

V.

To pick the "plums" left that I'd got
Sweet Nell had a pretty plan shown her:
"I'll let you, Nell, take all the lot,
If you'll let me throw in the owner!"
The best "offer" I ever made
(A Green in exchange for a Carson),
Nell neither cried off nor delayed
The "swap" that was clinched by a parson.

Essays: A Christmas Nightmare.

BY FRED. J. MELVILLE.

WE have all essayed to do something great, have we not? Or if we haven't actually essayed, we have dreamt that we might have done something great if only we *had* essayed.

Now having given vent to a thought, which in the next generation will be duly acknowledged in "Thing-me-bob's Dictionary of Quotations," "Words of Wisdom from the Ancients," and "What Great Men Have Said," I will tell you of the greatest thing I have ever dreamed that I might do if only I essayed to do it.

The accompanying pictures are specimens of essays from my collection. I thought what a great thing it would be if I could change the designs current on the stamps of all the stamp issuing countries of the world, by choosing from my essays designs more suited to them than the stamps they've got. These proposed designs, as you know, come under the heading of Essays or Rejected Dies in specialist work, because they have not been accepted by the respective governments to which they had been offered. The Swedes (not the vegetable but the human Swedes) have a much better name for them, "Försöksmärken" (don't forget the Gazëka-like dots over the vowels, Mr. Printer), or Forsaken stamps. It is the only language in which these stamps get a name which is in sympathy with the poor artist's feelings when his designs are rejected. I may say to avoid confusion that I am not the artist responsible for the illustrations (I am more of the true artist and always hide my art under a bushel or on the ceiling of the Royal Academy). They are mostly the work of German artists, which is just as it should be, for were not our present stamps—the ones which *were* accepted (oh that they had been försöksmärken)—the product of German art.

The first of the essays illustrated is intended for internal postage (not to frank Christmas pudding to your internal regions, but merely for use on packages not being sent out of England). On this försöksmärke we may see the symbols of England's greatness from the German point of view, in the Brandy, Bible and Bauble, suggesting a curious mixture of spirits, hypocrisy and pomp. The next is an Irish essay, and the design alludes to some

supposed traits in Paddy's character, and some incidents in his national life. Next we get an essay of Great Britain, represented as a beast with open jaws waiting to devour some land not yet annexed.

The last of the British ones is one of the most interesting, for it is a stamp for the whole Empire. Here we have Greater Britain's greatest Emperor, represented as His Imperial Majesty Joseph I. (having deserted his brethren—he left them at the Coliseum, where they are still performing), sitting on his throne, "thinking Imperially." The essay is printed in a *delicate* green, as if to answer in a gentle, reassuring way the recent opposition cries of "Your food will cost you more" by *delicately* suggesting, "D'ye see any green?"

I may point out for the benefit of specialists that in my copy of this essay there is a distinct raised stop after GREATER BRITAIN, there is *no* shading on the eyeglass, and the orchid is omitted.

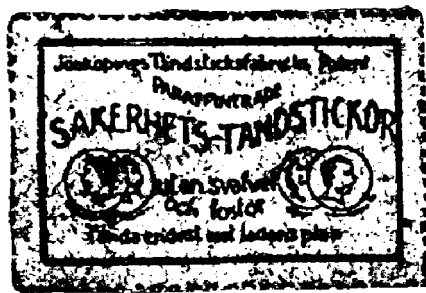
The next essay is a suggested stamp for Morocco, and it illustrates the fable of the fox and the grapes. Morocco is represented by a bunch of "sour grapes" and the foxy France is gaping up at it anxious to take it under its protection as a "protectorat français."

Imperial matters seemed to have largely occupied the minds of these stamp designers. On two essays of the same shape as the Columbian Exposition series we get glimpses of the gradually growing Empire of the United States.

First we find Uncle Sam helping himself (with a fork) to the Republic of Panama. On the next we find him in the act of absorbing Cuba, though the legs of the latest addition are not yet quite taken in and we should imagine are meant to be kicking vigorously.

Sardina's one essay is a common sort of pun-picture showing "Where the sardines come from" and the face value is the price of the box.

The Congo Free State has some really beautiful stamps already, but it would perhaps be more appropriate on the part of the humane Belgians to utilise the design of the essay herewith. It is an atrocity, I admit, but



being so it would be quite in keeping with the other atrocities.

The Swiss essay, instead of showing some condensed cows Nestle-ing among the pastures of milk chocolate, shows some apparently English tourists in check coats looking over the frontier to see—what they can see, see? (this is meant for a joke on *multiple C C*, only I forgot at the moment of writing that it was *C A*, see, eh?)

In the newly published official book on the stamps of Sweden, I can't find any trace of the next essay, which should surely have been mentioned in the very fine chapter on "För-sökmärken." This essay is a *matchless specimen* in mint or *vestal* condition.

The last two essays may possibly be adopted when postal communication is set up in the "Future State" and the "Heavenly Kingdom." The German artist's conception of life in the Future State (*Zukunftstaat*), is scarcely an encouraging one, and as for Peter who is portrayed on the suggested stamp for the Heavenly Kingdom, well he don't *seem* pleased as the boy said when his father told him "it" hurt him as much as "it" hurt the boy.

I am thinking of displaying my collection of essays—oh yes I've got plenty more of them—at an Exhibition one of these fine days. But first I hope to get some of the designs accepted by the Governments of the world. I have already sent the Greater Britain one to Mr. Chamberlain, and he likes it. So you see it's only a question of whether it will print well on chalky paper or not. If not,—well chalky paper will have to go—that's all. (And quite enough too, in all conscience.—ED.)

Notes by the Way.

OWING to extreme pressure on our space the continuation of Mr. Poole's serial article "The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Siam," and several other interesting items are unavoidably held over until next month.

* * *

WE hope, too, at an early date to publish further instalments of "The Descriptive Catalogue of European Stamps"—a feature that appeals to a large number of our readers.

Occasional Notes.

By B. A. T.

THE newspaper reports of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' tour in India remind me of one of those unsatisfactory subjects which crop up from time to time in philately as in other matters. I refer to the spelling of the names of some of the States which comprise our Indian Empire. The latest spelling of the newspaper correspondent is "JAIPUR" for the State which is content to spell itself "JEYPORE" on its stamps, and we read of PATIALA instead of PUTTIALLA, but in this case the spelling has, however, been changed on the stamps since 1892, just as JHIND changed to JEEND and back again to JHIND. I notice in Gibbons' Catalogue that our old friend ALWUR "of the two stamps" has, since his promotion to shades and a second issue, been re-christened ALWAR, although Senf gives the name as ALWAR, and the English translation as ALWUR.

* * *

On looking further at Senf's catalogue, I begin to wonder whether the newspaper correspondent is a German, as the catalogue gives JAIPUR only, with no English translation. All this is, however, only leading up to the principal puzzle. "I'll sing thee songs of Araby; and tales of fair Cashmere." Thus the song. It was not KASHMIR, or even Cachemire, and the singer told us nothing about Jammu or Jammo or Jammoo. According to Senf the German is KASCHMIR, and the French is JUMMO et CACHEMIRE, the English being given as JAMMU and CASHMERE, but when I turn to "Gibbons"—lo and behold!—I find JAMMU and KASHMIR!

Why these changes? Why this improved (?) spelling? The old way was JUMMOO and CASHMERE, and I think it was good enough. JAM instead of JUM is somewhat of a difference; MOO reminds one of a dairy farm but it has more claims to be altered. We do not spell it PEROO but PERU; neither do we write ZOOLAND; KASH instead of CASH reads like the attempt of a small schoolboy, but MIR for MERE is worse. Whoever heard of "MIRLY Mary Ann?"

* * *

I could ask a few more questions but the above will be sufficient for the purpose. What I want to know is why these changes in spelling, why the disagreement between the different

catalogues (and albums) and, though it may be either MU or MOO or MO, it is JUM or JAM?

* * *

Now we will turn to another subject. It is one which can be continued for some time and will probably provide matter for discussion as long as catalogues are published. From time to time we find a certain stamp has suddenly disappeared from its accustomed place and at other times we find something not included a year or two after it has been well known to exist.

In the first category is the 3 cents Sarawak, of 1875, with the surcharge TWO CENTS in tall thin capitals. In Stanley Gibbons' 1905 edition, there is a note that this stamp "is omitted, as it is now considered to be a bogus surcharge." We are not told by whom it is considered to be a bogus surcharge, but I can assert as a fact that although many of those that have actually passed through the post are probably bogus, there is little if any doubt that such a stamp was genuinely issued, and it is not difficult to distinguish the "bogus" from the real "Simon Pure." Mr. E. S. Gibbons told me in the early eighties that he had found one of them in a parcel of stamps sent to his firm for exchange, and I believe it is from that identical copy that the stamp was first chronicled. About that time two or three copies were found and I think I have seen about half-a-dozen altogether, although not in recent years. As far as I recollect they all had the old red circular postmark as well as the word SARAWAK in an oblong rectangle. The letters are very thin and clearly printed.

* * *

A year or two afterwards, a collector, then resident in Sarawak, was asked if he could obtain any of these stamps; that is whether any remainders were in existence at the Post Office there. The reply was in the negative, but after a few mails some stamps with a similar surcharge began to arrive on letters. There were not many and they had been made "to oblige" over there, as none of the old ones could be found. It is certain that these were not made for postal requirements, but I feel sure that the original surcharge was a genuine provisional, made to provide for the local two cents postage during a temporary scarcity of the 2 cents lilac on lilac.

The original is, undoubtedly, a very rare stamp and, as I have said, it can be distinguished from the later (bogus) variety, in which the letters are much thicker, perhaps a trifle shorter and differently spaced; the surcharge is less regular and the ink used is much blacker. Writing from memory, I believe the genuine ones are postmarked 1879, but I shall refer to this subject again when I have had an opportunity of seeing the two varieties together.

* * *

There is another stamp, a more modern discovery, which should be catalogued. I refer to the 1d. New Republic of the first issue, printed in black on yellow. About sixteen months ago a dealer showed me several pages of the stamps of this country, part of a collection which he had purchased. They were priced separately for sale and I noticed that one of them appeared to be black instead of violet. It was marked at the price of the ordinary one, and I became the purchaser without making any remarks. The stamp was the very first one dated "9 JAN. '86," unused. The next day I showed it to a London dealer who, to my surprise, produced two *used* copies which he had secured from different sources, he thinking that he had made a discovery unknown to others. Later on I heard that Mr. Walter Morley had a pair and that a West end dealer had had one and sold it, since which I have heard of one other copy.

All of these, with the exception of mine, were *used* and with the violet postmark. Opinions as to the genuineness of my stamp were divided; but I succeeded in satisfying the expert committee of the Philatelic Society of London and others, and there is no valid reason why the stamp should not be chronicled. One point urged against it was that it had been "chemically changed," and another that it was oxidized. If that were so what about the *used* copies, printed in black, with violet postmark? You cannot change the violet of the stamp into black without changing the violet of the postmark, especially when both are the same ink. Further than that the unused copy had two small lines or "dashes" across in violet, as if it had been laid on a violet stamp while the ink of the violet was still wet. You cannot change the one part without changing the other and the same applies to oxidization. More important still the violet

stamps were all printed with an India-rubber stamp, but the black one is not done with an India-rubber stamp at all but with a *metal* die; *ergo*, being dated January 9th, 1886, the first day of issue, the black stamps were made, experimentally or otherwise, with the metal die from which the India-rubber stamp was cast, and, as they were undoubtedly used, the black 1d. is the first issue of the New Republic.

* * *

I have many more notes of stamps which should be in the catalogue and some which should be "out," which will be attended to in future notes.

Postal Reforms.

WE extract the following interesting item from the *Daily Mail* :—

"The Postmaster-General announces the following changes in Post Office regulations:

"On and after January 1, 1906, the charge for the delivery of telegrams at addresses situated beyond the area of free delivery will be calculated at 3d. per mile from the boundary of that area, and not from the office doors as at present.

"From the same date the limit of compensation which will be paid for a registered inland letter or parcel will be raised from £120 to £400, and the scale of fees will be reduced. The ordinary registration fee of 2d. will, as at present, cover compensation up to a limit of £5, but in future a fee of 3d. will cover compensation up to £20, instead of £10 as at present. And each additional 1d. will cover an additional £20, instead of £10 as at present. Thus, for instance, the fee for insuring a packet up to a limit of £120 will be 8d. instead of 1s. 2d.

The regulations prohibiting picture post-cards to and from places abroad from bearing a communication on the left half of the address side have been relaxed so far as the British Post Office is concerned.

Such cards will henceforth be accepted at postcard rates for transmission to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, and Tunis.

Cards of the kind described are not admitted at postcard rate by Japan, Spain, or the United States; and if prepaid at the postcard rate for these countries they will be taxed as insufficiently prepaid letters.

In the case of cards to or from countries other than those named above, no surcharge will be raised by the British Post office, but the Postmaster-General cannot guarantee that the cards will not be taxed abroad."

Answers to Correspondents.

A.S.S.—Go to, Giddy youth. We are too stalky a bird to be deceived by your green "1d. black," perf. one and a bit with head inverted. You must have been seeing "what the butler saw" after imbibing too well and most unwisely of unwatermarked Johnny Walker.

E.J.N.—No, we think you are in error. The famous Cornelius Wrinkle, who favours a certain weekly journal with his rhetorical effusions, is not a descendant of the (equally famous) author of "The Rise of the Lobster"—Sir Succ. Ulent Periwinkle.

F.I.G.—You have a thirst for information? "Jusso," as the philosopher observed. Walk right in here and you'll be up against it every time. We are the only duly accredited advisers of impetuous youth. You would have us explain to you the meaning of the conundrum *Tête bêche*. We will. The best authorities are agreed that it is synonymous with *tête-a-tête*, which as you know is Greek for "stick to me." First, let us give you an example. You have perhaps been privileged to witness that most touching of all sights—Edwin with his cranium in close proximity to Angelina's golden locks. *Tête bêche!* And now, as friend Euclid would say, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating" (we don't quite know what this has to do with it, but a quotation or two must be dragged in to add tone to our remarks), so we proceed to apply the example to philately. A *tête bêche* stamp must consist of two specimens, one being wrong way up on the top of the other, and thus drawn to it by the hair, so to speak. We trust we have made ourselves perfectly clear.

New Leaves to Cut.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

This admirable handbook, from the pen of Mr. Fred. J. Melville, which is the second issued under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society, is one we can cordially commend to our readers. Though its publication has, like various other works we wot of, been somewhat delayed—it was said to be nearly ready some months ago—now it has come we are sure it will be read with enjoyment by a wide circle of philatelists.

As the writer clearly points out in a prefatory note, it is not claimed that the book contains any information that is new to the specialist but it is intended to present it in a simplified form, for the benefit of the beginner and medium collector, the gist of all that has hitherto been published on the subject.

Mr. Melville has done wisely in drawing largely on Mr. Luff's monumental work for his facts so it may be taken for granted that all the information conveyed is perfectly accurate. Naturally, elaboration of any kind has had to be strictly tabooed for it would not be possible to treat such an extensive subject in the 112 pages that comprise this volume on any other than very general lines. At the same time nothing essential has been omitted, and the explanations of the differences between the two types of the issues of 1861-66, to quote an instance, are particularly lucid and should prove of the utmost value to beginners.

The volume deals with all the regular issues from 1847 right down to the one now in use, and in addition there are chapters on special delivery, postage due, newspaper, and official stamps.

That the writer has spared no pains to make the volume as useful as possible, may be judged from the fact that a number of biographical notes regarding the celebrities portrayed on the stamps and the artists who designed them, &c., are included in the shape of an appendix.

As a work of reference and a handbook dealing with the stamps of only one country, this volume is a marvel of cheapness at 1/6, and no philatelist should fail to obtain it.

And now a word as to the illustrations.

There are 12 beautiful collotype plates (illustrating 122 stamps) and 45 other illustrations, and we think that all who see the book will agree that these alone are worth the 1/6 asked for it. The fact that it is so well illustrated should particularly appeal to United States collectors. The collotype process, though somewhat expensive, is perhaps the one most suited for reproducing postage stamps for the purposes of illustration, and certainly the beautiful plates in this work are a striking testimony of this fact.

We heartily congratulate Mr. Melville and the Junior Philatelic Society on its production.

SCOTT'S ANNUAL.*

WE have received a copy of the 65th (1906) edition of the Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue issued by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., of New York, and find it contains 41 more pages than the previous volume—the total now being 761.

The cover is deep blue and thus adds one more shade to the regular colour-chart that the various editions of this catalogue now make. We dare say some colour enthusiast will correct us and say it is cerise-blue or even dull blue. We have received this catalogue so often that we really have no new observations to make. It is an exact replica of the last issue revised here and there and, of course, brought up to date.

The lists have apparently been carefully compiled and taking them all round they appear to be tolerably complete. The volume is a particularly useful one as it lists more minor varieties of the inverted letter, imperf, between, &c., sort than any other catalogue, and as these are printed in smaller type than the normal ones their inclusion will not annoy or inconvenience the general collector.

Some of the illustrations might with advantage be replaced by clearer ones and some of the lists would be the better for re-writing.

This catalogue, as our readers know, is arranged on alphabetical lines though in a somewhat half-hearted manner. There is no doubt that, as regards a one volume catalogue at any rate, a strictly alphabetical arrangement is the simplest and therefore the best. But in Scott's we find Morocco Agencies

*The Postage Stamps of the United States of America. By Fred J. Melville (London: The Junior Philatelic Society, 4, Portland Place North, Clapham, S.W.) Price, 1/6 nett.

*Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue. (Agent for Great Britain: W. T. Wilson, 292, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.) Price, 2/5 post free.

under Gibraltar, Bolivar under Colombia, Nabha under India, &c.—a system that must succeed in irritating a large number of the regular users of the catalogue.

There seem to have been no alterations in prices so particularly striking or unexpected as to warrant special remark and so far as we can judge from our hasty perusal the prices in general do not vary so greatly from other catalogues and therefore should be a good average guide to present day values. Many of the rarer stamps and most of the minor varieties are unpriced—perhaps the most serious defect that the catalogue has.

No collector who wishes to keep up-to-date should omit to provide himself with a copy.



December, 1905, Report.

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MEMBERSHIP.

Candidates for admission must be over 18 years of age, and supply at least two satisfactory references. They will then be proposed for election, and if no objection be lodged within fourteen days, be duly elected. The Entrance Fee, 2/6, and Subscription, 5/., should accompany the application, and will be refunded in the event of the non-election of the applicant. (The Committee are empowered to elect Life Members, not exceeding ten in number, at a fee of Two Guineas.)

The following are now proposed in accordance with the above:—W. J. Bovill, Hampstead, N.W., F. H. Oliver, Strand, W.C., proposed by P. L. Pemberton, seconded by T. H. Hinton.

NEW MEMBERS.

W. Batty Mapplebeck, Loughborough.
P. J. Dudgeon, Chelsea, S.W.

NOTICES.

The third meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall on Wednesday evening 13th inst. Present W. Schwabacher (in the chair) W. Schwarte, P. L. Pemberton, W. S. King, P. J. Dudgeon, Miss Cassels, A. B. Kay, J. C. Sidebotham W. J. Bovill, and the Hon. Sec. A display of the stamps of Cyprus, Gibraltar and Malta with notes by J. E. Heginbottom, B.A., was given on his behalf by the Hon. Sec. which was much appreciated by all present and for which a hearty vote of thanks was accorded, also to the Chairman for presiding.

The next meeting will be held at Essex Hall, on Wednesday, Jan. 10th, 1906, at 8 p.m., when a Display of the stamps of India and Ceylon with notes by Mr. Heginbottom, B.A., will be given. All members and any visitors are cordially invited to attend.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The few members who have not yet replied to the Hon. Sec.'s application, are requested to do so without further delay.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.
Nov. 15th, 1905.

Postage Dues.

"UNPAID letter" or "postage due" labels are not really postage stamps at all, but are more in the nature of official receipts. True, it may be argued that they pay the postage after the delivery of a letter instead of pre-paying it, as is more usual, but as the addressee generally has to pay a fine as well as the proper amount due for postage on an unstamped letter, they are hardly purely postal stamps.—*The West-End Philatelist.*



DECEMBER 25, 1905.

Philately at Home.

THE *Monthly Journal* for November opens with an Editorial on "Colours." It has been computed that the workers of mosaic in Rome use 15,000 varieties of colour and that there are fifty shades of each of these, or 750,000 tints in all. But even this does not exhaust the "colour question" so far as these workers are concerned, for in imitating a painting it is said they "often find a lack of tints even among this astonishing variety."

In commenting on this matter our contemporary observes:—

The list of colour-names, all that the most diligent research can discover in the most recent catalogues, are infinitesimal when compared with this gigantic total. Three-quarters of a million! And each one of them may perhaps in time be found upon a stamp. We can never hope to find separate names for *all* of them, but with a view to future developments we are making notes of any ingenious appellations that happen to catch our eye. From a recent list of fashionable colours for the present season we cull the following:—American Currant, Automobile, Begonia, and Bordeaux. We do not know what American Currants are like, whether black, white, or red; Begonia, again, may be a variable colour, whilst Bordeaux would be appropriate for a choice shade of claret. Automobile, however, should be singularly definite and distinct—we can all recognize it when we see it; it is the exact shade of the unmistakable perfume which the car leaves in its wake, to the joy of the humble wayfarer on the country road. The early spring poet had this in his eye when he wrote:—

Stinkle, stinkle, little car,
How I wonder if you are
Always going to smell so high,
As you stinkle, stinkle by.

The second editorial resolves itself into a critical review of Mr. Wetherell's article in the *P.J.I.* on "The work of the firm of De la Rue," in the course of which Major Evans contributes a lot of information that Mr. Wetherell will doubtless appreciate as well as anyone. We make the following extract:—

When we come to the second part of Mr. Wetherell's paper, we find that the original long list was by no means complete, as it did not include stamps printed and surcharged by Messrs. De la Rue, and these are now divided into two classes: "Stamps printed in

new colours for the purpose of receiving an overprint," and "Stamps which have been surcharged by the firm after having been printed in their original colours." Here we venture to offer a little criticism, first, because we see no reason for thus dividing up the list; and secondly, because the lists as given are inconsistent. As far as we are aware, all the stamps in question were printed "for the purpose of receiving an overprint," and in that case the colour in which they were printed is of no consequence to us; it does not appear that any of them were printed with any intention of being used in an unsurcharged condition. Again, the first list includes Bermuda, 1s. bistre, surcharged Gibraltar, as a stamp printed in a new colour, but its companions, the 3d. green and 2d. brown-lilac, are put in the second list, as printed in their original colours, though all three values made their first appearance in those colours at Gibraltar. Natal, 3d. grey, surcharged "TWO PENCE," is given in the first list, it is on the same footing as the three Bermudians; it is accompanied by a "1s. grey," with the same surcharge, which is unknown to us. The Mauritius issue of 1878 is consigned to the second list, under stamps "printed in their original colours," but the 2c. was simply a bi-coloured stamp, there being no value expressed in the coloured portion of the impression; the 6d. was printed in an entirely new colour in order to form the 25c.; the 9d., as used for the 38c. was in a new shade, and so was the 1s. (50c.), which is omitted altogether. These two lists might well have been made into one, and they would be easier to follow if they were arranged in some sort of order, either chronological or alphabetical; the present arrangement reminds us of the multiple watermark "A.O.P."

The patient labour bestowed upon the compilation of these elaborate papers is deserving of all praise; we doubt not that it was a labour of love to their author, and we trust that our observations will lead no one to imagine that we regard it as Love's Labour Lost.

After an excellent selection of "Notes and News," by Mr. C. J. Phillips, we find another instalment of "The Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines," from the pen of Mr. L. Hanciau. The surcharged issues of 1880-88 are fully described and the value of the article is enhanced by the inclusion of commentaries, on the various points raised, by Major Evans.

M. Pierre Mahé continues his reminiscences under the title of "My Souvenirs." He tells of a good bit of business when he was so fortunate as to obtain 12 entire sheets of each of the 1 reale blue, and 2

reales green of the Philippine Islands issue of 1854-55. We cull the following:—

The whole lot being reckoned at face value, it resulted that the sheet of the 1 reale cost me fr.26.85, or £1 1s. 6d., and the sheet of the 2 reales cost me fr.53.70, or £2 3s. Need I say that these sheets went off as if by magic at the price of 400 francs each? No one had ever before seen the stamps of "Luzon" otherwise than singly, a copy here and there, obliterated, and generally in very bad condition, which did not prevent people from struggling for them at high prices. But the forty varieties all together had never been seen so far; it was a revelation, as in the case of the New Caledonia, when I received the first entire sheet of them, as related before.

The concluding article is an interesting one by Major Evans on the postage stamps of "Nepaul." We make a brief extract:—

The present Sovereign is His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj-Prithvi Bir Bikram Jang Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsheer Jang, who was born on August 8th, 1875, and succeeded on May 17th, 1881. He is entitled to a royal salute of 21 guns in British India.

In the matter of postage stamps Nepaul has been very conservative: only four values of adhesives and one post card have been issued; there have been no changes in the designs of the stamps, only one distinct change in the nature of the paper on which they are printed, and probably no intentional variations in the tints employed. There have been some minor changes of type and inscriptions in the post card, and these are the only varieties that would give any trouble to the general collector, who will probably avoid them by not collecting stationery. The Nepaul Post Office is therefore a model one, from a philatelic point of view; not only does it not cater for collectors in any way, but there seems reason to believe that the Nepalese would much prefer that outsiders should leave them and their stamps alone, as they are very jealous of any interference on the part of Europeans.

In the *London Philatelist* there is a welcome editorial on "The changes in Colonial Stamps." The startling manner in which varieties of King's Heads are increasing, owing to the introduction of the multiple watermark and chalk-surfaced paper, is discussed and the general collector is advised to be content with one set only irrespective of any variations of watermark or paper. This simple way out of the difficulty will hardly appeal to the specialist and speculator (the terms are almost synonymous in some respects now-a-days), and they will doubtless go on merrily "buying for a rise." Mr. Castle is no enthusiast on the subject of new issues as witness the following:—

For the specialist it is, however "quite another pair of sleeves." He may well hesitate whether he should leave King's Heads alone, collect them and nothing else, or, as we fear many are doing, speculate in all the later issues in the hope of getting out at the top story and perhaps letting others in at the bottom. We are not of the opinion, held apparently by a good many, that all recent issues are bound to be valuable, but there are doubtless some already, and apparently

there will be many more, caused by these recent rapid changes, that will appreciate rapidly, and in some instances, become valuable stamps. It should, however, be borne in mind by the "rushers-in" that these will be the exceptions and not the rule, and that it generally takes a long time before a stamp is—so to say—crystallized into a practical cash convertible value. Stamps, like men, are rarely appreciated at their true value until they have long passed out of existence. The "investment" in recent issues may, therefore, well be one for the benefit of posterity, but the average man far more enjoys the spending of his moneys than their settlement for that of his descendants. Briefly, however, the values of Colonial issues are in the melting pot, and it remains to be seen how far they will resolve themselves into their constituent elements—and how much gold will be found among the dross!

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg writes on "Philatelic Researches in Australia," and gives us the benefit of a good deal of new information on Australian stamps he managed to glean on his recent trip to the Antipodes. There is one particularly interesting item relating to the "impressed" watermark of Queensland which we extract in full:—

During the course of conversation [with a Mr. Coustin, who has been connected with the lithographic department for a great many years] mention was made of the paper with faintly impressed watermark Q and Crown, sometimes called the secret mark paper. This, Mr. Coustin assured me, was not produced by any secret process, but was accidentally discovered when passing a wet sheet of plain paper along with a sheet of the Crown and Q paper through the press. The watermark was impressed on the plain paper, and it was afterwards found that the watermark could also be impressed if the paper was dry, and that as many as ten sheets of plain paper could be thus treated with one sheet of watermarked paper.

In "Occasional Notes" there is an appreciation of Sir W. B. Avery, Bart., who was honoured with this title on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday. Collectors the world over will join in congratulations to this well-known philatelist on his well-deserved honour and join in the wish that he may long be spared to enjoy the title his sovereign has bestowed upon him.

Among the other notes is one relating to "specimen" stamps that is of such general interest that we cannot do better than quote it in full:—

When a country belonging to the International Postal Union decides on issuing a new postage stamp, a number of copies of the proposed stamp, usually overprinted "Specimen," are forwarded to the International Postal Union at Berne, to be by that body distributed amongst the other countries of the Union. Presumably these specimen copies are sent out for the purposes of informing the Post Office Officials that the new stamp is a *bona-fide* Government issue, and for subsequent reference. Three copies of each specimen stamp have been in this manner forwarded to the Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom for several years past. Where are they all now? Have they all been carefully conserved in a Post Office Official Collection in London, or does such a

collection exist? Or have they been distributed one to England, one to Scotland, and one to Ireland, as would appear to be the intention of the Bureau at Berne in sending them? A complete collection of specimen stamps, with the dates of arrival, would form an exceedingly interesting philatelic record. If it does not exist, public property has been lost. The matter is certainly worthy of the attention of our Postmaster-General.

The Editorial article in the *Philatelic Record* deals with the "Virgin Islands Reminders"—a matter we have referred to in another column.

Dr. Emilio Diena gives the concluding portion of his article on "Modena," and fully describes the 1859 issue of the newspaper stamps. These were impressed by hand—a tedious and laborious process that would not have been of much avail had there been any very startling demand for the stamps. We extract the following note *re* the method of printing.

The impression was done by hand on white machine-made paper, which the action of gum and time has slightly yellowed. This paper, noticeable for its transparency, shows, like almost all the rest of the machine-made papers used for the postage stamps, a kind of dotted work ("sable").

I have not been able to discover the arrangement of the stamps in the sheets, since I have only succeeded in seeing very small groups. On the paper which was to be printed by hand, there had previously been printed some thin parallel lines, 23½mm. distant from each other, some in a vertical direction and others in a horizontal direction; these lines served to guide the hand of the patient printer (Montruccoli), who had to make the impressions one by one, and at the same time they showed the separation of the stamps.

Mr. B. T. K. Smith contributes some notes on the 1854-73 issues of Venezuela and gives some interesting decrees relating to the issue of the stamps.

The "Notable Philatelist" is aptly enough, Sir William B. Avery, Bart., and from the short sketch of this popular philatelist we make the following excerpt:—

Commencing to collect at the early age of eight, he has continued on and off ever since. The first collection was sold upon leaving school, and it was in the year 1880 that Sir William began again, and more seriously this time. By the year 1887 he had succeeded in getting together a good collection in a Lincoln album, when he showed it to the members of the old Society of Birmingham, his native town, and where, at that time, he resided.

The development from a general collector into a specialist began about Jubilee year, and we quote his own words on this subject: "I got a little disgusted with the old-fashioned way of sticking the stamps on, and began to sell. However, I changed my mind and began again, and shortly after bought a fine collection of Australians, which was the nucleus of my first specialised collection. Since then I have taken up one country after another."

The result of this is well known, as Sir William has fine specialised collections of many difficult countries, among which New South Wales, Western Australia, British America, West Indies, Switzerland, and Spain, are worthy of special mention.

Gibbons' Stamp Weekly, for November 18th, is a special number containing 28 pages of reading matter. Mr. Nankivell opens with a description of the stamps of "Bermuda" and then Mr. C. J. Phillips gives an article on "Stamp Collecting as an Investment." This is really founded on a similar article that appeared in the *M.J.* some two years ago and is now specially adapted for the needs of the beginner. We make the following extract:—

A beginner must not think that he can spend a few pounds in buying haphazard packets and sets of stamps and sell them in a few months for more than he gave; but even here the "greenest" collector will not have wasted his money entirely, as he would have done if he had spent the amount in picture post cards, in tuck (bad for his "Little Mary"), or in many of the usual ways that boys have of getting rid of their money.

I might also say here that I consider stamp collecting a *real investment* for the beginner, apart from making money out of it. Just think for a moment what advantages the youth who collects and studies stamps has over one who neglects them.

Stamp collecting teaches him something every hour he spends at it—geography and history especially; names of the rulers of countries, coinage of the world—and gives him the habit of study and the eye for minutiae that will be of help to him throughout life: his stamps keep a boy occupied on wet days and long evenings. He learns how to correspond and something about keeping accounts if he joins a stamp club, and in short, I consider that all these things arising out of collecting are a good investment, and will be of use in any business career.

Under the title of "Portraits on Stamps," Boswell Junior writes interestingly on Queen Makea whose features are shewn on some of the stamps of the Cook Islands.

The Rev. T. C. Walton contributes "Work for Wintery Evenings," in which he gives a lot of valuable hints on the sorting of stamps, and removing old mounts or other extraneous paper from the backs, &c.

Next, Mr. C. A. Hewes tells us about the cancellation that may be found on Hong Kong stamps, and following this is an "Inglenook Yarn" from the pen of Mr. S. G. Collins.

In "Gossip of the Hour," Cornelius Wrinkle figuratively wipes the floor with those members of the "croaking" fraternity who are always so anxious to write and talk of the decadence of philately and bosh of that sort. We cannot do better than quote the entire paragraph.

When the change was announced from Single CA to Multiple CA, two well-known editors on the other side of the pond nearly had a paralytic stroke over the terror that would result from this terrifying change, and they advised their readers not to touch the evil thing.

Now we have a croaker of our own, who, in a contemporary, prophesies a regular international chalk-surfaced epidemic and a bad time for philatelists. The only remedy he foresees—the only escape from philatelic ruin—is to have an international stamp: when that arrives we are to throw our hats up into the air and rejoice, for there will be no more minor varieties.

I presume, in the manufacture of this international stamp, if any one of the many engravers or printers do but vary in the slightest degree from the agreed type, he will be despatched to kingdom-come by express delivery.

For my part I would prefer to hang the croakers. Those philatelic cranks who see in every little change that does not fit in with their pet ideas some threatening catastrophe for our hobby—the coming end of our pursuit—ought to be drummed out of the ranks. They are a pestilence more deadly than a thousand changes of multiples. They are the parasites who foster on to the weaklings and sap their life before they have attained to philatelic strength and manhood.

Some miscellaneous paragraphs, a breezy letter from the States, another from the Transvaal containing some interesting information regarding "C.S.A.R." stamps, and other items complete what is in every respect an admirable number.

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for November 18th contains an interesting paper on the "Stamps of Cyprus" by Mr. L. S. Allender. It contains no information of a startling nature and nothing that is exactly new but as a careful resumé of the various issues of this popular little country it should appeal to a wide circle of readers. Mr. W. B. Edwards continues his article on "The Pictorial Stamps of New Zealand," and Mr. Melville's contribution on the "Posts of Nelson's Time" is also continued.

"Specialist" writing on "Postal Cards and Covers," refers to the decision of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., to throw over "entires" altogether, by offering the whole of their stock at auction without reserve, and opines, that in the long run, it will be for the good of this branch of philately even though it causes a big drop in values for a time. We quote his remarks as follows:—

No doubt the announcement of this will bring a chorus of pity for poor entireists, and much compassion will be displayed, that collectors should have the futility of our branch of philately thus openly advertise! And perhaps even a few collectors here and there will grow disgusted that their albums should be reduced in value at one fell swoop, by perhaps 20% or so, as is almost sure to be the case with this big stock thrown on the market, in this reckless fashion. But if I allow myself to express my own conviction, this clearance will do a great deal of good to us in the end. It will clear the air, and put us on a much surer footing, and the tiresome fallacies of catalogue prices (as they have been understood of late) will for ever be laid to rest.

The Griffin "Snowball."

THIS scheme for raising "a million used postage stamps" which was thoughtlessly started some ten years ago, and has proved such an unmitigated nuisance to the N.S.W. postal authorities (and incidentally a most regrettable waste of money in postal charges), is apparently still merrily pursuing its unending course. We extract the following paragraph from the *Daily Mail* regarding it:—

"A communication received by the *Daily Mail* from a lady at Watford, shows that 'The Australian Hospital Snowball' is still in progress.

"Ten years ago Miss Griffin, a lady in New South Wales, originated the scheme of collecting a million used postage stamps for the benefit of a children's ward in St. George's Hospital, Sydney. Each recipient of her appeal was requested to send out three other letters of appeal to her friends.

"The snowball thus thoughtlessly started in 1895, has been continuously rolling round the world since that date, gathering increased volume each year and causing hundreds of thousands of letters to crowd upon the hospital authorities, until long ago it assumed the proportions of an uncontrollable nuisance, defying all efforts at suppression.

"The hospital for years has refused to receive the letters; in 1902, they returned 82,741 to the New South Wales Post Office unopened; and the postal authorities now sell them unopened in batches of a thousand to the highest bidder. The Agent-General for the colony has issued an appeal for their cessation, but without effect, and years may pass before this 'snowball' ends its travels."

A correspondent writing to the same paper on Dec. 11th, says:—

"My daughter received a letter asking her to help the scheme only last month. The letter was numbered 314, but I find that by the time number 20 was reached there would have been a copy for every individual on the earth (1,500,000,000) and two hundred millions to spare!

If the recipients of the 315 series of letters had all done as they were asked, every inhabitant of our globe would have received many millions of letters—the actual number would be utterly inconceivable."

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No. 169, Vol. XV.

JANUARY 26, 1906.

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" 1844, 180, 300, 600r. set of 3, used	250/0	" 1860, 19c. brown, unused	15/0
Corea, 1885, 10 mons. blue, <i>used, very rare!</i>	20/0	" 1864, 19c. lilac, unused	12/6
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" 1882, 10 ore, pair, small & large figure, unus.	20/0	Norway, 1856, 2, 3, 4, 8sk. set, unused	50/0
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Baden, 18kr. green, unused	15/0	" 1857, 120c. blue ditto	80/0
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FEBRUARY 26, 1905.

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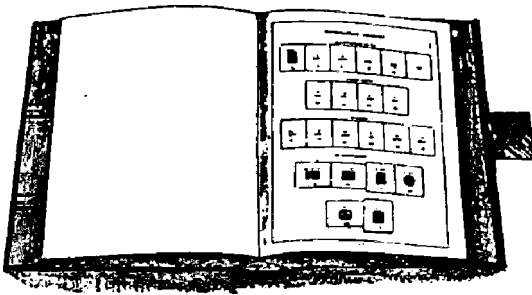
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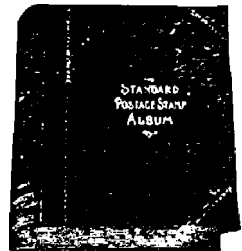
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TELEPHONE: 3473, CENTRAL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

M. GIWELB begs to announce that his Business of British and Foreign Stamps, hitherto carried on at 4, Northumberland Avenue, W.C., has been transferred, and will now be carried on at . . .

No. 54, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.,

where a choice selection of Rare and Medium Stamps, also Stamp Albums and other articles useful for Philatelists, will be on view, all at lowest possible prices.

A Few Sample Stamps and Prices:—

Argentina, 1864, 10c. imperf. very fine, used	85/0	Saxony, 10gr. blue, used	10/0
" 1891, 1, 5, 20 pesos, fine used set	50/0	Schleswig Holstein, 1850, 1sch. blue, unused	20/0
Buenos Aires, 4 pes. red, unused and very fine	500/0	" " 2sch. rose,	40/0
" " 4 pes. brown, do., do.	50/0	" " Holstein, Gibbons' No. 54 unused	40/0
Cordoba, 1860, 10c., on laid paper, unused	60/0	Greece, 1896, 1l. to 10dr. set complete unused	25/0
Corrientes, 1856, 1r. M.C. unused	20/0	Liberia, 1864, 6c., 12c., 24c. set unused!	15/0
Belgium, 1849, 10c. unused	40/0	Monaco, 1845, 5fr. unused	45/0
Bolivia, 1867, 50c. blue, unused	50/0	Persia, 1894, 1ch. to 50kr. set unused	7/6
" 1867, (9 stars) 500r. black, unused	50/0	" 1898, 1ch. to 50kr.	12/6
" 1871, (11 stars) 500r.	100/0	Servia, 1866, Vienna print, set of 3 unused	140/0
Brazil, 1843, 30, 60, 90r., set of 3 used	40/0	Spain, 1854, 1r. indigo, postally used	12/0
" 1844, 180, 300, 600r. set of 3, used	250/0	" 1860, 19c. brown, unused	15/0
Corea, 1885, 10 mons. blue, used, very rare!	20/0	" 1864, 19c. lilac, unused	12/6
Costa Rica, 1862, imperf. 1/2r. blue, unused	30/0	Fernando Poo, 1869, 10c. used or unused	35/0
Denmark, 1851, 2 R.B.S. unused mint	70/0	Philippine, 1854, 10c. pale rose, used,	50/0
" 1882, 10 öre, pair, small & large figure, unus.	20/0	Norway, 1856, 2, 3, 3, 4, 8sk. set, unused	50/0
Dan. West Indies, ord. gum, 3c. (1860) mint	35/0	Turkey, 1876, 25 piastre, used or unused	8/6
" " 14c. green and lilac used	20/0	" 1886, 25 " black, unused	50/0
Egypt, 1866, set complete, unused	55/0	Uruguay, 1856, 80c. green, unused	30/0
" 1867, 5 piastre, brown, used or unused	10/6	" " 1 real red ditto	30/0
Baden, 18kr. green, unused	15/0	" 1857, 120c. blue ditto	80/0
Prussia, 1857, 2zgr. unused, no gum, very fine	80/0	" 1895, 1, 2, 3 pes., set, unused	60/0

LISTS OF WANTS ESPECIALLY ATTENDED TO. Selections neatly arranged according to dates of issue, Watermarks, Perforations, &c., will be sent on approval to applicants on receipt of a satisfactory reference.

All Stamps sold are warranted to be absolutely genuine. Address all communications to:—

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" " 2d. blue, no lines ..	1/6 to 2/6	" " " 2/6 deep blue on rose	2/0
" 1883, 2/6 lilac ..	3d.	" " " 2/- red, perforated	1/0
" " 5/- rose ..	4d.	" " " W. A. Official	1/0
" " 10/- blue ..	2/6	" " " 2/6 blue, do., do. ..	1/3
" 1887, 20/- green ..	6/0	" " " 5/- green, do., do. ..	1/8
" 1882, £5 orange ..	32/6	NEW SOUTH WALES, 1897, 10d. violet, fine ..	8d.
" O.W. Official 2d. King's Hd, a rare stamp	3/3	" " " 1903, 10d. violet, do. ..	8d.
" B. of Education 1/4d. and 1d., pair ..	1/4	" " " 1890, 20/- ultramarine ..	5/9
" O.W. Official, 2 1/4d. blue, King, fine		" " " 1885, 10/- carmine & violet	4/9
used copies ..	10/6	MAURITIUS, 1860, 9d. dull purple, no wmk., cat.	2/6
" I.R. Official, 2 1/4d. blue, King, fine used	7/6	" " " 1904, Express Delivery, the rare	1/3
" 1865, 1d. lilac, postal fiscal, mint on white	6d.	first printing of 15 cents, only	
" " " " " " bluish	6d.	4000 issued ..	2/0
CEYLON, 1895, 1 rupee 12 cents "On Service," fine	5/0	VICTORIA, 1867, 2d. lilac on lilac, extra fine, cat.	
QUEENSLAND, 1882, 2/- blue, on thin paper ..	7/0	at 7/6, Gibbons' No. 126 ..	3/9
" " 10/- brown ..	7/0	TASMANIA, 1902, 9d. blue, fine, used, a rare stamp	1/0
" 1882-86, 5/- rose, on thick pap., Gib. 10/-	2/6	UNITED STATES, 1857-60, 90 cents, unused, 45/-	
" " 10/- brown, on thick paper ..	6/0	each; 1869, 24 cents, 10/- each; 90 cents,	
" " 1897, 2/- greenish blue ..	1/0	30/- each; 1895, \$1 black, 1/- each.	

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	£	s.	d.
1d. red, error, large Crown watermark (Ewen's Cat. page 22)	1	5	0
1d. brown-red, used in Crimea	0	10	0
1d. rose-red, A 45, Jamaica p.m.	0	8	0
1d. ,, A 18, Antigua p.m.	0	8	0
1/0 green, Pl. 10, C 51, St. Thomas p.m. ..	0	1	3
4d., pair, Pl. 15, Do.	0	1	3
4d., 1862, inv. wmk., used in Malta	0	1	3
2d. blue Do. Do.	0	1	3
1d., Plate 124 (very early), G.E.N. at back ..	0	2	6
1d. ,, 134 Do. Do.	0	2	6
1d. ,, 151 Do. Do.	0	2	6
1d. ,, 137, 157, 162, 168, 78, 103, 150, etc., Copestake at back .. each	0	1	3
1d. ,, 134, O.U.S. at back	0	1	0
1d. black, very fine, each	0	0	5
1d. ,, worn plate	0	2	0
1d., various plates, inverted wmk., each	0	1	3
2d. blue, no lines, Scotch p.m.	0	5	0
2d. Do. Irish Do.	0	5	0
1d. red, Local Cancellation .. each	0	0	6
1d. red, green Cancellation	0	3	6

On Entires.

1d. red, imperf. each	0	0	1
1d. red, ,, No. in Maltese Cross	0	0	6
2d. blue-green, Irish postmark	0	10	0
1d. black, used May 29th, 1840, stamp uncancelled	0	8	0
1d. embossed envelope, stamped twice, back and front, unused	0	8	0
4d. green, Plate 15	0	1	3
4d. ,, ,, 16	0	1	3
8d. orange	0	1	6
9d., Plate 4	0	2	0
10d. red-brown	0	3	0
1/0 salmon, Plate 13, Spray	0	5	0
1/0 Do. ,, 14, Crown	0	1	0
2/0 blue, shades	0	1	6
2/0 brown	1	15	0
5/0 Plate 1	0	3	6
5/0 ,, 2	0	3	6
5/0 ,, 4	0	6	0
10/0 Maltese Cross	0	14	0
£1 ,, ,,	1	2	0
Unique block of 14, 5/-, lightly p.m. May 28th, 1889	1	0	0

Sets of Plate-Numbers.

14 ½d. small red (except 9)	0	2	0
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SCOTTISH PHILATELIC SOCIETY. — Exchange Branch. Nett prices. Nominal Subscription for Corresponding Members. Prospectus free. — T. A. MCINTYRE, Hon. Sec., 43, Nile Grove, Edinburgh. [170]

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REPORT for 1904 Otterdale Exchange Club will be forwarded together with rules, etc., post free, on application to Secretary as above. [176]

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ENTIRE POSTAL CARDS. — Selections gladly submitted, state requirements. — WALTER T. WILSON, St. Michael's Road, Leeds. [173]

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FEBRUARY, 1905.

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TO

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OF

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Containing Alterations in Prices, Corrections, & New Issues.

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The prices of other countries in this List are for used and unused.

Correction.—Page 5, Issue of 1900, for "King's Head" read "Queen's Head."

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	<i>Fine Used.</i>	<i>Ordinary Used.</i>
	s. d.	s. d.
1902. <i>King's Head.</i>		
161 - £1 green	7 6	5 0

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	<i>Fine Used.</i>	<i>Ordinary Used.</i>
	s. d.	s. d.
1882-85.		
162 - ½d. green	0 6	0 4
163 - ½d. slate	0 6	0 4
164 - ½d. vermilion	0 2	0 1
165 - 1d. lilac	0 1	0 ½
166 - 2½d. lilac	16 0	10 0
167 - 6d. grey	1 0	0 6
168 - 1/- green	45 0	25 0
169 - 20/- green	45 0	

1888-1892.

170 - 2½d. purple on blue	0 8	0 5
171 - 1/- green	3 0	1 6

1901-02.

172 - ½d. blue-green	0 6	0 3
173 - 6d. purple on red	2 6	
174 - 1/- green and scarlet	30 0	

1902. Head of King Edward VII.

175 - ½d. green	0 3	0 1
176 - 1d. scarlet	0 1	0 ½
177 - 2½d. ultramarine	6 0	4 0
178 - 6d. purple		
179 - 1/- green and scarlet	16 0	

NOTE.—It seems doubtful whether No. 178 was ever issued.

1883. Surcharged "GOVERNMENT PARCELS."

180 - 1½d. lilac	5 0	3 0
181 - 6d. green	15 0	10 0
182 - 9d. "	10 6	6 0
183 - 1/- orange-brn. (pl. 13)	8 6	6 0
183a - 1/- " (pl. 14)	16 0	

1888-91.

184 - 1d. lilac	0 3	0 2
185 - 1½d. purple and green	0 3	0 2
186 - 2d. green and red	0 4	0 3
187 - 4½d. "	3 0	2 0
188 - 6d. purple on red	0 4	0 2
189 - 9d. purple and blue	1 0	0 8
190 - 1/- green	2 0	1 3
191 - 1/- green and scarlet	8 6	5 6

Great Britain—continued.

Fine Used.
s. d.

Ordinary Used.
s. d.

1902. Head of King Edward VII.

192 - 1d. scarlet	1 0	0 6
193 - 2d. green and scarlet	1 6	0 8
194 - 6d. purple	1 6	0 10
195 - 9d. blue and lilac	2 6	1 6
196 - 1/- green and scarlet	7 6	4 6

1896. Surcharged "O.W. OFFICIAL."

197 - 1d. vermilion	4 0	2 6
198 - 1d. lilac	3 0	2 0
199 - ½d. green	17 6	15 0
200 - 10d. carmine & purple, very fine, £7.19		

1902. Head of King

201 - ½d. green	3 0	2 0
202 - 1d. scarlet	1 6	1 0
203 - 2d. green and scarlet	4 0	

1903.**Surcharge "ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL."****Type I. with broad "M."**

204 - ½d. green	0 5	0 3
205 - 1d. scarlet	0 2	0 1
206 - 1½d. lilac and green	3 6	2 6
207 - 2d. green and scarlet	2 6	1 6
208 - 2½d. blue		6 0
209 - 3d. brown on yellow	4 0	3 0

Type II., with narrow "M."

210 - ½d. green	0 6	0 4
211 - 1d. scarlet	0 4	0 2
212 - 1½d. lilac green		
213 - 2d. green and scarlet		
214 - 2½d. blue		
215 - 3d. brown on yellow	7 6	

1896-1901. Surcharged "ARMY Official."

216 - ½d. vermilion	0 1½	0 1
217 - 1d. lilac	0 1	0 0
218 - 2½d. purple on blue	0 6	0 0
219 - ½d. green	0 1½	0 0
220 - 6d. purple on red	2 6	1 0

1902. King's Head.

221 - ½d. green	0 2	0 0
222 - 1d. red	0 1	0 0
223 - 6d. lilac	1 6	1 0

BOARD**1902. Surcharged OF EDUCATION.**

224 - ½d. green (King)	1 3	0 0
225 - 1d. scarlet	0 10	0 0
226 - 2½d. blue	15 0	
227 - 5d. p'ple & ultra. (Queen) 20	0 10	13
228 - 5d. ditto (King)	£7	
229 - 1/- green and scarlet	£7	

1902. Surcharged "R.H. OFFICIAL" (Royal Household).

230 - ½d. green		16
231 - 1d. scarlet		7

CYPRUS.

Cancel Nos. 46 to 52 and substitute the following:

1903-4. *King's Head. Wmk. Cr. & CA., single.*

	Unused. s. d.	Used. s. d.
46— $\frac{1}{2}$ pi. green & carmine	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1
47—30 par. purple & green	0 3	0 3
48—1pi. rose & ultramarine	0 3	
48a—2pi. blue and brown	0 6	
49—4pi. olive and violet	1 0	
50—6pi. olive-bistre & grn.	2 6	
50a—9pi. brown & carmine	12 6	
51—12pi. orange-brn. & blb.	2 0	
51a—18pi. slate & brown	10 0	
52—45pi. violet and blue	15 0	

1904. *Wmk. Cr. and CA., multiple.*

53— $\frac{1}{2}$ pi. green & carmine	0 1	0 1
54—30 par. purple & green	0 2	
55—1pi. rose & ultramarine	0 3	
56—2pi. blue and brown	0 4	
57—4pi. olive and violet	0 8	
58—6pi. olive-bistre & grn.	1 0	
59—9pi. brown & carmine	1 3	
60—18pi. slate and brown	2 6	
61—45pi. violet and blue	6 6	

GIBRALTAR.

1903. *King's Head. Wmk. Cr. and CA., single.*

40— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green & grey-green	0 2	0 1
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1904. *Wmk. Cr. and CA., multiple.*

50— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green & grey-green	0 1	0 1
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MALTA.

1902-03. *King's Head. Wmk. Cr. & CA., single.*

25— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green	0 2	0 1
27—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue and brown	0 5	0 5
29a—4d. black and brown	0 6	
30—1/- purple and grey	1 6	0 10

1904. *Wmk. Cr. and CA., multiple.*

31— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green	0 1	0 1
32—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue and brown	0 4	0 3
33—5d. (ship type)	0 7	
34—1/- purple and grey	1 3	

COLONIES IN ASIA.**CEYLON.**

1903. *King's Head. Wmk. Cr. & CA., single.*

161—2c. orange-brown	0 1	0 1
162—3c. green	0 2	0 1
163—4c. orange and blue	0 2	
164—5c. dull lilac	0 3	0 1
165—6c. carmine	0 3	0 1
166—12c. olive-grn. & red	0 5	
167—15c. ultramarine	0 4	0 2
168—25c. light brown	0 6	0 6
169—30c. mauve and green	0 8	0 6
170—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, grey	2 6	
171—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ brn. & grn.	3 9	

Ceylon—continued.

Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

1904. *King's Head. Wmk. Cr. & CA., multiple.*

172—2c. orange brown	...	
173—3c. green	...	
174—4c. orange and blue	...	
175—5c. dull lilac	...	
176—6c. carmine	...	
177—12c. olive-green & red	...	

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1903-04. *King's Head.*

Surcharged "On Service" in black.

200—2c. orange-brown	...	
201—3c. green	...	2 6
202—5c. dull lilac	...	
203—15c. ultramarine	...	1 0
204—25c. brown	...	
205—30c. mauve & green	...	2 0

HONG KONG.

1903. *King's Head. Wmk. Cr. & CA., Single.*

72—2c. grey-green	0 2	0 1
73—4c. violet on red	0 3	0 1
74—5c. orange and green	0 3	0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
78—20c. orange-brn. & blk.	0 10	0 3
79—30c. black & green	1 6	
80—50c. violet and green	2 0	1 0
81— $\$$ 1 olive-green & lilac	4 0	
82— $\$$ 2 scarlet and black	7 6	

1904. *Wmk. Cr. and CA., multiple.*

93—2c. grey-green	0 1	
94—4c. violet on red	0 2	
95—5c. orange & green	0 2	
99—20c. orange-brn. & black		
100—30c. black and green		
101—50c. violet and green		
102— $\$$ 1 olive-green and lilac		
103— $\$$ 2 scarlet and black		

INDIA.

King's Head. Wmk. Star.

114—12a. purple on red	1 4	
115—1re. carm. and green	1 8	0 2
116—2re. brown and rose	3 3	
117—3re. green and brn.	4 9	
118—5re. mauve and blue	7 9	

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Surcharged "On H M S" on King's Head Stamps.

119—3 pies grey	...	
120— $\frac{1}{2}$ a. green	...	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
121—1a. carmine	...	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
122—2a. violet	...	0 1
123—4a. olive-green	...	0 2
124—8a. mauve	...	0 4
125—1re. carm. and green	...	0 4

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1903. *King's Head, new type. Wmk. Cr. and CA., single.*

92—1c. green	0 1	0 1
93—3c. lilac	0 3	0 3

GREAT BRITAIN.

We only price Used Stamps of Great Britain, the two prices being for very fine copies and for ordinary used ones, Fine copies are perfect stamps with light cancellations, ordinary copies are also perfect but with the usual obliterations. The prices of other countries in this List are for used and unused.

Correction.—Page 5, Issue of 1900, for "King's Head" read "Queen's Head."

Cancel Nos. 161 to 224 and substitute the following :

	<i>Fine Used.</i>	<i>Ordinary Used.</i>
	s. d.	s. d.
1902. <i>King's Head.</i>		
161 - £1 green	7 6	5 0

OFFICIAL STAMPS.*Surcharge "I.R. OFFICIAL."*

	<i>Fine Used.</i>	<i>Ordinary Used.</i>
	s. d.	s. d.
1882-85.		
162 - ½d. green	0 6	0 4
163 - ½d. slate	0 6	0 4
164 - ½d. vermilion	0 2	0 1
165 - 1d. lilac	0 1	0 ½
166 - 2½d. lilac	16 0	10 0
167 - 6d. grey	1 0	0 6
168 - 1/- green	45 0	25 0
169 - 20/- green	45 0	

1888-1892.

170 - 2½d. purple on blue	0 8	0 5
171 - 1/- green	3 0	1 6

1901-02.

172 - ½d. blue-green	0 6	0 3
173 - 6d. purple on red	2 6	
174 - 1/- green and scarlet	30 0	

1902. *Head of King Edward VII.*

175 - ½d. green	0 3	0 1
176 - 1d. scarlet	0 1	0 ½
177 - 2½d. ultramarine	6 0	4 0
178 - 6d. purple		
179 - 1/- green and scarlet	16 0	

Note.—It seems doubtful whether No. 178 was ever issued.

1883. *Surcharged "GOVERNMENT PARCELS."*

180 - 1½d. lilac	5 0	3 0
181 - 6d. green	15 0	10 0
182 - 9d. "	10 6	6 0
183 - 1/- orange-brn. (pl. 13)	8 6	6 0
183a - 1/- " (pl. 14)	16 0	

1888-91.

184 - 1d. lilac	0 3	0 2
185 - 1½d. purple and green	0 3	0 2
186 - 2d. green and red	0 4	0 3
187 - 4½d. "	3 0	2 0
188 - 6d. purple on red	0 4	0 2
189 - 9d. purple and blue	1 0	0 8
190 - 1/- green	2 0	1 3
191 - 1/- green and scarlet	8 6	5 6

Great Britain—continued.

Fine Used.
s. d.

Ordinary Used.
s. d.

1902. *Head of King Edward VII.*

192 - 1d. scarlet	1 0	0 6
193 - 2d. green and scarlet	1 6	0 8
194 - 6d. purple	1 6	0 10
195 - 9d. blue and lilac	2 6	1 6
196 - 1/- green and scarlet	7 6	4 6

1896. *Surcharged "O.W. OFFICIAL."*

197 - 1d. vermilion	4 0	2 6
198 - 1d. lilac	3 0	2 0
199 - ½d. green	17 6	15 0
200 - 10d. carmine & purple, very fine, £7 19		

1902. *Head of King*

201 - ½d. green	3 0	2 0
202 - 1d. scarlet	1 6	1 0
203 - 2d. green and scarlet	4 0	

1903.

*Surcharge "ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL."**Type I. with broad "M."*

204 - ½d. green	0 5	0 3
205 - 1d. scarlet	0 2	0 1
206 - 1½d. lilac and green	3 6	2 6
207 - 2d. green and scarlet	2 6	1 6
208 - 2½d. blue		6 0
209 - 3d. brown on yellow	4 0	3 0

Type II., with narrow "M."

210 - ½d. green	0 6	0 4
211 - 1d. scarlet	0 4	0 2
212 - 1½d. lilac green		
213 - 2d. green and scarlet		
214 - 2½d. blue		
215 - 3d. brown on yellow	7 6	

1896-1901. *Surcharged "ARMY Official."*

216 - ½d. vermilion	0 1½	0 1
217 - 1d. lilac	0 1	0 ½
218 - 2½d. purple on blue	0 6	0 4
219 - ½d. green	0 1½	0 1
220 - 6d. purple on red	2 6	1 9

1902. *King's Head.*

221 - ½d. green	0 2	0 1
222 - 1d. red	0 1	0 ½
223 - 6d. lilac	1 6	1 0

BOARD

1902. *Surcharged OF EDUCATION.*

224 - ½d. green (King)	1 3	0 8
225 - 1d. scarlet	0 10	0 6
226 - 2½d. blue	15 0	
227 - 5d. p'ple & ultra. (Queen)	20 0	13 6
228 - 5d. ditto (King)	£7	
229 - 1/- green and scarlet	£7	

1902. *Surcharged "R.H. OFFICIAL" (Royal Household).*

230 - ½d. green		16 0
231 - 1d. scarlet		7 6

Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

CYPRUS.

Cancel Nos. 46 to 52 and substitute the following:

1903-4. *King's Head. Wmk. Cr. & CA., single.*

46— $\frac{1}{2}$ pi. green & carmine	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1
47—30 par. purple & green	0	3	0	3
48—1pi. rose & ultramarine	0	3		
48a—2pi. blue and brown	0	6		
49—4pi. olive and violet	1	0		
50—6pi. olive-bistre & grn.	2	6		
50a—9pi. brown & carmine	12	6		
51—12pi. orange-brn. & blb.	2	0		
51a—18pi. slate & brown	10	0		
52—45pi. violet and blue	15	0		

1904. *Wmk. Cr. and CA., multiple.*

53— $\frac{1}{2}$ pi. green & carmine	0	1	0	1
54—30 par. purple & green	0	2		
55—1pi. rose & ultramarine	0	3		
56—2pi. blue and brown	0	4		
57—4pi. olive and violet	0	8		
58—6pi. olive-bistre & grn.	1	0		
59—9pi. brown & carmine	1	3		
60—18pi. slate and brown	2	6		
61—45pi. violet and blue	6	6		

GIBRALTAR.

1903. *King's Head. Wmk. Cr. and CA., single.*

40— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green & grey-green	0	2	0	1
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1904. *Wmk. Cr. and CA., multiple.*

50— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green & grey-green	0	1	0	1
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MALTA.

1902-03. *King's Head. Wmk. Cr. & CA., single.*

25— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green	...	0	2	0	1
27—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue and brown	...	0	5	0	5
29a—4d. black and brown	...	0	6		
30—1/- purple and grey	...	1	6	0	10

1904. *Wmk. Cr. and CA., multiple.*

31— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green	...	0	1	0	1
32—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue and brown	...	0	4	0	3
33—5d. (ship type)	...	0	7		
34—1/- purple and grey	...	1	3		

COLONIES IN ASIA.**CEYLON.**

1903. *King's Head. Wmk. Cr. & CA., single.*

161—2c. orange-brown	...	0	1	0	1
162—3c. green	...	0	2	0	1
163—4c. orange and blue	...	0	2		
164—5c. dull lilac	...	0	3	0	1
165—6c. carmine	...	0	3	0	1
166—12c. olive-grn. & red	...	0	5		
167—15c. ultramarine	...	0	4	0	2
168—25c. light brown	...	0	6	0	6
169—30c. mauve and green	...	0	8	0	6
170—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees, grey	...	2	6		
171—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ brn. & grn.	...	3	9		

Ceylon—continued.

Unused. Used.
s. d. s. d.

1904. *King's Head. Wmk. Cr. & CA., multiple.*

172—2c. orange brown	...				
173—3c. green	...				
174—4c. orange and blue	...				
175—5c. dull lilac	...				
176—6c. carmine	...				
177—12c. olive-green & red	...				

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

1903-04. *King's Head.*

Surcharged "On Service" in black.

200—2c. orange-brown	...				
201—3c. green	...			2	6
202—5c. dull lilac	...				
203—15c. ultramarine	...			1	0
204—25c. brown	...				
205—30c. mauve & green	...			2	0

HONG KONG.

1903. *King's Head. Wmk. Cr. & CA., Single.*

72—2c. grey-green	...	0	2	0	1
73—4c. violet on red	...	0	3	0	1
74—5c. orange and green	...	0	3	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
78—20c. orange-brn. & blk.	...	0	10	0	3
79—30c. black & green	...	1	6		
80—50c. violet and green	...	2	0	1	0
81—\$1 olive-green & lilac	...	4	0		
82—\$2 scarlet and black	...	7	6		

1904. *Wmk. Cr. and CA., multiple.*

93—2c. grey-green	...	0	1		
94—4c. violet on red	...	0	2		
95—5c. orange & green	...	0	2		
99—20c. orange-brn. & black	...				
100—30c. black and green	...				
101—50c. violet and green	...				
102—\$1 olive-green and lilac	...				
103—\$2 scarlet and black	...				

INDIA.

King's Head. Wmk. Star.

114—12a. purple on red	...	1	4		
115—1re. carm. and green	...	1	8	0	2
116—2re. brown and rose	...	3	3		
117—3re. green and brn	...	4	9		
118—5re. mauve and blue	...	7	9		

OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Surcharged "On H M S" on King's Head Stamps.

119—3 pies grey	...				
120— $\frac{1}{2}$ a. green	...			0	$\frac{1}{2}$
121—1a. carmine	...			0	$\frac{1}{2}$
122—2a. violet	...			0	1
123—4a. olive-green	...			0	2
124—8a. mauve	...			0	4
125—1re. carm. and green	...			0	4

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

1903. *King's Head, new type. Wmk. Cr. and CA., single.*

92—1c. green	...	0	1	0	1
93—3c. lilac	...	0	3	0	3

Straits Settlements—contd.	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
94—4c. lilac on red ...	0	2	0	1
95—8c. purple on blue ...	0	3	0	2
1903. <i>The Same. Wmk. Cr. and CA., multiple.</i>				
96—3c. lilac ...	0	2	0	1

COLONIES IN AFRICA.

British Bechuanaland.

Surcharged on Current Stamps of Great Britain, with Head of the King.

61—2½d. ultramarine ...	0	4		
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British Central Africa.

1903. *King's Head. Wmk. Cr. & CA. single.*

54a—1/- black and blue ...	1	4		
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B.E. Africa and Uganda Protectorates.

1903-04. *King's Head. Wmk. Cr. & CA., single.*

1—¾a. green ...	0	4		
2—1a. carmine & black ...	0	3	0	3
3—2a. magenta & dull prpl. ...	0	5		
4—2½a. blue ...	0	6		
5—3a. brown & green ...	0	4		
6—4a. black & green ...				
7—5a. black & brown ...				
8—8a. black & blue ...				
9—1 rupee, green ...				
10—2 ,, magenta & dull prpl. ...	3	3		
11—3 ,, green & blk. ...	5	0		
12—4 ,, grey & green ...	6	6		
13—5 ,, grey & carm. ...	8	3		
14—10 ,, grey & blue ...	16	6		
15—20 ,, grey & stone ...	32	6		
16—50 ,, grey & red-brn. ...	77	6		

1904. *King's Head. Wmk. Cr. & CA., multiple.*

17—¾a. green ...	0	1		
18—1a. carmine & black ...	0	2	0	2
19—2a. mag. & dull p'urple ...	0	3		
20—2½a. blue ...	0	4		
23—5a. black & brown ...	0	8		
24—8a. black & blue ...	0	11		

British Somaliland.

(*This Country was accidentally omitted in our Price List.*)

1903. *On India. Surcharge at top.*

1—¾a. green ...	0	2	0	3
2—1a. carmine ...	0	2		
3—2a. violet ...	0	4		
4—2½a. blue ...	0	6		
5—3a. brn.-orange ...	0	6		
6—4a. slate-green ...	0	7		
7—6a. pale brown ...	0	10		
8—8a. dull mauve ...	1	0		
9—12a. brown on red ...	1	8		
10—1re. carmine and green ...	2	3		
11—2re. brown and carmine ...	4	6		
12—3re. green and brown ...	6	9		
13—5re. violet and blue ...	11	0		

Brit. Somaliland—continued.	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.

With surch. at foot.

14—2½a. blue ...	0	4		
15—6a. pale brown ...	0	8		
16—12a. brown on red ...	1	4		
17—1re. carm. & green ...	2	0		
18—2re. brown & carm. ...	3	9		
19—3re. green & brown ...	5	6		
20—5re. violet & blue ...	9	6		
1903. <i>Surcharged on Kings Head India.</i>				
21—¾a. dull green ...	0	1		
22—1a. carmine ...	0	2		
23—2a. mauve ...	0	3		
24—3a. orange ...	0	4		
25—4a. olive-green ...	0	6		
26—8a. dull mauve ...	1	0		

Cape of Good Hope.

1902-03. *King's Head. Wmk. Anchor.*

75—5/- orange ...	7	6	2	0
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1904.

76—2d. brown ...	0	3	0	1
77—2½d. blue ...	0	4		
78—5/- orange-brown ...	6	3	1	0

LACOS.

1904. *King's Head. Wmk. Cr. and CA., single.*

40—¾d. green ...	0	2		
41—1d. purple & blk. on red ...	0	3	0	2
42—2d. ,, blue ...	0	3	0	3
43—2½d. blue ...	0	4	0	4
44—3d. purple and brown ...	0	4	0	4
45—6d. purple ...				0 6
46—1/- green and black ...				0 10
47—2/6 green and carmine ...				
48—5/- green and blue ...				
49—10/- green and brown ...				

1904-5. *The Same, with wmk. Cr. & CA., multiple.*

50—¾d. green ...	0	1		
51—1d. purple & blk. on red ...	0	2	0	1
55—6d. purple ...	0	8	0	5
56—1/- green ...	1	4	0	10
57—2/6 green and carmine ...	3	3		
58—5/- green and blue ...	6	0		
59—10/- green and brown ...	12	0		

MAURITIUS.

1904. *Wmk. Cr. and CA., single.*

105—3c. green & red on yellow ...	0	1		
106—4c. blk. & carm. on blue ...	0	1½		

Wmk. Multiple.

107—6c. lilac & carm. on red ...	0	2		
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Express Delivery Stamps.

108—15c. grey-green (Inland) ...	0	4		
109—18c. ,, (Foreign) ...	0	5		

NATAL.

1902. *King's Head. Wmk. Cr. & CA., Single.*

68—¾d. green ...	0	1	0	½
69—1d. carmine ...	0	2	0	½
70—1½d. black and green ...	0	2		
71—2d. olive-green... ...	0	3	0	2

Natal—continued.	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
72—2½d. ultramarine ...	0	4		
73—3d. grey & red-violet ...	0	4	0	3
74—4d. brown & carmine...	0	6		
75—5d. orange & black ...	0	7	0	4
76—6d. chocolate & green	0	8	0	3
77—1/- dull blue & carmine	1	3	0	4
78—2/- purple & green ...	2	6	1	0
79—2/6 red-violet ...	4	0	1	6
80—4/0 yellow & carmine...	5	0		
81—5/0 lake & deep blue ...	6	3	2	6
82—10/- brown & lake ...	12	6	3	6
83—£1 ultramarine & black	24	0	8	0
1904. King's Head. Wmk. Cr. & CA., Multiple.				
71—1d. carmine ...	0	2	0	½
81—2/6 red-violet ...	3	3		

SIERRA LEONE.

1904. King's Head. Wmk. Cr. and CA., multiple.	
66—1d. lilac and carmine	0 2

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

1902. King's Head. Wmk. Cr. and CA., single.			
10—½d. green and black ...	0	2	0 2
11—1d. carmine and black	0	3	0 2
12—2d. orange-brn. & blk.	0	4	0 3
13—4d. olive-green & blk.	0	6	
14—6d. lilac and black ...			
15—1/- black and green ...			
16—2/6 brown and straw	3	3	
17—5/- yellow and black	6	3	
18—10/- lilac & black on yel.	12	6	
19—£1 violet and green ...	24	0	
1904. Wmk. Cr. and CA., multiple.			
20—½d. green and black ...	0	1	0 1
21—1d. carmine and black	0	2	0 1
22—2d. orange-brn. & blk.	0	3	0 3
24—6d. lilac and black ...	0	8	
25—1/- black and green ...	1	3	

TRANSVAAL.

1896-97. (Reductions in prices).			
70—4d. sage-green & green	1	0	1 3
73—2/6 purple and green	3	6	2 0
1903. King's Head. Wmk. Cr. and CA., single.			
105—£1 green and violet ...	24	0	
106—£5 orange-brn. & violet			
1904. Wmk. Cr. and CA., multiple.			
108—1d. carmine and black	0	2	0 ½

ZANZIBAR.

1904.			
70—½a. green ...	0	1	
71—1a. red ...	0	2	
72—2a. brown ...	0	3	
73—2½a. blue ...	0	4	
74—3a. grey ...	0	5	
75—4a. dark green ...	0	6	
76—4½a. black ...	0	7	
77—5a. yellow-brown ...	0	8	
78—7½a. purple ...	0	10	
79—8a. olive green ...	0	11	
80—1r. blue and red ...	1	8	

Zanzibar—continued.	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
81—2r. green and red ...	3	3		
82—3r. violet and red ...	5	0		
83—4r. purple-brn. & red	6	9		
84—5r. olive-brn. and red	8	6		

COLONIES IN AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

British Honduras.

1904. King's Head. Wmk. Cr. & CA., single.			
52a—1 cent., green ...	0	1	
53—2 cents., violet & blk. on red ...	0	2	
54—5 cents., blk. & blue on blue ...	0	4	
55—20 cents., violet ...	1	2	

Canada.

1904. King's Head. No wmk.			
113—20 cents., olive-green	1	1	0 6

Falkland Isles.

1904. King's Head. Wmk. Cr. & CA., single.			
25—½d. green ...	0	1	
26—1d. red... ..	0	2	
27—2½d. blue ...	0	4	
Wmk. Cr. & CA., multiple.			
28—3/- green ...	3	10	

Jamaica.

1904. Arms Type. Wmk. Cr. & CA. Single.			
37—½d. green and black ...	0	1	0 1
37a—1d. carmine and black	0	1	0 ½
38—2½ ultra. and black ...	0	4	0 2
39—5d. yellow and black ...	0	7	0 5

OFFICIAL.

1890. Word 17½ mm. long. Double Surch:			
44a—½d. green ...			16 0

Montserrat.

1903-1904. Wmk. Cr. and CA.			
	Single.	Multiple.	
	Unused.	Unused.	
12—½d. grey and green ...	0	2	0 1
13—1d. grey-black & scarlet	0	2	
14—2d. grey and brown ...	0	4	0 3
15—2½d. grey and ultramarine	0	4	
16—3d. dull orange and p'ple	0	6	0 4
17—6d. lilac and olive brown	0	10	0 8
18—1/- grey-green & lilac	1	4	
19—2/- .. orange	2	6	
20—2/6 .. black	3	3	
21—5/- .. scarlet	6	3	

St. Lucia.

1903. Wmk. Cr. & CA.			
	Single.	Multiple.	
50—½d. purple & green ...	0	1	
51—1d. .. carmine	0	3	0 2
52—2½d. .. blue ...	0	6	0 4
53—3d. .. yellow ...	0	4	
54—1/- green & purple ...	1	3	

St. Vincent.

1902-03. Wmk. Cr. & CA.			
	Single.	Multiple.	
54a—1/- green & black ...	1	6	1 3

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
Trinidad.		
1904. <i>Wmk. Cr. & CA., Multiple.</i>		
78a—1d. black on red ...	0 2	0 1

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
Virgin Islands.		
1899. <i>Wmk. Cr. and CA.</i>		
22—½d. green ...	0 1	
23—1d. red... ..	0 2	
24—2½d. ultramarine ...	0 5	
25—4d. brown ...	0 7	
26—6d. violet ...	0 10	
27—7d. dark green ...	0 10	
28—1/- ochre-yellow ...	1 6	
29—5/- deep blue ...	7 0	

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
<i>Varieties.</i>		
30—½d. green, HALFPENNY		15 0
1904. <i>King's Head. Wmk. Cr. and CA., multiple.</i>		
31—½d. purple and green	0 1	
32—1d. ,, carmine	0 2	
33—2d. ,, ochre	0 3	
34—2½d. ,, blue	0 4	
35—3d. ,, black	0 4	
36—6d. ,, brown	0 8	
37—1/- green and carmine	1 3	
38—2/6 ,, black	3 3	
39—5/- ,, blue	6 3	

COLONIES IN AUSTRALASIA.

Fiji.

	Single.	Multiple.
	Unused.	Unused.
1903. <i>King's Head. Wmk. Cr. and CA.</i>		
83—½d. green ...	0 1	
84—1d. purple & blk. on red	0 2	0 2
85—2d. ,, orange ...	0 3	
86—2½d. ,, blue on blue	0 4	
87—3d. ,, mauve ...	0 4	
88—4d. ,, black ...	0 6	
89—5d. ,, green ...	0 7	
90—6d. ,, carmine	0 8	
91—1/- green and ,,	1 3	
92—5/- ,, black ...	6 3	
93—20/- black & ultramarine	24 0	

New South Wales.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1903. <i>Commonwealth Design.</i>		
198—9d. brn.-orange & blue	1 0	0 6
198a—9d. ,, ,, indigo	1 0	0 6

New Zealand.

Correction.—Nos. 206, 208 and 209 were included in our List by mistake; no such stamps have been issued.

South Australia.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1902. <i>Long rectangular typc.</i>		
<i>Inscribed "POSTAGE" at top. Wmk. Cr. and SA. Perf. 11½ or 11½, 12½.</i>		
135—3d. sage-green ...	0 5	0 3
136—4d. orange-red ...	0 6	0 5
137—6d. blue-green ...	0 10	0 5
138—8d. pale blue ...	1 0	1 0
139—9d. claret ...	1 0	0 9

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
South Australia—continued.		
140—10d. orange ...	1 3	1 3
141—1/- pale brown ...	1 6	1 0
142—2/6 lilac ...	6 0	
143—2/6 bright violet ...	3 9	
144—5/- rose ...	8 6	
145—10/- green ...	12 6	
146—20/- blue ...		
146a—9d. claret, variety, imperf. horizontally, unused pair ...	30 0	

1904. *Same design. Values re-set and differing in length. Perf. 12.*

147—3d. sage-green (value longer) ...		0 3
148—4d. orange-red (value longer) ...		0 4
149—6d. blue-green (value shorter)...		0 6
150—8d. pale blue (value shorter)...		0 10
151—9d. claret (value longer)		
151a—20/- blue ...		

1904. *Same design. Word "POSTAGE" larger and bolder. Perf. 11½, 12.*

152—6d. blue-green ...	0 8	0 4
153—9d. claret ...	1 0	0 8
154—1/- dark brown ...	1 4	0 10
155—2/6 violet ...	3 3	
156—5/- rose ...	6 3	

1904. *Small rectangular designs. Perf. 12.*

157—1d. rose ...	0 2	0 1
158—2d. violet ...	0 3	0 1
159—5d. brown-lilac ...	0 7	

Tasmania.

Cancel Nos. 92 to 95 and substitute the following:

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1902-03. <i>Wmk. V & Cr. Perf. 12½.</i>		
92—½d. green ...	0 2	0 2
93—1d. rose-red ...	0 2	0 1
94—1d. dull red ...	0 2	0 1
95—2d. violet ...	0 3	0 1
100—9d. blue ...	1 0	
101—1/- rose and green ...	1 4	

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1903. <i>Wmk. V. & Cr. Perf. 11.</i>		
102—½d. green ...	0 1	0 2
103—1d. dull red ...	0 2	0 1
104—2d. violet ...	0 3	0 1

Western Australia.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1902. <i>Wmk. V and Cr.</i>		
73—1d. red ...		0 ½
74—2d. yellow ...		0 1
75—4d. brn.-orange ...		0 3
76—8d. yellow-green ...		0 8
77—9d. orange ...		0 9
78—10d. red ...		1 0
79—2/- red on yellow ...		1 6
80—2/6 blue on rose ...		2 0
81—5/- blue-green... ..		3 6

(*Special used prices.*)

Russian War Stamps.



The Set of Four Stamps, 3, 5, 7 & 10 kop., unused, price 1/3.

NOTE.—These Stamps have been issued in aid of the Widows and Orphans of Soldiers who have been killed in the present war. Each stamp is sold at its face value, plus 3 kop. in each case, this surplus being placed to the Charity Fund. The Stamps are available for both Inland and Foreign Postage.

Servian Coronation Stamps.

ISSUED SEPT., 1904, WITHDRAWN DEC. 31, 1904.

5, 10, 15, 25 & 50 paras, Set of Five, unused, 3/0.

1, 3 & 5 dinars, Set of Three, unused, 15/0.

Or the Complete Set of Eight, 17/6.

NOTE.—These Stamps were withdrawn owing to the discovery that when the stamps are looked at upside down it is found that the artist who drew the designs had cunningly introduced a portrait of the late murdered King across the faces of the present King and his ancestor, Kara George which adorn the centre of the Stamp.—(See the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, Jan., 1905, Page 15).

FRENCH GUIANA.

NEW ISSUE.



JUST OUT.

With an Ant-Eater in the Design.

1c. black, 2c. blue, 4c. pale chocolate, 5c. pale green, 10c. pale red, and 15c. violet.

Set of Six, 6d.

Gold Digger Design.

20c. pale chocolate, 25c. blue, 30c. black, 40c. red, 50c. violet, and 75c. pale green.

Set of Six, 2/9.

Design—Palm Tree Place, Cayenne.

1 franc red, 2fr. blue, and 5fr. black.

Set of Three, 8/6.

Or the complete set of 15 for 11/6.

FRENCH GUINEA.

NEW ISSUE.

With very pretty design of a Native.

1c. black on green, 2c. chocolate on cream, 4c. red on azure, 5c. blue-green on pale green,
10c. red, 15c. violet on lilac.

Set of Six, 6d.

20c. chocolate on pale green, 25c. blue on azure, 30c. brown on toned paper, 40c. orange-red
on yellowish, 50c. brown on pale blue, 75c. dark green on buff.

Set of Six, 2/9.

1fr. sage-green on greenish, 2fr. deep red on buff, 5fr. green on pale green.

Set of Three, 8/6.

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*5 par. to 5 dinars (8)	17/6
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*1c. to 15c., set of 6	6d.
Ditto. <i>Postage Due. New design.</i>	
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FRENCH GUINEA. 1904.	
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25c. lilac and green	3d.
30c. grey and carmine	3d.
50c. green and carmine	5d.
\$1 .. black	10d.
\$2 purple and	1/6
HONG-KONG. Singl^r Wmk. Used.	
1,2,4,5,10 and 20 cents (6)	7d.
50c. lilac and green	1/0
*\$1 olive-green and mauve	4/0
*\$2 scarlet and black	7/6
*CANADA, 20c. King	1/0
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3d. .. orange	4d.
6d. .. mauve	4d.
1/- green and black	10d.
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1d. carmine	2d.
2d. orange and mauve	3d.
3d. purple and blue	4d.
NATAL, King, single wmk.	
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MARCH 28, 1905.

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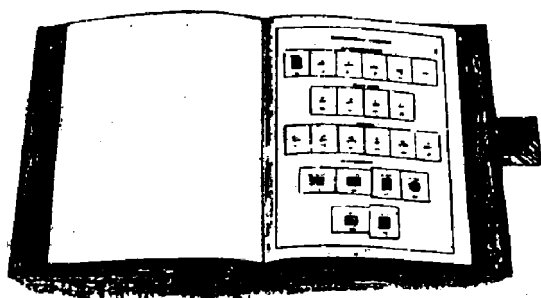
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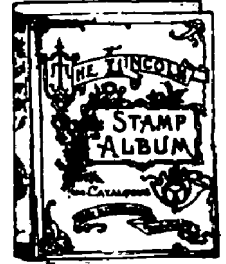
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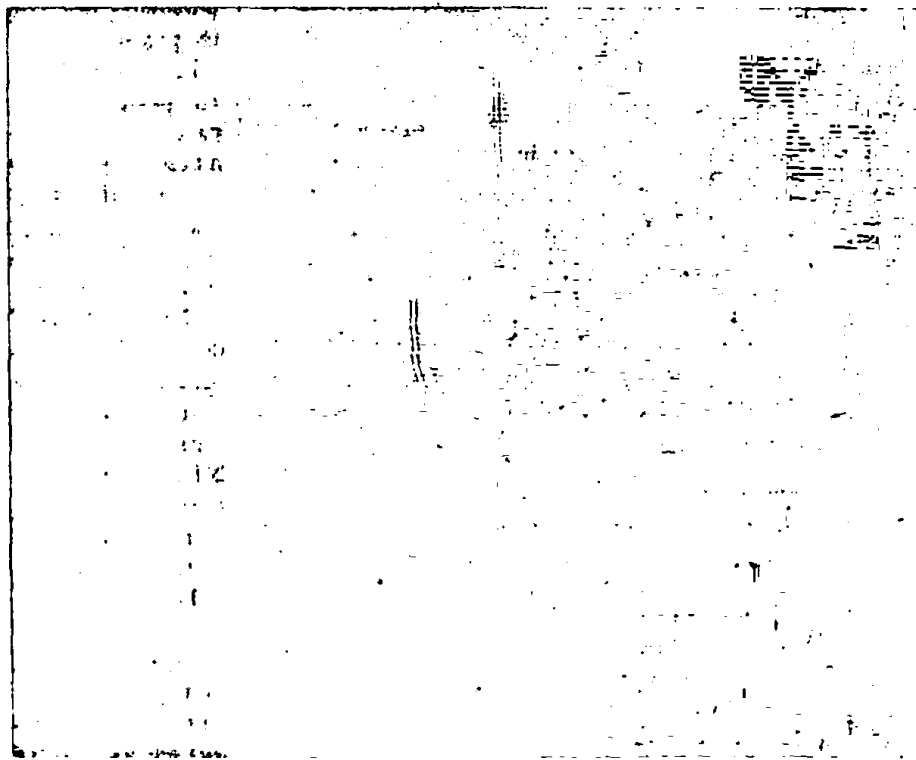
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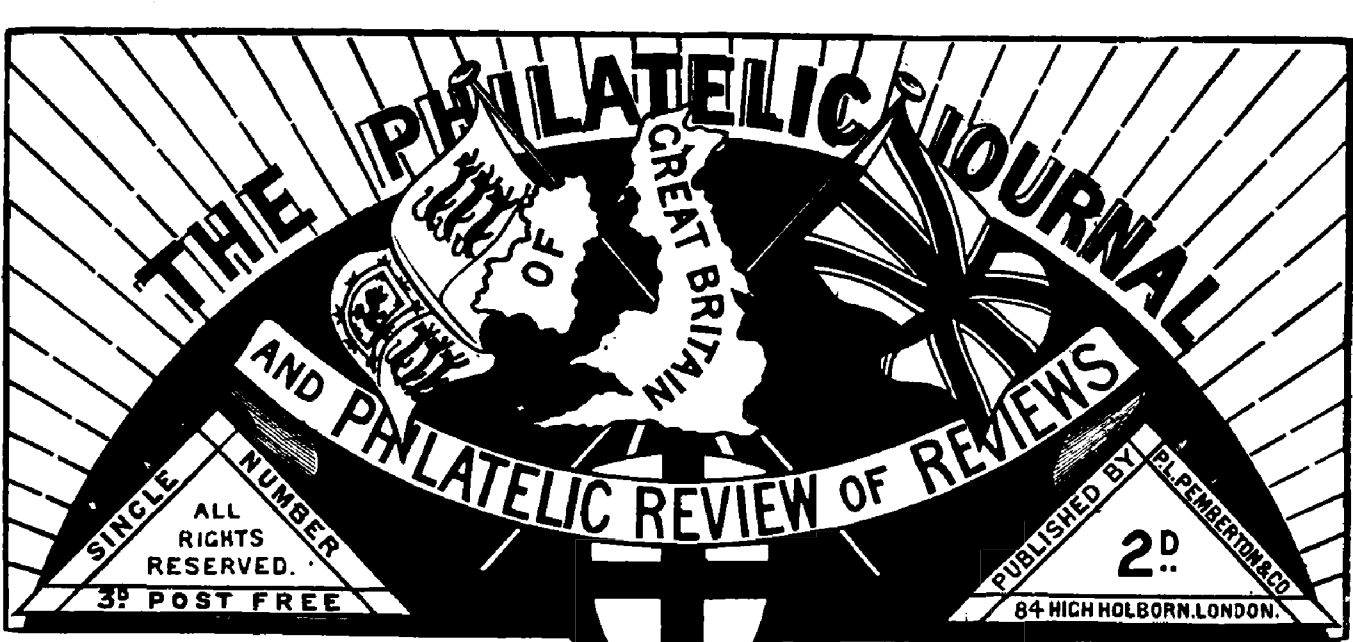
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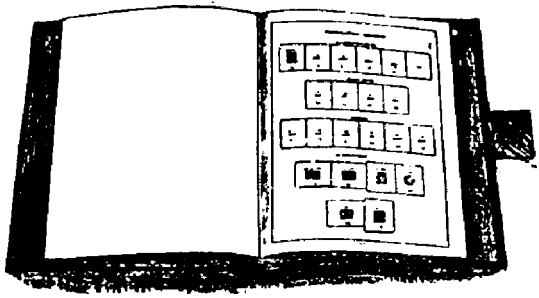
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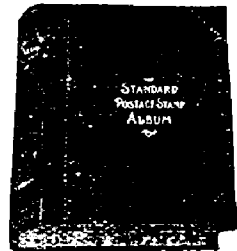
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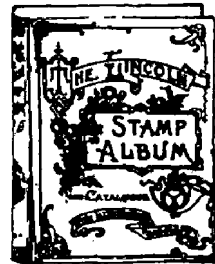
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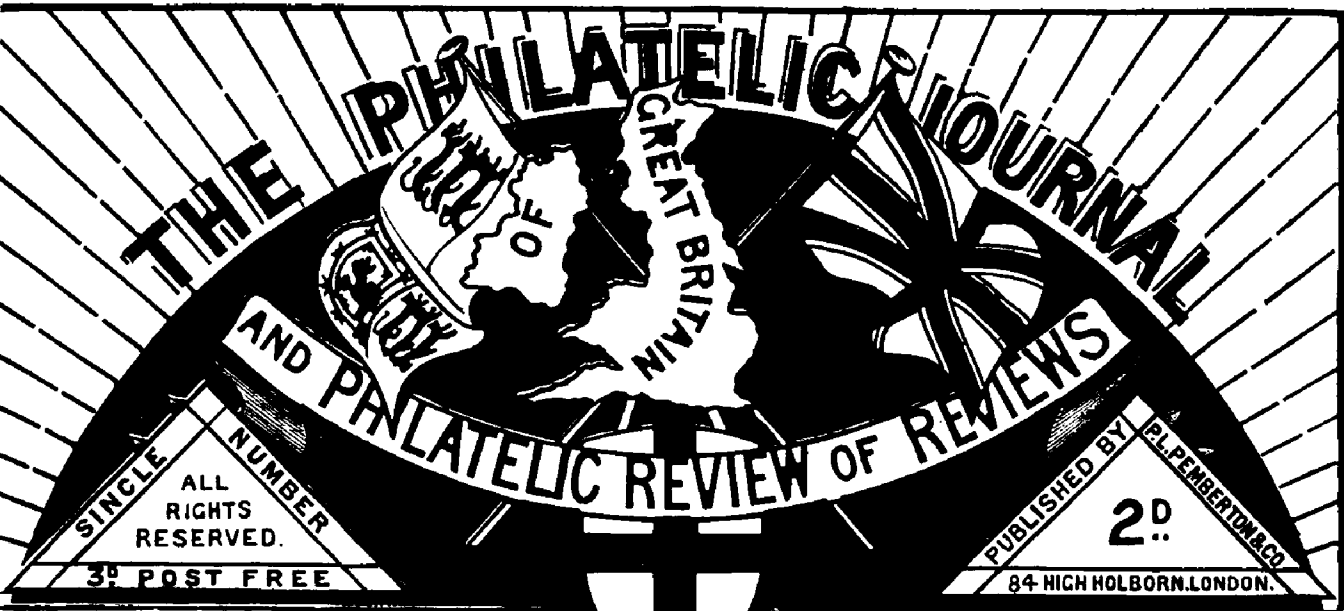
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No. 173, Vol. XV.

MAY 26, 1905.

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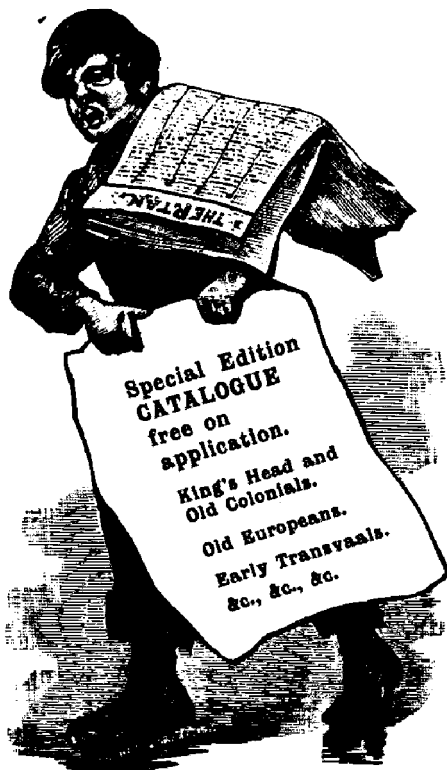
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JUNE 25, 1905.

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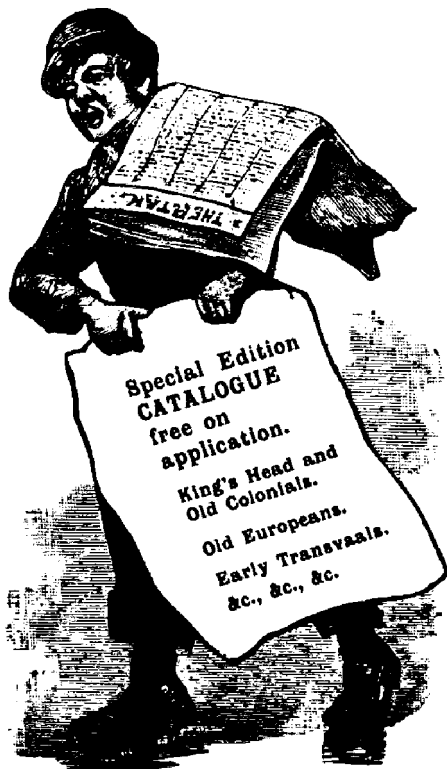
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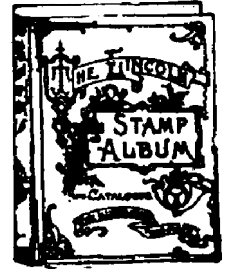
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No. 178, Vol. XV.

JULY 25, 1905.

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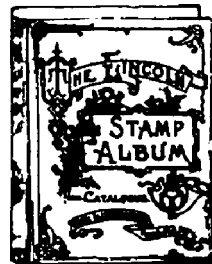
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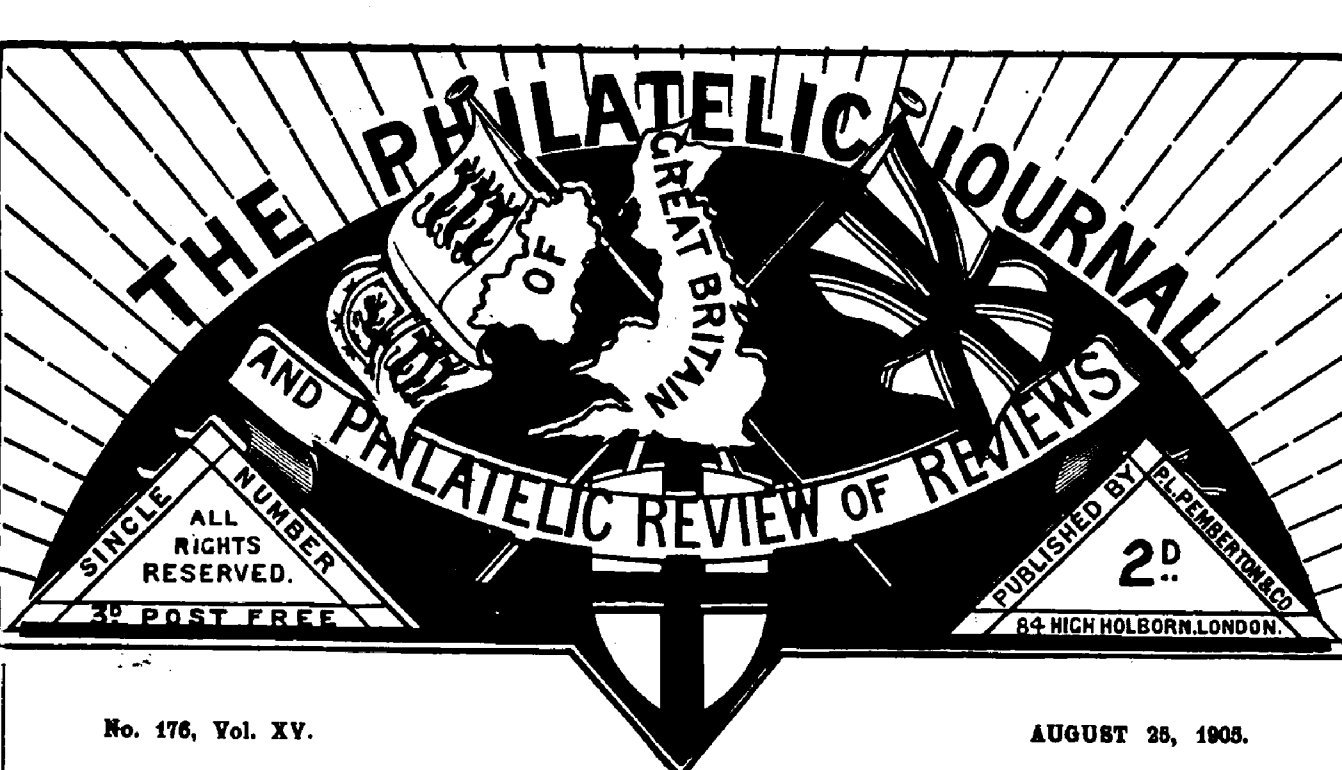
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No. 176, Vol. XV.

AUGUST 25, 1905.

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No. 177, Vol. XV.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1908.

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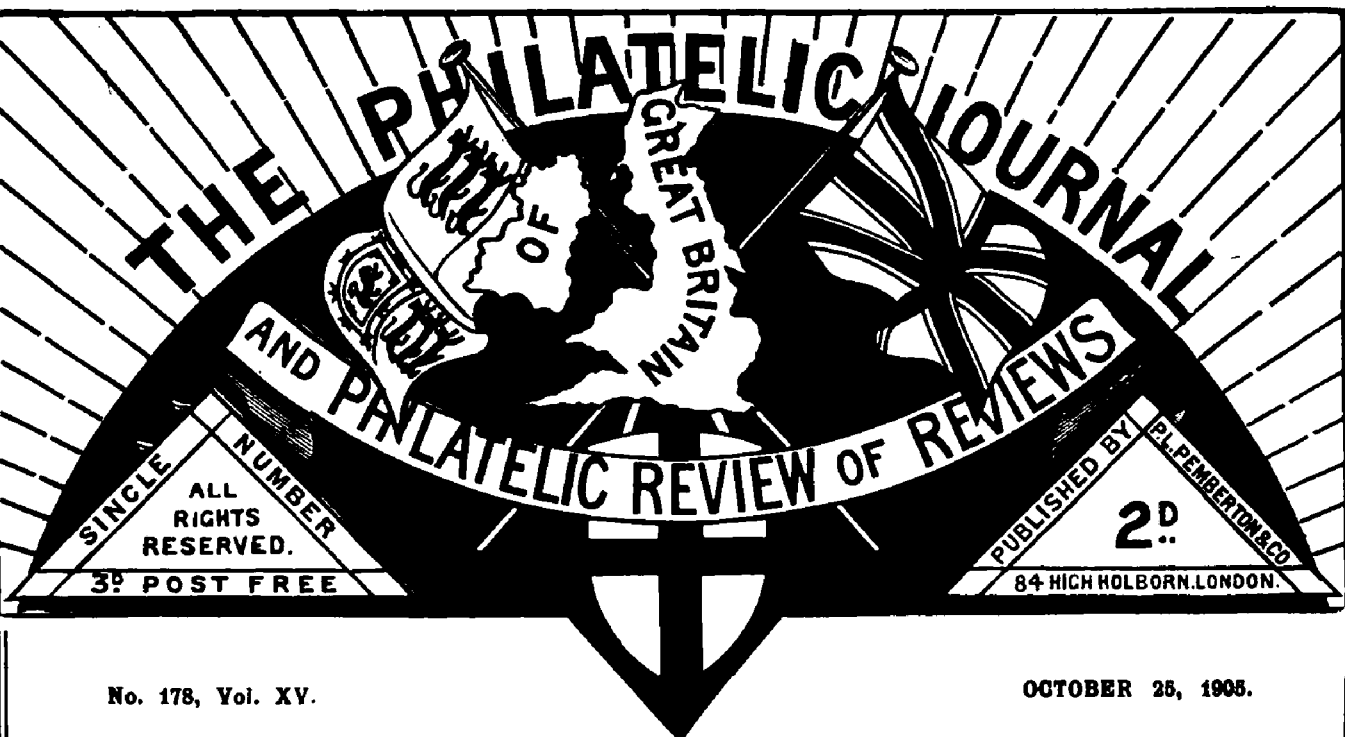
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No. 178, Vol. XV.

OCTOBER 25, 1905.

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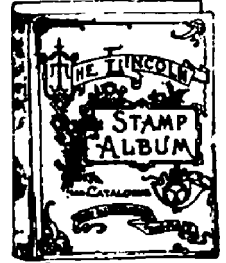
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The Executive Committee have resolved to appeal for donations towards the expenses of the forthcoming Exhibition, and to open a Guarantee Fund, and I have been directed to enquire whether you are willing to afford financial support to the Committee.

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I may mention that the Committee have decided to offer for each Donation of £1 1s., or each Guarantee of £20, one ticket for the opening day and eight tickets available any other day; and for each Guarantee of £10 the option of one ticket for the opening day or eight tickets available for any other day.

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Hon. Treasurer to the Exhibition Committee.

International Philatelic Exhibition,

LONDON, 1906.

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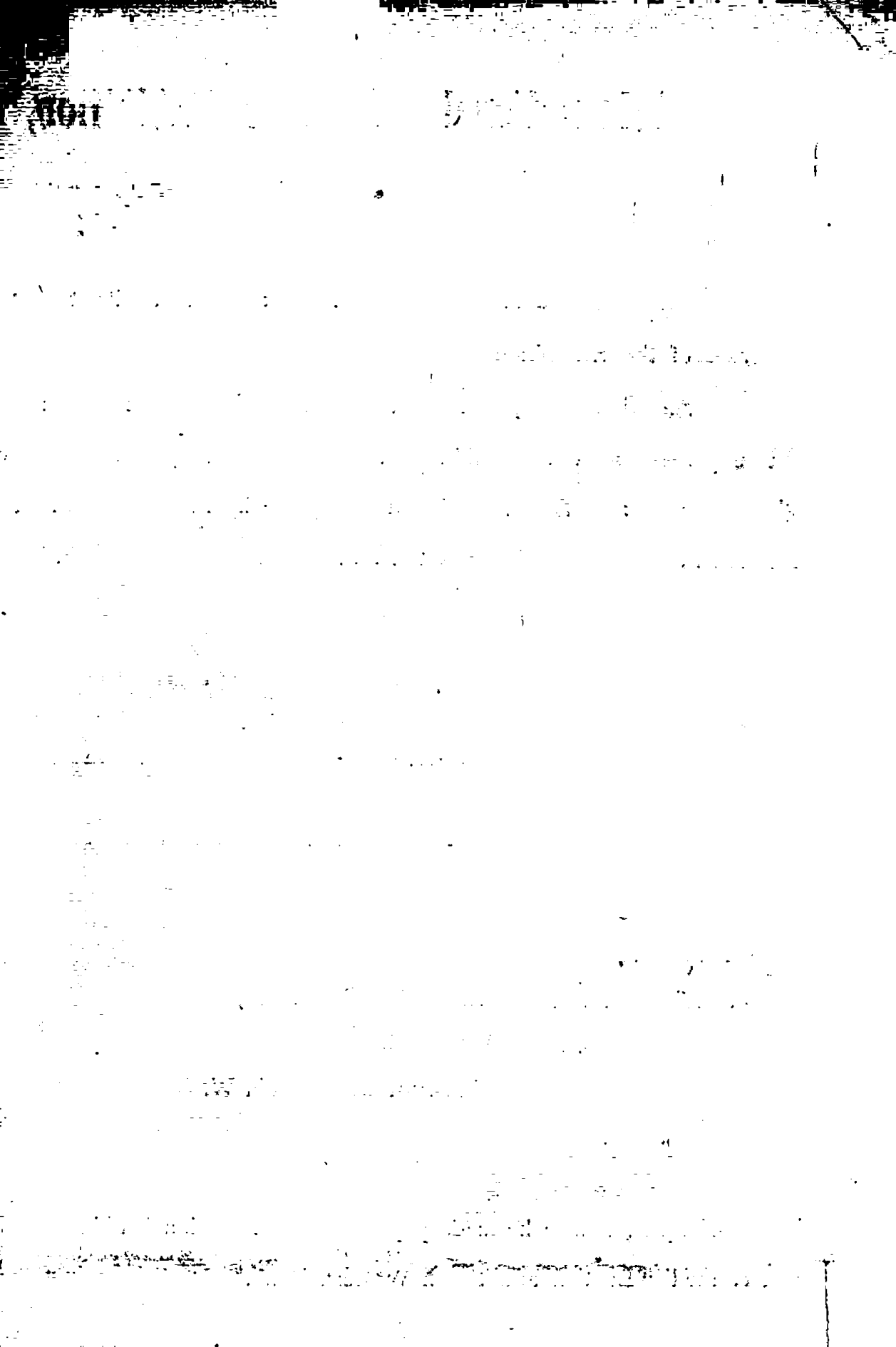
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103, 5	106	107, 8	133, 4	
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138		138		*139
139		139		*146
40	40	200	90	100
200	100	100	10	30
*156, 8	159, 60	*182	182	*184
184		205		*206
206				
90	200	150	50	100
30	10	1060		270
207	*208	208	*209	209
210		211		214, 16
217				*217
20	10	80	30	10
50		5		60
30				30
218	219	*221	*222	*223, 4
223, 4		*226		*229
239		*239		*239
100	5	100	150	350
30		30		30
1				10
239	240	241	*245	245
*246		246		247
247				
30	10	30	110	30
30		10		10
10				10
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262		263		264
269				
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10				90
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N Vol. XY.

NOVEMBER 25, 1905.

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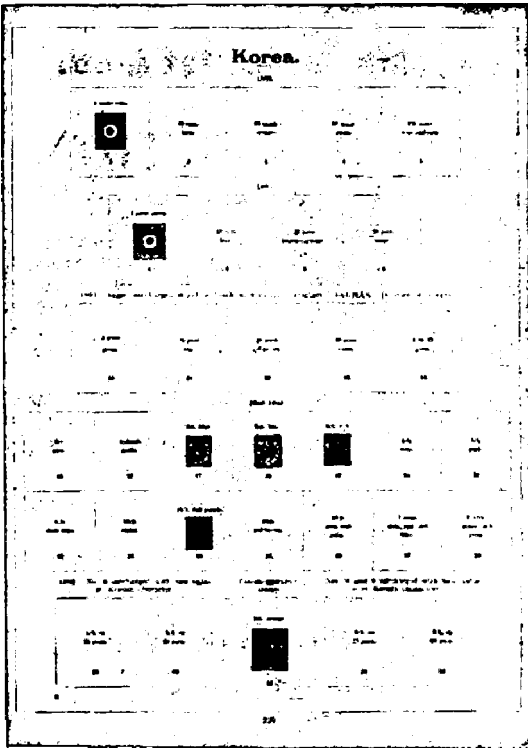
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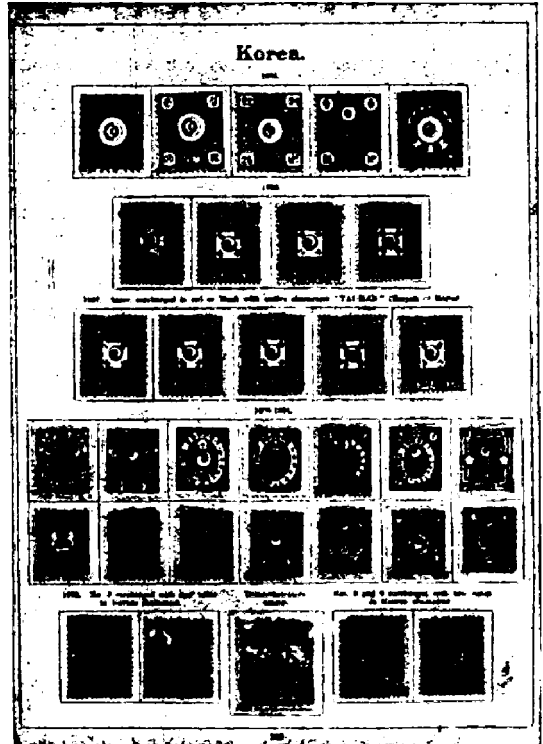


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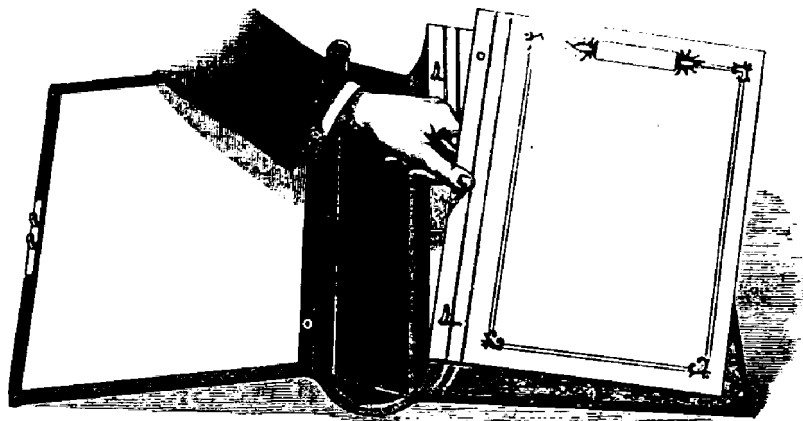
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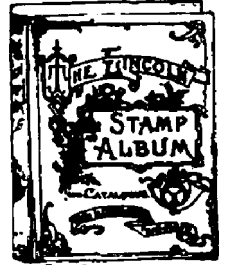
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No. 190, Vol. XY.

DECEMBER 28, 1905.

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53	1a. plum " " ...	0	5	0
† 107	1a. plum " " sml z	0	1	6
† 108	1½a. sepia " " " "	0	3	0
† 83	" " tall second Z ...	0	3	0
† 5	" " " " " "	0	1	3
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† 6	2a. ultramarine ...	0	1	9
† 97	2½a. green, small second Z ...	0	1	3
† 86	3a. brown, tall second Z ...	0	3	6
† 98	" " small " " ...	0	1	0
† 87	4a. olive-green, tall 2nd Z ...	0	5	0
† 113	6a. bistre, small 2nd Z, etc.	0	8	0
† 88	6a. " tall " " ...	0	6	0
† 13	6a. " " " " ...	0	2	0
† 114	8a. dull mauve, small second Z, etc....	1	0	0
† 89	8a. aniline mauve, tall 2nd Z	0	7	6
† 102	8a. " small 2nd Z ...	0	3	0
† 16	12a. brown on red ...	0	5	0
† 90	12a. " " tall 2nd Z ...	0	12	0
† 17	1r. slate ...	0	15	0
† 117	1r. " small 2nd Z, etc.	1	10	0
† 92	1r. carmine and brown, tall 2nd Z ...	0	15	0
† 92a	2r. cinnamon, etc., tall 2nd Z ...	0	10	0
† 92b	3r. green, etc., tall 2nd Z ...	0	12	6
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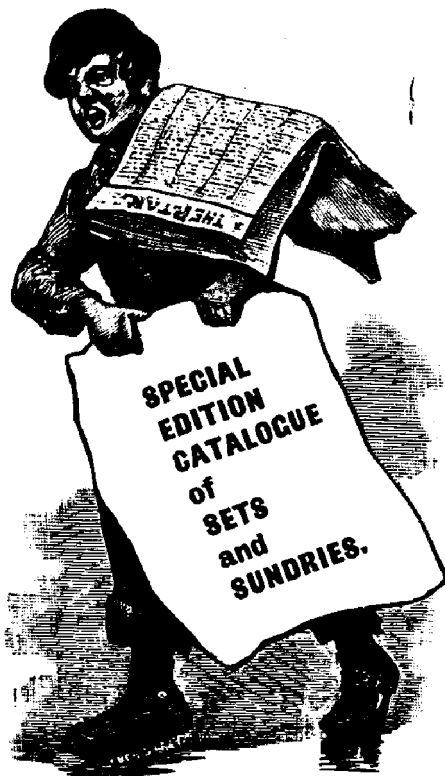
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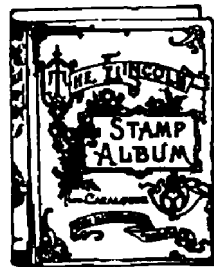
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" " 3d. mauve, 1878	7 6
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" " 1d./3d.	2 6
*BCA, K 1, 2, 4, 6d., 1/-, single CA	3 6
" " K 2/6 CC	3 6
" " K 4/- CC	5 0
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*East Africa and Uganda, K., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5R CC	26 0
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