

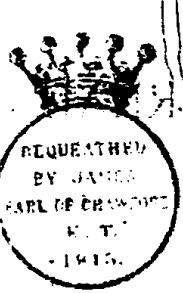
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TO THE

PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN,

— 1906. —



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

The Official Organ of the International Philatelic Union.

VOL. XVI.

January to December, 1906.

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Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

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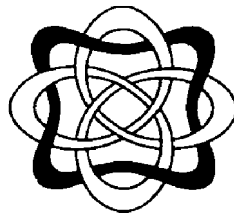
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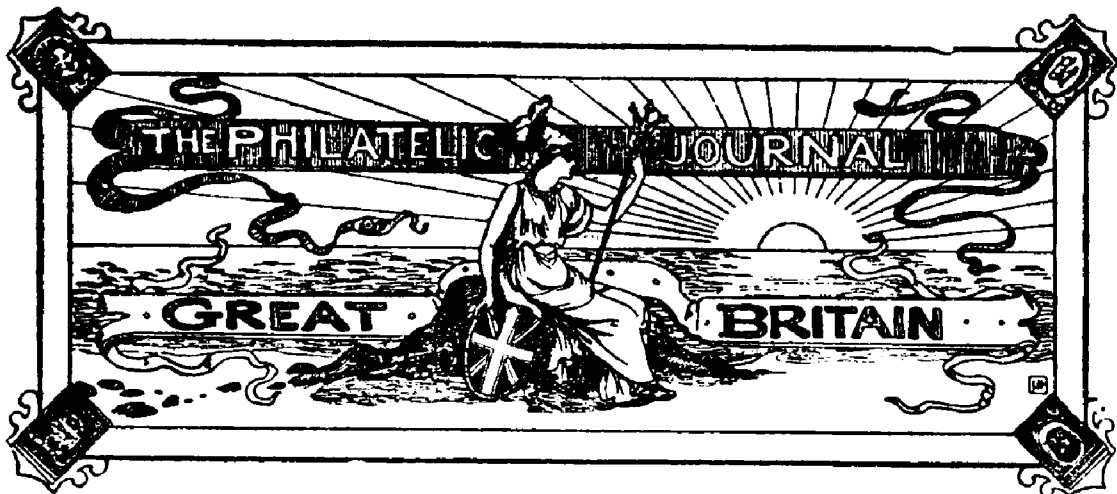
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Well-known Philatelists.

NO. 72.—MR. M. H. HORSLEY, J.P.

MR. HORSLEY was born at Hartlepool 38 years ago, and any philatelists who have been followers of Rugby football may remember him in the middle of the eighties as a prominent player in the county of Durham after he had gone down from Cambridge.

The pressure of a strenuous business life as a merchant and ship-owner, and the increasing demands made upon the time of all men engaged in municipal and public work, have gradually ousted the claim of athletics, and he makes no secret of saying that he would now just as soon spend a Saturday afternoon with his stamp albums as with his golf clubs.

If any of our readers saw his collection now, they would probably be dubious as to his statement that he made his first purchase of stamps in August, 1901. Travelling in the United States about this period, he happened

to pass the stamp shop of the Scott Stamp and Coin Company, and purchased an album for his eldest son and a set of American stamps. Upon returning home, he proceeded to impose upon the good nature, as he tells us, of correspondents in various parts of the world to send

contributions, and it very soon became a moot question in his mind whether the little collection was his own or the boys'. He started off, however, more definitely on his own account by acquiring some choice West Indians and Africans, and the purchase of a very fine collection of used Colonials in 1902 definitely settled the vexed question of "used" or "unused" in favour of the former.

He realises that this may debar him from eventually taking a seat in the House of Lords so far as philately goes, but with the possibility of slipping in at a back

door, he has made an exception in the case of Gambia, of which country he has now an extremely fine collection, in five albums, of used and unused, and one which can well be considered as equal to exhibition standard.



But he often feels, when adding to it, that only one epithet applies—"bloater!"

Being thus a young collector he is unable to relate any experiences of great rarities picked up for an old song, but he does remember orders he gave, about fifteen years ago, for the burning of a huge accumulation (amounting to several tons) of office correspondence with various countries extending over a period of forty to fifty years, and wishes it were possible now to recall that order.

He realised quickly the desirability of specialising, and has likes and dislikes which he finds difficult to account for. The latter feeling appears to be most apparent in the case of Colonies which have a large number of surcharges. When it is possible to invest five to ten thousand pounds in getting together a superb and absolutely first-class collection of used Australians, he fails to become enthusiastic about such colonies as British East Africa, Zanzibar, Straits Settlements, etc. In a hobby, however, he considers that everyone is entitled to his own particular views, and to run it as amuses or interests him most.

Mr. Horsley is a member of the Philatelic Society, the Birmingham Philatelic Society, the Enterprise and the Junior Philatelic Society, and in connection with the latter has established a branch in West Hartlepool quite recently, of which he has been elected

President. He regards it as a privilege and pleasure to help forward the study and add to the knowledge and stimulate the interest of all collectors, but more especially the youngsters, by any means in his power. He has never exhibited, but probably members of the Junior Philatelic Society may have an opportunity of seeing his Gambias next season.

He has every faith in the future of Philately, and for a man engaged in business pursuits, knows no indoor hobby which can be more congenial and absorbing to one who wishes to forget his business when he leaves his office. It calls forth all a man's commercial interests without straining them, and intensifies his powers of observation, inculcates methods of order and neatness, and often requires the exercise of powers of self restraint when some particularly desirable rarity is submitted at a financially inconvenient moment.

Rare used Colonials in superb condition are becoming more and more difficult to secure each year, and intelligent purchases of these, are, in Mr. Horsley's opinion, bound to enhance in value. He does not, however, think that the man who purchases things just because he has not got them, without any consideration as to price, is likely to find his collection pan out, if it has to be sold. He is content to wait, and in many cases has had no reason to regret the refusal of many tempting offers.

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. A new 96c. stamp on chalky paper is said to have been issued, and the 1c. has also arrived on this paper.

1c. green, mult. wmk., chalky paper.
96c. black and red on yellow, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Barbados. Apparently the set of Nelson Centenary stamps referred to in October *are* to be issued, though the supply has not yet reached the island.

We are also to be treated to another special issue to celebrate fittingly (at the expense of stamp collectors) the Tercentenary of the English occupation of Barbados!

Ceylon. We make the following interesting extract from the *M. J.* :—"A correspondent at Colombo, to whom we are indebted for information already published on the subject of the possibility of 'On Service' stamps with multiple watermark, has very kindly obtained for us a list of the dates at which the various

values of the ordinary stamps on the two papers were put in circulation. He adds that every precaution was taken to keep the different papers separate, and not to issue stamps upon a new paper until the supply of those upon the older paper was exhausted.

The list is as follows:—

2c.	21.7.03	17.11.04
3c.	11.6.03	17.11.04
4c.	29.5.03	13.9.04
5c.	2.7.03	29.11.04
6c.	5.11.03	11.10.04
12c.	13.8.03	29.9.04
15c.	2.70.3	1.12.04
25c.	11.8.03	no record
30c.	29.5.03	7.9.05
75c.	31.3.05	25.5.05
R. 1.50	12.4.04	no record
R. 2.25	7.4.04	no record

The only value yet issued on the chalk-surfaced paper is the 5c., which appeared on the 5th October last.

The last printing of 'On service' stamps took place in July, 1904, it is therefore evident that none of the stamps with multiple watermark could have received that overprint. Our doubts on the subject arose from the fact that we thought it possible that no special care had been taken, either in England or Ceylon, to keep the papers separate, and that one consignment might have contained the two varieties mixed. It is plain, however, that such was not the case; the chalky paper seems also to be kept separate, and it is not unlikely that the 5c. will be the only stamp printed on that paper for Ceylon, as it is the only one used for both *postage* and *revenue* purposes.

Our correspondent tells us that he possesses the 1r, 12c. stamp on *blue*, or *blued*, paper, which we may perhaps put down to the action of the climate upon the large Crown and CC paper, as in the case of the Jubilee stamps of Barbados; also the '2 Cents,' Type 30, on 4c. lilac-rose, with double surcharge, one inverted; the 5c. on 15c., of the same issue, with double surcharge, and the same value with the 's' of 'Cents' inverted."

A correspondent has shewn us the current 5c. stamp on the chalk-surfaced paper. As this is the only one of the set available for both postal and fiscal purposes it is probably the only value that will be issued on this new paper.

5c. lilac, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

East Africa and Uganda.—Mr. Poole tells us that the 4a. value has been issued on the new paper with chalk-surface.

4a. black and green, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Gibraltar. Morocco Agencies. We have been shewn the 1 and 2 pesetas stamps of the King's Head type on the ordinary single Crown CA paper, and also on the new chalk-surfaced paper with multiple watermark. The supplies on the single paper were printed about two years ago and have only just been issued. Of the 2 pesetas it is rumoured that the supply was a very small one—considerably under 2,000. We find the variety with broad top to "M" exists on all these stamps, but the one with "hyphen" between "n-c" only occurs on the single-watermark specimens.

1p.	black and carmine, wmk. Crown CA.
2p.	blue
1p.	carmine, mult. wmk., chalky paper.
2p.	blue

Grenada. According to *Ewen's Weekly* the four lowest values of the King's Head type have appeared on the ordinary paper with multiple Crown CA. watermark.

¼d.	lilac and green.
1d.	blue
2d.	carmine.
2½d.	brown
2½d.	blue.

India.—*Gwalior.*—The current 3 pies stamps has received the "Service" overprint for official use.

Official. 3 pies, deep grey.

Nabha.—The *M. J.* has been shown a copy of the current 4 annas "SERVICE" stamp with a distinct double impression of the words "NABHA STATE."

Jamaica.—A new 5/- bearing the "Arms" design is reported by several of our contemporaries. The ¼d. value has appeared on the chalk-surfaced paper.

¼d.	green and black, mult. wmk., chalky paper.
5/-	violet and black, wmk., multiple Cr. CA.

Labuan. Another high value of the North Borneo series has been surcharged "LABUAN" for use here. We hope this is the last variety we shall have to credit to the North Borneo Company for this colony has recently been placed under the control of a British resident and it will once more rank as a Crown Colony.

£10 brown, black surcharge.

Natal. Another value is reported on the multiple Crown CA paper.

6d. green and brown, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

New South Wales. We are indebted to the *M. J.* for the following interesting excerpt: "We have received sheets of the 1d. and 2d. stamps, Types 51 and 52, on chalk-surfaced paper, with a Crown and 'A' watermark, which appears to be peculiar to this Colony. The 'A' is a single-line letter, like that shown

in the illustration we published in May last, but the Crown is not of the shape there depicted. Moreover the paper now before us seems to be intended for sheets of 120 stamps, in two panes of sixty side by side (though ours may be half sheets of the paper), and there is no watermark in the side margins, while the upper and lower are watermarked with the words 'NEW SOUTH WALES POSTAGE.' There is a thick, coloured frame line round each sheet, with the horizontal lines projecting beyond the side lines; the marginal inscriptions are: 'POSTAGE—ONE PENNY.' (or 'TWO PENCE.' at top of each pane; a monogram in a circle, 'G.P. O.—N.S.W.', in two lines, in an oblong frame with hollowed corners, and '1905' in a circle, at bottom of each pane; and below the right-hand pane in each case is a number, inverted with reference to the stamps, 'No. 66795' on our 1d. sheet, and 'No. 243017' on the 2d. We may add that there is a wide break in the frame line immediately above this number on the 1d. sheet. In each side margin is the inscription 'DIAMOND JUBILEE POSTAGE STAMP.—Price: 1d.' (or '2d.') 'per Label. 6d.' (or '1s.') 'per Row of Six. 5s.' (or '10s.') 'per Sheet of Sixty.' The 1d. sheet is perforated with a vertical comb-machine giving a gauge of $12 \times 11\frac{1}{4}$, and the 2d. with a horizontal comb-machine, giving a very similar gauge. The latter is no doubt the machine described by Messrs. Bacon & Napier in July, 1904. The long line of holes measures about $250\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and containing 150 holes gives an average gauge of 12, varying very slightly in certain places; the teeth contain 12 holes each, not counting the hole in the long line; and the spacing of these holes is far more irregular; but the gauge may be said to be about $11\frac{3}{4}$. Single specimens will be indistinguishable from those produced by 'Comb No. 2' so fortunately there is no new perforation for the Catalogue.

The *Australian Philatelist* lists also the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 6d. and 1s. on the same paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	blue-green ; new wmk.
1d.	carmine ..
2d.	ultramarine ..
4d.	brown ..
6d.	orange ..
1s.	purple-brown ..

A correspondent at Sydney sends us specimens of the 1d., watermark Crown and N.S.W., chalk-surfaced paper, perf. $12 \times 11\frac{1}{4}$, with pink gum on the back, and tells us what happened

was this: 'Three sheets were accidentally printed on the gummed side of the paper, and being noticed at the time the impression was cleaned off, leaving the gum coloured. They were then printed on the proper side. The three sheets were laid aside for the purpose of being subsequently destroyed. While making up a bundle of fifty sheets, one of these sheets was taken by mistake, and found its way to the Oxford Street Post Office, where it was sold over the counter.'

We understand that this is the official explanation."

North Borneo. The current \$1 stamp has been overprinted "BRITISH PROTECTORATE" in two lines in black. This is catalogued under date 1904, but we believe it has only just been issued.

\$1 scarlet, black surcharge.

Northern Nigeria. The following values have now appeared on the ordinary paper with multiple watermark leaving only the 10/- one to be issued in this state.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	purple and green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
2d.	orange
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	blue
5d.	brown
6d.	mauve
1/-	green .. black
2/6	blue

St. Lucia. Mr. B. W. H. Poole has shown us the 1/- stamp on the chalk-surfaced paper.

1/- green and black, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Sarawak. The *West-End Philatelist* announces the discovery of specimens of the 4c. on 8c. blue of 1889 on distinctly laid paper. We are told that "the laid lines are very distinct and clearly defined—much more so than any copy of the 2c. on 12c. of the same issue."

4c. in red on 8c. blue on blue; laid paper.

Seychelles. Our publishers have shown us a used copy of the 12c. on 16c. of 1893, die II., with distinct double surcharge. The two impressions of the overprint are very widely separated.

12c. on 16c., die II., chestnut and ultra.; double surcharge.

Straits Settlements. We have been shewn the 10c., 25c., and \$1 stamps on the new chalk surfaced paper.

10c.	purple on yellow, mult. wmk., chalky paper.
25c.	lilac and green
\$1	green and black

Federated Malay States. The 10c. stamp has been issued on the new paper.

10c. lilac and black, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

From the *West-End Philatelist* we learn that two new varieties have to be added to the surcharged set of 1900, viz. :—the 50c. green and black, and \$3 green and ochre of Perak surcharged "FEDERATED MALAY STATES."

Stamps of Perak surcharged.
50c. green and black.
\$3 " ochre.

Southern Nigeria. We have seen another value of the current set on the new paper.

½d. green and black, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Trinidad. *Ewen's Weekly* has seen a copy of the 1d. stamp of 1896 (S.G. No. 104) in which the letter "Y" in "PENNY" has failed to print, owing, presumably, to defective inking.

Victoria. Two more values have appeared on the Crown and A paper according to several contemporaries and the £1 stamp is reported with a new perforation.

½d. green, new wmk., perf. 12½.
¾d. " " " perf. 11.
6d. " " " perf. 12½.
£1 rose, wmk. V and Crown, perf. 11.

Western Australia. The 1d. stamp is reported with the new Commonwealth watermark.

1d. rose, new wmk.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Brazil. The current 10 reis stamp, perf. 11, 11½, has appeared on the watermarked paper.

10r. rose and blue, watermarked.

Bulgaria. The *West-End Philatelist* has discovered a fine used copy of the 15 stot of 1902 in rose and brown—the colour of the 10c. of the same issue.

China. A Shanghai correspondent informs the *M.J.* that there are two distinct types of the Chinese character for "3" in the 30c. on 24c. (small figures) of the 1897 issue, and also of the character for "1" in the 1c. on 3c. revenue stamp.

Colombia. The 10c. stamp of 1904 is said to exist perf. 12 as well as imperf.

10c. mauve, perf. 12.

Tolima. The 10p. black on blue and on green glazed paper of the 1903 set exist imperforate, like the 10p. black on green of the same series.

10p. black on blue, imperf.
10p. " green glazed "

Crete. The philatelic activity of the revolutionists continues with unabated vigour, as witness the following extract from the *M.J.* :

"The philatelic zeal of the revolutionary party seems really to be outrunning its discretion. There seems to be a fresh issue of stamps about once a fortnight, or oftener; possibly there is more than one revolutionary party in the stamp business, but we gather that they all reside in the capital of the country to which they desire annexation, in preference to remaining in their own unfortunate island. The latest stamps that have reached us are in the design which we have already described, but instead of the circular hand-stamp there is a device in the centre (between the inscribed label and the value), which seems to represent a very much mutilated corpse, with an abnormally long nose at one end, and a very large foot at the other; doubtless it is emblematic of a Cretan atrocity of some kind. The whole design is in one colour, printed on thick, white wove paper, gummed but not perforated.

5 lepta green.
10 " red.
20 " blue.

At the last moment it has been revealed to us that the extraordinary article in the centre of the stamps is intended for a map of Crete; and we are glad to hear that the revolution has produced no atrocities, and we believe no bloodshed, partly perhaps because its most active directors are superintending the issue of stamps at Athens."

Denmark. We have seen three more values in the same wretched design as the 15 öre chronicled last month.

1 öre, orange-yellow.
2 " carmine-red.
3 " grey.

France. *Offices in China.* The current 2 and 10fr. of the Indo-China set have been suitably overprinted for use in these offices.

2fr. brown on yellow.
10fr. red on green.

Indo-China. The ingenious gentleman who presides over the printing press here has managed to create some new provisional postage due stamps which will doubtless be vastly appreciated by his admiring colleagues if not by philatelists. We can only regret that such talent is allowed to run riot in a stamp issuing department—it should be strongly secluded in a padded chamber behind a trebly locked and barred door.

The ordinary postage due stamps of the French Colonies have been utilised, the 50c. and 1fr. being surcharged "Cote d'Ivoire," with a line below, at the top, "C" in the upper left corner, and "P" in the lower right one.

Presumably, correspondence to Indo-China is heavy and usually under-paid, for 2, 4 and 8 francs stamps have had to be made. The 1fr. stamp has been used, the overprint consisting of "Cote d'Ivoire" at the top, a large numeral followed by "francs" below, and "C.P." in the right hand lower corner.

Postage Due Stamps.		surcharged as above.	
50c. lilac,	rose on buff	"	"
1 franc	"	"	"
2fr. on 1fr.	"	"	"
4fr. on 1fr.	"	"	"
8fr. on 1fr.	"	"	"

German Empire. The paper on which future supplies of the current stamps are to be printed will be watermarked with a "multiple" design consisting of small diamonds placed close together all over the sheet—beg pardon, we mean sheet.

According to several contemporaries two values have already appeared on this paper.

3 pf. brown,	watermarked.
5 pf. green	"

Greece. We cull the following from the *M.J.*:—"We learn from divers sources that, with a view to raising funds for the Olympic Games of 1906, a special issue of stamps is to make its appearance on the 1st January, unless any unforeseen delay should occur. Some of the designs adopted are highly appropriate; for example, "Hercules bearing the World on his shoulders, and Atlas bringing him the Golden Apples from the Garden of the Hesperides," plainly typifies the General Collector, no longer able to bear the burden of the whole World, and exchanging his Collection for the Golden Fruit gathered along the Strand. Again, the design of the 5 drachmas represents, we are told, 'Three Torch-bearers, the Goddess of Victory, and Priests making their offerings for the Olympic Games'; it is evident that for 'Priests' we should read 'Philatelists,' and doubtless with a magnifying-glass it will be possible to recognise the features of the Prince of Blank, the Earl of Dash, Mr. X. Wisehead, Messrs. Thingummy, Limited, etc., amongst the contributors. (N.B.—We propose to register the title 'Thingummy, Limited,' as appropriate for a firm dealing exclusively in adhesive stamps)."

Holland. Dutch Indies. The current 20c. stamp is now printed in a new shade which will contrast more strongly from the colour of the 10c. of the same series. A new high value stamp has been added to the set now in use.

20c. olive.
2½g. slate.

Honduras. The *M.J.* lists three errors which have succeeded in "hiding their light under a bushel" to good effect for quite an appreciable time.

1891. 2p. black and brown; imperf.
" 10p. black and green; inverted centre.

Postage Due.

1890. 20c. yellow; inverted surcharge.
--

Japan. The supply of 3 sen stamps, issued to commemorate the amalgamation of the Japanese and Korean postal systems, has been exhausted and we learn that no more are to be printed.

Liberia. Two more values of the Official sets of 1894 and 1898 have been surcharged "ORDINARY" for general use.

5c. lake and black (1898 set).
16c. lilac (1894 set).

Persia. We learn of various novelties from the annexed paragraph taken from the *M.J.*:—"According to the catalogue of Messrs. Yvert & Tellier there is a companion to our No. 400, 2 toman on 50kr. green, in the shape of a 3 toman on the same value, with overprint in Arabic as well as European type (as Type 46), and in each case the surcharge exists in two different colours, so that No. 400 may be spread out as follows:—

2t. in blue, on 50kr. green.
2t. in red, on 50kr. "
3t. in black, on 50kr. "
3t. in red, on 50kr. "

L'Echo de la Timbrologie now tells us that all the four exist overprinted with the word 'SERVICE' in addition. The same authority notes our Nos. 369, 370 and 374, with their surcharges inverted."

Portuguese Colonies. Angola. A correspondent informs the *M.J.* that he has the 115r. on 150r. of 1902 perf. 12½ as well as 11½.

Pemberton's Price List, 1906.

OUR publishers state that their new Price List for 1906 will be ready some time in February and every postal subscriber to the *Ph. J. of G. B.* will receive a copy immediately on publication.

Some Uncatalogued Varieties of Type.

A paper read before the Philatelic Society of South Australia, on May 31st, 1905,

By F. LUCAS BENHAM, M.D., (Vice-President).

PHILATELY, as an intellectual pursuit, has many virtues. I think that no one here will deny that proposition. Its relation to other branches of learning are numerous and close. Its connexions with History are two-fold: not only does a certain knowledge of history facilitate the collection and systematic arrangement of postage stamps, but Philately assists us in turn to acquire a knowledge of history, especially in regard to the succession of Rulers and the records of some of the most important events in some country or other. This aspect of Philately has lately been ably worked out and illustrated in a lecture by Mr. Bassett Hull, delivered in Sydney, and reported in recent numbers of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*. If only the use of stamps had existed from the beginning of civilization, what an endless series of pictures we should have, and how much easier it would be to trace out the great historical changes that have occurred. This thought came forcibly into my mind during the past few weeks; for I have been perusing from beginning to end Gibbons' (not Stanley Gibbons) "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and I wished very much some permanent memento, such as stamps, remained and could be readily obtained, of the Roman and Byzantine Emperors. Even commemorative stamps, to mark events of real (or fancied) importance, would be not despised but welcomed. And if postage stamps had been in use as far back as in the time of Egyptian grandeur, what invaluable treasures we should find, and what secrets would be disclosed by those little bits of formerly-adhesive papyrus, with perhaps a complete set here and there in glowing colours to celebrate the completion of one of the pyramids; and how we should delight in studying the true outline of Cleopatra's nose! Occasionally, the evidence of stamps may be misleading. We may imagine some ardent young philatelist, 500 years hence, having the luck to discover a S. Australian 2d. label on an original piece of an envelope, postmarked "G.P.O. Adelaide, 1905," the stamp bearing the effigy of Queen Victoria, and he may maintain, in spite of the solemn assertion of authorities to the contrary, that that august

monarch was still alive and sitting on the throne.

Geography, too, is a subject of almost equal importance. Philately makes its devotees not only familiar with the greater countries of the world, but also better acquainted with the smaller dominions than are ordinary persons outside our circle. I admit though that the geography thus learnt is political rather than physical. How readily can philatelists tell you the names of the component States of Colombia, formerly known (they will say) as New Grenada; and how fluently will they utter the names of the Native States (or the chief of them) of India! I am certain that many non-philatelists on the other side of the Globe are ignorant enough to think of S. Australia as a suburb of Sydney; and I am nearly as sure that the *profanum vulgus* has no notion whatever of the situation of Obock, or to whom it belongs.

To Numismatics, Philately is so closely allied that the former may be regarded as the elder and more stately sister of the latter. The same Nurse superintends both. Philately is moreover connected with coinage by teaching the designations and values of money in various foreign countries, and this knowledge is of practical use to travellers.

Languages, too, may be picked up in some degree. Just as some self-helping genius of Dr. Smiles' sort learnt to read, we have heard, by deciphering the inscriptions on tombstones, so may some philatelic enthusiast be tempted to unravel the mysteries even of the Russian alphabet and of the numerous Oriental tongues from the legends on their respective postage labels. I am afraid that such choice spirits are but few.

Philately also in some degree affords lessons in Political Economy—at any rate so far as buying, selling and bargaining generally are involved in the acquisition of additions to our albums. Occasionally, I am afraid, the commercial factor outweighs the intellectual, in the collector—a departure much to be deprecated. A certain amount is necessary, but too much is destructive, just as unlimited gambling spoils sport.

The affinities of Philately to Art are as close as those to Science. Just as with coins and medals, a neat suggestive design is of supreme importance. It would take me too far from my subject to cull examples. I will merely enumerate among subjects which are commonly selected portraiture, symbolism (in which department Australia shineth not—witness the 9d. stamp of N.S.W. and Queensland, and the horrible 2½d. of N.S.W.), heraldry, natural history, landscape, and—I will add, for reasons that I shall soon make manifest,—millinery. (I think that this is a really original observation).

As inferior but still essential subjects are the study of colours, (I wonder whether any colour-blind person ever became a philatelist!), of paper-making and the practical arts of engraving and printing.

I stated just now that Millinery was an art in which Philately is implicated. I do not pretend to an intimate familiarity with it, though I sometimes regret that I was not brought up to the trade, for the simple reason that there must be enormous profit in it. I have been given to understand that with six pennyworth of rags and straw, and a modicum of skill and industry, a two-guinea bonnet may be turned out, an article for which there is, I believe, a great demand. Surely this is a profit greater even than that of the manufacture and sale of penny buns or even of lemonade. If I had devoted myself to this calling, I might now be the proud possessor of a pair of Post-office Mauritius! As there are no ladies present, I do not mind confessing that I am no great admirer of the tiles which they consider so ornamental, and which they seem to value according to their extent. I wonder that some rapacious Chancellor of the Exchequer does not impose a progressive land-tax upon them. To my mind they seem to consist of three acres and a bird, or five acres of flower-garden. This may be savage luxuriance, but is hardly nature and is assuredly not the highest art. However, I am not concerned with the habiliments of the ordinary female of to-day and out here, but rather with the decorations borne on the royal heads figured on postage stamps; and I was led to observe the varieties by my desire to search for the symbols of heraldry and regalia.

I have now made a step forward towards

the object of my paper. I will take the liberty of refreshing your memories by briefly enumerating and classifying the various kinds of head-covering portrayed; as I find that in some departments this furnishes an excellent basis of classification. Most of the sovereigns or presidents, with whose features we are familiar, are of course men, and most of them prefer to be depicted in their native simplicity, or fresh from the hands of the hair-dresser—hatless and crownless. If Mr. Krüger had allowed his benignant (?) countenance to be distributed over the world of letters, he might have been shown with a tall cylindrical top-hat; but I am afraid that his enforced abdication came too soon. Napoleon III. wears a laurel wreath after his victories over Austria. Francis Joseph, of Austria, wears a laurel wreath also; but not, I am afraid, in celebration of any glorious victories, being the most unfortunate, though perhaps the most deserving, of monarchs of the present day. As king of Hungary, he appears wearing a royal crown on the 1 and 3 korona stamps of the current issue.

The emperor Menelek, of Abyssinia, is the only other male sovereign represented as wearing a crown. The Shah of Persia always wears a Persian cap with royal plume. The Sultans of Zanzibar and Johore, the Rajah of Sirmoor and the Nizam of Hyderabad are each covered with an Eastern turban. It is always a puzzle to me why these Mohammedan rulers allow their portraits to be published, as it is generally understood that human portraiture is forbidden by Islam.

The 1893 Seebeck issue of San Salvador presents a gentleman wearing a helmet; and I have always wondered whether he is a fireman or a policeman. In a land of volcanoes and evil-doers, I should think that both classes of officials are in much demand.

It may be noted in passing, just for completeness' sake, that the Prince of Wales (the present King) is depicted with a cap on certain stamps of Newfoundland and New Brunswick; and that Cabot (Newfoundland) and Jacques Cartier (Canada) wear hats of ancient style, as also does Columbus on all the regular issues of Chili.

When we come to countries where female sovereigns have reigned, we find, as might be expected, that adornment of the head is the

rule; the only exceptions being Hawaii, whose four lovely and amiable princesses believe in beauty unadorned, and the Cook Islands with the physiognomy of Queen Makea. In all probability crowns had never been heard of in those wild regions—garlands of flowers were preferred; but it is somewhat surprising that the missionaries, in their anxiety to make the natives clothed and ashamed, did not compel their use.

The first issue of the present Queen of Holland shows her as a mere child, without any head-gear; but when she grew older and "put her hair up" as girls say, she adopted a gorgeous diadem.

Queen Isabella of Spain always wears a diadem of some kind, varying from a simple fillet to a jewelled and symbolic ornament.

Queen Maria of Portugal is also diademed.

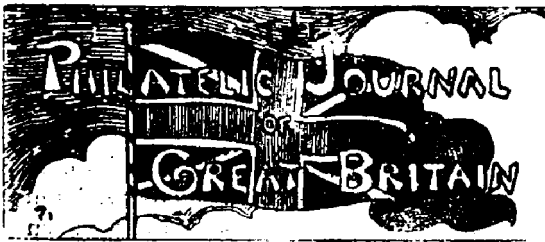
Last and greatest of all is the figure of Queen Victoria on the British and Colonial stamps; and I have found a great deal of interest in the study of the varieties of crown, diadem, &c. In almost all of these the head wears a regal emblem; the only exceptions being the laurel wreath found in all the stamps of Jamaica until the latest issues, in the 2nd (laureated) issue of N.S.W., and in some former Victorian issues, the type being still retained in the 3d. and 6d. of that country; and also the widow's cap of a few stamps of Canada and Newfoundland. In every other stamp bearing Queen Victoria's head, there is a crown, coronet or diadem. An actual arched crown on the head is met with in the stamps of British Honduras (1st issue), the first N.S.W. 5/- (1860), and certain Victorians, viz. the 1st (throne) issue and the 9d. It may be observed, by the way, that there is a crown without a head (like the hat floating on the water without a head to fit it, in 'Pickwick') in the issue of British Columbia; also in the British East Africa Co. I do not know exactly why this Chartered Co. was styled "Imperial," but this title evidently provided the reason for the crown. The Royal Niger Co. issued no stamps, and I do not quite know how the inhabitants in that territory managed to get their letters conveyed. There is a small royal crown in the design of the square stamps of Newfoundland and New Brunswick. The same note should have been made about the 1871 issue of Hungary.

A diminutive crown or coronet is found in the stamps of India (3 pies and 2 and 3 rupees), British East Africa (3rd issue) and Uganda, S. Nigeria, the 2½d. and 5d. of New Zealand (1882) and the Jubilee and last issues of Canada.

In all other Queen's Head issues a diadem exists. There are probably two reasons for this. 1st—It allows, as in coins and medals, of a better display of the head on a limited field. 2nd—A diadem, which was originally—*i.e.*, in the time of the Roman emperors—only a band or fillet of linen or silk, is the most ancient European badge of sovereignty. As luxury increased, it came to be profusely jewelled and ornamented. A true crown was probably of Asiatic origin. Thus the Mauritius single fillet (1858) and the double fillet of the Victoria octagonal 1/- (1854) may be said to be strictly royal emblems. All the English kings up to Henry VII. wore as a crown upon their uneasy head a diadem consisting of a circular gold band with heraldic ornaments on the rim. It is most instructive to distinguish and classify the kinds of diadem on the British and Colonial stamps. A good many are operadic, but they mostly fall into groups, which represent particular periods of time, corresponding to geological strata—generally uniform, but sometimes out-cropping as survivals (*e.g.*, the present 3d. and 5d. of N.S.W.); so that the inspection of the diadem alone on any stamp will often be sufficient to assign it to its right group and period. I will proceed to give a generalized account of the various sorts.

1. The first English adhesive stamp, which set the example to every other stamp and every other country, the line-engraved 1d., was copied accurately from a medal of Wyon's. The diadem bore on its rim alternate crosses, pattées and heraldic roses—the cross being an ancient pagan and Christian emblem, largely adopted by royalty, and the rose (with the crown) being the national badge of England. This type has never been departed from in any English stamps during Victoria's reign. It is also found in the earlier issues of India and in the issues of Heligoland, British Bechuanaland, Prince Edward's Island, Queensland (the profile stamps, but very roughly printed), Canada (1 and 2 cents of 1st issue), and most stamps of Victoria, though in all these countries the head and general design are different.

(To be continued.)



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EDITORIAL.

DURING the last few years a large number of some-what doubtful "errors" of German and German Colonial stamps have found their way on to the market and our philatelic friends in the Fatherland have recently been making investigations as to the source from whence these spring.

A Philatelic Scandal. It is alleged as a result of these enquires, that officials in charge of the Postal

Museum at Berlin are not altogether free from blame in the matter, for, it is said that many of the abnormal varieties have been made at the direct instigation of the

authorities who are responsible for the German National Collection of Postage Stamps.

Most of our readers are doubtless aware that the German Postal Museum at Berlin contains a very fine collection of stamps which has been got together at a comparatively small cost. It was formed, to commence with, from the postal specimens received in the usual way from the headquarters of the Postal Union at Berne, and was augmented by contributions of current and obsolete stamps from various countries which were invited to send them. Many duplicates were obtained in this way and those not required were exchanged (with a dealer we believe) for varieties the collection lacked.

These were all perfectly legitimate means of forming a national collection at which no one could protest. But owing to a scarcity of duplicates or anxiety to fill more quickly the many vacant spaces, it is said that the authorities stepped from the path of virtue and instituted raids on the printer's waste paper basket, and, on occasion, ordered abnormal varieties to be manufactured. In this way imperforate and partly perforated stamps, inverted surcharges, &c., were obtained and, it is whispered, reprints of varieties having some special value are not unknown.

All of these more or less doubtful varieties are alleged to have been used for trading purposes, and, of late, so many have appeared that the leading German philatelists, justly indignant at such flagrant abuse of official privileges, have instituted enquiries as stated above. That there is good and sufficient cause for their action is only too apparent, and it is to be hoped that application will be made in the right quarter for stringent reforms in the conduct of affairs. We trust that their efforts will result in the mitigation of the evil, and in the meantime collectors should treat all abnormal varieties of current or recently current German and German Colonial stamps with distrust, for, if their origin is as alleged, their philatelic interest is absolutely nil.

INDEX.—Owing to totally unavoidable circumstances the Index and title page to the last volume is not quite ready, but will be sent out with our next issue.

The Perforations of Sarawak.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

AT the moment of writing there are signs of a miniature "boom" in the stamps of Sarawak, judging by the number of collectors who have been bitten with a more or less sudden desire to specialise in the postal issues of this interesting country.

The early stamps of Sarawak are certainly of the highest degree of interest to the collector with a taste for specialism, not only on account of the quaintness of the designs, but also because comparatively little, philatelically speaking, is known about them. There is thus always the chance of making some discovery to arouse the enthusiasm of the careful student.

While making a few investigations on my own account recently I found there were several noticeable differences in the perforations, and, in view of the fact that Sarawak has now attained the glory of being quite a popular country, the following notes on the subject may appeal to a fairly wide circle of philatelists.

The first issue, bearing Sir James Brooke's portrait, consisted of only one stamp of the facial value of 3 cents. It appeared in 1869, being manufactured by Mr. Charles Whiting. The perforations—the only item with which we are concerned in this short paper—were made by single line machines, of which apparently two were in use. Both gauge exactly 11, and they may be differentiated as follows:—

- A. Perf. 11. Medium holes, fairly cleanly cut.
B. " Smaller holes, rougher, and almost pin perf.

The differences are not easily perceptible in single specimens, but in blocks of four or more they can readily be distinguished, especially if viewed from the back of the stamps. I have found three varieties:—(1) perf. "A" only; (2) perf. "B" only; and (3) perf. "A" vertically and "B" horizontally.

* * *

In 1871 a new 3c. stamp appeared, shewing the portrait of Sir Charles Brooke. This also was manufactured by Mr. Whiting, while the perforation (gauging 11) was made by another single-line machine.

- C. Perf. 11. Large holes, clean cut perf.

The holes are much larger than is the case with stamps perforated by machines "A" and "B." This new machine appears to have been exclusively employed for this value. (The 1c. on 3c. of 1892, and the 2c. on 3c. of 1899 have, of course, the same perf.)

* * *

In 1875 a set of five values appeared in the same design as the already current 3c., and though these were also produced by Mr. C. Whiting, none of them are found perf. 11. Gibbons' put the gauge of this new perforation as 11½, but I have never yet found a specimen with this measurement. The majority of the stamps gauge an exact 12, and in cases where they do not it is so near 12 as to be hardly worth quibbling over. In perforating this issue, at least three different machines seem to have been employed, their leading characteristics being as follows:—

- D. Perf. 12. Large holes, clean cut perf.
E. " Smaller holes, clean cut perf.
F. " Smaller holes, rough and almost pin perf.

The holes made by machine "F" appear to be slightly smaller than those described under "E," and so little paper is removed that in many cases the stamps are quite pin-perf.

Single copies are not always easy to identify, but with blocks of four, or larger ones still, no difficulty should be experienced in differentiating the work of the three machines. In the following list I give the varieties of each value I have found, and also those of the three stamps surcharged in 1899.

1875.

- 2c. lilac on lilac (1) E; (2) F; (3) E × D.
4c. red-brn. on yel. (1) E; (2) F.
6c. green on green (1) F; (2) E × D.
8c. blue on blue (1) E × D.
12c. red on lilac-rose (1) E × D; (2) F × D.

1899.

- 4c. in red on 6c. (1) E; (2) E × D.
4c. in red on 8c. (1) E; (2) E × D; (3) F × D.
2c. in blk. on 12c. (1) E; (2) E × D.

In the case of the compound perforations the horizontal ones are named first.

* * *

From 1888 until the present day, with the exception of 1895, Messrs. De la Rue & Co. Ltd., have engraved and printed all the Sarawak

stamps and the perforation of these calls for no remarks, being a uniform 14 like that of our own stamps. * * *

In 1895, a set of four stamps was engraved and manufactured by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon and Co. These, according to Gibbons'

catalogue, are perf. 11½, but a careful measurement will show that this gauge does not exist. The stamps are perforated an exact 12 and not 11½.

A variety of the 2c. of this issue may be found perf. 12½.

The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Siam.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued from Vol. XV., page 196).

XIX.—THE "2 ATTS" PROVISIONAL OF 1898.

The second value of the provisional set of 1898 in antique type, to wit, the "2 Atts" on 64 atts, lilac and brown, is one of which I have so few specimens that I fear I can give no information whatever regarding it. In those I have the English inscription "2 Atts" measures 11mm., and I have seen no varieties. Mr. Holland mentions this variety with a narrow capital "A" and with Roman "t's," so it is quite possible that the same type was used as in surcharging the "1 Att" with the figure "2" in the place of "1," and with "s" added to "Att."



Until I can get more material to study, I am afraid these all to brief notes must suffice. The following is a synopsis of the varieties:—

- "2 Atts" on 12 atts, lilac and brown.
- "2 Atts" measures 11mm.

Varieties.

- Narrow "A" in "Atts."
- First (?) "t" in "Atts" in Roman type.
- Narrow "A" and both "t's" in Roman type.

XX.—THE "3 ATTS" PROVISIONAL OF 1898.

In the "3 Atts" on 12 atts provisional of this date there are two distinct types representing two quite different settings, as in the case of the "1 Att" described in Chap. XVIII. In type I. the inscription "3 Atts" measures 11½mm., while in type II. it is 13mm.

In the first setting there is an interesting

error with narrow "A" in "Atts," which occurs on the 5th stamp in the first row. It will thus be seen that this is relatively much rarer than the similar variety in the "1 Att," for it occurs only once in 120 stamps. One stamp on the sheet—the sixth in the second row—has the first "t" in "Atts" in Roman instead of antique type, while the first stamp in the second row and the second in the sixth row both have the second "t" in "Atts" in Roman type. The only other variety is a badly battered first "t," which occurs on the 11th stamp in the tenth row. There are thus



Type I.



Type II.

remarkably few errors of any importance in this setting. It is worthy of note that the Siamese character for "3"—the one shaped something like a letter "m"—varies greatly in position, and more often than not is below the level of the other characters.

In the second setting, type II., I have only eight stamps, so again lack of material prevents me being able to give any information. The following is a synopsis of the varieties:—

- "3 Atts" on 12 atts lilac and carmine.

Type I. "3 Atts" measures 11½mm.

Varieties.

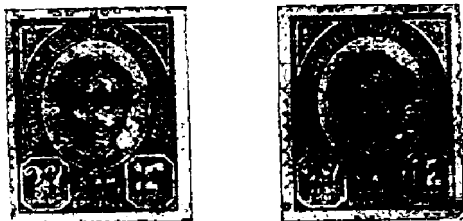
- Narrow "A" in "Atts."
- First "t" in "Atts" in Roman type.
- Second "t" in "Atts" " " "
- First "t" in "Atts" badly battered.

Type II. "3 Atts" measures 13mm.

XXI.—THE "4 ATTS" PROVISIONAL OF 1898.

Of the "4 Atts" on 12 atts of this period I have such a limited number of specimens that it is impossible to make any definite assertions regarding the setting of the type. It is probable, however, that a whole sheet of 120 stamps was overprinted at a time. The variety with narrow "A" in "Atts" is known, and also the one with first "t" in Roman type.

I note, too, that the same two varieties of the Siamese character for "4" occur as in type I. of the "4 Atts" on 12a. of 1896. The stamp exists without stop after the "s," and is also known with double surcharge.



The "4 Atts" on 24 atts of the same date is a fairly scarce stamp, but judging from the few specimens I have seen, it seems likely that the same type was employed as that used in surcharging the 12 atts.

The following is a synopsis of the varieties :

"4 Atts" on 12 atts lilac and carmine.

"4 Atts" measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Errors and Varieties.

Double surcharge.

No stop after "Atts."

Narrow "A" in "Atts."

First "t" in "Atts" in Roman type.

The Siamese character for "4" is broad.

The Siamese character for "4" is narrow and dropped.

"4 Atts" on 24 atts lilac and blue.

"4 Atts" measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

(To be continued.)

Oxford Stamp Auctions.

AND yet another in Philately! And still they come, and we believe there is room. "The more the merrier," or at least it augurs well for us that Philatelic interest is sufficient to open up new centres.

This time it is Oxford that is waking up, and Messrs. E. J. Brooks & Son, old-established auctioneers, are intending to add to their already extensive business auction sales of stamps, the first of which is announced for the end of the present month.

We have often wondered that the first seat of learning in the Kingdom should have lagged in the Philatelic race, and that so little enthusiasm for our hobby should appear (at any rate, on the surface) in Oxford society.

We hope a new impetus will be given to Philatelic study, and we report from reliable authority that the quality of the stamps to be offered at Messrs. Brooks' opening sale will be of the highest excellence, a very large proportion of the old issues of Great Britain, West Indies, North America and Australia being in mint condition, while two collections of several thousands will be offered *en bloc*.

The catalogue, which should be attractive enough to draw collectors from London as well as Birmingham, will, we understand, be out by the time this appears in our columns; and we wish our newest recruits to the business side of our hobby every success in their venture.

New Leaves to Cut.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL.*

The third Edition (1906) of this work contains a large amount of excellent matter that should appeal to all classes of philatelists. We are sorry to see that the "Index to Philatelic Literature" has had to be omitted, but we are promised a lengthy instalment in the next issue of the "Annual."

A gentleman who prefers to hide his blushes behind the modest, and somewhat hackneyed, *nom-de-plume* of "a Specialist" writes a bright little article on "The Stamps of St. Helena."

Mr. Nissen is responsible for a "Catalogue and Guide to Values" of the King's Head stamps of the British Colonies—an article that is likely to be somewhat misleading and anything but a reliable guide in a work that only makes one appearance per annum, considering that the market values of these labels fluctuates almost from day to day. Indeed, at the time of writing, we find it is already out of date and will probably be more so ere these lines are in print.

There is a valuable article on the "Stamps of Prince Edward Island" by Mr. A. P. Langworthy, while Mr. R. Halliday gives a vast

* The Stamp Collectors' Annual and Year Book of Philately. Edited by Percy C. Bishop. (London: C. Nissen & Co., 7, Southampton Row, W.C.). Price 1/-.

amount of interesting information in his contribution—"British Telegraph Companies and their stamps."

Mr. Percy C. Bishop treats us to a very brief paper entitled, "The adhesive Stamps of Tonga," but we are afraid its philatelic value is not particularly great.

From the pen of the same writer we find a very entertaining sketch on "Some historic English essays and postal drawings" and our only complaint is that it is far too short! Like *Oliver Twist* we have a keen desire for "more."

There are many other noteworthy items in the 116 pages that compose the volume and we have pleasure in commending it to our readers as an excellent shillingworth.

WHITFIELD KING'S CATALOGUE.*

We have received a copy of the sixth edition (1906) of Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.'s "Standard Catalogue"—a work that should prove of the greatest value to general collectors. It has been carefully revised, with the result that the bulk of the catalogue proper has been reduced by some 17 pages, and the total number of stamps now listed is 19,778.

Newspaper Tax, Railway Newspapers, Official Franks, the Philippine Republic and the Carlist Stamps of Spain have now been omitted, and we may add that in a work of this sort Registration and Postage Due Labels might also with advantage be excluded.

Every fresh edition shows improvements on its predecessors, and we hope, in time, to see many further revisions. For instance, we find two shades of the 5 candarins stamp of the first issue of China—yellow and orange—are given. Surely there are scores of other stamps existing in two even more strongly pronounced shades that are only given in one colour in this work.

Then, in the case of minor varieties of surcharge, there are many that, if consistency of any sort is aimed at, should be omitted, such as the large and small figures in the 1897 issue of China, and the three varieties in the "½" surcharges of Cyprus.

Such very local stamps as the productions of the Indian Native States might also be cut out without in any way detracting from the value or completeness of the work. There

are also a few inaccuracies such as the King's Head (Indian) British Somaliland stamps surcharged "On H.M.S." These varieties are entirely bogus, the genuine ones being surcharged "SERVICE."

However, we have no doubt that in good time all these matters will receive attention and, taking it all round, the volume is one that should prove of the utmost value to every philatelist who is content to collect on very general lines.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE "A.B.C." CATALOGUE.*

From Messrs. Bright & Son we have received a copy of the supplement to the 6th edition of their "A.B.C." Catalogue bringing that work up-to-date to November last.

Under Great Britain we find a comprehensive list of the "cut-outs" that were made available for use as postage stamps a little over a year ago by the special authority of the Postmaster-General. We are sorry for the collector who attempts to collect all these non-adhesives!

The so-called recent "revolutionary" stamps of Crete are listed, and an "error" of the 5 lepta is marked at quite a fancy figure. As the philatelic status of these labels is more than doubtful, they might with advantage have been omitted—for the present at any rate.

The other lists seem to have been carefully compiled, and every collector who has the "A B C" Catalogue should order a copy of this useful supplement.

Scottish Philatelic Society.

THE usual Monthly Meeting of the above was held on Monday, 8th January, 1906, at 26, Frederick St., Edinburgh, at 8 p.m., with a good turn out of members. Miss Currie, Edinburgh, was unanimously elected an ordinary member. The Secretary reported that the Sept. packet had returned from circulation, the sales being exactly double for corresponding month of last year. The Oct., Nov., and Dec. packets were still in circulation with excellent sales to date. The January, 1906, packet was despatched on the

*The Universal Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World. (Ipswich: Whitfield King & Co.) Price, 1/6.

* Supplement to the 6th Edition of the "A B C" Catalogue. (London: Bright & Son, 164, Strand, W.C.) Price, 8/1; post free, 7d.

2nd inst. Mr. James Baxter and Mr. William Bonnar gave an interesting display of the stamps of Australasia, Mr. Baxter's collection being especially strong in Victoria, while Mr. Bonnar having devoted his energies to New Zealand made this combined display an exceptionally interesting one. The Society welcomed one of its lady members, who kindly attended this meeting, and the hope was expressed that others would find time to attend the meetings.

At the February Meeting the President, Mr. John Walker, will read a paper, and be assisted by Mr. N. M. Berrie in a display of the Stamps of Scandinavia.

R. W. FINDLATER, Hon. Sec.,
30, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh.



January, 1906, Report.

List of Officers and Committee:—

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HIS HONOUR JUDGE PHILBRICK, K.C.

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W. S. KING, 63, Cadogan St., Chelsea, S.W.

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MESSRS. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD,
13, Wallbrook, 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 are now proposed in accordance with the above:—T. C. Appleton, Bradford, Yorks, proposed by W. E. White, seconded by Dr. Marx, M.A.; Dr. D. de Biasini, Budapest, Hungary, proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by Dr. Marx, M.A.; W. H. Regan, Bayswater, London, W., proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by P. L. Pemberton.

NEW MEMBERS.

W. J. Bovill, Hampstead, N.W.
F. H. Oliver, Strand, W.C.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations during the past year are notified:—

W. J. Alexander, Twickenham.
J. Duiven, Holland.
F. S. Weinberg, Dundee, N.B.
W. G. Walton, Birmingham.

NOTICES.

The fourth meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 10th inst., when the following members and visitors were present: W. Schwabacher (in the chair), Mrs. H. B. Young, Miss Cassels, Miss A. Cassels, Messrs. W. Schwarte, W. J. Bovill, H. Atharley, G. Atharley, L. W. Fulcher, J. C. Sidebotham, P. J. Dudgeon, J. Mayer, and the Hon. Sec. A display of the stamps of India and Ceylon with notes thereon, from the collection of Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A., was given on his behalf by the Hon. Sec., and was much appreciated by those present. The fine selection of Ceylon included many of the rarities of the old pence issues, imperf., and various perfs. and watermarks, and amongst the Indian was the rare 2 annas green, used and in fine condition. The interest of the evening was further enhanced by the display of some Indian rarities and curiosities by Mr. P. L. Dudgeon, who also read an interesting account of the Scinde Dawk Stamps issued by Sir Bartle Frere. A unanimous and hearty vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

The next meeting will be held on Feb. 14th, at Essex Hall, at 8 p.m., when Mr. Schwabacher will give a Display of Fiscals. All members and any visitors are cordially invited, and members of the Fiscal Society are specially requested to rally round on this occasion.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.
Jan. 15th, 1905.



JANUARY 25, 1906.

Philately at Home.

In the December issue of the *Monthly Journal* an editorial appears dealing with old greetings (Xmas. wishes) and new issues and concluding with a fable which we promptly annex for reproduction:—

THE GENERAL COLLECTOR AND THE MINOR VARIETY.

Once upon a Time there was a General Collector, who was brought into Contact, quite unexpectedly, with a Fine Unused Specimen of a Minor Variety. As a result of the Collision, he was led to consult an Eminent Specialist, who promptly relieved him of all Anxiety, and of the Minor Variety in question, giving him in Exchange a heavily obliterated Copy of the Normal Type. N.B.—The Value of the Minor Variety in the Latest Edition of the Catalogue of Messrs. Blank & Co. was Five Shillings, while that of the Normal Type was Six Pence.

MORAL.—A Current Catalogue in the hand is worth two Eminent Specialists in the Exchange Club.

Having thus given vent to the exuberance of spirits which is suppose to pervade all self respecting philatelic editors during the festive season, the worthy Major promptly treats us to a strongly worded protest on the subject of recent colonial remainders. We make the following extract regarding the huge parcel of British Somaliland stamps which the government of this Protectorate are trying to find a market for.

The British Somaliland list is a more shameless one still. There are some 184,000 of the Queen's Head stamps surcharged at top, including all values except the ½a. and 1a., and 101,000 of the same stamps surcharged at bottom, all values (Nos. 18 to 24 in our publishers' catalogue). Now it is quite evident that there should be no considerable remainders in the first lot of the values which compose the second, because the former should have been used up before the latter were put on sale; but to make this miserable farce more complete we find that there are also offered about 132,000 of the overprinted King's Head stamps, all values except ½a.; so that these precious remainders include two lots of every value, except the ½a. and 1a., none of which need, or should, have been declared obsolete, and all of which should have been exhausted before the corresponding values of the current issue were put in circulation. To declare obsolete these stamps bearing the King's Head is a gross insult to his Majesty, which should not be permitted. It is not a case of stamps that have long been out of stock, of

which a few specimens might remain in the hands of private individuals and the use of which might cause confusion; here is a large stock of stamps, perfectly fit for use, withdrawn from circulation for no sufficient reason, simply in the hope of raising a little money. If postage stamps are really used in British Somaliland to any appreciable extent, of which the catalogues afford no evidence, all of these remainders should be used up. If there was any legitimate excuse for ordering them, the quantities mentioned above should not last very long; if there was no legitimate excuse, let them be destroyed and a more honest policy be adopted in the future.

The whole matter of these Colonial "remainders," apparently manufactured with the sole idea of raising funds at the expense of stamp collectors, is one that calls for united and strong protest from philatelists. If resolutions were passed by all the leading Societies in this country, strongly condemning the practice of placing these huge lots of remainders on the market, and forwarded to the responsible authorities, it might possibly have some effect. At least it could do no harm.

Another editorial article deals with an equally crying scandal in German philately, but as we have referred to the matter ourselves somewhat fully in another column, we refrain from further comment here.

Mr. L. Hanciau continues his article on the "Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines," and Mr. A. Réinheimer discourses on "An Unrecognised Rarity of the United States." We make the following interesting extract:—

To assert unreservedly that a regularly-issued stamp of the series of 1857-60 of the United States of America has remained unknown, unrecognised, down to the present day, is perhaps rash, such a fact being at first sight impossible: it is even likely that my readers will be tempted to believe that I am alluding to some simple variety that has not been catalogued.

Such, however, is by no means the case: the stamp of which I am speaking is duly listed in all the catalogues, and yet *in reality* is known to none of them, and is supplied by none of the dealers—an apparent paradox, upon which I base my declaration that it is unknown, or rather unrecognised.

I will explain myself. The rarity in question is the 3c. brown-red, of the issue of 1857-60 in the condition indicated by the catalogues, that is to say, in the *exact type of the 3c. of 1851, but perforated*. This stamp is

of great rarity; I only know of five or six undoubted copies of it.

That the difference which exists between the rarity in question and the specimens that take its place in all catalogues and collections may be fully understood, some explanation and description are necessary, and these we will give.

The 3c. stamp, imperforate, of the issue of 1851-56, which we all know, shows definitely and clearly in its design the straight lines represented in the illustration given below (Type I.); that is to say an exterior line framing the whole stamp, and, at each side, an inner, vertical line, forming a frame line to the engine-turned ground.

Now, this being the case, the copies of the 3 cents of 1857, which are described in the catalogues under the heading "*The same, perforated*," should show these very same lines, but as a matter of fact they do not do so—except in very rare instances. Either they have the exterior line complete, without the interior line at each side, in which case we have the type with frame line at top or bottom; or else the only remains of the lines of Type I. are the exterior lines at each side, in which case we have the type without frame line at top and bottom, the commonest of all.

Mr. L. G. Dorpat writes an entertaining article on "Abyssinia and its Postage Stamps," which we can warmly commend to anyone thinking of specialising in the issues of this out of the way country.

Mr. Pierrè Mahé continues his reminiscences and Mr. F. J. Melville is responsible for a review of a valuable work on the "Postage Stamps of Sweden," recently issued by the Swedish Government to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps into that country. Would that all commemorative events, which are now responsible for the issue of totally unnecessary sets of special stamps, were celebrated in the same admirable manner!

Our old friend, "Philogos" contributes "The Wide, Wide World" from which we must make one brief extract:—

A young lady living in Hamburg sent recently a picture post card to congratulate her sister on her birthday. In spite of its having been posted in due time, the card was delivered in Hamburg eight days after the birthday, and it was found to have had a run to Aix-la-Chapelle. It appears that a merchant living at the latter town found the erratic card had slipped in under the wrapper of a parcel travelling as book-post matter, so he sent the card to its proper address, and added a few lines of hearty congratulations. Of course the lady had to acknowledge the receipt of both, and thus was started a correspondence, which has led to their betrothal. Well! Well! The lady says that this was certainly the "correct card."

The *London Philatelist* also has something to say regarding the "Sale of Colonial Reminders." It gives expression to the very general dissatisfaction occasioned in collecting circles by this "Government stamp dealing," and concludes as follows:—

We have been desired to make formal complaint to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, but we recognise

the fact that these gentlemen simply act upon instructions received from the respective Colonies that they represent, and that our reproaches must be addressed to the Colonial Governments themselves. We therefore appeal to the latter, in the hope that they will in future discontinue these sales of remainders. The Colonial Post Office recognise the fact that Philately is frequently a considerable factor in their financial budgets, and that deficits have even actually been saved simply by the abnormal sales of stamps to those who require no service in return. It is therefore obviously unfair that the Colonial Government should first allow large quantities of an issue to be sold to the philatelic public (for non-postal purposes), and then start to trade against their own customers.

At the same time, we think if sufficient complaints were sent to the Crown Agents, it would result in official hints being given to the Colonies for which they act to refrain from the practice of attempting to place remainders on the market in future.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg continues his interesting article, entitled "Philatelic Researches in Australia." His visit to the printing office in Adelaide, where the South Australian stamps are manufactured, was full of interest, and he says:—

In Adelaide, Mr. Cooke, the stamp printer, shewed me all that was of interest in his department. He explained how it is that lines of colour are found down one side of the sheets of some of the modern stamps. These are printed in a "cylinder" machine, in which the heavy rollers go over the edge of the plate. This would in a very short time cause the plate to wear away, and consequently pieces of brass rule lined in the lathe have been added to protect the plate.

Regarding the roulettes we find a very readable paragraph.

The roulettes were made by means of pieces of brass rule notched and set up on edge at the proper distances apart. The notches in the brass rule were not cut with any care, and consequently the gauge is most uneven. It is therefore not necessary to separate the different gauges. There does not seem to have been any uniformity in the method of arranging the pieces of rule. Sometimes the horizontal lines are continuous, the vertical cuts being made by means of short pieces, and sometimes it is the other way. Sometimes only the vertical or horizontal lines were rouletted at a time, but sometimes the sheets seem to have been rouletted both ways in one operation.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim continues his article on "The Newspaper Stamps of France," and gives the official decrees relating to their issue and use.

Some "Occasional Notes," a review, and the usual chronicle of new issues complete the number, which is, by the way, the concluding one of Vol. XIV.

The *Philatelic Record* has an editorial article dealing with the rubbish that has lately been issued in connection with the present revolutionary movement in Crete. We make a few extracts:—

This island is suffering from one of the periodical revolutions to which its inhabitants by now must be almost as much accustomed as philatelists are to the

class of postage stamps such petty riots bring in their train. We are told that the insurgents have created special stamps, and there seem already to be two or three issues differing more or less in design, which appear to be fairly plentiful cancelled to order in single specimens, pairs and blocks. The stamps themselves are being distributed from Athens, and to that extent at all events, Greece appears to be actively concerned in the endeavour of the island to bring about its complete union with that country. We believe the whole of these revolutionary stamps to be entirely speculative, and up to the present, at all events to possess no franking powers. To petty revolutionists, postage stamps are quite as essential as powder and shot, in fact in many cases probably more so. The game has been very much overplayed lately, but stamp collectors, in spite of the times they are hit, have a knack of coming up smiling again; it is a matter for congratulation that collectors die hard.

Mr. B. T. K. Smith concludes his valuable article on "Early Venezuelan Postage stamps" and makes the following remarks regarding the cancellations employed:—

Perhaps the most common postmark is "Correos" and the name of the town in a double-lined circle. The day and month is in the centre but not the year. "Star," "gridiron," and no doubt many other kinds of cancellation were used.

A frequent obliteration is a large numeral—0, 2½, 5, 7, 8, and perhaps others—the precise signification of which has not been satisfactorily explained. It is not a surcharge, and evidently cannot be the number of the post office, nor, presumably, was it a mark denoting postage due on inland letters.

I was inclined to ask whether it might not be the cancelling mark applied, not by the postmaster, but by the "expendedor de estampillas" or distributor of stamps on letters arriving from abroad, but its presence on purely inland letters negatives this idea, and I can therefore only suggest that it may have been simply the old postage due mark, used as a convenient obliteration when a proper cancellation was not at hand.

The "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. D. M. De Heer, one of Holland's shining lights in matters philatelic. Mr. De Heer has been fortunate enough to acquire several medals for his splendid collections of Peru, Argentine, Spain, Colombia, &c., and he is an enthusiastic collector of British Colonials.

He says, "Although a Hollander, I am not going in for Holland and Colonies specialized, though this may come later, as I never dreamed when starting to collect that this hobby would give me patience to study the historical surcharged provisional stamps of Peru and the Habilitados of Spain and Colonies."

Mr. De Heer has a special liking for unused stamps, "as many, particularly British Colonials, look better in this condition." He is an omnivorous collector and takes the stamps of all countries, "except those which make a speciality of stamps for collectors, and surcharged French Colonials, which spring up like

mushrooms, whilst it is difficult to say which are, or are not, toad stools."

The four December numbers of *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* are full of interest and each of them represents an excellent penny-worth.

Mr. Nankivell continues his series on "The Countries of the World," dealing with the postal issues of Bavaria, Bamra, Barbados, and Belgium. As the arrangement followed is alphabetical it will be seen that the reader does some hasty trotting from one side of the globe to the other.

The Rev. T. C. Walton has a continued article, entitled: "Stamps to look for"—a subject that would fill many volumes. The writer follows on very similar lines to those who have already exploited this theme, and contents himself with pointing to the varieties that are already listed in every catalogue. We think if the beginner were shown how to distinguish the rare from the common varieties of stamps that are very similar in appearance, an article of this sort would have more practical value. But perhaps the worthy Editor of *G. S. W.* would consider this as savouring too strongly of "minor varieties"—which are relegated to the realms of perdition, so far as our contemporary is concerned.

"Gossip of the Hour" is full of breezy comment on current events, and after hearing that the chalk-surfacing, which is now applied to so many Colonial stamps, was likely to lead to the "lead-poisoning" of labels so treated by turning them black, "Cornelius Wrinkle" had another nasty shock by being told that he ran the risk of arsenical poisoning every time he daintily applied his tongue to the gummed side of a postage stamp. We quote his remarks:—

It having been rumoured that the fugitive inks used in printing our English postage stamps contained particles of arsenic sufficient to poison the whole population if they had too many green shillings to lick, I wrote in terrible trepidation to the new Postmaster-General on the matter, and here is his comforting reply:—

THE CABINET, 10th December, 1905.

My Dear Cornelius,—You seem to have worked yourself up into a state of unnecessary excitement and alarm over the ink used in printing our English shilling stamp. Calm yourself, dear boy, for you may lick English shilling postage stamps till you are blue in the face, without further injury. The green is a vegetable product got, *entre nous*, from squashed cabbage leaves. Yours, etc.

The "Ingle-nook Yarns" are an admirable feature, and one of the best that

has appeared recently is a seasonable yarn from the pen of Mr. W. E. Imeson.

"Special Correspondence" is another commendable feature that deserves almost more prominence than it obtains at present. In "Our Scandinavian Letter," Mr. Louis Zettersten has a word to say regarding Norway's forthcoming new issue:—

After the separation from Sweden, the Norwegian Government sent out invitations to a competition for a new design. The Committee which will decide in this matter comprises a post office official, an artist and a philatelic expert; so if the new Norway will not please everybody, surely the Norwegian Government will not be to blame. If I may venture a guess as to the new design, I should say King Haakon's features will be seen on the stamps. What is more natural than that a country, who has not had a king of its own for several hundred years, should celebrate the event by issuing stamps with the King's portrait? The new stamps will probably be issued in about six months.

In the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for Dec. 30th, Mr. W. B. Edwards continues his excellent article on "The Pictorial Stamps of New Zealand," and lets the reader into the almost bewildering mysteries of "Lisbon," "Basted Mills," and "laid" papers. The explanations should make the task of identifying some of the recent issues more easy than has perhaps hitherto been the case.

Mr. F. J. Melville commences an article entitled "Siam: its Posts and Postage Stamps," which consists of a resumé of Mr. Holland's work on this subject, the article now appearing in our own columns, and one that appeared in the *American Journal of Philately*, interspersed with various decrees relating to the issue of the stamps.

Mr. A. B. Kay describes some new issues and discoveries in the way of fiscal stamps, and a number of miscellaneous paragraphs complete the number.

Philately in India.

The November *Philatelic Journal of India* opens with a poetical welcome to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to India's shores, and then Mr. E. W. Wetherell continues his article on "The Postage Stamps of Victoria."

Next, Mr. C. S. F. Crofton has an interesting paper dealing with "Stamp Margins." He tells us that the letters found on the lower margins of the English ½d. and 1d. stamps of the current and last

issues do not refer to the plates but to *contracts*. Thus each letter (or figure and letter) refer to a given contract for so many millions of stamps, and the same letter probably appears on a good many different plates. Mr. Crofton says: "There is reason to believe that the contract letters are applied by a separate operation, and are not inscribed on the plate." To say the least of it this seems highly improbable, and a careful examination of these marginal letters gives one the impression that they are most certainly engraved on the plates, and some of them may be found in almost every stage of "wear."

"Tancred" has a sly hit at the frivolous propensities of home philatelists in giving a garden party (J.P.S.) and smoking concert (I.P.U.), and opines that in time we may possibly be treated to something of the following style:—

The I.P.S. has issued invitations to all philatelists in England to witness an acrobatic display by members of the Society. (*N.B.*—Visitors are warned against standing under the tight-rope.) During the intervals Mr. Imeson's poems will be recited by the Committee. The offertory (gold only) will be for the benefit of philatelic widows and orphans.

There is another instalment of "The Fiscal Stamps of Ceylon" followed by an amusing sketch, from the pen of Mr. B. Gordon Jones, entitled "Stamps in London Town." We make a brief extract:—

Not a hundred miles from Charing Cross there is a dealer, who is also a poet, and on whom the mantle of Tennyson has descended (peace, Mr. Alfred A.!). One of the oddest characters is an individual who deals in cheap Continentals. He actually fills his *coat* between the lining, with thousands of packets of stamps. He looks big and formidable, but the adipose in his case is merely a layer of stamps, several inches thick, all round him; and he can unload at a counter a hundred thousand cheap stamps without turning a hair or looking a bit thinner! One of the greatest stamp cranks that ever was in London is no longer a landmark, and that is the self-dubbed Stamp King. Like the gentleman in the music-hall ballad, "he's in an asylum now."

Mr. E. W. Wetherell treats us to another dose of "The Work of Messrs. Thomas De la Rue & Sons, Ltd." Mr. Crofton gives some notes on "The Typeset Telegraph Stamps of Ceylon," and then there is an amusing Irish letter by the one and only "O'Tancred."

A valuable note on the "Postage Stamps of China," giving the total numbers issued of the first five series; a review; some notes; and "Correspondence" complete. What is in every respect, an excellent number.

Philately in the States.

In the *American Journal of Philately*, Mr. V. M. Berthold continues his exhaustive work on "The die varieties of the Nesbitt series of United States envelopes."

Mr. E. J. Nankivell contributes "Our English Letter," from which we take the following amusing paragraph:—

There are indications that the collector will have a somewhat rough time in the future. A twentieth century revision of the authorised version of the New Testament has been published independently, and is said to be having a large sale. Up to this, we stamp collectors fondly imagined that we did not come under any special anathema, but just had to take our chance with the rest. This twentieth century revision, however, distinctly and specially includes us. The eleventh verse of the ninth chapter of Matthew, which formerly read: "Why eateth your Master with publicans and sinners?" is changed to: "Why eateth your Master with collectors and outcasts?" Ergo, in future, we are to be classed with outcasts. It is a bit rough on us that we should change places with the publican. As the publican was only classed with sinners, and we are all said to be sinners, he got on fairly well, but the new order is very terrifying to us. If the revisers would just make it a little more definite, and fix it on, as of old, the tax collectors, we would all vote straight for this new revision.

The prospectus of the forthcoming International Exhibition, another section of Mr. Toppan's "Notes upon Stamps and their Varieties," some reviews, and a chronicle of new issues complete what is a somewhat uninteresting number.

In the *Metropolitan Philatelist* the contributions of the "Optimist" are, as usual, the most readable feature—in fact we might also say the only feature. In the issue for Dec. 23rd this writer announces that automatic machines for the sale of stamps, are being tried in the States. We extract the paragraph in full:—

Slot machines that hand out ten cents worth of 1 or 2 cent stamps or postal cards, when you drop a dime in the slot, are now in operation in the stamp division of the post office department in this city. Not less than ten cents worth of stamps can be secured, although a single postal can be had. The machines look like the ordinary gum-slot devices, but operate by means of magnets which in some manner balk at a spurious coin. The officials are not prepared as yet to render a verdict as to the practicability of the machines. If it is proposed that they shall throw out clerks having blood in their veins and having political influence at home, then the machine will not be popular in Congress.

We have before us three numbers of *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* each full of readable items, but neither containing any article of such special philatelic importance as to warrant particular mention.

The usual features are strongly sustained and we are glad to see that the "Jim Easy" series of letters is still running.

Notes by the Way.

A PHILATELIC ALMANAC.—Messrs. C. J. Endle, of Boscombe, Bournemouth, have for many years published a useful little Almanac, and the issue for the current year is well up to the standard attained by its predecessors. It contains some chatty personal paragraphs, an excellent compendium of Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs, a list of current philatelic periodicals, &c., and the price asked for it—fourpence—is one at which no one can grumble.

* * *

ANOTHER PUBLIC COLLECTION.—The following announcement from the *London Evening News* has been brought before our notice, and our representative made a special pilgrimage to Walworth to obtain further information on the subject.

STOP-GAP STAMPS.

One of the features of the Newington Public Library is the very fine "Cuming Collection" of postage stamps.

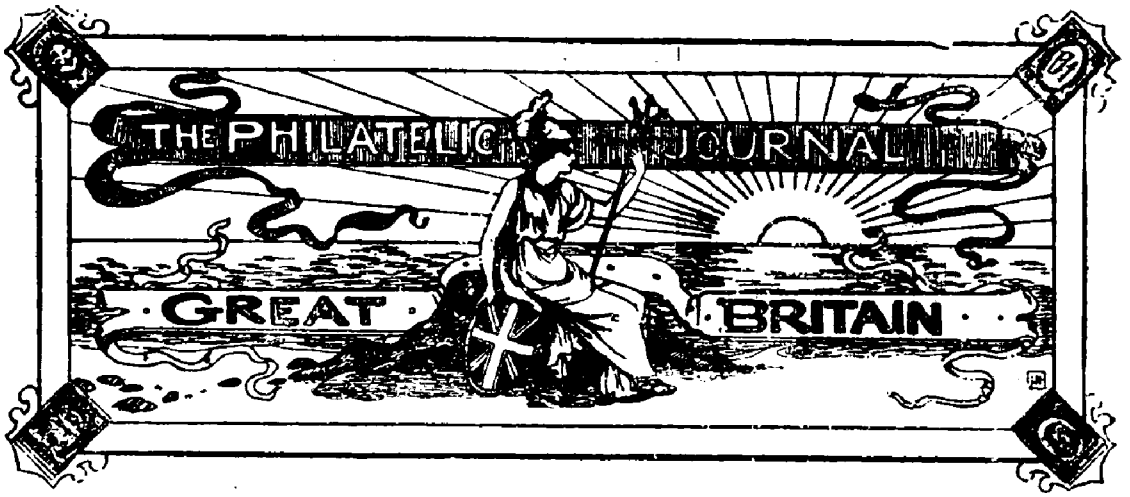
Under the direction of the Library Committee these treasures are now being arranged by an expert, and the committee invite the donation of stamps to fill up gaps in the collection.

Fully anticipating another but unknown "Tapping Collection," our representative was rather taken aback to find a very modest collection of but a few hundred stamps.

The collection, which is housed in the "Cuming Museum" at the Newington Public Library, was formed by the late Mr. H. Syer Cuming, F.S.A. Scot. Mr. Cuming was Vice-President of the British Archæological Association for some years, and his collection of antiquities which he bequeathed to the Library is a valuable and interesting accumulation.

Although the collection of postage stamps is as yet of so little importance, it is, however, the object of the authorities to make of it a good representative collection of the world's postage stamps, for the edification and pleasure of the denizens of Walworth.

The Library authorities are to be congratulated on their intentions, and collectors who are able to propagate the scheme by giving stamps to the collection, will be doing good service to the cause of philately.



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

No. 182. VOL. XVI.

FEB. 25, 1906.

[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 73.—CAPT. G. L. COURTHOPE, M.P.

AT the present moment a few facts concerning the gentleman whose name appears above should be of special interest, as he bears the distinction of being one of the very few Conservative members who gained a seat which was held by a Liberal at the time of the dissolution of the last Parliament. All politicians will remember that at a bye-election in the Rye division of Sussex last year, the seat which had long been held by the Conservatives was wrested from them by a Liberal, and then, at the recent General Election, Capt. Courthope won the seat back.

Capt. Courthope is best known to stamp collectors in connection with the Kent and Sussex Philatelic Society, of which he was the first President and Treasurer. He is thus one of the original members of the Club, which is now presided over by Mr. E. J. Nankivell.

Capt. Courthope is quite a young man, as he first saw the light not quite twenty-nine years

ago. He began collecting as a boy and has continued ever since. Until quite recently he has taken a very deep interest in stamps, but since political matters came to a crisis, which culminated, in his case, in his appearance at Westminster, he has had no time to give to the hobby. Though we wish him a very successful political career, we trust that it will not entirely deprive him of the joys of Philately.

As he has not as yet succumbed to the temptation to specialise in any particular country or group of countries, Capt. Courthope is beginning to find that the issue of stamps is becoming too great for the general collector, so we may expect to find him soon in the ranks of the specialists.

Philately, however, is not his only hobby; he is a keen gardener and makes a special study of Cacti; he also takes a

very deep interest in Agriculture, the Volunteers, and other subjects of a like nature. We hope to hear a good deal more in the future of such a versatile man, and trust that, whatever he may do in other walks of life, he will also leave his mark on Philately.



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. Offices in the Levant. We are indebted to the *London Philatelist* for the following interesting paragraph:—"As there appears to be a good deal of doubt as to why the 2½d. and 5d. stamps should exist both with surcharge 'LEVANT' and with value in Turkish money, we wrote to our correspondent to enquire the reason, and in reply he informs us that the stamps overprinted with value in piastres are used exclusively for letters, while those overprinted 'LEVANT' are intended for printed matter, postcards and parcels, the postage on these being charged in English money, whilst letters are charged for in piastres."

Australian Commonwealth. We gather from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 5d. Postage Due stamp has been issued with the compound perforation.

5d. emerald-green, perf. 11½, 12 × 11.

East Africa and Uganda. A correspondent informs the *M. J.* that about the middle of November 12. stamps ran short in one of the post-offices in the Uganda Protectorate, so the postmaster cut a few of the 2s. stamps in half, and used the separate portions as 1s. labels. But why could not two ½ anna stamps have been used for the same purpose? But perhaps these also had run out of stock.

We hear that the 3s. has just been issued on the chalk-surfaced paper.

3s. green and chocolate. mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Gibraltar. Morocco Agencies. We have seen the 10c. value on the new paper with chalk surface.

10c. purple on red, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Grenada. Several values of the current King's Head set have, at last, been issued on the ordinary paper with multiple watermark according to the *M. J.*

½d.	purple and green	wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
2d.	" " brown	" " "
2½d.	" " ultramarine	" " "
3d.	" " orange	" " "
1/-	green and orange	" " "

We append an illustration of the new pictorial issued, described in December last.



India. The 1 anna of the King's Head issue is reported with the "C.E.F." overprint.

1 anna, carmine (King), "C.E.F."

Patiala. Two more of the current Indian stamps have been suitably surcharged for use in this State.

8a. violet.
12a. purple on red.

Indian Native States. Bhopal. We extract the following from the *M. J.*:—"Mr. B. Gordon Jones writes to us as follows: 'I send you a curious stamp to see. It was in use in Bhopal for a week only, and is a mourning' stamp, issued at the time of the late Queen Victoria's death, to commemorate the event. It is decidedly rare.' The stamp enclosed is new to us, but examination of it leads us to believe that our correspondent has been misinformed as to its history, and we should suppose that the story is intended to give additional interest to a new edition of one of the numerous resuscitations which Bhopal has been foisting upon collectors during the last few years.

The stamp is in the design of Type 13 in the Catalogue, with curved lines in the spandrels, as redrawn recently, and printed in various colours—black, red and green. It is not, however from the same stone as the impressions just referred to; the specimen before us has a margin which shows it to belong to the bottom row of a sheet, but it is not identical in type with any of the varieties in the bottom row of our sheets, and we therefore believe it to be from a new stone reproducing the same obsolete type. The impression is in mauve, on thick white laid paper, and the copy

appears to be used, and on part of an original envelope. It also has the current form of embossing, a very important point.

Queen Victoria died in January, 1901; the late Begam of Bhopal died in the following month of June; the current form of embossing came into use under the present Begam, it is dated '1320' (April, 1902, to March, 1903), and we first saw impressions of it in February, 1903. No stamp with that embossing could possibly have been issued at the time of the death of Queen Victoria! Besides, is it at all likely than an obsolete design, the most unsuccessful ever adopted by the State, would have been resuscitated for such a purpose, or that, if a Commemorative stamp was issued in the early part of 1901, it would have remained unknown until now?"

Hyderabad. The *M.J.* thus describes two new stamps:—"We are indebted to Mr. S. A. Rahim for used copies of two new stamps, which appear to have been issued in this State in November last. The design is a close copy of that of Type 3 in the Catalogue, but it is inscribed 'POSTAGE' in place of 'POST STAMP,' and the characters in the centre are on a plain white ground. They read, we are told, *Sarkar Asfiya*, in Tugra Urduo, with the date '1322' (18 March, 1904, to 7 March, 1905). The perforation seems to be 12½, as before, but it is badly cut and difficult to gauge."

¼a.. blue; new type.
¾a.. orange ..

Nowanuggur. We learn of some forgeries of the ¼a. of the 1877 issue, from the *M.J.*, and so that our readers may guard against them we extract the paragraph in full:—"Mr. Phillips shows us two varieties of fairly successful imitations of the ¼ anna, Type 1, of this State. They are not identical in type, one of them being apparently copied from the illustration in the Catalogue, while the other was probably copied from a clear specimen of the original; but as the first is printed in brown and the second in dark green, and both have a nice, clean-cut perforation, they should deceive nobody. The only thing right about them is the paper."

Jamaica. The 1d. value has been issued on the new paper with chalk-surface.

1d. carmine and black, multiple wmk., chalky paper.

Mauritius The 15c. in new colours, which was chronicled from "specimen" copies

nearly eighteen months ago, has only just been issued.

The current 2c. stamp has been seen with multiple watermark.

2c. lilac, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Montserrat The 2½d. stamp is now issued with multiple watermark and the ¼d. and 2d. values have appeared on the new paper.

2½d. ultramarine and black, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
¾d. green and grey-green, multiple wmk., chalky paper.
2d. brown and grey " " " "

New South Wales. Another value has appeared on the new paper, watermarked with a Crown over "A."

2½d. deep blue, wmk. Cr. A.

Queensland. Latest supplies of the ¼d. stamps are perforated 12 instead of 13 as formerly.

¼d. dark green, perf. 12.

Southern Nigeria. In addition to the 1d. value chronicled in December, the ¼d., 4d., and 6d. stamps have now been issued on the paper with chalk surface.

¼d. green and black, multiple wmk., chalky paper.
4d. olive-green " " " " "
6d. mauve " " " " "

Straits Settlements. The \$1 stamp with multiple watermark, listed last month, is on the ordinary paper and not with chalk surface as stated.

We have been shewn the \$2 on the chalky paper.

\$1 green and black, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
\$2 purple " multiple wmk., chalky paper.

Federated Malay States. The 3c. and 8c. values have appeared on the paper with chalk surface.

3c. brown and black, multiple wmk., chalky paper.
8c. ultramarine " " " "

Sudan. We extract the following from the *M.J.*:—"L'Annonce Timbrologique states that a full series of stamps, from 1 millième to 10 piastres, has been issued with the overprint 'ARMY SERVICE,' instead of 'ARMY OFFICIAL.' Our contemporary adds that the values up to 1 piastre have the multiple Star and Crescent watermark, and the 2, 5 and 10 piastres the rosace; but, unless the new surcharge has been applied locally, it is more probable that all have the multiple watermark."

Official stamps surcharged "ARMY SERVICE."
1m. brown and carmine.
2m. green and brown.
3m. mauve and green.
5m. carmine and black.
1p. blue and brown.
2p. black and blue.
5p. brown and green.
10p. black and mauve.

Tasmania. Two new perforation varieties of the 2d. and 3d. stamps with Crown over "A" watermark have appeared.

2d. violet, new wmk., perf. 11.
3d. brown " " 12½.

Tobago. The *M. J.* has seen a copy of the ¼d. on 6d. orange-brown of the 1886-89 set, with double surcharge.

Transvaal. The 1/- value has appeared on the paper with chalk surface.

1/- red-brown and black, multiple wmk., chalky paper.

Trinidad. The ¼d. value of the current set has been issued on chalky paper.

¼d. green, multiple wmk., chalky paper.

Victoria. Another value of the current set has appeared on the "Commonwealth" paper.

3d. brown, new wmk., perf. 12½.

Western Australia. The 2d. value has been issued on the paper watermarked with a Crown over "A."

2d. yellow, no wmk.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Austria. A German contemporary announces that several of the values of the current set are now being issued without the shiny bars. So far the following have been seen.

2 heller black.
3 " pale brown.
5 " slate green.
6 " orange.
10 " carmine and rose.
20 " brown.
25 " ultramarine.
30 " mauve.
35 " green.

Brazil. The 300 reis stamp, perf. 11, 11½, has appeared on the new watermarked paper.

300r. emerald-green and black, with wmk.

Colombia. Writing in *Mekeel's Weekly*, Mr. R. R. Thiele asserts that there are two types of the current 1c. green, the description of their chief features being as follow:—"They are easily distinguishable by the maker's imprint at the bottom of each stamp,—'LIT. J. L. ARANGO, MEDELLIN, COL.' On the first variety (I.) this imprint is so close to the foot of the stamp that it almost touches, while on the other (II.) it is quite ¼mm. or more from the foot of the stamp. The individual letters of the two imprints differ considerably from each other. The letters of the inscription,

'UN CENTAVO,' also differ. On I. they are considerably larger and wider than on II.; this is especially noticeable in the letters 'u.' 'c.' 'n.' 'v.' and 'o.' Above the label containing this inscription there are small foliate ornaments; on I. these do not overlap the label, while on II. they overlap above 'CE' and 'T.' The lines of the background on I. are very fine, close together, and evenly drawn; on II. they are much coarser, farther apart, and unevenly drawn (e.g., near the 'B' of 'COLOMBIA.'). I. is printed in a very bright, almost metallic green; II. comes in a much duller greyish green. I believe I. is earlier than II.; late specimens from there have been variety II."

Cuba. The *M. J.* chronicles the 1c. on 2c. of October, 1902, with distinct double impression of the overprint.

Denmark. *Danish West Indies.* The illustration shows the design of the high values of the new issue.



Egypt. The current 5 piastres slate has been seen in chalk-surfaced paper thus completing the set catalogued under the date of "1902."

15 piastres, slate, chalky paper.

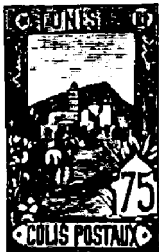
French Colonies. *Ivory Coast.* The paragraph headed "Indo-China" in our last number should, of course, have been labelled "Ivory Coast," as is apparent from the text.

Tunis. This Colony has fallen into line with many of its confrères and issued the first values of what will doubtless be an extensive (and expensive) set of pictorial stamps. On the low value labels there is a distant view of a Mosque with a couple of Moors in the foreground. At the top is a small star and crescent in a circle with "TUNISIE" on the left and "POSTES" on the right. By the way should not the later inscription be "POSTER"; it would certainly be more suitable. On a tablet in the lower left corner are the numerals of value and on the right is the monogram "R.F." The higher values, which are large and oblong in size, show an elaborate view of

some "very fine and old" ruins and on various parts of the stamps, the same inscriptions as those described above are distributed. The denominations are shown on a tablet in the right lower corner. The perforation is the usual $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

So far the following have appeared.

- 1 (c) black on yellow.
- 2 (c) red-brown on toned.
- 5 (c) deep green on green.
- 35 (c) olive-green and pale brown.
- 40 (c) dark brown and brown red.
- 75 (c) lake and carmine-red.



Germany. Wurtemberg. The *M.J.* says that the stamps still in use in this kingdom—Municipal Service and Official—have been surcharged with a Crown and the dates "1806—1906" in commemoration of the Centenary of the foundation of the kingdom of Wurtemberg. Centenaries seem to be the foundation of a good many troubles for philatelists now-a-days.

German Colonies. Kiautchau. The *L.P.* says that the $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars of the new set have appeared on watermarked paper.

- $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollars violet.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$.. carmine and black.

German Empire. Three more values of the current set have been seen on the new watermarked paper.

- 2pf. grey. watermarked.
- 10pf. carmine ..
- 40pf. black and rose ..

Holland. This little country has issued its first surcharge in the shape of a provisional

50c. Postage Due stamp—a value that up to the present does not seem to have been required in this series. The stamp overprinted is the 1 gulden, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, and the surcharge is printed in black and impressed diagonally.

"50 CENT" on 1 gul. blue and red.

Dutch Indies. We append an illustration of the design of the gulden values of the current set.



Japan. The *M.J.* has seen two values of the 1899 set with new perforations.

- 3 sen purple, perf. $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
- 8 .. olive .. $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

Nicaragua. Several "novelties" are listed in the *M.J.*, as witness the following paragraph: "*The A.J. of Ph.* chronicles two values of a new issue of Official stamps, of which it is possible there may be a separate set for each province of the Republic. The design shows a coat of arms in the centre, with the inscription 'ESCUDO DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE MANAGUA' below it, enclosed in a rectangle, lettered 'U.P.U. — NICARAGUA — OFICIAL,' in three lines at top, and 'CENTAVOS,' on a label at foot, with numerals in each corner. Perf. 12."

- Official Stamps. 5c. blue.
- 10c. yellow-brown.

"Mr. Power tells us that the 2c. on 3c. Official stamps of 1903, Nos. 548 to 554, exist with the overprint inverted, a whole sheet having been surcharged the wrong way up; also that the 2c. on 1 peso of 1904, Nos. 576 to 580, exist with the surcharge on the back as well as on the face."

Roumania. We learn from several sources that the current 2 lei stamp has been issued in new colours.

2 lei, black and brown, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Siam. *Ewen's Weekly* announces the issue of a set in an entirely new design. In the centre is a profile portrait of King Chulalongkorn supported by two Siamese, while in the background there is a view of the Grand Mosque of Bangkok. They are large stamps

measuring 23×28mm. and have apparently been designed, engraved, and printed in Paris. The following are the values and colours:—

1	atts yellow and green.
2	.. violet and greenish-grey.
4	.. grey and red-brown.
12	.. blue.
24	.. brown.

United States. The *Am. J. of P.* announces the discovery of a horizontal strip of three of the 3 c. (type 6) of the issue of 1857-60 imperforate vertically.

The Standard Postage Stamp Album.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING & Co., of Ipswich have published a new series of the "Standard" Albums, for 1906. For collectors of standard varieties only, that is to say, for those who take no account of perforation measurements and minor varieties, we can strongly recommend these albums. They are well printed, well bound, and moderate in price. The plan of the work is somewhat different from that of the Imperial Album, as the numbers, descriptions and illustrations of the stamps appear inside the squares made for the reception of the stamps. This is an improvement on the German plan in which the data appears under each square. Further, the illustrations are much smaller than the actual stamps, and look much neater than those Albums in which they are the natural size.

The album is divided into two volumes which may be bought separately or bound in one. The first volume is for the British Empire and the second is for the rest of the world. An innovation is the exclusion of Officials, Unpaid, Registration and Express labels, in the second volume, though they are provided for in the British Empire portion. There is sufficient room at the end of each country for plenty of new issues and this space could of course be utilised for officials, etc., by those collectors who like to have them.

The books can be had in different bindings at different prices, and all are printed on one side of the page only with the exception of a cheap edition in one volume containing the whole world which is printed on both sides of the page.

New Leaves to Cut.

RAILWAY LETTER STAMPS.*

We have received Part I. of the third edition of the "Railway Letter Stamps of the United Kingdom," by H. L'Estrange Ewen—the indefatigable student and foremost authority on these stamps. Since the last edition appeared the subject matter has grown to such an extent that it has been thought advisable to divide the work into two parts and the one under notice deals with the issues of England and Wales.

In this edition the author has adopted the more scientific method of classifying the issues according to plates, transfers or printings—an undoubted improvement that should be appreciated by the collectors of Railway Letter stamps.

Our knowledge of these labels is much too limited for us to be so bold as to criticise this volume, but the various issues seem to be listed in a very concise and clear manner and it should be of the utmost value to collectors in the reconstruction of sheets which, Mr. Ewen avers, is the principal charm in collecting these stamps.

The work speaks volumes for the energy and patience of the compiler in placing so much information in so clear a form and we hope that a brisk sale will in some small manner repay him for his trouble.

We must not omit a word of praise for the admirable get-up of the volume. It is beautifully printed in clear readable type and is copiously illustrated.

Certainly no student of Railway Letter stamps can afford to be without it and it is worthy of a place in every philatelists' library.

Sartorial Philately.

It has been agreed by the Omagh Board of Guardians to insert a stamp on the back of the trowers of each tramp visiting the workhouse.—*Vide Daily Papers.*

TRAMPS AND STAMPS.

Will Philatina's golden charms
 Beguile these "Omagh" Tramps?
 Her "Album" holds rare "Coats of Arms,"
 So why not "Trowser Stamps" ?
 "Roy."

* Priced Catalogue of the Railway Letter Stamps of the United Kingdom, 1891-1905. Compiled by H. L'Estrange Ewen. (London: Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., 32, Palace Square, Norwood, S.E.)

Some Uncatalogued Varieties of Type.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society of South Australia, on May 31st, 1905,

By F. LUCAS BENHAM, M.D., (Vice-President).

(Continued from page 9).

2. The next common type, in order of time, is the Cross and Fleur-de-lis, or rather cross fleur-de-lis and trefoil. The Fleur-de-lis is, like the cross, a very ancient and significant—almost a sacred—emblem; it is said by some to be of Egyptian origin. It was adopted by Clovis, king of France, as his armorial bearings, and continued in the arms of that country until discarded by Napoleon Bonaparte. It was introduced into the English arms by Edward III. on account of his French descent and remained on the shield of England until discontinued as a royal badge in 1801, although the emblem still adorns the royal crown of England, which dates from Charles II. This combination of cross, fleur-de-lis and trefoil first appeared on colonial stamps—those of Malta $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and Mauritius in 1860; then on the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. of British Columbia and Vancouver, and the 6d. of Sierra Leone in 1861; on the Hong Kong and New South Wales in 1862. The Hong Kong remained of the same essential type until the present reign. I shall return to the details of this type presently; and this subject will constitute the principal point of this paper.

Similar ornaments (Cross and Fleur-de-lis only) on a smaller head occur in the stamps of the Ionian Islands, the early issues of Ceylon (octagonal) and S. Australia, as well as the present $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 5d. of the latter country, the 'diadem' series of N.S.W. of which the 3d. and 5d. still survive, the early 6d. and 2/- and the 1/- (1876) of Victoria, as well as the current $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. of this last, and the New Zealand $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (1873). It may be observed that most of these, which were designed for and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., though the general execution is uncommonly good, have the fleur-de-lis very ill-drawn.

3. A somewhat similar design is met with in the stamps of Antigua (1d. and 6d.), St. Lucia (1860 to 1883), St. Vincent, except the 5/- (until 1899), and Turk's Island (until 1887); but the fleur-de-lis is replaced by a curious nondescript object. It is really a cinquefoil

and is perhaps meant for an oak leaf. I may be wrong, but it seems to me, likely, that it is an abortive and carelessly executed attempt at a fleur-de-lis. It is half-way between this and a strawberry leaf—the heraldic origin and meaning of which (as on the ducal coronet) I do not know. The 1st issue of Ceylon (except the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and octagonal) and the S. Australia 9d. present another variation. The object here is trefoil. Perhaps the above remarks apply to this also.

In St. Helena, another peculiar ornament alternates with the crosses. In spite of its indistinctness, I take it to be a compound, or bunch, of rose, thistle and shamrock.

4. Jewels—i.e., a broad band with rows of jewels. I need not describe all these varieties of the following countries, nearly every one has a separate pattern:—India, Transvaal and Falkland Islands (alike), Gambia (embossed), Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Tasmania (1st issue), S. Australia (most of recent and current values), Queensland $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Ceylon $\frac{1}{2}$ d. All these are in profile.

5. Then there are the front face portraits, with a lofty diadem ornamented with jewelled crosses and ornaments. There are various types:—Canada, $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 12d., the Jubilee set; Natal, Queensland and Grenada; Bahamas, New Zealand, Tasmania, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Niger Coast.

6. Then we come to the so-called De la Rue common Colonial type, with large head in profile, the diadem surmounted by the emblems of England, Scotland and Ireland, viz., raised heraldic roses, alternating with the thistle and the shamrock. This type appeared first in the Bahamas 1/- of 1863; next Vancouver (5 and 10 cents) and Bermuda, 1865; Ceylon (1d. and 3d.), Straits Settlements and Natal, 1/-, 1867; Trinidad 5/-, 1869; Victoria 2d., St. Christopher and Tasmania, 1870; then Ceylon (cents), Dominica, Gold Coast, Lagos, Mauritius, Nevis, New Zealand, Sierra Leone (except the 6d.), and Tobago—all between 1870 and 1880; and

Antigua, Barbados, Cyprus, Grenada, Malta (except the $\frac{1}{2}$ d.), Montserrat, St. Lucia, Turk's Island and Virgin Islands—all between 1880 and 1885. During the Eighties and until the unwelcome appearance of the next only too common Colonial type, this form prevailed in most of the Colonies. It has been recognized that there is a slight difference among some of these stamps, those of the same value of certain countries appearing in one of two slightly different designs—the difference being illustrated in the frontispiece of Stanley Gibbons' catalogue, under Turk's Island in Bright's catalogue, and under Cyprus in the French Philatelic Society's catalogue, as Die I. and Die II. Cyprus, Nevis, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Lucia and Turk's Island, all present these modifications, and perhaps other countries besides; but I am not sure whether it has ever been worked out with exactness which are the particular stamps presenting these diversities. Now it seems to me to be scarcely correct to call these two varieties Die I. and Die II.; for, as far as I can judge from resemblances, this type appeared in earlier forms than Die I. the first of all being Bahamas 1/-.

All the groups above mentioned of this type present an essential similarity of head, with slight variations from period to period, though the frame around the head varies considerably in different countries. Taking the line down the front of the neck as the most conspicuous distinguishing mark, we find in the earliest stamps of this type, *e.g.*, Bahamas 1/-, Vancouver, Ceylon (pence), Mauritius 10d., nearly all Straits Settlements (*i.e.*, all except the 5, 10 and 30 cents, which were issued later), Lagos, Sierra Leone, early Bermudas, Natal 1/-, some at any rate of Dominica and Tobago, that there is no line at all. In Natal, 1d., 3d. and 6d., there is a very short one. In most of the others the line is variable—medium or long—the long one prevailing in the latest emissions. Thus I infer that there were other dies antecedent to Gibbons' Dies I. and II., all essentially alike, though various in minor respects. It would be a matter of very great interest to work out the resemblances and differences of this type between its first appearance in the Bahamas 1/- of 1863, and the last issues in the eighties.

7. Finally, comes the last De la Rue common type, celebrated for its meanness and

insignificance. It has a diadem similar to the last. Of this class, there are two main species: (a) which is not so bad, Ceylon, Tasmania and Jamaica, with head in circle and usually a varying branch ornament on each side; these stamps appear in several colours. (b) What I call the "two-storey and an attic" type, the value being on the ground floor, the head on the first floor and the name of the country in the attic; the words "Postage" or "Postage and Revenue" in a staircase on each side. The body of most of these stamps—all, I think, except Seychelles, Gambia, British Honduras and St. Helena, is in the ugly favourite mauve of the English 1d. This monotonous series comprises: St. Helena, Gold Coast, Seychelles (with a minor variety), Gambia, N. Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, British Honduras (minor variety also), Grenada, Leeward Islands, Cayman Islands, Turk's Island and St. Vincent. If the late Queen had lived longer, no doubt Messrs. De la Rue would have placed this objectionable type in the Crown Colonies all over the world: "One Empire, one Stamp," and the level would be the degraded one of the Socialists' ideal.

Let us now return to the Maltese Cross and Fleur-de-lis type. I had always taken the Hong Kong stamps, for instance, as a perfectly uniform and homogeneous set—every stamp conforming precisely to a common type. Mr. Earée (Album Weeds, 2nd edition, 1892) speaks of these—the 1st and 2nd issues, including the 30 cents, as being all alike. But on looking over these stamps minutely a little while ago, I made what was to me a discovery, though, I cannot doubt that close observers have noticed it before, and I daresay it has been described. I do not know, however, of any description, and I thought that perhaps some of the members here to-night might be as ignorant as I was myself. I found that the pattern of the diadem and ornaments in certain values was fundamentally different in its engraving from that of other values. In fact, I am not sure that Hong Kong does not possess the singular quality among all other countries of having every species (*i.e.* value) of stamp slightly different from the rest, though agreeing generally in the main features of the type. Each value remains, I believe, the same from beginning to end, irrespective of differences of paper, watermark and colour.

The first thing that I noticed was the striking difference between the design of the 4 cents and that of the 5 cents of the last or last but one of the Victorian issues. I will discuss the later issues first, as they are clearer in execution than the earlier ones, and will proceed to mark the chief points of dissimilarity.

In the 5 cents the anterior Maltese cross is seen in profile, exactly one half being visible. The double concave line, forming a narrow white band from this cross to the fleur-de-lis, is very distinct throughout, and runs up to the exact centre of the cross and seems to form its lower segment, (as it does in the smaller Royal Crown of England). The lateral arms of the fleur-de-lis point directly downwards, and the front one does not touch the front cross. The upper line of the band of the diadem is very indistinct—I should almost say that it is absent; and the jewels on this band are very prominent. The ear is not well drawn, and there is a long line down the front of the neck. There are lines of shading on the forehead. The 10 cents is almost identical with the 5 cents, but there is a distinct slight upward curl of the point of the anterior arm of the fleur-de-lis.

In the 4 cents, part of the right half of the anterior cross is visible also, more than one half of this ornament being displayed; the concave lines connecting the fleur-de-lis with this cross become horizontal in front and end beneath the lower segment of the cross, and are cut off by it. The lateral points of the fleur-de-lis are everted and turned upwards, and the front one almost touches the cross; the trefoil has a stalk; the upper line of the band of the diadem is very distinct, but the jewels on the band are not so. The ear is well drawn. There is no line down the front of the neck, and there are no lines of shading on the forehead.

The 30 cents has the cross in profile, a distinct double concave line going up in front from the fleur-de-lis to the central dot of the cross, as in the 5 and 10 cents; but the lateral branches of the fleur-de-lis are remarkably expanded and developed, being broad and ornamental, but not quite symmetrical. Each has a little inward curl attached near the root. The front arm of the fleur-de-lis turns

up at the extremity, and almost touches the lowest point of the lateral segment of the cross, the hinder end is bulbous and is directed downwards. The upper line of the band of the diadem is not very distinct, the ear is fairly well drawn, and there is no line down the front of the neck and no shading on the forehead. There seems to be a difference among examples of the red 30 cents. Most have the usual thin lettering, but one in my possession has the letters of the words appreciably thicker.

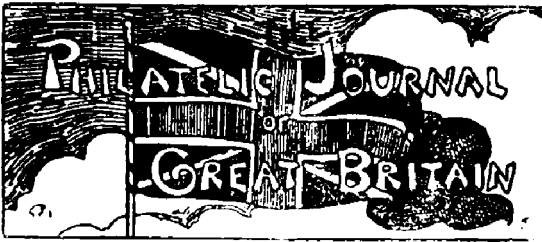
In the 2 cents, slightly more than half the cross is shown. Specimens of this value seem to be always more or less blurred, the shading being thick and blotchy and the lines indistinct. The early forms are clearer than the latter. The concave white band is narrow and indistinct and seems to end in the space between the lateral and lower segments of the cross. The upper line of the band of the diadem is, however, clear. The lateral portions of the fleur-de-lis are compressed and are roughly drawn; the anterior point turns up, the posterior one does not. The shading is thick, especially in the later issues. The ear is well drawn. There is no line down the front of the neck and no shading on the forehead.

The 48 cents looks like a coarse copy of the others. The cross in profile is very imperfectly shaped (especially in some of the later surcharged specimens), the white concave line is broad, without sharp defining margins, and end in front, below the centre of the cross. The anterior lateral point of the fleur-de-lis is well turned up, the other points down. The band of the diadem is represented by a thick white line.

The 96 cents is much like the 48 cents, practically the same, but not quite so rough, the cross and flower being better drawn and the outline less obscured by shading.

I am unable to describe the 16 cents exactly. For some reason, its colour (yellow) is never as distinct as other hues. I have noticed the same difficulty in recognising this colour in a distant flag; it is hard to distinguish it from white. It is always especially difficult to distinguish it by artificial light.

(To be concluded).



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EDITORIAL.

ENGLISHMEN the world over will sympathise with our gracious Queen in her sorrow at the death of her august father, King Christian IX., and also with the Danish people in the great loss they have sustained in the demise of this wise and much beloved ruler.

King Christian IX. This sad event will doubtless have some effect on current philately, for there are sure to be changes in the Danish stamps before long, and also in those of the Danish West Indies and

Iceland. It is only comparatively recently that a portrait of the aged monarch appeared on the Danish postage stamps. The first value of the set appeared in 1904, and at the time of the King's death, on January 29th, the complete set had not been issued.

To Iceland belongs the credit of having issued the first stamps bearing King Christian's portrait—a set of thirteen appearing in 1902 as well as seven "officials"—and only a few weeks ago a set of stamps was issued in the Danish West Indies bearing the effigy of the deceased monarch.

Thus it will be seen that the number of stamp portraits of King Christian is not a very extensive one and though, possibly, these issues will never become very scarce, they will probably be much sought after for a while.

At the present juncture it may, perhaps, not be our place to make a few remarks regarding Danish stamps in general. Denmark issued its first stamps in April, 1851, and up to date its various emissions have been very clear and straightforward, and quite free from surcharged provisionals with the exception of the two that appeared last year. In used condition, a specialised collection might be formed at little monetary expense, though considerable time might with advantage be spent in studying the various issues. The stamps do not abound in complicated varieties, nor are they difficult to understand, but at the same time they afford plenty of scope to the specialist, and a close study might result in many interesting discoveries.

There is one thing that can be said about the Danish postal issues with certainty, and that is they are free from the slightest suspicion of ever having been issued for the "benefit" of philatelists.

The issues of the Danish West Indies, though containing one or two surcharges, are likewise free from reproach, and form a group as interesting in every way as the emissions of the mother country.

Iceland's issues are also quite straightforward if we except the somewhat alarming number of varieties that have been found in the "GILDI" surcharges of 1902. And even these we think are due to carelessness and a somewhat primitive printing

establishment, rather than to any desire on the part of the authorities to make money out of stamp collectors.

What the future will bring forth time alone can show. We hope, however, that

there will be an issue bearing the new King's portrait and that the very ugly sets with the large numerals of value, recently issued, will be abolished to the mysterious realms of "limbo."

The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Siam.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued from page 13).

XXII.—THE "1 ATT" ON 12 ATTS OF 1899.

In 1899 there was again need for a provisional of the face value of "1 Att," so a quantity of the 12 atts stamp was suitably surcharged.

The authorities seem to have reverted to the "original" printing establishment for the type is very rough, badly set and somewhat similar to that used in 1894. The "t's" are all of the old style with a good upstroke at the base.



TYPE II.

Entire sheets of 120 stamps were overprinted at once and two distinct types occur, one covering the left-hand half of 60 stamps and the other those on the right hand portion. The surcharge on the left hand half shows a large, broad, capital "A" with the "tt's" fairly close together, while the overprint on the right side shows a small narrow capital "A" with the "tt's" widely spaced.

I have not an entire sheet but I note that in the type with broad "A" (which I call type I.) there are at least four varieties to be found in the measurement of the inscription "1 Att". These are respectively (a) 15mm.; (b) 14½mm.; (c) 14mm.; and (d) 13mm.

In the other type with smaller "A" (type II.) I only find two measurements of "1 Att"—16mm. and 15mm. respectively—but there may, of course, be more.

There are two interesting errors in type II., one having the figure "1" inverted and the

other having the second "t" wrong way up. According to Mr. Holland, the inverted "1" occurs on the seventh stamp in the third row of the sheet, while the inverted "t" is found on the ninth stamp in the top row.

In both types I find a variety with the base of the first "t" broken off, and I have a copy of type II. in which the word "Att" slopes downwards to the right.

The following is a synopsis of the varieties:

"1 Att" on 12 atts, lilac and carmine.	
Type I. (a) "1 Att," measures 15mm.	
(b) "1 Att" " 14½mm.	
(c) "1 Att" " 14mm.	
(d) "1 Att" " 13mm.	

Variety.

First "t" in "Att" has its base broken off.

Type II. (a) "1 Att," measures 16mm.	
(b) "1 Att" " 15mm.	

Errors and Varieties.

Inverted figure "1."

Second "t" in "Att" inverted.

Foot of first "t" broken off.

"Att" slopes downwards to right.

XXIII.—THE "1 ATT" ON 64A. OF 1899.

Now we come to a surcharge which I must confess is somewhat mystifying to me. It is not catalogued in Gibbons', but Mr. Holland mentions it as being issued concurrently with the provisional described in the last chapter. The stamp in question is the 64 atts surcharged "1 Att" in the same type as the "1 att" on 12a. of this date.



TYPE I.

I have only a few copies, from which it is impossible to state with certainty whether there was a new setting of the type or not. But I should imagine that such was the case for, up to the present, I have only found the surcharge with broad "A," and none that would come under type II. Also in all my specimens the inscription "1 Att" is a uniform 14mm. in length, except in the case of a variety with widely spaced "tt" and inverted "V" for "A," in which the measurement is 15mm.

An entire sheet would, of course, settle all points of doubt regarding this provisional, and, until I am fortunate enough to obtain one, I am afraid this chapter must remain somewhat incomplete. The following is a synopsis of the only varieties I know of:—

"1 Att" on 64a. lilac and brown.

"1 Att," measures 14mm.

Variety.

Inverted "V" for "A" and widely spaced "t's."

(To be continued.)



February, 1906, Report.

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The following are now proposed in accordance with the above:—T. C. Appleton, Bradford, Yorks, proposed by W. E. White, seconded by Dr. Marx, M.A.; Dr. D. de Biasini, Budapest, Hungary, proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by Dr. Marx, M.A.; W. H. Regan, Bayswater, London, W., proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by P. L. Pemberton.

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NOTICES.

The fifth meeting of the season was held at Essex Hall, on Wednesday evening, 14th inst., when there were present:—J. C. Sidebotham (in the chair), W. Schwarte, P. L. Pemberton, W. J. Bovill, P. J. Dudgeon, L. W. Fulcher, A. B. Kay, H. F. Johnson, and the Hon. Sec. In the much regretted absence of Mr. Schwabacher, to whom the Hon. Sec. was instructed to convey the unanimous sympathy of the meeting. Mr. A. B. Kay very kindly gave a display of a portion of his collection of Essays, Proofs and Forgeries, which afforded much interest to those present and for which a hearty vote of thanks was unanimously accorded.

The next meeting will be held at Essex Hall, on Wednesday evening, March 14th, at 8 p.m., when Mr. J. C. Sidebotham will give a display of a portion of his collection. With reference to these meetings the Hon. Sec. draws attention to the following paragraphs in the annual programme. All members who can do so are invited to attend, bringing with them any New Issues, Novelties or Duplicates for Exchange. Country members who may be in town, or any visitors will be cordially welcomed.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.
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Feb. 15th, 1906.

Stamp Collecting on the Stage.

MR. FRED J. MELVILLE'S NEW PLAY DESCRIBED AND
ILLUSTRATED BY E. P. KINSELLA.

THE production of a play about stamp collecting was in itself a sufficient promise of a novel entertainment to entice a good audience at the Junior Philatelic Society's *Conversazione* on Saturday, February 17th.

The concert part of the programme was quite up to the usual high standard of J.P.S. entertainments. But the play's the thing with which we are chiefly concerned. Its title, "The Lady Forger," seemed to promise melodrama, but the play is really a comedy of real life, and most of the artistes fully appreciated how much depended on the naturalness of their representations. It is a very serious play in an utterly ludicrous setting, which throws up the serious enthusiasts (which as Billy, the shop boy, says is only "another name for flatterists") in a most amusing way.

The scene is the interior of a ham and beef shop in the Walworth Road. It is a dark morning and Billy, the shop boy (played by Mr. George Buck) enters and opens the shop ready for the day's business. Through the large shop window the audience could see the street, with a lamp-post still lighted. As Billy opens the door he spies a pal who is climbing the lamp-post to light a cigarette, "not so much for the sake of economy as for want of matches." The pal, 'Arry Goldflake (cleverly played by Mr. Fred C. Holmes) enters the shop at Billy's request, and stamp collectors in the audience get a shock to find the meagre advantages of collecting stamps as set forth by Billy, compared with the joys of collecting cigarette pictures, which is Harry's pet hobby. Billy claims that stamps teach history, Harry asks, "Well then, hanser me this. Oo was Bloody Mary?" Billy is utterly confounded, and scrapes out by saying he didn't claim to be a collector of penny 'orribles.

A comical picture of a philatelic expert of a certain class is given by Billy. He was told by a "bloke" that certain stamps were forgeries. Harry asks, "How did this bloke know they were wrong 'uns?" "Wye he knew ov course—he wore specks—and he looked at 'em frow a glass."

Roars of laughter greeted most of the sly hits at stamp collectors.

But to get on with the story. Billy reads from the *Daily Mail* about a stamp of the Irish Republic—the only one known—which is the property of a charming young collectress who happens to be his "guv'nor's" daughter. He makes up his mind to marry her to get the rare stamp, and in a short while the lady appears on the scene. Miss Emmelina Stotinki is her name, and the part was charmingly rendered by Mrs. Beaumont. She staves him off just in time, for there are others who have read about the stamp in the *Daily Mail*, and they are on the track of it already.

Mr. Ebenezer Jones, an extreme specialist (played by A. W. Browne with great success) in Orange River Colony stamps, tells Emmelina that he has just sold his collection for £15,000, and is now looking for a new outlet for his capital and his genius. He asks to see the stamp so that he may discover some interesting varieties in it.

EMMELINA: Varieties! But there's only one.

JONES: No matter. We can look for broken letters and dust spots and catalogue them with and without those broken letters and dust spots.

He is then shown the stamp and his extremely microscopical examination of it, acted as it was with intense seriousness, immensely tickled the audience.

He proceeds to bargain for it. Four shillings is his starting point, but he ultimately rises to four thousand guineas. But Emmelina refuses. He then adopts a totally different plan of campaign, ending by an offer of marriage. See tells him to return by one o'clock for her answer.

A Bishop is the next caller, and here we had a delightful piece of realistic work in the acting of Mr. A. Banister as the Bishop of Wilcheston. He too bargains, but commences at 6d., rising by rather grudging degrees to the full limit of his year's salary, £10,000. Failing to move Emmelina, he too offers his hand in marriage, and is dismissed till one o'clock for the answer.

The next caller is the Marquis of Cophthall, who has motored up to the shop door. The Marquis (represented by Mr. Bert Hutchinson) takes out his cheque book, and is magnanimously about to write a cheque for a thousand guineas for it right off, when Emmelina declines.

"Then damme, my dear," says the Marquis, "become my wife, the Marchioness of Cophthall, and the stamp will be ours."

He is disposed of till one o'clock also. A similar fate awaits the next arrival who is no other than the king of Sahara and Emperor of all Therest (Mr. R. Malcolm Morley), whose first offer is of a thousand, rising to ten thousand, concluding with an invitation to become his morganatic wife. Emmelina expresses surprise that anyone could Morganise matrimony, and the king tells her that his official wife does not collect stamps so the pair of them were out of sympathy, and didn't often meet.

The last of the philatelic callers was a real treat to the admirer of the realistic school of acting, the Rev. Clarence Barrington Durdom, and he was unmistakably the outstanding character in the play. This may be accounted for in some measure by the fact that the part was really an exaggerated representation of himself. It certainly was a brilliant idea on the part of the management to secure the original

of the part to represent himself in the play. In any case the experiment was a decided hit, and the somewhat lengthy speeches allotted to him were followed with the keenest interest.

He explains to Emmelina the difference between a stamp collector and a philatelist. "The collector is the naturalist, and the philatelist the mystic."

He has some amusing hits at the collector in one speech:

"The collector," he says, "is the mundane matter-of-fact business man. He knows what



he wants and gets it by hook or by crook. He never loses his heart and he had never a head to lose. He would collect corks with the same deadly certainty with which he collects stamps, were there a 'Gibbons' to catalogue corks."

Emmelina shows him the stamp, and he thanks her for the privilege of examining it, which is all he asks. "It's possession," he says to her, "I envy not. The knowledge of its existence, its design and its whole character are as real a possession to me as the actual stamp is to you."

Durdom is the only one of the philatelic callers who does not propose to Emmelina, but unhappily for her peace of mind, and in our experience, it is usually the very thing that happens, she falls violently in love with him. He is about to leave when she asks him to return and see what happens at one o'clock.

A few moments of by-play and soft music from the talented orchestra, specially engaged for the occasion, pass away the imaginary hours till one o'clock, and then the suitors return for their answer. Durdom comes too, and has a little fling at the bishop who, speaking of Emmelina, says, "she's only a stamp collector while I'm a philatelist." Durdom asks how that comes about. "She only collects single specimens, while I collect in sheets," is the reply. "Bloating," says Durdom, "does bloating make a philatelist?"

A little later the Bishop reproves Durdom for going too deep into things.

BISHOP: "Mysteries, if you pursue them too far, will land you in hell."

DURDOM: "And so will stamp collecting, my lord, if you pursue it too far. Hell will be filled with philatelists, for they are idolators, and collectors because they are avaricious."

Durdom also has a little go at specialists.

Jones introduces himself as the Orange River Colony specialist, and Durdom gives a groan.

JONES: "Do I gather from that gastriloguism that you disapprove of specialism and specialists—pure specialists I mean?"

DURDOM: "I simply agree with Bernard Shaw that no man can be a pure specialist without being in the strictest sense an idiot."

Emmelina then gives the company a little

lecture on the rare stamp, which is clean perf. at top, rough perf at bottom, rouletted on the left side and imperf. on the right side. The clean perf. gauges 14 for the first $1\frac{1}{4}$ millimetres, 13 for the next $\frac{1}{2}$ millimetre, and 15 for the rest.

A moment later she drops the stamp and with a scream she realises that it has fallen into a dish of seething hot pease-pudding. They all hunt for it. The king finds it. But lo!—the design has been completely washed off. Emmelina cries out that she is ruined, and Bishop rubs it in with "Yes, indeed, madam." She then accepts the proposals in turn, but they all cry off, and Durdom alone is left.

Then she tells him it was a forgery that fell into the pease pudding. She made it herself. That's how the title of the play is arrived at. The real stamp is quite safe, and in her mad love for Durdom she forgets he never proposed and tells him that they can now marry, the stamp will be theirs and they will live happily ever after.

Durdom, however, is a priest, and wedlock is not for him. "If I were to marry," he says, "I would marry a woman, not a stamp."

Poor Emmelina is broken-hearted. Durdom's last words convey the great moral of the play, "Stamps will not satisfy our immortal soul. I must go now, Miss Stotinki, but I would urge you to remember that we may live in this world without collecting stamps."

As he is leaving, Billy, coming forward, realises that Durdom has broken poor Emmelina's heart, and shows his resentment by flinging some shop-articles after him. Then he goes to Emmelina, who is still weeping hysterically, and comforts her, as the falling curtain proclaims the end of the story.

On the whole the play is a remarkable one. Although written with the object of entertaining stamp collectors (and this object it achieved in the highest degree) it was in places severe on some of the fads which collectors are apt sometimes to develop. It was a wholesome lesson to those who witnessed it, and that they took it in the best possible part as a splendid bit of character-comedy was obvious. The author's name had not been appended to the book of words or programme,

but after long sustained calls for author, Mr. Fred J. Melville, the President of the Society, mounted the steps to the stage and bowed his acknowledgments with which the audience had to remain content.

The play reads as well as it acts, and the J.P.S. has done well to publish it in book form at 2/6. To our mind, the author's delightful stage directions and witty descriptions of the different characters, are alone worth the price of this dainty souvenir of the first philatelic play ever produced on any stage.

The scenery, specially prepared for the production, was admirable, and the stage management of Mr. Fredk. T. Harry deserves the highest commendation. The acting was good all round, though Billy, the shop boy, might with advantage have kept closer to the words allotted to him.

Correspondence.

The Editor of the *P. J. G. B.*

Cranbrook, Gt. S. Rly.,
Western Australia.

Dear Editor,—Just a few notes, philatelic and otherwise, concerning my trip out to the land of the Southern Cross. After saying good-bye to Old England we (the "Himalaya" and I) had a very rough time of it until we reached Gibraltar early on Tuesday morning. As only a few weeks had elapsed since I had paid a visit to our Mediterranean stronghold, I had only to lay in a supply of duty free tobacco and wait patiently until the sight-seers had "done" the Rock.

Forty-eight hours after leaving Europa Point we were at Marseilles. A letter posted, nothing remained but to do the town, which was satisfactorily accomplished, enabling us to return to the "Himalaya" in time for breakfast. Leaving Marseilles about mid-day on Friday we had a very pleasant run to Port Said, passing through the Straits of Messina and Bonifacio at night time. Stromboli was not very active, but now and again we were treated to a grand display of burning lava—a grand sight on a dark moonless night.

Port Said safely reached, a general rush was made for the P.O. and cafes. The new stone P.O., built for the Egyptian Government, is a fine building and contains one feature

well worth imitating in other lands, *i.e.*, all the current postage stamps are displayed in a frame, enabling the purchaser, unable to speak Arabic or French, to point to the stamps he requires. The French P.O. is a much smaller building, and I had some difficulty in making the clerks understand their own mother tongue; however with the help of four fingers and two thumbs I was able to lay in a stock of most of the current values.

A long and tedious trip through the Canal—being delayed by fog for ten or more hours, and a hot run down the Red Sea saw us anchored off Aden, where we transferred most of our passengers to the Bombay boat.

Colombo was safely reached early on Sunday morning, and after various rickshaw rides to various places of interest, I paid a visit to the P.O. and posted a large batch of pictorial postcards to home-staying friends. Several native vendors were trying hard to sell small mixed lots of used Ceylon stamps, including a large number of King's Head "On Service," many of which were defaced by having a small piece punctured out, probably used on telegraphs.

Leaving Colombo at midnight on Sunday we had a long run to Freemantle, arriving at midnight on Tuesday week. As my train left at 5 a.m. I had my baggage carried over to the railway station and took possession of a vacant carriage, where I unsuccessfully combated numerous mosquitos until it was time to board the train on my 300 mile journey up country.

After a long day's trip through the wonderful bush I arrived at the little railway station and found friends and a buckboard ready to drive me the remaining few miles to my destination. Since arriving here I have had no time for philately; it has been a long round of meeting old friends and finding out how little they have all changed during my six years' absence.

Before finishing this letter I am able to give the readers of *P. J. G. B.* a useful tip—don't buy high value West Australians unless at bargain prices, as I see in yesterday's Perth paper that large numbers of all values from 2/6 to £1 have been stolen from one of the Post Offices, neatly done up in bundles containing one hundred each.

Yours faithfully,

December, 1905.

F. F. LAMB.



FEBRUARY 25, 1906.

Philately at Home.

The *Monthly Journal* for January opens with an Editorial entitled, "Stamp Troubles in Australia," in which the philatelic situation from the founding of the Commonwealth to the present time, is briefly reviewed. We make the following interesting excerpt:—

When the Australian Commonwealth was formed a few years back (it seems quite a long time ago now), philatelists fondly and fervently hoped that the separate issues of the various Colonies or States would soon be brought to a close, and that all would be replaced by a general Australian series, worthy of the great country that issued it and as permanent as the new Federation. We were a little disappointed at learning that a period of five years must elapse before the postal and other revenues of the different component parts of the Commonwealth could be finally amalgamated; but we naturally supposed that during that period the previous system would work at least as smoothly as before, and that as few changes as possible would be made in the meantime. No one imagined that the whole time was to be spent in messing and muddling about; printing the issues of two of the Colonies on the paper of a third, adapting some of the ugliest of the designs of the latter to the uses of one of the former, and making confusion worse confounded every month. The only general design yet adopted is that of the Postage Due stamps of New South Wales, tinkered at so as to make it appear to belong to nowhere in particular, and the *uniform* watermark has appeared in three distinct varieties, two of which have already been brought into use!

Unfortunately, although the time for a general issue is rapidly drawing near, matters do not appear to be getting any more settled, for every month we have to chronicle a fresh batch of perforation and other varieties. It is to be sincerely hoped that a general and permanent issue will make its appearance before long and, if local talent is not capable of producing something more artistic than we have already been treated to, may we humbly suggest that the contracting for the issue should be placed with a London firm that may be relied upon to produce a design or designs worthy of the great Commonwealth.

Next, our contemporary comments on the suggestion of a French collector that

real Stamp Museums should be formed "here, there and everywhere, all over the shop," as the old song has it, where students could pore over genuine copies of the great rarities, &c., to their heart's content. In mentioning this charming suggestion, the *M.J.* says:—

The dream is indeed a noble one! We hardly like to suggest that constant handling by aspiring (not to say perspiring) students, who would naturally want to examine watermarks and original gum, might do almost as much harm to the stamps as the light, to which they are not all of them exposed at present. It is the educational portion of the scheme that attracts us most; these comfortable Professorships would form such admirable retiring pensions for aged and deserving Editors of philatelic periodicals. Free Education is one of the great institutions of the present day; there are subjects far less useful and interesting than Philately taught in our primary and secondary schools. We could conscientiously recommend any Government in want of a popular programme to place Free Philatelic Education at the head of the list; or any enlightened municipality, tired of baths and wash-houses as means of getting rid of surplus income, to start a Stamp Museum, with the stamps in albums accessible to the public, and a few highly paid Professors.

Mr. L. Hanciau continues "The Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines," and deals with the official and telegraph stamps.

After a batch of "Notes and News," Major E. B. Evans treats us to a lengthy instalment of his article on "The Stamps of some of the Native States of India." The stamps dealt with are the 1880 and 1899-1900 issues of Nepal and, as the descriptions cover $3\frac{1}{2}$ pages, it will be understood that the subject is treated in a very thorough manner. We make a short excerpt regarding the issue of 1880:—

The sheets of each value still contained sixty-four stamps in eight rows of eight, and although a certain amount of resetting must have taken place (as shown by the fact that inverted stamps occur in different positions on different sheets), the blocks were evidently not all rearranged, as certain damaged specimens are found in the same position from first to last. For instance, there was a crack in one of the casts of the ra., producing a long white flaw down the right side of the frame of the stamp. This is the right-hand stamp of the sixth row in every sheet I have seen, from the first issue of all down to the time when the

blocks for this value appear to have been re-engraved. In the 2a. again the stamp in the right upper corner of several sheets has a semi-circular dent in the left-hand side; this probably was the case in the first issue, and certainly continued during the period I am now considering. I only mention these points to show that the plates were apparently never entirely broken up, and that the inverted stamps must have been caused by the settings becoming loose, single blocks dropping out, and being carelessly replaced upside down.

Mr. Hilmer Djurling writes a warning article regarding some dangerous forgeries of the Swedish stamps of 1858, and the local stamps of 1856 and 1862, that have just been discovered. The imitations are said to be extremely clever ones, though there are slight discrepancies by means of which they can be identified by experts. But our readers will do well to be extremely careful in purchasing early Swedish stamps just now.

The January *London Philatelist* is the first number of the fifteenth volume, and is in many ways quite a new issue. If our eye mistakes us not, the cover is in a paler shade than formerly, and the paper throughout is much thinner.

The editorial is entitled "The 'Body Politic' and the Body Philatelic," and refers to the more prosperous condition of trade in the country at present and its effect on philately. We make the following extract:—

When it is considered that stamps are not merely a luxury of everyday life, but a luxury in amusements, it may well be marvelled—and it is a very satisfactory feature—that they have not suffered more during the past few years. The values of Europeans and British Colonials were undoubtedly set at too high a standard a few years since, and it has taken time to consolidate even their present quotations. Should, however, such an anticipated period of prosperity supervene, we may reasonably look forward to a strengthening all round of all the best classes of stamps. The quantities of the old issues is a diminishing one, and granted good times, the number of collectors and the amount of their riches would be an increasing one. The juncture of these positions would rapidly set their mark upon the philatelic market, and we think, therefore, that collector and dealer alike may cheerfully face the future at the commencement of this year of grace and cheerfully anticipate the best of times for Philately.

Mr. E. Egly contributes an interesting paper under the heading of "The Universal Postal Union: its History and Progress." It is, as the author observes, surprising how little the average collector knows about the Universal Postal Union and its work, but a perusal of this article should dispel this general ignorance once and for all. Mr. Egly traces its history from its inception to the present day, gives accounts of the various Congresses and everything of interest appertaining to this

most useful—we might say indispensable—institution.

There are several pages of "Occasional Notes," from which we extract the following:—

We have received a pamphlet issued at Barcelona on Christmas Day last by Senor Miguel Segui, in which he details the indignities he has suffered at the hands of Messieurs A. Maury, and Yvert & Tellier, the well-known French dealers, who have denounced the wares of M. Segui as forgeries, and have refused to accept his advertisements. It appears that M. Segui has made and is selling "at thirteen of the principal establishments of Barcelona" imitations of the complete series of Spain of 1850-4, but in his pamphlet he states that these reproductions all bear the word "*fac-simile*." We are, however, informed that this statement is open to modification. Whether they do or not, the fabrication of these old issues is to be most strongly deprecated, and we sincerely trust that some means may be found to put a stop to it. It is obvious, in any case, that the stamps are first imitated and afterwards surcharged, and much may happen under these two operations!

Yes, we had heard of the surcharge being omitted before now. Quite by accident, of course!

In the *Philatelic Record* for January, the "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. T. Wickham Jones—one of the keenest specialists of the present time. Mr. Jones has won fame in philatelic circles as a witty after-dinner speaker, his speeches at the annual dinners of the London Philatelic Society being always the most welcome contribution to the after-dinner oratory.

Mr. Wickham Jones is a specialist in the widest sense of the term, and his collection of Japanese stamps is undoubtedly the finest in the world. For this he has obtained two gold medals, and for an almost equally fine lot of Shanghai, he has taken a silver and special gold medals. In addition to these he has a magnificent collection of Sicily, which will doubtless be shewn at the forthcoming exhibition. One would think that three difficult countries like these would be enough for the average man, but they do not content Mr. Jones by any means, for he also finds time to collect Ceylon, Grenada, Nevis, &c.

Mr. B. T. K. Smith contributes the first part of an interesting article on "The Postage Stamps of Nevis." Regarding the blued and greyish paper varieties occurring in the first issue, the author says:—

It is customary to describe all the values as first appearing on *blued* paper and then on *greyish*. I venture to think that varieties of this adventitious and somewhat indefinite kind are not worthy of catalogue

rank, but it may be as well to record that Gray (1870), Nissen (1872), and Evans (1882) all agree in cataloguing only the 1d. or 4d. on blue paper, while Pember-ton's *Handbook* says expressly that "to collectors of varieties it is well known that both the early 1d. and 4d. were printed on a paper chemically blue'd by the gum."

Mr. R. R. Thiele writes on "The Why and Wherefore of Various Stamps," dealing with the issues of Bremen, Hanover and Lubeck. We make the following extract regarding the latter:—

In 1862 or 1863 the postal authorities received word from London that the stamps of Luebeck had been counterfeited there. This was, perhaps, not very difficult, considering their lithographic production. At all events, the authorities decided to discontinue their lithographed stamps (they were made by H. G. Rathgens, a printer and lithographer of Luebeck), and to make use of steel engraving in the future. They, therefore, ordered the next set, that of 1863, from the Royal Prussian Printing Establishment at Berlin. It is related that the price of the die and plates nearly gave the Luebeckers a fit, but that the expense, to their great joy, was soon counterbalanced by the orders of the stamp collectors of the time, who bought large numbers of the pretty labels.

Gibbons' Stamp Weekly for Jan. 6th is the first of Volume III. and it seems to be going ahead stronger than ever.

Mr. E. J. Nankivell gives us a short but interesting account of the issues of British Colombia and Vancouver Island and then follows "Fifty Years of Philately"—an engrossing history of the career of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., from the pen of Mr. Charles J. Phillips. This history is still running and up-to-date has contained newsy biographies of the founder, present head, and other leading personalities of this premier philatelic firm.

Among other items of special importance in this number is an Indian letter from Mr. E. W. Wetherell, from which we annex the following:—

Some months ago I mentioned that the 6a. 8p. stamp was unappreciated and under-valued; an instance shewing how rare this stamp is when in good condition occurred recently. A collection was offered to me which contained superb specimens of the $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 4 annas of the first issue; the 4 annas Queen without watermark; a fine lot of small "Service"; the $\frac{1}{2}$ anna provisional unused; and a fine range of shades; but the 6a. 8p. was not represented at all—it was almost the only blank space on the Indian pages of the Imperial Album which contained the collection. One of these days the price will rise considerably, and it would be well to get this stamp before it is ranked as a rarity.

In the issue of the same journal for January 20th, the Rev. T. C. Walton writes about "Odd-shaped Stamps," and lists all the most curiously shaped stamps that may be found in the postal issues of Mother Earth.

Mr. F. S. Lloyd gives a number of

hints that should prove of value to the beginner, and another member of the Lloyd family, Mr. Wilfred B., of Sydney, N.S.W., writes in a chatty manner on Australian philatelic matters.

In the issue for February 3rd, the one and only "Cornelius Wrinkle" has a word to say about chalky paper varieties. Our friend is quite upset at the temerity of anyone daring to suggest that these varieties are of any great philatelic importance, but he fails to adduce any arguments to convince one to the contrary. In fact, his attitude is something like that of the small boy who, after being worsted in a fight, runs to a safe distance and then yells a tearful "Yah! Boo!" at his assailant.

The usual features are strongly sustained, and altogether the *Weekly* is one of the most welcome of our exchanges.

The *West-End Philatelist* for January opens with an editorial entitled "Chalky Paper." Indeed, it has just occurred to us that this is the article that has raised "Mr. Wrinkle's" ire. Reference is made to the fact that Gibbons' have decided to omit the "chalkies" from their catalogue, and then we find the following:—

Logically there is, of course, no excuse for this step, for scores of other equally "minor" varieties are given catalogue rank. But then we have long given up all hope of ever discovering a catalogue compiled on logical lines.

The chief reason for the omission of the stamps on "chalky" paper seems to be that they are specialist varieties! Ye gods! What is Gibbons' catalogue but a specialist catalogue, and are not a very large proportion of the stamps listed specialist varieties?

The difference between chalk-surfaced and ordinary paper is surely as great as that between "single" and "multiple" watermarks, and in philatelic importance these varieties are of equal merit.

Chalky paper may be said to be a minor variety of the ordinary sort, and in the same way it may be argued that the multiple "C.A." watermark is merely a minor variety of the ordinary one.

There is another instalment of Mr. Poole's article on the stamps of "Norway," in which the issue of 1883-4 is treated in a concise yet comprehensive manner.

Under the heading of "Things Worth Knowing" (also from Mr. Poole's pen) we find some valuable explanations of various philatelic terms such as burelé, double perms., &c.

Mr. Harry J. Maguire contributes the concluding portion of his interesting paper on "The Stamps of the Far East," in which reference is made to the curious designs found on the stamps of China and Formosa.

Morley's Philatelic Journal for December (which arrived about five weeks late!) contains a statistical article by Mr. B. F. J. Cooper, showing the ratio of the increase and decrease in the prices of the stamps of foreign countries, as shown in Gibbons' catalogue.

There are several readable Editorial paragraphs and a carefully compiled list of new issues of fiscal stamps.

Philately in the Colonies.

In the *Philatelic Journal of India*, Mr. E. W. Wetherell continues his excellent notes on the "Postage Stamps of Victoria" and deals with the issue of 1863-4. We are told that this issue "is very interesting in consequence of the multitude of errors of watermark, and for the difference of colour of some values." We quite agree, and at the same time may we point out that there are the "fine old stamps of philately's best days" which some good people will have are the only one's worth collecting. And yet these same good people go nearly frantic if anyone dares to suggest that the minor varieties in modern stamps are equally worthy of attention.

Under the title of "A Hoary-headed Sinner" there is a brightly written account of the Grand Old Stamp of the surcharged issues. This is the 9d. on 10d. of New South Wales which with various changes of perf., &c., remained in use for the record period of 32 years. This is not bad for a provisional!

Friend "Tancred" writes an amusing batch of "Topical Notes," from which we extract the following description of a new "safety paper."

One meets curious people about; there is a man here, whose identity I will hide under the name of Brown, who invents things—ostrich incubators, pipe cleaners, dumb waiters, etc. (by the way, his automatic dumb waiter was not a success; he forgot the effect of centrifugal force and pressed the button too hard—the waiter whizzed round, and we spent the morning in scraping marmalade off our waistcoats). Brown has now tried his hand at a new safety paper; so far as I can judge, it consists of a watermark tied together by the gum. When you put it in water the gum dissolves, and naturally the watermark is "numbered with the missing." Brown swears by his new paper (*sic*), and others will probably do ditto *at it*.

So far the Crown Agents have not written to thank Brown, but he lives in hopes. He says we must "Corner the Chalkies," for as soon as the supply of

chalk paper is exhausted his "safety" is sure to come in and with it a fourth set of King's Heads, but then nobody believes a man who has descended (on the distaff side) from an own cousin to Ananias and we may still hope that the chalkies have "come to stay."

Mr. Wetherell gives another short instalment of "The Work of Messrs. De la Rue & Co., Ltd.," in which he corrects the errors and omissions in the previous chapters. A list of Revenue Stamps printed by this firm for countries which are not units of the British Empire is given, and we find that Italy was supplied with a set of "Heights and Measures" stamps. But the author does not state whether ell, inch or yard was the unit of value in these! (Help! That's not one of our own!) But perhaps the giddy printer has got mixed and used a capital "H" instead of a "W."

Mr. C. S. F. Crofton writes on "Blue Paper" and, after referring to the blued Perkins, Bacon stamps (such as the 1d. reds) and some of the De la Rue issues that seem to have developed the blues some time after printing, he observes:—

It is exceedingly improbable that any of these like the Barbados Jubilee and the high values English were ever intended to be blue, and the colour, or to be more accurate, the discolouration is due to accidental impurities containing iron, or more likely to the starch contained in the paper meeting minute particles of iodine in a damp atmosphere.

It seems to me that it is tackling philately at the wrong end altogether to elevate what is mere loss of condition (in the two latter classes of paper) to a major and highly valuable variety. If this loss of condition denoted a definite printing or issue, it would be worth consideration, but I should still prefer to separate my printings by means which are decipherable in perfect copies. A stamp on blue paper, which is not of the "safety" description, can only be compared to one that is deoxidised by a London fog, or to another that has been kept too long in the sun.

Under the heading of "Philately in 1905" there is a brief review of the Philatelic journals and their contents during the last twelve months, and while the writer has a complimentary word to say regarding all his contemporaries, he is much too modest to mention the *Philatelic Journal of India*, and the enormous amount of first-class matter it has contained in the same period.

A list of all the doubly surcharged stamps of the British Empire is given, but we fear it is hardly quite complete. We can add two varieties to the stamps of Seychelles, *i.e.*, the 12c. on 16c. of 1893, and the 3c. on 16c. of 1901.



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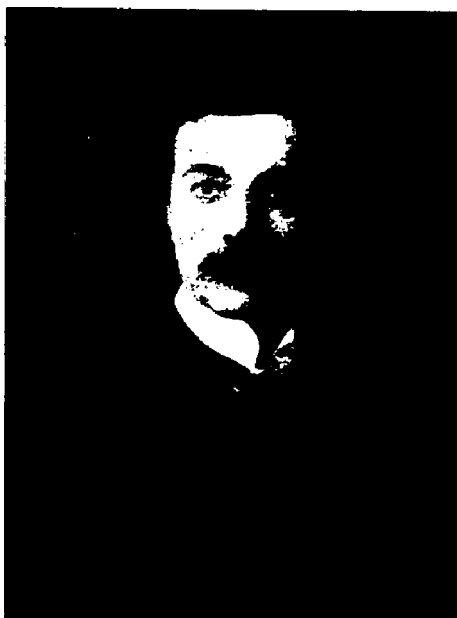
[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 74.—MR. JOHN WALKER.

THE subject of our present sketch,—Mr. John Walker, of Edinburgh,—as President of the Scottish Philatelic Society, occupies a prominent position among the leading lights of philately beyond the Tweed. He has been an active collector, with the exception of brief intervals, for about forty years, so that it "goes without saying" that he is an enthusiast on the charms of our hobby. We cannot do better than give Mr. Walker's experiences as a philatelist in his own words:—

"I commenced to collect stamps when at school about 1864 or 1865, Like most collectors in those days I took everything in the way of a stamp—fiscals, envelopes and the red ones on newspapers. My first book was a small one and the stamps were stuck down fast, so as not to be lost, or perhaps stolen, and also because there were no mounts in those days. In this way many good stamps were damaged as I discovered when I



had to remove them to a larger book, owing to the first one having become too small and overcrowded. I had a fairly good collection of the more common stamps but unfortunately the few which were counted the pillars of the collection, such as Bremen, Swiss Cantonal, and others of a like nature turned out to be forgeries. We were not so well up in the forgery business then as the young collectors are today. We had to buy our experience, and sometimes we paid dearly for it.

There was a firm in Glasgow who sold packets which were low priced, a desideratum with us boys,—and of which we bought pretty freely. But alas! all the *good* ones were *bad!* Forgeries were the principal things that this firm sold, and, needless to say, they were ultimately found out and decamped.

I next obtained one of Oppen's albums, and transferred my stamps to it, but in a short time many of the countries got blocked up. Putting in blank pages was not satisfactory, so after a time I got one of Stafford Smith's albums, oblong in shape, and having spare pages throughout the book.

In 1872, I left Edinburgh for Glasgow, there to perfect my business education, and from this time till about 1879 I did not do much in the way of adding to my collection.

In Glasgow there was a shop kept by an old man and his daughter (who was not young), where stamps and other curios were sold. Their way of doing business was quite original. If you asked to see some stamps, the daughter put her hand under the counter and pulled out a large brown paper bag filled with loose stamps. She would put a handful of these on the counter and you could pick and choose as you liked. When you had gone through that lot, you got another handful, but rarely a third one. The prices were quite low, as the stamps were the common ones of the time, and depended chiefly on the brightness of the specimen. If a nice clean bright stamp was taken, it was a trifle more than its dingy neighbour, though actually it was worth far more.

From Glasgow, I went to London. There also business took up my time, and I had few opportunities of continuing to add to the collection.

In 1878, I came back to Edinburgh to settle down, and with that to open my album and take stock as it were, and since then I have gone on making my collection as complete as funds would allow.

The album I possessed not proving suitable, I purchased a large quarto German one with spaces provided for the stamps on one side of the page only. About this time I met with an old collector who had the same complaint as myself with regard to regular albums—viz, that some of the countries soon filled up, and also there was no room for shades or minor varieties. He was just about to change all this, by having special books made for each country, with blank leaves—few for small countries and more for countries with many issues.

I followed suit, getting 24 books made, containing 48 leaves. These I arranged in groups, books for France and Colonies, Spain and Colonies, Portugal and Colonies, British, U.S.A., North America, West Indies, and so on, giving two books when required. It took me a long time to get them put in order.

Now I am mounting all my European stamps on cards 10in. x 13in. with a fancy border and quadrille lines in the centre. These I find

very useful when giving a display, as they can be handed round to the members of our Society and many can look at them at the same time; whereas with an album only two or three can look at the stamps at the same time. Also with this method I can re-arrange an issue without disturbing any of the others, and allow plenty of room for shades, &c.

I am what is called a general collector, but my pet countries are British, U.S.A., and Canada. I may say I do not as a rule collect issues after 1890. I find it quite enough for me to take all issues before that date.

I have not done anything in the way of contributing to the stamp papers, but I assisted the late Rev. J. A. Dunbar-Dunbar in preparing articles for Buhl's Stamp Annual. These were descriptive of the stamps of Bavaria and of Holland. I may say we were the first to bring the perfs. of Holland into something like order.

Like most collectors, I have been fortunate in obtaining bargains from time to time. In a dealer's place I was looking over a small lot of common stamps in a book, and towards the end I came upon a 1/- prune Turks Is. marked 1/6. Again, among a lot of Indian Fiscals I found a 4 anna Service marked 1/4d. At another time a small collection was sent to me, in which were a lot of the B. Guiana barred stamps. They had not been listed so far as I knew, and looked rather odd. As they were only marked 2d. or 3d. each, I took the lot on the chance that they turned out alright. Some five years ago, when on a visit to London, being near Leadenhall Street, I saw three 3d. Canada displayed on a card in a dealer's window. They were marked 3/6 each, and I took the lot for 10/-. One of them turned out to be on ribbed paper.

I don't think there is any fear of our hobby going out of fashion. Everyone should have a hobby of some kind—and what is better than stamp collecting? I have tried coins, birds' eggs, regimental buttons and shells, and still have the remnants of these collections, but none were ever so fascinating as stamps.

I am a member of the London Society, having joined many years ago when it was not such an important Society as it is now. I have sent several times to its smaller shows, but not to the big Exhibitions, my collection not being of such merit as to warrant this. The Scottish Society did me the honour of electing me its President some time ago."

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. The 4d. value has appeared on the new paper with chalk surface.

4d. green and brown, chalky paper.

Barbados. We must be thankful for small mercies! We learn that the threatened commemorative tercentenary issue, referred to in our January number, is to be confined to one stamp only, and that one is to be a low value—1d. to wit. The design, said to be the work of Lady Carter, is, according to *Ewen's Weekly*, to be the ship *Olive Blossom* off the shore, with bearded fig trees on each side of this central device. The island takes its name from these trees.

British Guiana. According to *Ewen's Weekly* the current 2c. stamp has been issued on the new paper.

2c. purple and black on red, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Dominica. We are informed by *Ewen's Weekly* that the 1d. of the current type has been issued on chalk-surfaced paper, but with the watermark Crown over CC as before. If this information is correct the matter of De La Rue papers will be more complicated than ever. We understood that ultimately "multiple CA" paper would be used for all stamps large and small that had hitherto been printed on "CC" and "CA" papers, and that this would be chalk-surfaced for those stamps available for postal and fiscal purposes. But if we are going to have "CC" chalk-surfaced paper as well, our troubles are going to be intensified to a considerable extent.

1d. carmine and grey, wmk. Cr. CC, chalky paper.

Gibraltar. Morocco Agencies. We have been shown the 20c. stamp with multiple watermark on unsurfaced paper and we hear that the 5c. has appeared on the "chalky" paper.

20c. grey-green and carmine, wmk. multiple Cr. CA
5c. grey-green and green, multiple wmk. chalky paper.

East Africa and Uganda. Another value has been issued on the chalk-surfaced paper.

8a. pale blue and grey, multiple wmk. chalky paper.

India. Patiala. According to the *L.P.* chalk-surfaced paper is to be introduced in the production of future supplies of Indian stamps and already two values overprinted for use in this State have been seen in this condition.

3 pies grey, chalky paper.
4 annas olive ..

Indian Native States. Charkari. We extract the following paragraph from the *M.J.*: "In examining recently our publishers' stock of these stamps, we have found specimens of the ½a. and 1a. in which the movable figures used for denoting the values are in quite different type from those employed in the earlier printings. The figure '2' of '½' is much smaller than before and of quite a different shape, and the figure "1" of the higher value has no serif at foot and only a short one at top."

Holkar. The current 3a. stamp is reported with "SERVICE" overprint, by several of our contemporaries.

Official. 3a. violet.

Leeward Islands. The ½d. value has appeared on the paper with multiple watermark.

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

Montserrat. The 2½d. stamp has already appeared on the chalk-surfaced paper so the variety on the ordinary unsurfaced paper should be a scarce one.

2½d. ultra. and black, multiple wmk., chalky paper.

New South Wales. The current 9d. stamp has appeared on the paper with the new watermark. *Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the 20/- stamp has been issued with what is a new type of "Commonwealth" watermark evidently intended for the stamps of the large square size. This consists of a Crown over a single line "A" the whole being enclosed in a circle. The paper is chalk-surfaced.

9d. brown and blue, wmk. Cr. A, perf. 12½.
20/0 bright blue, wmk. Cr. A in circle, perf. 11 x 11½, 12.

New Zealand. The 2/-, 3/- and 6/- postal fiscals of the type numbered 54 in Gibbons'

catalogue have been found perf. 11 instead of 12½.

2/- blue, type 54, perf. 11.
3/- violet, " "
6/- rose, " "

According to the S.C.F. the design of the "Life Insurance Department" stamps has been re-drawn. The letters "v.r." have been removed and other details changed.

Orange River Colony. The 1d. value with multiple watermark is reported by *Ewen's Weekly*.

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

Somaliland Protectorate. The ½a. is the first value to be issued here on the chalky paper.

½a. green and dull green, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

South Australia. We are indebted to the *M.J.* for the following interesting extract: "We have received an entire sheet of the ½d., and the lower half of a sheet of the 1d., both with the so-called 12 perforation, which according to our measurements is really 12 × 11½. The horizontal perforation is almost exactly 12, 71 holes in 120mm.; there are two extra holes in each side margin of the sheet beyond the outside vertical lines of perforation, but there is a gap in the middle of the horizontal row of holes, so that the space down the centre of the sheet between the panes is not perforated across. It is a comb-machine, and the teeth of the comb contain 13 holes, and in every case gauge exactly 11½.

The entire sheets consist of the usual four panes, and the ½d., Type 24, has no marginal lines, but has the plate number '1,' on a circular disc, over the second and eleventh stamps in the top row, and under the same stamps in the bottom row. It also has '½d. 041687,' in red, in the right upper corner of the sheet. This value has the Crown and 'SA' watermark, Type 13, with 'SOUTH AUSTRALIA POSTAGE' in the side margins and 'SOUTH AUSTRALIA' across the centre.

The 1d. sheet has lines in the margins, similar to those described in May last year. There are the lined tablets in the bottom margin as we then supposed, and there is a similar but continuous tablet across the centre. The left margin also has these lined tablets, divided in the centre by a circular space, perhaps for a screw-head, and the lower one broken by a solid slab of colour, with a hole in the centre, evidently a register mark. In the

right-hand margin are six short vertical lines, 40mm. long, at the side of the third and fourth rows from the bottom, with a circular space in the middle of them, and outside these are three, or more, continuous vertical lines, presumably the whole length of the plate.

This value is on the Crown and 'A' paper, with the error 'AUSTRLAIA' in the side margin."

½d. green, perf. 12 × 11½.
1d. rosine, wmk. Cr. A., perf. 12 × 11½.

Straits Settlements. The 50c. has appeared on the paper with multiple watermark and the 8c. has joined the ranks of the "chalkies."

50c. green and carmine, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
8c. purple on blue, multiple wmk., chalky paper.

Sudan. According to *Ewen's Weekly* the statement made in our last number regarding the 2, 5 and 10 piastres surcharged "ARMY SERVICE" being on the paper with quatrefoil watermark is quite correct.

Transvaal. The 3d., 4d. and 2/- stamps have been issued on the paper with multiple watermark, the two former being chalk-surfaced.

2/0 yellow and black, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
3d. green and black, multiple wmk., chalky paper.
4d. brown " " "

Victoria. The current 9d. stamp has appeared on the new "Commonwealth" paper, perf. 12 × 12½. We gather that this is a new perf. made by a new machine lately introduced into the Government Printing Office. It is said that this new perforation is not easy to distinguish from the 12½ gauge in the case of single copies. We learn that the 2d. and 3d. values have also appeared with this perf.

2d. mauve, wmk. Cr. A., perf. 12 × 12½.
3d. orange-brown " " "
9d. brownish-rose " " "

West Australia. The new 5d. stamp has already appeared on the paper with Crown A watermark—a probability mooted in our December number as being likely to happen before long.

5d. olive-bistre, wmk. Cr. A., perf. ?

Zanzibar. The *M.J.* makes some pertinent observations on the subject of the provisionals issued in 1904, and as the matter is of general interest we cannot do better than extract them in full:—"We have received a letter on the subject of the provisional stamps of 1904 from a correspondent who has a better opinion of them than we are able to entertain,

but which we think it is right to lay before our readers. He states that the Postmaster assures him that there was a dearth of 1a., 2a., and 2½a. stamps at the time, and that these provisionals were necessarily issued, pending the arrival of supplies from England; that there was a great run upon them during the first day or two, but that he stopped this to some extent by making people bring their letters 'to the post office to be franked'—we presume this means, franked by means of the stamps in question. Shortly afterwards he detected a forgery that had been made by surcharging some of these stamps, 'and officials were dispatched all over the town to confiscate all forgeries offered for sale. The man who forged the stamps escaped from Zanzibar, but was arrested on his arrival at Bombay, where the case was tried, and the forger was sentenced to six months' imprisonment."

Now all this sounds very well, but it also sounds as if the Postmaster took an unnecessarily keen interest in philately. In the first place, if an issue of provisional stamps becomes really necessary, an experienced postmaster (and this is not quite the first provisional issue of Zanzibar) should know that the only sure means of preventing trouble is to arrange for a practically unlimited supply of the provisional stamps. He need not have them all printed off, but he should have the surcharge kept set up, and let it be known that everybody who wants the stamps can have them; if large quantities are bought up, so much the better for the postal revenue, and so much the worse for the speculators, who probably will not trouble him again after burning their fingers once or twice.

In the second place, if letters have to be brought to the post office to be franked, stamps (as we have stated on previous occasions) cease to be necessary at all; their use saves no trouble to the public and very little to the postal officials. The system of postage in cash should be adopted in all cases when stamps run short; there is nothing novel or difficult about it, it is simply a reversion to the old plan in use for hundreds of years before postage stamps were heard of, and it may very well be employed again in an emergency.

Finally, we think that the Postmaster showed an excess of zeal in sending out officials to

hunt for forgeries, which were in no way to the prejudice of the Post Office. If people chose to reduce the value of stamps for which they had paid full price, and used 2½a. stamps as 1a. and 2a., it did the Post Office no harm, though if stamps with a forged surcharge were found upon letters, those stamps might have been regarded as already defaced and the letters treated as unpaid. But the action described was bound to give rise to suspicions that some one in the Post Office, or some friend of some one there, had a little stock of the provisionals up his sleeve."

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Argentine Republic. It is rumoured that the use of Official stamps has been abolished here.

Austria. Hungary. The *M.J.* lists four values of the current issue with a new perforation, which will doubtless ultimately be applied to the whole of the set.

2f. olive-yellow, perf. 15.	..
5f. emerald	..
20f. brown	..
60f. grey-green	..

Belgium. Another high value has been added to the set of Parcel Post stamps. The design is the same as the other franc values but with the letters "FR" above the numerals.

fr. 1.10, deep rose and black.

Chili. We illustrate the three designs of the new set chronicled in October last year and previously.



Crete. We append an illustration of the "Revolutionary" stamps referred to in previous numbers.



Ecuador. According to *Mekeel's Weekly* the 1 sucre stamp has been found surcharged in red with the device shown as type 62 in Gibbons' catalogue.

1 sucre, brown; surcharged Type 62 in red.

French Colonies. Madagascar. We learn from a French contemporary that the "Bull and Monkey" type stamps of this Colony are to have only a short life. They are printed from plates engraved in *taille-douce* and are produced by a private firm. But on account of certain irregularities in the shape of Somali Coast stamps with inverted centres (also produced by a private firm) the authorities have decided that the stamps must be manufactured at the Government Printing Works. But as this establishment does not undertake printing from line-engraved plates, fresh ones, probably in a new design, will be necessary. Until these are ready the old general Colonial type has been brought into use again, and we hear that the 5c., 15c. and 50c. have already been re-issued. The two former are in the same colours as before, while the latter is a novelty, for the name is printed in blue instead of carmine as was previously the case.

50c. brown and blue on azure.

Germany. Wurtemberg. Last month we referred to the fact that the commemoration of the Centenary of the foundation of the kingdom of Wurtemberg has been philatelically celebrated by means of a surcharge. A correspondent has shewn us specimens, and we note that the Crown is impressed at the top of the stamps, and the dates "1806-1906" at the foot. The following is a complete list of the varieties:—

Municipal Service Stamps.
 2pf. blue-grey. 5pf. green.
 3pf. brown. 10pf. rose.
 25pf. orange.

Official Stamps.

2pf. blue-grey. 25pf. orange.
 3pf. brown. 30pf. black and orange.
 5pf. green. 40pf. black and rose.
 10pf. rose. 50pf. marone.
 20pf. ultramarine. 1m. violet.

German Empire. We have another value to chronicle on the new paper.

5m. lake and black, watermarked.

Offices in the Turkish Empire. Two of the German stamps on the watermarked paper have already made their appearance here with the usual overprints.

2 pia. on 40 pf. black and carmine, watermarked.
 25 pia. on 5 m. lake and black, "

German Colonies. Cameroons. The current 5pf. stamp has been seen on the new paper.

5 pf. green, watermarked.

Holland. Dutch Indies. The *Philatelic Record* informs us that there are three types of the figure "1" in the surcharge "10 CENT" on 20c.

Montenegro. Another festive outbreak of surcharging is thus described by the *M.J.*:—"Something appears to have happened here, and collectors are expected to pay damages as usual. We are shown the complete series of ordinary and Postage Due stamps of 1902, together with the Returned Acknowledgment label of the same date, disfigured by means of a surcharge consisting of words in Russian at top and right. 'Constitution' at left and '1905' at foot, impressed in red or black, as indicated in the lists given below. If any improvement has taken place of late in the constitution of the people of Montenegro, we are quite ready to congratulate them upon it, but we fail to see why we should be called upon to contribute towards the expenses."

1h. ultramarine, red surcharge.
 2h. mauve black ..
 5h. green red ..
 10h. rosine black ..
 25h. blue red ..
 50h. grey-green
 1kr. purple-brown
 2kr. bistre
 5kr. dull orange, black ..

Postage Due Stamps.

5h. orange. black surcharge.
 10h. sage-green, red ..
 25h. mauve, black ..
 50h. emerald
 1kr. greenish grey.. ..

Returned Acknowledgment Stamp.

25h. orange and rosine, black surcharge.

Nicaragua. Several more values of the set of official stamps described last month have appeared, viz.:—

Official. 1c. green. 1p. carmine.
 2c. violet. 2p. violet.
 20c. red. 5p. black.

Several of the values of the new issue are said to have been surcharged "B—Dpto. Zelaya" in black. The following have appeared and doubtless we shall have others to chronicle before long:—

5c. blue,	surcharged as above.
10c. yellow-green,	" "
15c. olive-grey,	" "
1p. black,	" "
2p. blue,	" "
5p. green,	" "

Portuguese Colonies. Azores. According to the *Am. J. of P.* the new 50r. and 75r. stamps have been surcharged for use in this Colony.

Madeira. The same contemporary is our authority for the statement that these stamps have also been overprinted for use here.

Mozambique. The *M.J.* reports the 5r. on 40r. of 1897 (S.G. No. 93) with inverted surcharge.

Nyassa. Another value has been found with inverted centre according to the *P.R.* Doubtless the whole set will be obtainable in this condition in time.

10 reis green and black, inverted centre.

Roumania. We learn that four stamps of large size and of strange design have been issued here, which are sold at an advance on their face value, the overplus being contributed to a charity somewhat after the style of the Russian War-Charity stamps. In the centre is a seated figure (said to be the Queen of Roumania) in native dress, occupied in the congenial pastime of spinning at a distaff. Curved around this is "ROMANIA POSTA" in fantastic capitals while above, on a scroll, is "TIMBRO-BINE-FACERE." At the bottom is an inscription in minute characters which, translated, stands for "God guide our hand, Elizavita." The value is shewn on the right just below the central figure. This expresses the franking power of the labels and in the following list the prices at which they are sold are noted in parenthesis.

3	(10)	bani, red-brown.
5	(15)	" green.
10	(20)	" carmine.
15	(25)	" violet.

Salvador. The 1c. of the permanent set has made its appearance. In the centre is a portrait of some local patriot in black—we mean it is printed in black, for we would not

dare to insinuate that the gentleman is as "black as he is printed."

1c. green and black.

The *M.J.* lists the following curiosities:—

- Stamps of 1900, surcharged with Type 81 in black, and with "1905" in blue.
- 1c. green (No. 366); with "01905" (as Type 84) horizontally at top.
- 2c. rose (No. 367); with Type 84 vertically at right.
- 2c. " " " " "01905" (as Type 84) vertically at right.
- 2c. rose (No. 367); with Type 85 horizontally at top.
- 2c. " " " " " " vertically at left.
- 10c. blue (No. 370) " inverted at foot.
- "5," Type 89, in red, on 12c. slate; with "5" in all four corners.
- 1c. Type 87, in dark blue, on 10c. dull lilac (Type 82).

"The Official stamps are also being disfigured. We have seen two values of Type 204 with the figures in the lower corners covered by circular blotches, and a numeral surcharged at each side of the statue in the centre, in black."

- "2" on 5c. deep blue.
- "3" on 13c. deep brown.

Siam. We have to chronicle three more values in the new design described last month.

- 5 atts carmine and rose.
- 8 " black and bistre.
- 1 tical dark blue and bistre.

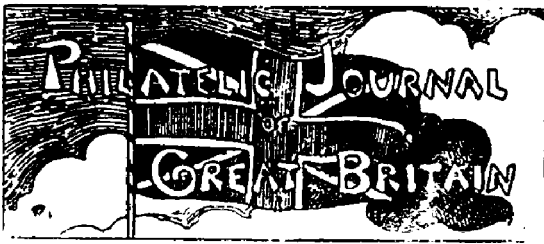
Switzerland. We are indebted to the *M.J.* for the following paragraph:—

"We have received the 25c., Type 10, with the design re-engraved to some extent as in the case of the 40c. of 1904. There is not, however, the same marked difference in the shape of the numerals as in the two types of the 40c.; in fact, the principal distinction, so far as the numerals are concerned, is that the head of the large figure '5' now covers the white outline of the central oval, instead of falling partly below it. The whole of the shading of the design is greatly lightened, as in the 40c.; the vertical lines of the background of the central figure seem to have been entirely removed, leaving a ground of horizontal and diagonal lines only; and the shading outside the ends of the label containing the word 'HELVETIA' has been much reduced also. The stamp has, of course, the watermark, Type 13, and it is perf. 11½ all round; we have also the 40c., with the same perforation."

25c. light blue; Type 10 redrawn.

United States. Philippines. The *P.R.* says that current supplies of the 2 and 5 dollars stamps are surcharged in red instead of in black as formerly.

- \$2 dark blue, red surcharge.
- \$5 green " "



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EDITORIAL.

WE have, on many occasions, referred to minor varieties and their collection, and though we do not wish to re-open discussion on the subject, there are one or two points regarding which, we may perhaps be permitted to make a few observations. It is worthy of

New notice that the vast majority of
versus the people who write condemning
Old. the collection of minor varieties,
direct their remarks at
modern issues only. But why should the
poor "moderns" always serve as the

scapegoats—surely some of the "hoary ancients," like the early Australians, are much greater sinners in the way of minor varieties. One has only to look at a Gibbons' catalogue to prove the truth of this statement. Take the early issues of the Transvaal as an instance. It seems, apparently, that almost every small printing differed from its predecessors, and some of the differences catalogued are so trivial, that even experts have the greatest difficulty in distinguishing between them. Even in applying the "VR—Transvaal" surcharge, varieties and errors were made by the very unsophisticated printer! Had he done this work a few years later, philatelists without number would have asserted positively that he made the errors on purpose, and employed different type with the sole idea of squeezing money out of stamp collectors.

Then take the early New Zealand stamps. Surely the minor varieties of paper, etc., catalogued as being of the greatest philatelic importance are more varied and complicated, and quite as hard to identify as the later issues on Basted Mills and other papers which were so rigorously anathematized in several quarters not so long ago.

What is it that makes the old stamps so interesting? In the majority of cases their interest is due solely to minor varieties, and the more they are studied the more varieties are discovered, and these invariably find their way into the catalogue. But should anyone make the same investigation in modern issues, and then suggest that his discoveries should be duly catalogued he would be laughed to scorn as a waster of time, and a crank with the most absurdly ridiculous notions. Yet the chief difference lies in the age of the specimens. True, some of the more modern productions may be issued with the more or less laudable desire of replenishing state coffers at the expense of stamp collectors, but apart from these there are hundreds of common modern stamps worthy of study and abounding in varieties quite as interesting in their way as the varieties of the older and rarer stamps.

Is it not time that all this cant regarding minor varieties was dropped? If there is the slightest ground for the statement that the cataloguing of the minor varieties of modern stamps would have a damaging effect on philately in

general, how much more so must this be the case with the very minor varieties of the older stamps, set out at full length in the catalogue, and so difficult to understand that only a very experienced philatelist can make head or tail of them.

It is all a matter of taste, and any general collector of minor varieties will agree with us that those of the older issues are quite as wearisome (or interesting, according to the point of view) as those of the present period.

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.

MONTENEGRO.

The issues of this little country are among the most neglected of any stamps in Europe by the average collector, and yet they are not by any means the least interesting. It is a great wonder that they have not been taken up more by specialists, and it is now one of the few countries of the world which affords much scope for fresh discoveries in the way of uncatalogued varieties, especially with regard to the perforations. No list given in any catalogue yet published is complete, and the lists which we give in the course of this article include several hitherto unchronicled varieties.

Montenegro is situated in that portion of Europe which has for centuries been the scene of almost unceasing political turmoil and bloodshed, and the present ruler, Prince Nicolas, whose portrait adorns the stamps, succeeded to the throne after the assassination of his uncle, Prince Danilo, like the present King of the neighbouring kingdom of Servia.

The first issue of stamps took place in 1874. The design shows the head of the Prince between two laurel branches, as shown in the



accompanying illustration. The inscriptions at the sides are in Russo-Slavonic characters, the word at the top being an abbreviated form of the name "Tsernagora" which is the native form for "Montenegro."

The set consisted of seven values all in the same design. They were produced at Vienna in the Imperial printing works, and it is therefore not surprising to find that the printing, perforation and paper present many of the characteristics of the then current stamps of Austria. The perforations are intricate and it is most convenient to arrange them in two principal divisions, the first being that in which the holes are large and irregular, and the second or later division in which the perforation holes are smaller and more regular in alignment. These two varieties, even though they may gauge the same, are quite easy to distinguish. Each of these divisions, for the purposes of a general collection, may be further sub-divided as follows:

Division I. Large irregular holes.

- (a) perf. 10½, 11, and compound.
- (b) perf. 12, 12½, 13, and compound.
- (c) perf. compound of a and b.

Division II. Smaller, and more regular holes.

- (a) perf. 10½.
- (b) perf. 11½.

Up to now we have not come across a compound in Division II., and we have only seen one compound in Division I., namely, the 10 nov. blue, though a note after this issue in Gibbons' catalogue states that some values are known thus:

1874-1890.	Perf. 10½, 11.		Perf. 12, 12½, 13.			
	Unused.	Used.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<i>Irregular Perfs. with large holes.</i>						
2 nov. yellow ..	0 9	0 9	0 4	0 3		
a. Orange-yellow ..	0 9	—	—	—		
3 nov. blue-green ..	1 6	—	0 3	—		
a. Pale-green ..	1 6	—	0 3	—		
5 nov. rose-red ..	3 6	—				
a. Vermilion ..			0 5	0 8		
7 nov. lilac ..	—	3 6				
7 nov. rose ..			1 0	1 3		
a. Rose-lilac ..			1 6	1 6		
b. Pale violet ..			—	1 6		
10 nov. blue ..	7 0	—	—	0 5		
a. Deep blue ..			0 8	0 5		
15 nov. yellow bistre ..	9 0	—				
a. Bistre ..			0 10	1 3		
25 nov. slate-grey ..	10 0	—				
a. Lilac-brown ..			1 6	1 3		

(To be continued).

Notes by the Way.

Letters between England and Egypt are now conveyed at the "Imperial" rate of 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

* * *

THE LINDENBERG MEDAL.—We are pleased to be able to announce that Mr. E. D. Bacon has been presented with one of the Lindenberg Medals. This philatelic distinction was founded by the Berlin Philatelic Club in honour of Karl Lindenberg, its founder. The medal is intended to be presented to those who have won special fame in philately by scientific investigation and numerous contributions to philatelic literature, and all will agree that Mr. Bacon can well lay claim to having won distinction in these directions. This year the first four medals have been awarded, but in future only one philatelist will be similarly honoured annually.

* * *

THE EXHIBITION STALLS.—On February 23rd last, Mr. W. Hadlow, acting under instructions from the committee, offered for sale by auction the dealers stalls that are to be provided at the forthcoming International Philatelic Exhibition. The result of the sale must be regarded as highly satisfactory for no less a sum than £80z 10s. was realised for the 15 stalls. The following were the dealers who obtained stalls:—Bridger & Kay (3), Bright and Son, H. L. Ewen, D. Field, S. Gibbons, Ltd. (2), H. Griebert & Co., O. Marsh, W. Morley, C. Nissen & Co., W. H. Peckitt, P. L. Pemberton & Co., and W. T. Wilson.

* * *

A NEW PUBLICATION.—We have received Vol. I., No. 1 (we don't think it will go any farther) of an entirely new and original publication issued, as the lawyers say, under the style and title of the *Dietetic Record*. Its originality consists of the fact that it contains nothing about philately! Acting on the idea that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery" this new aspirant to journalistic distinction (how's that for style!) is a close copy of the *Philatelic Record* as regards size and the colour of its cover. But we will cease from mystifying our readers. This publication is a humorous and highly diverting dinner menu issued by some of the frivolous members of the Manchester Philatelic Society in

connection with their annual dinner on February 7th last. It is full of atrocious puns and witty remarks ranging from "Mr. 'Dawning' Beckton, one of the early lights of the Society" to "Coffee." After which a walk may be taken in the 'Grounds'."

* * *

A PHILATELIC ALMANAC.—Another highly amusing publication—unintentionally amusing certainly—is a small "Philatelists' Almanack," published by J. W. Palmer—the one-time "Stamp King." In the dates of "notable events" we find such entertaining items as "Sept. 7th, W. H. T. Palmer born, 1883—Sept. 8th, Sebastopol taken, 1855," and now we are wondering if the former event had anything to do with the fall of Sebastopol. Our friend is a bit of a wit at times. For instance, he positively shines in the following streak of illuminating humour—"Don't use gum for sticking stamps in albums . . . Any stamp tape is better than paste. . . . A reel of twenty yards is sold by Mr. J. W. Palmer for 6d. . . . Stamp tape is a *reel* boon to stamp collectors." Help! We are positively hysterical.

New Leaves to Cut.

COUNTRIES AND STAMPS.*

We have received the first two parts of a work under the above title from the pen of Miss Harriet E. Colville. We are told that the work is "a simple and accurate historical guide to the postage stamps of the British Empire," and in the preface the writer tells us that "stamp catalogues and works dealing with technical philatelic details abound, but there exists, apparently, no simple historical guide by which the young collector can interpret the stories told—in how many languages!—by the world's postage stamps."

The object of the work in question is to fill this deficiency and, while it is commendable to a certain extent, we are afraid it falls very far short of being anything like a complete historical guide. We take it that the real idea of the work—in fact the only reason that can be adduced for its appearance at all—is to explain the meanings of the *designs* appearing

* Countries and Stamps. By Harriet E. Colville. In 12 Monthly Parts at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each. (Bournemouth: C. J. Endle & Co.)

on British Colonial stamps with perhaps, a few historical notes regarding the country issuing them. But even in the brief comments made the writer gets very wide of this mark at times. For instance, she refers to the short "I" variety in the 1887 issue of Gibraltar, though what historical interest attaches to this we don't understand. Then again the writer mentions specialist varieties such as the two dies of the Great Britain rd. reds and drags in a few technical terms, but as no explanations are vouchsafed we fear that the beginner—for whom the work is primarily intended—is more likely to be bewildered than edified.

The two numbers before us shew evidence of somewhat hasty proof-reading, for they contain a good many errors that should have been corrected, such as "40 paras" on rd. red Cyprus, instead of "30 paras."

Correspondence.

To the Editor, *P.J. of G.B.*

VICTORIA.

Handbook for the Philatelic Society, London.

VICTORIA. 2/- green, 1858, perf. & imperf.
2/- black-green, 1864, wmk. 2.

DEAR SIR,

I have been endeavouring to plate these stamps for some years and should be glad to see pairs, strips, and singles, used or unused, in bad as well as good condition.

Perhaps your readers who possess any of these would be good enough to lend them.

Yours faithfully,

LESLIE L. R. HAUSBURG.

Handbook on the Stamps of British India for the Philatelic Society of India.

DEAR SIR,

If any of your readers possess pairs, blocks, or single specimens with marginal inscriptions of the 4 anna stamp of the first issue, in all three spacings, or pairs or strips of the 6 anna Bill stamps surcharged "POSTAGE" in letters 3mm. high, or pairs or blocks of the ½ anna Bill stamp surcharged "SERVICE POSTAGE," I should be much obliged if they would be good enough to lend them or send me photographs of them.

Yours faithfully,

LESLIE L. R. HAUSBURG.

Rothsay, Weybridge.

An "Oreful" Story!

We have received the following mysterious communication regarding the poetic effusion that appeared in our Christmas number.

To the Editor of the *P.J.G.B.*

MY DEAR SIR,

To think that *you* should have been imposed upon by that "rare Lahore"! I really assure you that the Tale of the Maid and the Boer is quite without foundation. I know both the Lady and the Boer, and am quite sure that your correspondent was misinformed. My remarks are as follows:—

What tales you tell of Bangalore
And maidens fair of 24!
That gorgeous stamp of Old Lahore
(Not stocked by you at "84")
Was known a thousand years before;
And "Tancred" has at least a score,
In pairs and strips and blocks of four,
In colours, shades and tints galore;
While Julius Cæsar had some more
On sale at half a Louis d'or.
This stamp is found in every store
Of Hydar's Kingdom of Mysore;
And "She" who dwelt in Caves of Kor
(That's somewhere on the Afric' shore),
A lady whom we all adore,
A costume of these labels wore.
Though some have said in days of yore
These stamps were issued just before
The 1880 Boer War,
Yet others very promptly swore
They knew them in the *days of Noah*.

You will see from the above that the stamp is quite common. Another point is the design: Your correspondent has probably never seen one, or he would not have made so many mistakes in the description, or perhaps he has only seen a clumsy forgery. Here is the true statement of the stamp in question:—

The stamp design is just a boar,
Pierced by an arrow to the core,
Devouring kittens on the floor,
Surmounted by a soleil d'or.
Perf'd 86 or rather more,
With watermark "An Open Door,"
Inscribed "Protector of the Poor,"
And valued at a moidore.

I hope that in future you will not publish stories of this sort without making most searching enquiries as to the truthfulness thereof!

I am, yours faithfully,

"A STICKLER FOR TRUTH."

Bangalore,

9th Jan., 1906.



February, 1906, 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:—Lieut. S. B. Wildman, A.S.C., Bloemfontein, O.R.C., S. Africa, proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by P. L. Pemberton.

LIFE MEMBER.

Oswald Marsh, Norwood, S.E., proposed by

A. B. Kay, seconded by L. W. Fulcher, is unanimously elected a Life Member by the Committee.

NOTICES.

The sixth meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall, on Wednesday evening, 19th inst., when there were present:—W. Schwabacher (in the chair), W. Schwarte, P. J. Dudgeon, J. C. Sidebotham, and the Hon. Sec. Mr. Sidebotham gave a display of two volumes of his fine general collection which was much appreciated by those present and for which a hearty vote of thanks was unanimously accorded.

The next meeting will be held at Essex Hall, on Wednesday evening, April 11th, at 8 p.m., when a display, with notes, will be given by Mr. L. W. Fulcher. All members and any visitors cordially welcomed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Members who have not yet forwarded above are requested to do so as soon as possible to

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.
Mar. 17th, 1906.

Scottish Philatelic Society.

The monthly meeting of the above Society was held on Monday, 12th March, 1906, at 8 p.m. at 26, Frederick Street, Edinburgh, with an attendance of fifteen members and one visitor.

Mr. A. W. McGregor, w.s., Edinburgh, and Mrs. Brayshaw, Keith, Banffshire, were unanimously elected Ordinary and Corresponding Members.

The Secretary reported that the November 1905 packet returned from circulation on the 17th February, 1906, with excellent sales, sheets returned to Members on Monday, 19th February, 1906. The December, January, February and March packets still in circulation with very satisfactory sales to date.

Mr. T. A. M'Intyre read an interesting paper on the "Standardizing of Philately," which was followed by an animated debate. Mr. J. Humphries' fine collection of the Stamps of Somaliland was on view.

R. W. FINDLATER,
30, Buckingham Terrace, Hon. Sec.
Edinburgh.



MARCH 25, 1906.

Philately at Home.

The opening editorial in the February *Monthly Journal* deals with a subject of great importance to philatelists, viz:—the manufacture of imitations of stamps which, while sold as “facsimiles,” are not marked in any way that would obviate the risk of the unwary accepting them as genuine originals. Our contemporary rightly and strongly condemns the practice of making these facsimiles, for, notwithstanding the plausible statements of some of the manufacturers that they are excellent “space fillers” for collectors, who cannot afford to buy originals, they are forgeries and as such constitute a very real danger, especially to inexperienced collectors. We are quite sure that no philatelist would knowingly place one of these pernicious labels in his collection just because the genuine one was beyond his pocket, and it is very certain that various unscrupulous individuals would not hesitate to sell them as originals if they had the opportunity. Lately a Mr. S. has been imitating some of the old Spanish stamps in such a clever manner that one has to be almost an expert to know that they are not the “real things.” And yet this individual, while loudly declaiming all intent of defrauding anyone, is quite averse to spoiling his handiwork by surcharging “FACSIMILE” across them. He seems quite grieved because philatelists are ungrateful enough to term them forgeries. We are ungrateful and hard-hearted enough to wish he could be sentenced to ten years penal servitude as a suitable reward for his little pleasantry. We make the following extract from *M.J.* regarding this matter.

It cannot be too often repeated that there is no legitimate demand for articles of this kind sufficient in extent to make it worth anybody's while to produce them, and from his action in refusing to put any permanent mark on his productions, it is evident that Mr. S. is as well aware of this as we are. The few persons who make collections of forgeries and

imitations do so solely for reference purposes, in order to enable them the more readily to detect these frauds when offered as genuine stamps. The poorest philatelist does not fill spaces in his collection with things of this nature, except when he is taken in by them. If he wishes to know what the great rarities are like, he is content with photographs of them, or with the illustrations in the catalogues and handbooks. So-called *facsimiles* he avoids, as he knows the danger of them only too well. These Spanish imitations are *forgeries* from a philatelic point of view, and it is quite evident that however excellent the intentions of Mr. S. may be, his wares are liable to be, and indeed have been, used to defraud.

Another editorial deals with “Catalogue Problems”—a subject on which volumes might be written. Our confrère is quite willing to agree that the catalogue (meaning Gibbons) is by no means perfect yet, and admits that there are certain problems connected with it that have not yet been satisfactorily solved. We cull the following:—

In the matter of varieties there will always be a tendency, a tendency which it may be sometimes necessary to resist, to assign undue importance to those that can not only be easily seen but can also be easily described. It is thus, probably, that minute varieties of perforation have attained so prominent a position. Our advice to the non-specialist would be to disregard varieties of gauge altogether, and to recognize only stamps that are imperforate and stamps of various perforation, such as rouletting, etc. It should not be forgotten that perforation merely renders the stamps more convenient for use; if a sheet happens to get into circulation without being perforated, the stamps from it are none the less available for prepayment of postage. Watermarks are far more important, as the special paper is an essential part of the stamp: and the fact that a country uses a special paper of this nature for its stamps is an important one; but it is a question whether a change in the pattern of the device watermarked in the paper is so important as philatelists are accustomed to hold. Unfortunately, no one but a thoroughly experienced philatelist is capable of discriminating in these matters, and of so restricting his collection as to make it a representative one, including the more important varieties and excluding the less important ones, upon some definite and consistent plan; and an experienced philatelist almost invariably develops into a specialist, and decides to restrict his collection in quite a different manner.

Mr. L. Hanciau continues his valuable article entitled, “The Postal Issues of the Spanish Colony of the Philippines,” and Mr. C. J. Phillips continues his usual budget of “Notes and News.” These

consist chiefly of a description of some of the rarities in the magnificent collection of Europeans formed by Mr. Mann, and lately purchased by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons for, it is stated, no less a sum than £30,000.

M. Pierre Mahé continues his "Reminiscences," and tells how he was once the possessor of blocks of the rare red "Mercury" stamps of Austria. We make an extract:—

I must confess that at that time I was not well informed about many things. I was still somewhat innocent. I knew that these Mercury stamps were rare, but I did not know their real value; and it was pure ignorance that led me to commit two enormous faults, the first being that of dividing the stamps. In those days one did not trouble about blocks; people had not yet understood the interest of collecting four copies of one stamp. Further, I was obliged to do as I did for a reason that will be understood but not excused; I did not wish to let people see—for it always has a bad effect—that I possessed so large a number of the stamps. The second fault, and perhaps the greater one from a certain point of view, was not knowing how to keep up the price, and not having profited so much as I ought to have done from the good fortune which had befallen me. Thus, the first copies went far below their value. Happily a client—a friend of mine—after he had bought one from me at the original price, said to me: "This stamp is priced much too low; it is a great rarity and is worth a big price." He spoke a little late; but better late than never. I had only a few copies left, and I hastened to withdraw them from sale. Some time afterwards I brought them out again at a much higher price. But the big price I put on them even then was very far from what it is to-day, and my readers would no doubt smile in pity if I dared to mention it here.

Major E. B. Evans continues his admirable article concerning the stamps of "Nepal," dealing very fully with the issue of 1903-4.

Next there is an interesting paper on "Colour-Names" from the pen of Mr. B. W. Warhurst—an acknowledged expert on the subject. Mr. Warhurst is of the opinion that this problem is fairly easy of solution and moreover gives plans and ideas in support of his theory. But unfortunately the catalogue compilers do not see eye to eye with Mr. Warhurst on this point and so the glorious mix-up continues. Might we suggest that this writer should persuade Gibbons' to let him name the colours of the stamps when the new edition of the catalogue appears?

The *London Philatelist* has an editorial, dealing with the forthcoming Exhibition, in which the necessity for co-operation on the part of all classes of philatelists to make it a great success is strongly insisted upon. At the same time emphasis is given to the vast amount of benefit an Exhibition confers upon philately in general, as witness

the following:—

It may be well worth while at the present juncture—even if it were a twice told tale—to emphasise succinctly what are the aims of a Stamp Exhibition, and what are the means to successfully encompass such aims. The unvarying results of all the Philatelic Exhibitions during the past quarter-of-a-century have been:—

(1) The increased vitality and interest in stamps by those who are already collectors. (2) The creation of new collectors—from "juniors" to "specialists." (3) The great encouragement given to the pursuit generally by an enormously extended publicity.

Now it is obvious that the attainment of each of these three objects must materially benefit every section of Philately—broadly divided into the philatelic societies, the individual collector, and the dealer. It should therefore be the duty of every philatelic society in the country to use its utmost endeavours to support the Exhibition, both as regards the display of its members' stamps and the donation of funds. The individual member who does not belong to any society can also help on the same lines. The dealers, as a class, may be said to benefit most by Exhibitions, and the promoters feel confident that their loyal support will continue to be forthcoming.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim contributes an interesting paper dealing with the "Française Militaire Stamps of France," in which he gives translations of the official decrees published in connection with their issue.

A number of "Occasional Notes," reviews, new issue lists, and reports of Philatelic societies' meetings complete the number.

In the *Philatelic Record*, Mr. B. T. K. Smith continues his notes on "The Postage Stamps of Nevis." In dealing with the lithographed issue the "cross" variety of the one shilling is mentioned, and we extract the paragraph dealing with this error:—

In Mr. Phillips' article he writes:—"In several mint sheets that I possess, all the sheets of the pale yellow-green stamps show the variety No. 9, with the cross on hill; and all the sheets of the other shade—the deeper green—do *not* show any traces of such a cross.

"This cross cannot in any way be termed a re-touch, but is more of the nature of an accidental blow from some tool; but its existence on some sheets and not on others may be interesting as tending to prove two transfers from the engraved plate, especially as on the sheets of the darker green stamps I notice that, in stamp No. 9, the outline of the hill on the right is not as sharp and distinct as in the other stamps, thus tending to show that this accidental flaw had been removed before a second transfer was made."

The "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. Theodore Haas one of the four gentlemen who have been honoured by the presentation of the Lindenburg Medal. He is one of the most learned of Continental philatelists and is known as the author of several philatelic works. Up to 1890 he was editor of two important philatelic journals and since then he has edited Gebrüder Senf's *Illustrierten Briefmarken*

Journal. It does not require any very comprehensive powers of calculation to deduce the fact that he has edited this paper for an unbroken period of sixteen years!—surely a record that cannot be beaten by any other “manufacturer of philatelic literature.”

Mr. R. R. Thiele continues his article on “The Why and Wherefore of Various Stamps” and relates many interesting facts regarding some of the stamps of the German States.

“Notes and News” is, as usual, an interesting feature and from the budget of miscellaneous paragraphs we extract the following regarding some “primitive post offices.”

In the early history of the Cape, before Van Riebeck and his comrades landed to establish a settlement, it was the custom for captains of passing ships to leave letters for Europe underneath a large stone on the shores of Table Bay, to be called for by the next returning squadron. Several of these “post office stones” have been discovered and one is now in the entrance hall of the General Post Office.”

In the *West End Philatelist* for March (the first number of a new volume), the Editorial is devoted to a comparison of “chalky paper” varieties and the “thick” and “thin” papers of China as rival claimants to the giddy heights of catalogue rank. We make the following extract:—

Chalk-sufared paper representing, as it does, a *distinct* issue, has many claims to be treated as a fairly important philatelic variety. It represents a distinct printing or issue in quite as emphatic a manner as a change of design or colour would, and might be argued as being of vastly more importance than the varieties of perforation now being chronicled in the contemporary issues of many of the Australian States. The latter merely represent the work of one or more machines, apparently used in a haphazard manner, and have, practically, no value whatever so far as identifying distinct printings is concerned.

But to return to our muttons. While the chalky paper does most decidedly represent distinct issues of the stamps printed on it, the thick and thin paper sets of China have no such claim to philatelic importance. They neither represent distinct printings nor issues, but are really “accidental” varieties of very minor interest.

These stamps are printed on paper that was anything but uniform in quality (probably hand-made), and may be found in varying degrees of stoutness, ranging from very thin to fairly thick. It is impossible say where the dividing line between the “thin” and “thicker” paper editions is to be made. The classification is purely a “fancy” one, and scores of other stamps might, with equal propriety, be divided into two such sets. All the old line-engraved stamps of Great Britain (printed on hand-made paper) can be divided into very distinct “thin” and “thick” paper varieties, but these are not deemed of sufficient importance to catalogue, and none but extreme specialists collect them.

Apparently, the real truth of the matter is that chalky paper is a “modern” variety, and while the cataloguers are willing to list the most trivial and hair-splitting varieties in the older stamps, they go to the other extreme in listing the more recent issues,

and are content to omit many varieties of real importance.

Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole contributes the first portion of an article on “The Postage Stamps of the Somaliland Protectorate,” and in view of the attention the stamps of this Colony are attracting, at the moment, it should be read with interest by a large body of the army philatelic.

The admirable feature, “Things worth knowing” (also from Mr. Poole’s pen), is still running, and in the number under notice, “Marginal Plate Numbers” come in for attention. The reader is told, in an attractive manner, all about the various sorts of plate numbers found on the margins of the sheets of many colonial stamps and the article should have the result of enticing many more collectors to take active interest in this very commendable side issue of philatelic study.

In the *Monthly Circular*, Mr. B. T. K. Smith has an interesting article on “The Early Days of Philately,” in which he refers to the probable date of the birth of stamp collecting and incidentally of stamp dealing. He sums up as follows:—

My own impression is that the “oldest English firm” is that of the publishers of the *M.C.*, and that Mr. Lincoln is the “oldest English dealer” now living, as he certainly is the oldest dealer still engaged in business; but I do not wish to labour a point of no extreme interest. My only object has been to show that the picture of stamp dealing as a commercial enterprise before 1862 is a fancy one, though children in pinafores and boys at school may have “swopped” and sold stamps from the day after the old “penny black” was issued.

We have before us five numbers of *Gibbons’ Stamp Weekly* which contain in the aggregate a very large quantity of excellent reading matter. The opening item in each one is Mr. Nankivell’s serial article on the “Countries of the World.”

The very readable “Fifty Years of Philately,” by Mr. C. J. Phillips, also runs through all these numbers.

The Rev. T. C. Walton—a regular contributor—chats about “Some Stamp Devices” and gives a lot of interesting information regarding the meanings of the designs on many of the world’s postage stamps.

In “Gossip of the Hour” reference is made to the fact that Lagos has now been incorporated with the territory of Southern Nigeria, and in future will cease to issue a separate set of stamps. When the King’s Head stamps now on hand are used up no more are to be printed so some of the

recently issued multiples should rise rapidly in value ere long.

"Special Correspondence" is, as we have observed before, an excellent feature. Generally these letters teem with interesting news and are occasionally written in a very breezy style as well. Mr. E. B. Power's contributions are always entertaining, not to say highly amusing, as witness the following extract from a recent epistle:—

It was my pleasure and privilege to have the opportunity of entertaining that genial and studious philatelist, Mr. C. A. Howes, of Boston—Bawston, I beg pardon—last week. Mr. Howes came out to my country home over Sunday, and together we studied Korea, filled the acetylene gas plant, washed the dog, fed the children's rabbits, and generally did the strenuous. Mr. Howes is a philatelic student—one of the few we have on this side of the pond. Just now he is engaged in trying to straighten out what is genuine and what is bogus in the TAI HAN surcharge of Korea, and it is indeed a puzzle."

In the *Stamp Collector* the most noteworthy item is an article by the Rev. P. E. Raynor on British "Paid" postmarks. Mr. Raynor gives a good deal of information regarding these interesting postmarks, and the value of his remarks is greatly enhanced by the many excellent illustrations that accompany the article.

In the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* Mr. F. J. Melville continues his notes on "Siam," and in referring to the "1 att" (small type) on 64a of 1894, says:—

Mr. Poole is of opinion, on account of the regularity and careful execution of these overprints, that they were done in London, by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., but as this firm, no doubt, had the plate of the ordinary unsurcharged stamp of 1 att green, it seems scarcely likely that they would be called upon to overprint stamps of a higher value (and bi-coloured ones at that) in this fashion, when a single printing in one colour, green, from the plate of the "1 att" value would have supplied the deficiency in these stamps.

We must point out that there was no "plate of the ordinary unsurcharged stamp of 1 att." This value was printed from the same general plate as the others, and required two operations to complete it like the bicoloured values, so that it was just as expensive to produce. First the head part had to be printed, and then the value tablets were inserted at another printing. It is therefore obvious that it would be far cheaper to have a large quantity of the 64a printed and then surcharge some of the surplus sheets rather than have a special printing for the 1 att. In fact the Siamese authorities seem to have made a point of always ordering large supplies of the higher denominations so that the overplus

could be surcharged to supply any of the lower values required—an economical proceeding, and has added considerably to the number of varieties of Siamese stamps.

Philately in Australia.

The *Australian Philatelist* for December deals chiefly with the Jubilee of the N.S.W. 5d. stamp, which interesting event occurred on Dec. 1st last.

Our philatelic friends in Sydney fittingly celebrated the occasion by holding a conversazione and issuing a souvenir card, which was cancelled with a special postmark. The card, of which a facsimile on art paper is presented with the number under notice, consists of a handsome reproduction of the "Grand Old 5d. Stamp," with interesting details of the number printed, dates of the various perf. and wmk. varieties, &c.

To Mr. A. F. Bassett Hull was entrusted the task of writing its history and this he has done right well.

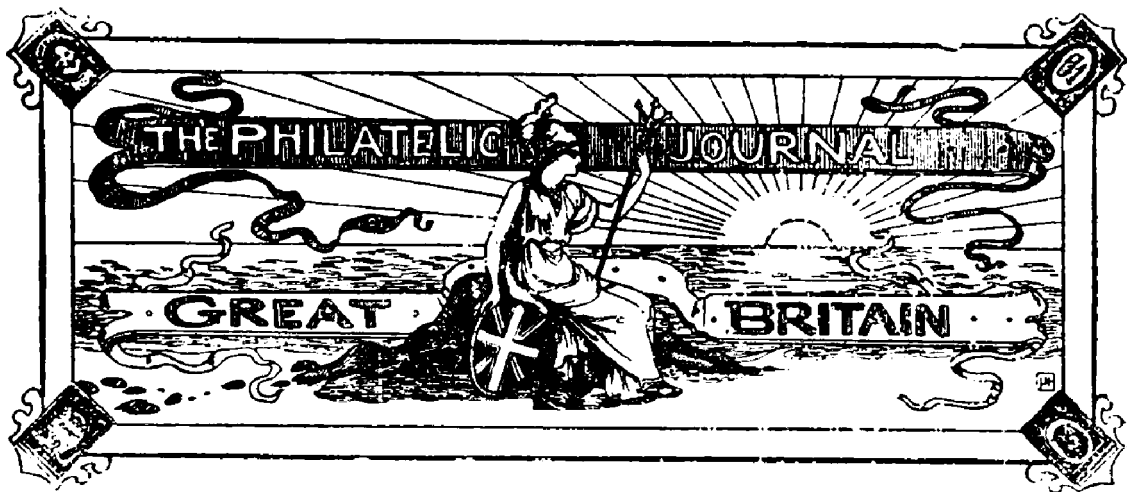
"Federal Prospects"—always an interesting feature—is full of readable matter this month. We have only space for one short extract:—

The perforations of the current Victorian stamps have been brought under our notice by several collectors. The Victorian Government printer is not very communicative on the subject; but enquiries have elicited the fact that there are now three kinds of machines in use, viz., two single cutters, gauging 11 and 12½ respectively, and one comb machine 12 × 12½. The perfs. of the single cutters are large holes, those of the triple cutter (12 × 12½) being smaller. The former gauge of the comb machine was 12½ all round, but it is supposed that the needles have been reset.

"Brevities" and "Postage Dues Printed in Sydney" are among other notable items in what is one of the best numbers of our contemporary we have seen for many months.

Provisionals.

Writing in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* the "Optimist" opines that stamp collectors who are hankering after provisionals should keep their eyes on Santo Domingo. We are told that "conditions on that island are now very similar to those in Russia on a small scale, and a choice addition of provisional stamps may confidently be anticipated."



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

No. 184. VOL. XVI.

APRIL 25, 1906.

[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

NO. 75.—MR. T. B. WIDDOWSON.

MR. T. B. WIDDOWSON, a well-known figure in philatelic circles in the Midlands, was born in Leicester in the early sixties, and still resides in his native city. He was educated at private schools, and tells us that he has led an uneventful life, in which coming into fortunes, hair-breadth escapes, and adventures with bold, bad buccaneers have had no place.

He was first attracted to Philately by the gift of a small collection, which his father purchased for 10/-, and which was to be equally divided between his sister and himself. This collection contained a number of fairly good stamps, and a kind "friend" relieved him of most of these, including some imperf. Queenlands, in exchange for a few nice new Salvadors. What remained of the collection after this "swop" was transferred to a Lincoln album, and our friend still has this, though the best stamps have been removed.



Interest in this collection and in Philately in general waned after a time, but some years ago Mr. Widdowson returned to the fold with a great revival of enthusiasm. He joined the "Stamps" Society at the time it was being conducted by Mr. Heygate, and while the valuable little journal under the same title was still in existence. When Mr. Heygate relinquished his charge of the Club, our friend stepped into the breach as Secretary to find that, like the policeman in comic opera, the position was not altogether a happy one. From the great majority of the members he received every courtesy and kindness, but there were others who seemed to think that a Club Secretary was a man to be annoyed, bullied, and fooled with impunity, and these marred a lot of the pleasure Mr. Widdowson obtained

from his secretarial duties. After an extensive experience of Exchange Clubs, Mr. Widdowson is of the opinion that the greatest pests are the stamp changers—(rascals who manage occasionally to get into even the best-conducted Societies)—and he avers that it is only by the

friendly co-operation and vigilance of members generally that they can be "scotched." Our friend avers that it has always been his practice to give no quarter to any stamp-changer detected in his nefarious acts, and he would never scruple to take extreme action when necessary.

Mr. Widdowson has long been a member of the Stamp Exchange Protection Society, and he believes that if *all* Exchange Club secretaries would only join and loyally support its work, instead of grudging the 5/- subscription and agitating for white, black and other sorts of lists, its present useful work would be materially increased.

As a Secretary himself, the following points have forcibly struck him;—

1. The regrettable indifference of the average Club member for any philatelic literature, beyond a stamp catalogue.
2. The great desire to sell poor damaged copies at half catalogue and buy perfect specimens of desirable varieties at one quarter of catalogue quotations.
3. The number of small irresponsible dealers and collector-dealers who try to run a Club for the purpose of securing

good stamps and foisting their own rubbish on members.

The worst of the latter gentry is their failing memory which often makes them to forget to pay up when there is a balance due to a member, and as Mr. Widdowson was once "done" in this way for £10, he received a pretty sharp lesson.

The subject of our sketch is greatly interested in all stamps, but not being a millionaire, he confines himself chiefly to his pet countries—St. Vincent, Nigeria and Holland.

He has long been desirous of forming a Philatelic Society in his native town (Leicester) and last winter he was delighted to find that it was at last possible to have his wishes gratified. The Leicester Philatelic Society, though quite a new one, is already in a flourishing condition. It contains 2 life and 23 ordinary members, four of the latter being ladies, and the number is continually increasing. Mr. Widdowson has the welfare of this Society much at heart and he would be more than pleased to hear from any philatelist willing to lecture, read a paper, or give a display of stamps before its members at any time.

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.

Australian Commonwealth. From various sources we learn that the current 1d. and 2d. Postage Due stamps are appearing on the new paper showing the "Commonwealth" watermark.

Postage Due. 1d. emerald-green, wmk. Cr. A.
2d. Cr. A.

Barbados. The long expected Nelson Centenary stamps have at last been issued. They are large stamps like the Jubilee issue of the same colony and all except the ½d. value are bi-coloured. The central design is a view of the statue erected to the memory of Nelson in these islands, with native palms, &c., in the background. Below the statue is the inscrip-

tion "First monument erected to Nelson's memory, 1813." The dates, "1805" and "1905" appear in the lower corners, and in tablets at the sides are the names "NELSON" and "TRAFALGAR." In the top border is "BARBADOS" and the value is stated at the foot. The stamps are on Crown CC paper and are perforated 14.

½d. grey.
¾d. green and black.
1d. carmine ..
2d. yellow ..
2½d. violet blue ..
6d. mauve ..
1/- carmine ..

Cyprus. The 12 piastres value has just been issued on the paper with multiple watermark, thus completing the set.

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

Dominica. The information conveyed in our last number regarding chalk-surfaced Crown CC paper is quite correct, and we now learn of the 3d. value in this state.

3d. grey-black and mauve, wmk. Cr. CC., chalky paper.

Gambia. The 2d. 4d. and 6d. stamps have been issued on the ordinary unsurfaced paper with multiple watermark.

2d. orange and mauve wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
4d. brown and ultramarine. " "
6d. olive-green and carmine. " "

Gold Coast. Several of our contemporaries report the addition of a 2/6 stamp to the current set though we have not yet seen a copy.

2/6 green and yellow, wmk., multiple Cr. CA.

India. Writing to the *P.J. of I.*, Mr. B. Gordon Jones says he has discovered a used copy of the 1a. carmine, Queen's Head, with the "On H.M.S." overprint inverted. He also states that this value is known with double surcharge and that the 1a. plum has been found with the "On H.M.S." inverted.

Official. 1883-99. 1a. plum, surcharge inverted.
1900. 1a. carmine " "
" 1a. " double surcharge.

Patiala. The current 1 rupee stamp has been seen with the "SERVICE" overprint for official use.

Official. 1r. carmine and green.

Indian Native States. *Hyderabad.* We extract the following paragraph from the *M.J.*:—"We have been shown an entire specimen of an envelope impressed with a circular ½a. stamp, in red, about which we should be glad to get a little further information. The envelope has all the appearance of being genuinely used, but it had an adhesive stamp on the flap, which probably paid all the postage, for we have grave doubts about the authenticity of the impressed stamp. The postmarks are plainly dated "1313," whilst the date shown on the stamp itself is "1317."

We have examined part of a sheet of the new ½a. stamp, and find that there is a watermark, consisting apparently of Arabic characters, arranged so as to appear in each stamp, but it is not easy to distinguish in single copies."

Jammu and Kashmir. The *M.J.* has been shown a specimen of the ½a. black of the 1867 type, on an original envelope, with a date stamp of "Sealkote DE 11.66," which, as our contemporary observes, proves that this value came into use earlier than 1867.

Lagos. In our "Review of Reviews"

columns last month we referred to the fact that Lagos has now been incorporated with the territory of Southern Nigeria, and so will cease to issue separate postage stamps in future. In mentioning the stamps of the Queen's Head type in *G.S.W.*, Cornelius Wrinkle says:—"The first printings show the old style of control numbers, on the sheets, of a figure enclosed in a lined frame. The later printings had, of course, the current control number in a circle of solid colour." The *M.J.* opines that this statement is incorrect, and states that "the sheets of Lagos, like the majority of those of other colonies, have always had the 'plate number' on a solid disc in two corners, and the 'current number' in a single line frame in the other two."

As a matter of fact neither of these statements are quite correct. The stamps of Lagos printed from plate 1 show the number "1" in a rectangle with indented corners, above the second stamp on the top, and below the fifth stamp in the bottom end of each sheet of 60 stamps. In the other two corners the plate number "1" on a solid circle of colour is shown. The stamps printed from plate 2—the ½d., 1d., 6d. (value in carmine), and 1/- values—show the plate number 2 in a solid circle of colour in all four corners. The *M.J.* is incorrect, too, in its assertion that the majority of the sheets of other colonies have always had the "current number" in a rectangle in two corners. These numbers are only found on the sheets of stamps, printed by Messrs. De La Rue, differing in design from what are usually known as the "general" or "stock" types of this firm. So that the stamps of the Queen's head Cyprus type, and the small head "POSTAGE-POSTAGE" and "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" types of the Queen's and King's head series are never found with these numbers in a rectangle, but only with the plate numbers in a solid circle of colour.

New South Wales. The current 2/6 stamp has been shown us on the "Commonwealth" paper and the *Aust. Ph.* chronicles the 8d. on the same paper, but omits to state what perforation it has.

8d. lake, wmk. Crown A.
2/6 emerald-green " ; perf. 12 x 11½.

Natal. Mr. O. Marsh informs us that he has the current 2/- stamp on the ordinary paper with multiple watermark.

2/- dull green and mauve, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Orange River Colony. A correspondent informs the *M.J.* that he has the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "V.R.I." with mixed stops and small " $\frac{1}{2}$ " and our confrère opines that "this is the usual combination." This statement is hardly correct for, though the variety is known, it is not the normal one and is somewhat scarce. According to Mr. Poole's book *The South African Provisional War Stamps* the small " $\frac{1}{2}$ " error only occurred in the first printing with level stops and in the third printing in which the thick "Vs" occur. In the latter printing it occurs on the first stamps on the fifth and eighth views of each pane, and neither of these has mixed stops.

The only stamp in this printing having the mixed stops is the one situated in the right lower corner of each pane of 60; i.e., the sixth stamp on the bottom row. On this there is a level stop after the "V" and raised stops after the two other letters. On some sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value the figure "1" in the " $\frac{1}{2}$ " on this particular stamp has its top cut off and thus it might easily be mistaken for the small " $\frac{1}{2}$ " variety, whereas in reality it is nothing of the sort but is simply a broken type variety.

There was, however, a later setting of the type in which the mixed stop variety got transferred to the sixth stamp in the top row, and on this the small " $\frac{1}{2}$ " is shown.

Mr. O. Marsh has shown us an interesting error, i.e., the 6d. blue, raised stops, with wide space between the figure and letter of value. The variety is in a pair *se-tenant* with the dropped "d" stamp (No. 52 in Mr. Poole's book).

Somaliland Protectorate. We are informed by *Ewen's Weekly* that the 2 annas value of the King's Head set with "O.H.M.S." overprint exists on the paper with multiple watermark as well as on that with the ordinary Cr. and CA watermark. Our contemporary also reports all values of this set without stop after the letter "M" of the surcharge.

Mr. O. Marsh has shown us the 2 annas value of the first Queen's Head set (the one with surcharge at top) with a double impression of the overprint.

2a. violet (first type), with double surcharge.

Official. 2a. purple and dull lilac (King), with multiple Cr. CA. wmk.

With stop after the "M" omitted.

4a. green and dull green.

1a. carmine and black.

2a. purple and dull violet.

8a. pale blue and black.

1r. green.

Transvaal. The 2d. value has reached us on the new paper with chalk-surface and multiple watermark.

2d. purple and black, wmk. Cr. CA., chalky paper.

Trinidad. From *Ewen's Weekly* we gather that the current 5/- stamp has been issued on chalk-surfaced paper, though apparently the watermark is the same as before. This, therefore, makes a third variety of chalky paper.

5/- lilac and mauve, wmk. CA. over Cr., chalky paper.

Victoria. Another value is announced on the new paper.

4d. olive bistre, wmk., Cr. A. perf. $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

Western Australia. We gather from the *M.J.* that the 5d. stamp listed last month is perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

The 3d. value is also reported on the "Commonwealth" paper, and as we now have particulars of the perforations of the 1d. and 2d. stamps chronicled in previous numbers we bring our list up-to-date as follows:—

1d. pale rose.	wmk. Cr. A.,	perf. 11.
1d.	"	" $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
2d. yellow	"	" $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.
3d. brown	"	" $12\frac{1}{2}$.
5d. olive-bistre	"	" $12\frac{1}{2}$.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Afghanistan. It is rumoured that in future Afghanistan is going to manage without postage stamps. Letters will bear the impression of a metal seal instead of an adhesive label and, while existing stocks of the stamps are to be used up in a few of the chief towns, no more are to be issued.

Argentine Republic. The *M.C.* says that a special stamp, of the face value of 2c., with a design emblematic of Charity, was issued by the postal administration and used between December 16th and Jan. 1st for the benefit of the Society of Ladies of Charity. On the other hand, the *A. J. of P.* says that this label had no postal value whatever. Which is correct?

Austria. Another value has appeared without the shiny bars.

60 heller, brown, perf. $12\frac{3}{4}$, 13.

Hungary. We have three more values to add to our list of last month with the new perforation.

6 filler, olive, perf. 15.

10 .. rose, .. 15.

1 kr. red-brown, .. 15.

Columbia. Panama (Canal Zone). Mr. O. Marsh informs us that he has the 2c. car-

mine with overprint of the "3rd Panama" type in vermilion instead of in carmine, further surcharged "Canal Zone" in the usual type. We extract the following interesting paragraph from the *M. J.*:—"A correspondent in New York kindly sends us a cutting from *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, which shows that the postal arrangements in this territory are somewhat abnormal. It appears that the mails are carried by the authorities of the Panama Republic, and that is the reason for the supercession of the United States stamps surcharged "CANAL ZONE," the total revenue from which was retained by the United States. Naturally the people of Panama protested against having the greater part of the work while receiving none of the profits. Under the present arrangement, the U.S. Government purchases Panama stamps at 60 cents the dollar, overprints them "CANAL ZONE" and sells them at full price, keeping the 40 cents out of each dollar for its trouble. We gather that this is still considered to be too much, though we presume that there are United States offices for the collection and delivery of letters, which cost something to keep up, and if ever a house-to-house delivery is established in any part of the Zone, 40 per cent. of the postage might not be too large a share."

Dominican Republic. The *M. J.* chronicles another provisional, the 4c. postage due stamp surcharged in four lines "REPUBLICA—DOMINICANA—UN—CENTAVO."

France. *Offices in Morocco.* The 5c. of the current type now appears in a blue-green shade.

5c. blue-green.

French Colonies. *French Congo.* According to a Continental contemporary a sheet of the current 4c. stamp was, in error, printed in carmine and red instead of carmine and slate, and, of course, it got into circulation before anyone noticed it. We wonder if any copies were used.

4c. carmine and red.

German Empire. Three more values on the new watermarked paper have appeared.

20 pf. ultramarine,	watermarked.
25 pf. orange and black on yellow,	"
30 pf. " " " buff,	"

Offices in China. Two values are reported on the new paper with watermark.

1c. on 3 pf. brown,	watermarked.
3½ on 5 m. lake and black,	"

Offices in the Turkish Empire. Another value is recorded on the paper with watermark.

1½ pias. on 30 pf. orange and black on buff. watermarked.

German Colonies. *German East Africa.* Two values of the current type have appeared on the new paper.

2½h. brown,	watermarked.
60h. carmine on rose,	"

German South West Africa. The 5m. stamp has appeared on the watermarked paper.

5m. carmine and black. watermarked.

Kiautchau. The first value to be announced on the new watermarked paper is the 1 mark.

1m. carmine. watermarked.

Liberia. This Republic has just issued a handsome new set of pictorial stamps, comprising thirteen values, specimens of which have been kindly sent us by Mr. H. L. Hayman. The 1c. conjures up memories of early visits to the Zoo, for on it our old friend the African elephant is depicted. On the 2c. there is a nicely-drawn head of Mercury, while the central design of the 5c. is devoted to the interesting denizen of the Republic, the chimpanzee. On the 10c. is a bird, the plantain eater, and another member of the feathered tribe, the great egret, is portrayed on the 20c. The agama lizard is shewn on the 15c.—we believe this is the first reptile that has been honoured with a place on a postage stamp—and the design of the 25c. is a handsomely-engraved reproduction of the Republican coin of that value. The 30c. is the plainest member of the set and consists only of machine-engraving. The 50c. shows the Liberian flag and the country's motto: "The love of liberty brought us here"; and on the 75c. the ungainly hippopotamus is illustrated. An artistic head of Liberty graces the \$1 value; on the \$2 two native "Mandingoes" are shown; and on the \$5 we have a view of the Executive Mansions at Monrovia and a small portrait of President Barclay.

The frames around the vignettes have been treated in quite a novel manner and with a success that is most marked. On each value the "lone star" of the Republic is shown in a more or less prominent position.

The colours are well-chosen and give the set a very pleasing appearance. A complete official set in the same designs has also been issued.

In most of these the colours differ from those of the corresponding values in the ordinary set and in addition they are surcharged "OS" in script type across the upper left-hand corner.

The stamps were designed, engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., in that firm's most artistic manner.

They are on unwatermarked paper and the perforation gauges 14. The following is a list of the values and colours.

1c. green and black.
2c. carmine and black.
5c. dark blue and black.
10c. marone and black
15c. purple and dark green
20c. orange and black
25c. pale blue and grey
30c. violet
50c. dark green and black
75c. chocolate brown and black
\$1 pink and grey
\$2 dark green and black
\$5 marone and grey

Official Stamps.

1c. green and black	surcharged "o.s." in	red
2c. carmine and black	" "	black
5c. dark blue and black	" "	black
10c. purple and black	" "	red
15c. chocolate brown and black	" "	black
20c. dark green and black	" "	red
25c. red-violet and grey	" "	red
30c. dark brown	" "	black
50c. terracotta and green	" "	green
75c. pale blue and black	" "	black
\$1 dark green and grey	" "	red
\$2 red-violet and black	" "	blue
\$5 orange and grey	" "	black

Nicaragua. Another value of the official stamps mentioned in our two last issues has appeared.

Official. 50c. black-brown.

Paraguay. A new 10c. stamp has appear-

ed and changes of colour of the 5c. and 20c. are reported.

5c. pale ultramarine.
10c. yellow brown.
20c. dark green.

Persia. The 3ch. of the current set has been surcharged 1 chahi.

1 ch. in magenta on 3 ch. green.

Peru. A new stamp, having as design the Arms of the Republic in an arched rectangle, name above and value below, "CORREOS" on each side and numerals in the upper corners, has appeared. It is very poorly lithographed and for fear users will not be able to read the value it is surcharged "PROVISORIO 50 CENTAVOS" in a circle in red.

50c. ultramarine, red surcharge, perf. 11½.

Salvador. We learn that the name of the gentleman whose portrait is shown on the new 1c. stamp is Pedro José Escalon.

Tunis. Several more values of the pictorial set have appeared. The cents denominations depict a touching pastoral scene—a native ploughing in a leisurely manner—while the higher values illustrate a "life on the ocean wave when the stormy breezes blow." Both designs were illustrated in our February number.

10c. rose-red.
15c. mauve on salmon.
20c. brown on toned.
25c. blue.
1 fr. brown and red.
2 fr. olive green and brown.
5 fr. blue and mauve.

Some Uncatalogued Varieties of Type.

A Paper read before the Philatelic Society of South Australia, on May 31st, 1905,

By F. LUCAS BENHAM, M.D., (Vice-President).

(Continued from page 29).

It is not very easy to obtain very clear examples of all the earliest issues, *i.e.* of the values of 6, 8, 12, 18 and 24 cents, so I will not go into all of them at great length. These early issues seem to have been printed on a thinner, more flexible and less opaque paper than the later kinds, and to be less sharply engraved than most of the last, though the lines are fine and delicate. None of them has a line down the front of the neck or any shading on the forehead.

In the 6 cents, there is no upper line to the band of the diadem. The upper concave band

is ill-defined below and goes up to the centre of the cross, which is in profile.

The 8 cents, another yellow stamp, has the upper line of the diadem band sharply drawn. The upper concave band is very narrow and seems to go to somewhere below the centre of cross.

The 12 cents is a nicely drawn stamp, with the upper line of the diadem band present. The upper concave band is narrow and goes up to the space between the lateral and lower segments of the cross, which are broad and very sharply defined.

Of the 18 cents I have no clear and unpost-marked copy.

The 24 cents has the same rough qualities as the 6, 48 and 96 cents. The upper line of the diadem band is absent, and the upper concave band is ill-defined below: it ends below and is cut off by the lower segment of the cross, which is very roughly drawn.

Having enumerated and briefly described the stamps of this country, I hoped to be able to offer a suggestion as to how many dies or plates have been employed in printing these, and why these varieties existed, but I am afraid that it is beyond my power to do so. It seems certain to me that the 5 and the 10 cents, the 4 cents, the 30 cents and the 2 cents must have been produced from different dies in use at the same time. I imagine that the latest 2 cents is a survival of an old form—a worn plate—and that the 5 and the 10 cents are according to a new pattern. Probably, every value has its own particular design. If it were possible, as perhaps it may be, and may actually have been done, to get behind the scenes and learn the secret history of the production of these stamps, the mystery would be solved.

To try and throw some further light on this problem, I investigated stamps of similar type in other countries. I found them all slightly different from those of Hong Kong, and (I think) mostly from one another. Those of Mauritius, all identical, and the Sierra Leone 6d. are much alike, the outlines of the ornaments being delicately drawn, with clear fine lines, especially the Sierra Leone. The cross is shown in profile, the white curved band goes up to the centre of the cross, being almost exactly continuous with the space between its lateral and lower segments. The anterior point of the fleur-de-lis is turned up markedly, the posterior one scarcely at all. The band of the diadem is clearly defined. There is more white space on the face of the Sierra Leone stamp than on that of the others.

The Malta ½d. is almost identical, but the fleur-de-lis is more expanded and flourishing and the lines are less fine. I am unable to describe the British Columbia and Vancouver 2½d., as my solitary specimen is too pale and postmarked.

The New South Wales stamps of this type are again a separate species, with one or two sub-species. They are usually so clumsily

printed (except the 1/-) that it is not often easy to recognize the points of any single specimen. One feature seems common to them all and to differentiate them from those of the same type elsewhere; viz. the posterior as well as the anterior lateral arm of the fleur-de-lis is everted and turned up at the extremity. In all of them no more than one half of the cross is visible. In the ½d., the 1d., the 4d. and I think the 10d. the white semicircle ends against the angle of the lower segment of the cross. In the 6d. and the 1/- it goes distinctly to the centre of the cross and forms its foot. In all of them the upper line of the band of the diadem is very faint. The 2d. is almost always too blurred for its details to be distinguished. It seems to resemble the 1d. and the 4d.

I have now said all that I have to say on this subject, I think it is a matter of very great interest and importance to recognize, in the first place, the identity of type among classes of stamps; then, proceeding farther, to establish by observation the differences that exist, even those which are passed over by catalogues. When we attain to the fulness of knowledge that we all desire, no doubt an explanation will be forthcoming of all these *miuutia*, which perplex us at present.

The next variety to which I should like to draw your attention is one of which I showed specimens at one of our meetings some time ago, viz., the U.S.A. 5 cents brown (Grant) of 1894-5 and the same type in dark blue of 1898-9. I exhibit two specimens of each. In one of each colour the background is composed of horizontal lines only; in the other, the plate has been retouched, and oblique lines have been added to deepen the tint. The oblique lines on the coat are also deepened. In all the other values, the background seems to have been thickly cross-hatched from the first. The same alteration took place in the 5 cents (Garfield) of 1882 and 1887, but in this case only the re-issue in blue was re-touched. The curious thing about the specimens I now show is that though there must have been a re-touch of the plate while the brown colour was in vogue, the first re-appearance of the same type in blue was free from the alteration. This re-touching of the plate is not mentioned even in the latest French catalogue, which is, as a rule, wonderfully full of all varieties—even to the smallest.

Nor is it noticed, I believe, in the latest "Bright." Whether it is described in the last "Scott" catalogue I do not know, as I have not seen the volume.

The last example that I have to introduce to you is the difference in type of the Australian "Postage Due" stamps, *viz.* the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from the rest. I am only acquainted with the set up to the 6d. It is doubtless quite familiar to all of you, yet the difference is not mentioned or illustrated in any catalogue that I have seen. I refer, of course, to the direction of the lines within the multi-angular middle frame. In most values these lines are parallel and vertical, but in the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. they are diagonal, *i.e.* parallel and radial, those in the upper half being directed downwards and towards the middle line, those in the lower half upwards and towards the middle line.

I have now completed the task I set myself and have to apologise for having set such simple fare before you. It is, perhaps, more suited to a junior Philatelic Society. My contribution is, as Touchstone said, "an ill-favoured thing but mine own"; for though I may have been anticipated, and what I have put forward may not be absolutely novel, it is original, as I have made the observations spontaneously. Please remember that I entitled this paper "some *uncatalogued* varieties of type"; I did not venture to say "some *unrecognised* or *undescribed* varieties of type."

I think I have proved that a considerable variety of type exists among the apparently similar Hong Kong stamps. The problem is how to explain the diversity, I hope that some of the members here to-night will be able to furnish the solution. I shall be rewarded for my pains. I am sorry to be unable to produce more numerous and more perfect specimens in illustration; but I had to select from my duplicates, which are not many, and such as I could acquire for the purpose. I am also sorry to say that my specimens of the early Hong Kong stamps are among the first that I ever possessed—they were common then—and that they have suffered a good deal from the treatment that they received in early times, including having been firmly gummed down and changed from one album to another more than once.

I remember that in my school-days we

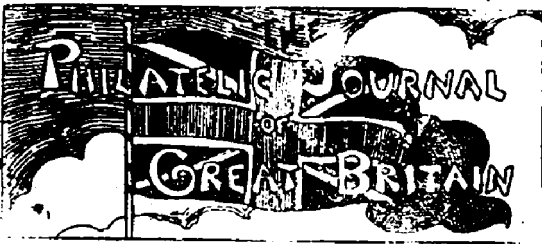
acknowledged a difference between the first and second issues of Hong Kong; but, in our ignorance of watermarks, we used to think that it was only a difference of shade, and this was even Lallier's definition.

I am glad to be able to bring up varieties that do not depend upon invisible watermarks, trifling perforations or broken letters. Differences in the main design are of far greater interest. I hope that my example in reading this paper will be followed on subsequent occasions by other members doing the same, but in a better and more learned style. When we have a more complete library, we shall have more facilities for making real contributions to the advance of Philately, and less excuse for not doing so. Amen!

P.S.—Since reading the above paper, I have seen an article in the *London Philatelist* of December, 1901, by Mr. L. E. R. Hausburg, in which the different dies, one for each value, of the Hong Kong stamps are described. It is stated in that article, on the authority of Messrs. De La Rue, and the statement is of course true, that there was one primary die of the Queen's head for all the Hong Kong stamps. From this a secondary die was taken for each separate value, all the surroundings, frame, writing, etc. being added, each one being necessarily different in these details. It remains however a matter of some interest that the details of the head and diadem, though taken from the original should vary so much.

It is also a point that it would be of interest to elucidate whether the same die that was used for the Hong Kong stamps was used for those of the other countries mentioned in my paper, whose stamps bore the Queen's Head with a similar diadem.

FRENCH PENNY POSTAGE.—It seems difficult to realise that the governing authorities in France have only now, after years of agitation, granted the French people penny postage. Hitherto the inland rate has been three-half-pence—15 centimes. The reform comes into force on April 16th, and applies to letters sent to the French Colonies as well as to those for home delivery.—S.C.F.



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84, High Holborn, London, W.C.

EDITORIAL.

WE greatly regret to have to record the death of Dr. C. W. Viner, which took place at his residence in Bath on March 14th. The deceased gentleman had attained the ripe old age of 93 and had he lived until this month he would have celebrated his 94th birthday. He first began to collect stamps in 1859 and at one time he was the most widely known of English philatelists. His interest in the hobby was strongly maintained to the last, though he ceased to be an active collector some years ago, when he disposed of his collection.

We were privileged to include him in our gallery of "well-known philatelists" in August, 1901, and from the information then published we are indebted for the following notes:

He was born in Bath and spent more than sixty years of his life in his native town. Soon after he started collecting, he became most enthusiastic and managed to make the acquaintance of all the most prominent philatelists of the time. He studied stamps with Dr. Gray, of the British Museum, and assisted Mount Brown in the production of his famous catalogue in 1862. Early in that year, too, he commenced to edit the *Stamp Collectors' Magazine*, the first English philatelic journal, and continued to do so until the partnership between the brothers Smith, who were its proprietors, was dissolved. He then conducted the *Philatelist*, published by Stafford Smith & Co., until it was discontinued in 1881. His work in connection with these magazines was of yeoman service to our hobby, which was then more or less in its infancy.

But it is in connection with the well-known Oppen's albums that Dr. Viner's name became almost a household word with philatelists everywhere. In 1865, when the album was in its seventh edition, Mr. Oppen found he had not the time to revise further editions, so the publishers approached Dr. Gray with a view to finding an Editor. Dr. Viner was recommended and from that time until it ceased to appear, he was responsible for this popular album. With what measure of success he conducted it may be gathered from the fact that it ran into a 32nd edition and was only discontinued owing to the growing number of new issues necessitating so many extra pages with each fresh edition.

Dr. Viner was one of the founders of the London Philatelic Society and served on its Committee from 1869 to 1891. At the latter date he resigned his membership on account of his advancing years, but he was at once elected an honorary member.

Most of Dr. Viner's contemporaries have long passed away and now this veteran has joined the great majority. His name will live long in philatelic circles, for few have done more to help beginners in the days gone by or to further the good cause of our hobby.

Death of Mr. S. C. Skipton.

WITH deep regret we have to announce the death of Mr. S. C. Skipton, which occurred on the 22nd inst. Old readers of the *P. J. of G. B.* will remember that he was the first Editor and though he gave way to Mr. Percy Bishop at the expiration of the first volume, he was a very frequent contributor for many years afterwards, and in fact wrote the *New Issue Chronicle* up to the end of 1899. He was an authority on English stamps and his articles on various issues, which appeared in the *P. J. of G. B.* during the 90's will be recalled by many specialists. Mr. Skipton had been suffering for some time past and his death though not unexpected by his friends came rather suddenly at last and will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends and a still larger number of correspondents.

The Exhibition.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as President of the Philatelic Society of London, has graciously offered a Gold and a Silver Medal to be awarded to the best exhibits of Postage Stamps shown by Lady Collectors at the International Philatelic Exhibition, which will be opened on May 23rd next, at the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W.

The Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P., Postmaster-General, has consented to become one of the Vice-Patrons of this Exhibition.

An official banquet will be held on Friday evening, May 25th, at the Imperial Restaurant, Regent Street, W., at which the Vice-Patrons and Judges will be invited to attend. The speeches will be strictly limited in order to allow sufficient time after the banquet for a special entertainment, which is now being arranged.

In order that all young Collectors may have an opportunity of inspecting the superb collections of Postage Stamps that are coming from all over the World, the Committee have decided that Saturday, May 26th, and Wednesday, May 30th, shall be free days, admission being by tickets, which may be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries, or from the leading Stamp Dealers.

Full Customs facilities will be granted to all exhibits arriving from abroad, and all vexatious examination of packages will be avoided.

The Attack on Mr. W. B. Kirkpatrick.

WE are sure the sympathies of all will go out to Mr. W. B. Kirkpatrick for the serious assault by a madman of which he was recently the victim. Though the case was fully reported in most of the London dailies, there must be many who have not heard of the outrage which, fortunately, we are able to state, has not seriously affected his health. It is not yet four years since Mr. Kirkpatrick severed his connection with the firm of our publishers and so he will need no introduction to our readers.

The facts of the case are as follows:—On Saturday, March 31st, a gentlemanly-looking young fellow called on Mr. Kirkpatrick at his office in the Strand, and representing himself to be a dealer, asked for various unused King's head stamps for which he said he had an order. The stamps were looked out and put into small envelopes, the account coming to £17 odd. He then affected to make a difference in the amount, and while Mr. Kirkpatrick sat down at a table to go over it again, he hit him across the head with a heavy stick, making him unconscious for a few moments. When he came to himself again, the man was still in the room, and immediately hit him again on the head. Fortunately, this second attack was not so serious, and Mr. Kirkpatrick called for help. The housekeeper of the building then appeared and the man was detained and given into custody.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, who was bleeding from three cuts on the head, was taken to King's College Hospital, where the wounds were dressed. Fortunately none of the wounds were very serious, and he was able to attend the police court the same afternoon, when the young man, who now gave the name of Harrison, was brought up. After two remands Harrison was certified as insane and was sent to a home. A short stick loaded with a pound of lead at one end was found in his office after the assault and it is thought the attack was made with this.

Under these circumstances it is very fortunate that the consequences were not more serious, and we congratulate Mr. Kirkpatrick on the speedy recovery he has made.

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.

MONTENEGRO.

(Continued from Page 49).

	Unused.		Used.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Perf. 12½, 11&12, 12½, 13 compound.				
10 nov. blue ..	—	—	30	0

No new issues were made from 1875 to 1893 which is, we believe, a record in point of time. But on the latter date the possibilities of raising a little money out of stamp collectors appealed so strongly to the Montenegrins that a quite superfluous surcharged issue was brought out, the pretext being the 400th anniversary of the introduction of printing into Montenegro.



The surcharge consisted of two words placed 15mm. apart and the dates 1493 and 1893 between, reading upwards on the left and downwards on the right, as shewn in the illustration. The surcharge was in black on all values, but an issue of the three highest values was also made in red. Naturally errors occurred in the surcharge, the date on the left reading "1495" instead of "1493" in some cases and "1494" in others, while a sheet or so of each value was printed with the surcharge upside down. In the following list we ignore these varieties.

In 1898 a fresh supply was printed to satisfy a strong Philatelic demand, but these can be distinguished from the earlier ones by the fact that they are printed on the stamps then current which were perforated 10½, whereas the original issue was perforated 11½.

1893. Commemorative Issue. Perf. 11½.

	Black sur.		Red sur.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
2 nov. yellow ..	0	2	0	3
3 .. blue-green ..	0	3	0	5
5 .. rose-red ..	0	5	0	4
7 .. lilac ..	0	8	0	9
10 .. blue ..	2	6	—	4 3
15 .. bistre ..	0	8	0	10
25 .. lilac-brown ..	2	0	2	0

About the same time as the issue of the Commemorative set the ordinary stamps began to appear perforated an even 11½ all

round, the holes being smaller and more level, and shortly afterwards six new values were added to the set including the 1 and 2 florins. Later still the perforations were changed to 10½, but this did not extend to the three highest values, as presumably there were sufficient of these on hand when the new supply was perforated.

	1893-94.		Perf. 11½.		Perf. 10½.	
	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
1 nov. grey ..	0	1	0	1	0	3
2 .. yellow ..	0	2	0	2	0	3
3 .. green ..	0	6	0	4	0	3
5 .. vermilion ..	—	—	—	—	—	0
<i>a. Red</i> ..	—	1	6	—	—	—
7 .. lilac ..	—	—	2	0	—	—
7 .. pale rose ..	—	—	5	0	—	0
10 .. indigo ..	—	—	—	—	—	0
<i>a. Blue</i> ..	—	—	0	10	—	—
15 .. bistre ..	—	—	0	9	—	—
20 .. chestnut ..	—	—	0	8	—	2
25 .. brown ..	—	—	1	3	—	2
<i>a. Lilac-bwn.</i> ..	—	—	1	0	—	2
30 .. brown-purple ..	2	0	—	—	0	10
50 .. ultramarine ..	—	—	—	—	1	0
1 fl. blue-green ..	—	—	—	—	2	9
2 fl. chocolate ..	—	—	—	—	3	9

The old values of the set, namely the 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15 and 25 nov. were changed in colour early in 1898, and all of them are found in both perforations, viz.—10½ and 11½.

1898.

	Perf. 11½.		Perf. 10½.	
	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
2 nov. emerald-green ..	0	2	0	2
3 .. bright red ..	0	2	0	2
5 .. brown-orange ..	—	—	—	0
7 .. grey ..	0	9	0	5
10 .. magenta ..	—	0	5	10
15 .. purple-brown ..	0	9	0	5
25 .. indigo ..	—	—	2	6

In the same year (1898) another commemoration issue was made, the excuse on this occasion being the 200th anniversary of the founding of the present dynasty. One design was employed for all values, this being a view of Cetinje, the capital town. The stamps were large oblongs and wretchedly executed in two colours.

1898.

	Perf. 10½.		Perf. 11½.	
	Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.
1 nov. brown and blue ..	—	—	—	—
2 .. yellow & purple ..	—	—	—	—
3 .. green & brown ..	—	—	—	—
5 .. bistre & emerald ..	—	—	—	—
10 .. ultra. & yellow ..	—	—	—	—
15 .. green & blue ..	—	—	—	—
20 .. blue and green ..	—	—	—	—
25 .. yellow & blue ..	—	—	—	—
30 .. bistre & purple ..	—	—	—	—
50 .. blue & lake ..	—	—	—	—
1 fl. blue & red ..	—	—	—	—
2 fl. black & brown ..	—	—	—	—

(To be continued).



April, 1906, Report.

List of Officers and Committee:—

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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 are now proposed in accordance with the above:—C. Nissen, Southampton Row, W.C., proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by P. L. Pemberton; Louis Loeske, London, W.C., proposed by P. L. Pemberton, seconded by T. H. Hinton.

NEW MEMBER.

Lieut. S. B. Wildman, M.Sc., Bloemfontein, S. Africa.

NOTICES.

The seventh meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall, on Wednesday evening, 11th inst., when there were present:—W. Schwabacher (in the chair), L. W. Fulcher, J. C. Sidebotham, W. Schwarte, P. J. Dudgeon, P. L. Pemberton, C. Nissen, and the Hon. Sec. Mr. L. W. Fulcher gave a display of the Telegraph and Revenue Stamps of Japan, accompanied by some interesting notes and comments which was much appreciated by those present and for which a hearty vote of thanks was unanimously accorded.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting has been announced to take place at Essex Hall, on Wednesday, May 9th, but in view of the large number of members of the I.P.U. who are interested in the forthcoming Exhibition, it has been thought better, if possible, to hold the meeting during the Exhibition, and at the building, if it can be so arranged, probably on Wednesday, May 30th. Full notice will be sent to all members as soon as arrangements are completed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Members who have not yet forwarded above are requested to do so as soon as possible to

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.
April 21st, 1906.

Durban & District Philatelic Society.

The last Meeting was held on Feb. 6th, when an average attendance was present.

Several important items of business having been settled, Mr. T. Miljoen who was elected Auction Supt., *pro-tem*, offered some nice lots of stamps—then came Mr. Miljoen's Exhibition of the Orange River Colony stamps—amongst which were 1877, the set of four 4d. on 6d. carmine; 1881-2, 1d. on 5/-, five types; 1882, 3d. on 4d., five types; 6d. bright carmine, 1/- brown, both with figure of value omitted; and many other rare varieties, which display was much appreciated by the members present. A few more Auction lots were then offered, prices being in favour of buyers.

STAM.—The concluding portion of Mr. Poole's article will appear in our next issue.



APRIL 25, 1906.

Philately at Home.

To the *London Philatelist* for March, the Rev. W. N. Usher contributes an interesting article on "The Stamps of Iceland." In describing the first Icelandic surcharge a copy of the official document sent round to the various postmasters, relating to the issue of the provisionals is given and we extract this in full:—

I beg to inform you that the postal government has issued new "3 aur postfrim" stamps. The old ones are quite out of stock because the Danish mail was sixteen days late on account of the average (*sic*) of the mail steamer "Hjalmar." The postal government has therefore been obliged to issue new "3 aur postfrim" stamps, and she has done it in that way that she has altered green 5 aur stamps into 3 aur stamps by printing on them. At first she had printed on some sheets the numeral figure "3" in red on the middle of each stamp, and besides that on the same stamps the word "prir" (meaning three) in black printing. These stamps were first sold in the Post Office the 1st inst. The appearance, however, was not considered pretty, and on the rest of the new stock, therefore, only was printed the word "prir" and red figure. This later edition was issued on the 3rd inst.

I send you this letter by post stamped with one of these new stamps (later issue), and the postal officials will have to cancel the stamp, as well as they cancel all other stamps on postal transmissions.

There is an admirable budget of "Occasional Notes" from which we extract the following paragraph regarding the earliest dated copy of the famous New South Wales "Sydney Views":—

In the February number of the *Australian Philatelist* is a short note to the effect that the Sydney Views are supposed to have been issued on 1st Jan., 1850; but that the earliest dated the writer can recollect to have seen was 10th June, and he asks for information on the subject.

The earliest dated we have seen was a 2d., Plate I., on original cover, needless to say in the first state of the plate, dated 1st January, 1850, which was formerly in the collection of Mr. Vernon Roberts, of Manchester, and we are also confident that there were copies in Mr. Castle's collection dated earlier than the specimen mentioned by our Australian contemporary.

The first editorial in the *Monthly Journal* refers to the deceased Dr. Viner and pays a graceful tribute to his memory.

The other editorial deals with "Philately in India," especially as regards the

fact that a collection of postage stamps will form one of the permanent exhibits at the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta. The remarks we have quoted below will be heartily seconded by all philatelists:—

The inclusion of a public collection of Stamps as part of the contents of a Victoria Memorial Hall seems eminently appropriate when we remember that Postage Stamps (and of course Telegraph Stamps also) first came into being during the reign of the Great Queen whom that building commemorates. A good collection of the Postage, Telegraph, and Fiscal Stamps of British India, together with those of the various Native States, is no easy thing to get together at the present day, and we hope that the appeal to all classes of those who are interested in Philately will meet with a generous response. We would also express a hope that the Government of India may see its way to granting some financial assistance, without which it will be impossible to make the collection in any way complete.

Mr. H. R. Oldfield contributes the first portion of what promises to be an interesting and instructive article on "The Stamps of Servia." This is a country well worthy of the specialists' attention, for the stamps are quaint in design, and there are plenty of varieties, giving ample scope for study and research. Also, the majority of them are well within the reach of the philatelist of moderate means, but on this point we cannot do better than quote the author's remarks:—

The tragic death of King Alexander, the late ruler of this country, has brought its affairs more prominently before the public than would otherwise have been the case, but for a philatelist the stamps possess many attractions, not only on account of the moderate prices for which they can be obtained, but also because of their intrinsic merits and comparative freedom from surcharges and from speculative issues.

Scarcely anything has been written about them, and their market values have altered less than those of almost any other country in Europe. Indeed, with the exception of a few rarities, the prices of most of the stamps are much lower than in many other countries, and Servia may fairly be described as a cheap country in which to specialize.

There is only one stamp with regard to which there have been violent fluctuations, and that is the so-called error of 1866, green on rose, 2 paras in value. In 1895—just before or quite at the beginning of the boom in European stamps that came to an end some few years since and (as is usual in such cases) was followed by a depression, which still prevails—this particular stamp was priced in Scott's Catalogue at

75 dollars; it was not priced at all in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue for that year, but in 1897 was marked at £16, while in 1904 the Catalogue price was £8.

The reduction in price as regards the Catalogue is mainly accounted for by the now generally admitted fact that this particular stamp is really an essay or proof, that in all probability it was never actually issued or used for postal service. Apart from this stamp, and although there has been a slight but irregular increase in value since 1895, there were no stamps catalogued at over £5 in 1904, and only three at more than 20s. It is true there are several stamps which are not priced, but if you leave out of account the 20 paras value of the issue of November, 1866, with the "CK" inverted, it is still possible to acquire most of these at a much more moderate figure than would have to be paid if the values were inserted in the Catalogue.

"The Postal Issues of Finland"—a subject that was very exhaustively treated by Mr. L. Hanciau in the pages of our contemporary some months ago—are again returned to by this writer. He corrects some few errors that crept into his former paper, clears up some doubtful points, and gives additional information on other matters of interest in connection with Finnish stamps.

Another valuable item in this number is a carefully detailed description of the post-cards of Nepal, from the pen of Major E. B. Evans.

The *Philatelic Record* opens with an editorial note entitled "The Perfect Collection," from which we make the following excerpt:—

Possibly owing to the interest engendered by the forthcoming Exhibition, our opinion has been sought as to what constitutes a "perfect collection." This question is manifestly badly expressed, and requires modification before it can receive an answer at all. In the first place, we assume the collection referred to is one of adhesive postage stamps without fiscals, telegraphs, or postal stationery. To go a step further, we presume it to be a specialised collection of one or more countries, and, as such, capable of being exhibited in Classes I. to VI.

Given these premises, it would almost seem as though the gold medal exhibits of our leading collectors at London, 1897, and Manchester, 1899, in themselves answered the question, and it is only necessary for us to point to them.

Yet we cannot help thinking there is, or was, room for improvement. Complete as they might be in the stamps that have actually been issued—all in perfect condition, blocks and singles, shewing every variety of design, perforation, paper, watermark and shade of colour—they were not a complete record historically and philatelically, even of the stamps themselves.

To constitute such a record historically, we submit that the essays, proofs, and trials of all kinds ought to be shewn; and philatelically, that certainly the reprints, and, preferably, the forgeries should be included. Such a collection would surely appeal with increased force to the general public; and, what is of far deeper importance, be of immeasurably greater interest to the student than one confined to the issued stamps alone.

The "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. Ernest Vicenz, who in addition to a fine general

collection is the proud possessor of a quite unrivalled collection of Hamburg and a very desirable lot of the stamps of the other German States. We are told that "Mr. Vicenz is not married, but smilingly admitted that he might be willing to change his state if he were only fortunate enough to find a good-looking and amiable lady, possessing as a *dot* an original cover with a strip of four 9 schilling, and another with a strip of five 4 schilling, Hamburg, first issue. Our fair readers will, we hope, not treat this as a matrimonial advertisement, for great as are their charms, we fear that Mr. Vicenz's triple requirements are more difficult to meet with than the Three Graces themselves."

Mr. R. B. Yardley contributes the first portion of an article entitled "Notes on the Dies of the Postage Stamps of Portugal of the Reigns of Dona Maria II. and Dom Pedro V.," and Mr. I. J. Bernstein is responsible for "Great Britain: Notes on the Stamps for Official Use."

Regarding the 5/-, 10/- and £1 values of the "I.R. Official" Series, Mr. Bernstein makes the following remarks:—

These three high values are of very great rarity, as they were but seldom employed on letters; the majority of them being used in the prepayment of letters or circulars in bulk in the following manner:—The circulars were made up into bundles of, say, 60 1d. ones or 120 ½d. or multiples thereof, and instead of each one bearing a 1d. or ½d. stamp, a stamp of the value corresponding to the total postage of the bundle was affixed to a form, which was handed over a post-office counter with the circulars. The circulars were then stamped "Paid"; the stamp on the form was cancelled and sent into the Accounts Branch, and afterwards destroyed, as are the telegraph forms. That all were not so treated we know, but the officials were evidently not cognisant of the monetary value of these stamps until some years later, as the leakages of these high values at first occurred in but isolated instances. Later on the high values in use came out in much larger numbers, but the supervision even then must have been fairly stringent, as none of the values over 1/- of the Inland Revenue Officials are by any means common.

A list of new issues and a conglomeration of "Notes and News" complete the number.

Morley's Philatelic Journal contains an amount of valuable reading matter of particular interest to the man who collects fiscal and telegraph stamps. The quaint and curious fiscal issues of some of the Indian Native States are dealt with by Messrs. W. Morley and O. Marsh and Mr. L. W. Fulcher, the Editor, makes some interesting comments regarding "Ceylon Fiscals."

Under "Miscellaneous Notes," an interesting postal essay of Siam is illustrated. This is beautifully engraved like all the values of the first issue and was prepared for use as an additional value to the set, but for some unexplained reason it was never issued for postage or employed in any other way. It is printed in vermilion and its value is 1 fuang, equivalent to 8 atts.

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for March 10th, in addition to many other good things, contains a readable paper by Mr. C. P. Rogers, entitled "On Stamps and their Varieties," from which we make the following excerpt:—

To become a good philatelist it is necessary to have certain mental faculties prominent. First, there must be acquisitiveness or the desire to accumulate property, this need not be large, but it must be sufficient to give stability to one's collection and to the countries one may specialise in.

Then there must be well-marked the faculty of individuality. I don't refer to the ordinary meaning of the term but to the faculty of observation. It is the ability to note and observe the differences of things, be these differences ever so minute. A person with this faculty strong will observe minor varieties at sight, whereas a person with little of this faculty will require to get out his perforation gauge, colour chart and magnifying glass, and spend some time upon it before any discovery is made. The faculty is more marked in men than in women, and the former are for this reason more thorough philatelists.

This seems rather hard on the fair sex and in our opinion, so far as regards the average collector, the ladies are every whit as observant as the men.

In the four numbers of *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* awaiting notice, there is such a mass of good matter that it is somewhat difficult to pick out any particular items for individual mention.

Mr. Nankivell's serial article on the postage stamps of the "Countries of the World" is still going strong and another excellent feature in lighter vein is the series of "Ingle-nook Yarns."

The Rev. T. C. Walton discourses on "Postage Stamp devices" and gives a vast amount of entertaining information regarding the heraldic designs that appear on the postage stamps of many countries.

In "Gossip of the Hour," Cornelius Wrinkle is by turn flippant, cynical, humorous, and prophetic. We quote a sample of the prophetic vein:—

Stamp collectors will have noticed that the Sudan, which has been practically closed to all but Government officials and railway contractors, is now being thrown open by the opening of the Nile Red Sea Railway.

The postal developments which must follow can scarcely fail to affect the postage stamps, and I should not be surprised to hear before long of a new issue of the ordinary size of De La Rue Colonial postage stamps superseding the present inconveniently large size stamps. Some of these fine days the first issue of Sudan will be wanted badly by those who are neglecting it at the old prices which still rule.

Philately in the Colonies.

The *Philatelic Journal of India* opens with some notes regarding current Indian postage stamps. We make the following excerpt:—

The most noticeable novelty is the rupee value. The Queen's head stamps had two Jubilee lines, the inner being red and the outer green, both continuous. The King's head stamps has an inner continuous line in red, and an outer broken line in green. There is a small diagonal flaw in the red line under the second stamp in the bottom row in both Queen's and King's head sheets, which proves that the old plate for the red portion of the design is still being used. In the recent consignment of one rupee stamps some curious red dots have been added in the margin. There is one at each end of the second vertical row of the sheet, and one at each end of the second horizontal row of the lower pane. These did not occur on the first printing of King's head stamps, but they are invariably found on all sheets of the second printing. They appear to be an entirely new departure of the De La Rue's.

Mr. E. W. Wetherell writes on "Interest in Philately," and then follows a 3-page paper entitled "Stamp-dealers and the Post-office," which seems to be "much ado about nothing" in particular.

Under the heading "Some Records" we learn that Indian fiscals as a class hold many records. One value has had a life of 45 years and another has been surcharged for use in seventeen different ways. But the curiosity of the lot is "the four rupees Foreign Bill of May, 1861, with top and bottom cut off surcharged 'Petition One Anna' in green; surcharged on the top of this 'Court Fees' in red; and surcharged on the top of this again 'Berar' in black."

Our old friend "Tancred" contributes an amusing skit on a small, but none the less weird and wonderful, American contemporary and there are a large number of readable "Notes."

The *Australian Philatelist* opens with a lengthy Editorial on the subject of New South Wales perforations, in which we are told that the other fellow is wrong. In other words, the remarks made in the *M.J.* on this subject are scouted as being quite incorrect.

From "Federal Prospects" we cull the following:—

All the States are gradually getting into line on the Commonwealth paper. So far, Queensland is the only State which is out of the running. Our British contemporaries have got amusingly mixed up in regard to the types of watermark. They contradict themselves in each succeeding issue, and in the end they are wrong. The fact is that up to the present there are *three* varieties of the new watermark. The one used by New South Wales is single letter and the new crown, South Australia also adopts the single line letter but uses the old fashioned crown, whereas the Victorian paper has a double line letter and the old crown. The stamps used by Tasmania and West Australia are also printed on Victorian paper.

Philately in the States.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News for Feb. 24th, is a special number containing a number of extra pages. The cover is a striking one and shows an excellent enlarged reproduction of the 5 cents "Post Office" stamp of New York.

The extra pages are chiefly devoted to "write-ups" of some of the leading American dealers, accompanied by some interesting photographs.

Mr. J. E. Franklin tells us that the Jamestown Exposition of next year is to be celebrated in the usual manner by the issue of special Commemorative stamps. It is said that the issue will be confined to two values only—1 and 2 cents—so we have something to be thankful for. These Commemorative sets have been growing "beautifully less" with each succeeding outbreak, and we live in hopes of seeing the time when an American Exhibition will be held without *any* special stamps being foisted on a long-suffering philatelic public.

The number is cram full of newsy notes and paragraphs, and Mr. W. H. Adams contributes an admirable "Jim Easy" letter which we cannot refrain from culling. Here it is:—

DEAR BILL:

I am writing this letter with one eye. The other one is taking it easy behind a bunch of absorbent cotton wet with arnica. Although it is a painful tale, I will tell you how I happened to get my face put out of order. Last Tuesday a big ruffian with a square-cut jaw came into my office dragging a little red-headed kid by the arm. I immediately recognized the kid as one of my customers. Lining up in front of my counter, the fellow stuck his face over close to mine and asked if I was the guy what had been selling his kid cancelled stamps and taking his real pennies away from him. I got that something was wrong and

a chilly feeling started to chase up and down my back-bone, but I looked as calm as possible and politely asked him what the trouble was. "Trouble!" he yelled, "I'll teach you to take advantage of children. You've not only been the means of that boy becoming a liar and a thief, but you've injured his brain. Last week Thursday he told me he had a tooth-ache and I gave him a quarter. I find he bought stamps with it. The next day his mother sent him out to buy fish and he short-changed her eight cents. I find he bought stamps with it. The next day his savings bank disappeared and I find that stamps caused him to smash it and bring the contents to you. Sunday he started for church with three pennies and on Monday he bought more stamps with them. To-day I gave him ten cents to get me a package of tobacco with and he brought back a sack of dope that smelt like a bonfire and gave my wife such a cough that I had to call in the doctor. When I cornered him he confessed that he only paid five cents for it, intending to keep the other nickel for stamps, and gradually I got the whole story out of him. That's why I'm here and after troubling you to hand over ninety-seven cents, I intend to teach you the error of your ways." Bill, I need hardly tell you that that I handed over the ninety-seven cents without unnecessary delay, after which I backed up against the wall, as far away from him as I could get, and tried to explain that I had done nothing out of the way, but the more I talked the less he listened and I began to realize that nothing but blood would satisfy him, but I really hated to supply the blood. I made a frantic dash for the back entrance to the office and got into the hall, but he had evidently studied the premises and when I came around the corner into the space in front of the elevators he was right on hand. I was so scared I stiffened out like a mummy and when the worst came it knocked me clear back into the office. He followed me in, gave me a kick, said a few naughty words that caused Alice to faint away and when I came back to life he was gone. And to think that I had formed a liking for that kid and always gave him more for his money than I did the other boys! This is an awful business for an honest man to be engaged in.

JIM.

P.S. Alice hasn't shown up since. Her ma sent word that the doctor said she must keep in a dark room for a few days longer.

In the days of our youth we remember being told by a high-souled cleric that Man (with a capital M) was "fearfully and wonderfully" made and the same thought struck us very forcibly with regard to the *Philatelic West* just to hand. It is a most weird and fearsome publication, comprising goodness knows how many pages—for they are not numbered. Perhaps, like the sand of the seashore, the publisher thinks they are too many to be numbered. The reading matter is a conglomeration of notes about stamps, relics, entomology, souvenir cards, curios, &c., which at any rate has the merit of being most decidedly varied. It is liberally interspersed with bright paragraphs of the "Keep your name before the people for advertisement pays" order and the manner of its binding is in keeping with the "tone" of the whole thing. All this for 5 cents!—one could hardly buy so much waste-paper for the money.



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[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 76.—MR. W. R. LANE JOYNT.

IN a recent issue we were able to furnish our readers with some interesting notes regarding

the President of the Scottish Philatelic Society, and we are pleased this month to include the President of the premier stamp society in the Emerald Isle in our gallery of notabilities. Mr. W. R. Lane Joynt, Barrister-at-Law, started collecting as a school-boy at Windermere College in 1869. During a subsequent residence at Bonn a/R, in Germany, he formed a large general collection the gem of which was a Chili, 10c., with the error of watermark "20.," though this, we fear, was little prized at the time. On his return to Ireland he decided that life was too

short to attempt to keep pace with the general collection on the liberal lines he had based it, so he confined his attention to the stamps of Great Britain and a few Colonies, and those of the United States. At the present time his collection of unused English, filling three large

volumes, is quite the finest in Ireland. Mr. Lane Joynt has very strict views on the subject of condition, and is of opinion that collectors cannot be too particular in their choice of specimens. Speaking of specimens reminds us that our friend has quite a warm corner in his

philatelic heart for 'specimen' stamps. He holds, rightly, that in the majority of cases these represent early impressions and shew the stamps in the shades originally chosen, and that they are, therefore, deserving of far more consideration than they receive at present from the general mass of collectors.

Mr. Lane Joynt holds strong views on the subject of collecting. He says:—"I loathe modern issues. I loved the good old first issues when they were not difficult to obtain, and I love them still, even those that have remained common.

Modern stamps are not

worth collecting, they lack historical interest. The period during which experiments were being carried out on stamps, with a view to perfecting the manufacture, the easiest means of separating the pieces, and the safest devices to prevent forgery and cleaning, has the



greatest attraction for the zealous collector. It was on the early issues that these experiments were made, and a collection of them necessitates copious marginal annotations by the owner, without which a collection no matter how rich in specimens, lacks the individuality of the maker, and consequently, completeness. For these reasons the British Isles and Victoria are my special favourites.

I house all my stamps in Stolzenberg File Albums, foolscap size, opening lengthways; giving a 2½ inch border for notes, which I fill in with the typewriter."

Our friend has a kindly word to say for stamp auctions. Indeed, he avers that they have made evident more than anything else could do the enormous difference the condition of a stamp has upon its market value.

It is well known that Mr. Lane Joynt was entrusted with the task of arranging for exhibition purposes the collection which the late Duke of Leinster left the Science and Art Museum, Dublin. He informs us that several valuable additions have recently been made to this collection, the most interesting of these being a superb lot of Queen's and King's head Official stamps in mint blocks of four. The lot includes all the high values with the exception of the £1 "Crowns" and £1 "Orbs" I.R. officials and if any of our readers have "specimen" copies of these they would care to present to the Museum the gift would be very highly appreciated. We believe we are right in saying that this is the only set of these

Departmentals on public view at the present time. He tells us that the majority of the Colonial and Foreign Governments applied to for stamps on behalf of the Museum have replied very generously and as current and recent issues can so easily be acquired he thinks it a vast pity that no attempt has been made to keep the Tapling Collection up-to-date.

Mr. Lane Joynt was the moving spirit in the formation of the Irish Philatelic Club in 1900, and was appointed its first President, and he still holds the position. He tells us that the Club has a good membership list, and is altogether in a very flourishing condition just now.

As an excellent all-round shot with rifle, shot-gun, and revolver, Mr. Lane Joynt is as well known in sporting circles as he is among philatelists. He has represented Ireland in the Elcho Shield Match on no less than fifteen occasions, and he has taken part in most of the International Matches against the American teams during the last 20 years. He has held the grand position of Long Range Rifle Champion of Ireland once, and he has been Revolver Champion four times. He is a regular attendant at the Wimbledon and Bisley meetings of the National Rifle Association, and his bungalow, "Shamrock Lodge," at Bisley, is a well known rendezvous for crack shots.

Our friend stands 6ft. 3in. in his socks, so that he can generally be seen when he is present at any sporting or philatelic gatherings.

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. Another value is reported in the new chalk-surfaced paper.

3d. brown on yellow, chalky paper.

Australian Commonwealth. The 1d. and 2d. Postage Due stamps, with the new watermark (chronicled last month), are perf. 11½, 12 × 11.

Bechuanaland Protectorate. The ½d. value of the current King's head type of Great Britain has been overprinted in a similar manner to the 1d. and 2½d. previously reported. As the stamp is in the dark green shade it is evident that it was prepared for use some time ago and the postal authorities have kept it back until the stock of the Queen's head ½d was used up.

½d. dark green, surcharged in black.

British Guiana. Another value is reported on the new paper:—

5c. lilac on blue, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

British Honduras. The 2c. of the current set has been seen on the chalk-surfaced paper.

2c. lilac and black on red, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Mr. Oswald Marsh has shewn us a copy of the provisional stamp of 1891—"FIVE" in black on the 3 cents red-brown—with a distinct double impression of the word "FIVE" and the bar.

British South Africa. We learn that the 1d., 2½d. and 5d. values of the Victoria Falls issue have all been sold. They may be thus regarded as obsolete stamps for we were officially informed some months ago that once the stock on hand of these stamps was sold no more would be issued under any circumstances.

Ceylon. Maldive Islands. We make the following interesting extract from the *M.J.*:—"We much regret to learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that a set of Ceylon stamps surcharged for use in these islands has been, or is about to be issued. The following are stated to have been overprinted with the word "Maldives," and they are probably in circulation by this time:—

2c. orange-brown.
3c. green.
4c. orange and ultramarine.
5c. lilac.
15c. blue.
25c. pale brown.

If stamps are really required in these islands, it would presumably be quite sufficient for business purposes to issue ordinary Ceylon stamps; a correspondent of our contemporary rather gives the show away by saying: "It is not likely that many letters or packages will be posted there, and therefore used stamps will, no doubt, go high in value." Used stamps may perhaps be scarce, but obliterated copies may be common enough! The principal use of the stamps will, no doubt, be to collect revenue from collectors; the very name 'Maldives,' is of evil omen: any classical schoolboy would translate it as implying ill-gotten riches. It is something to learn from an *Encyclopedia* that 'the climate is unhealthy'; let us hope that it will be found eminently unsuited to the cultivation of philately."

East Africa and Uganda. We have

another value to chronicle on the paper with chalk surface.

5a. orange-brown and black, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Gold Coast. The 3d. value has appeared on the new chalk surfaced paper.

3d. lilac and orange, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Hong Kong. The *P.J. of I.* contains an interesting note, regarding the postal fiscals of this Colony, which we extract in full:—"There is a note in Gibbons' Catalogue after No. 205 to the effect that most of the postally used fiscals were unauthorised and bear fraudulent cancellations. We believe that this does not describe the position quite accurately, and the note would be better if it read: 'Though all Hong Kong fiscals were for a short time authorised for postage, the bulk of those offered as postally used really bear a fiscal cancellation.' The local High Court were engaged at one time in investigating the best means of cancelling the fiscal stamps used for judicial purposes, and they borrowed some disused date-stamps from the post office and experimented with them for some years. One of these date-stamps was the well-known 'Paid all,' which had formerly been used for franking correspondence similarly to the 'Paid' postmarks used in London. This is usually found on the 12 cents, provisional. Another, and the one which has given collectors the most trouble, is indistinguishable from the current Hong Kong postmark except in one particular, namely, the absence of the letter (usually A) above the date, which denoted the post by which the letter bearing the stamp had been posted. Obliterations without this letter are judicial and purely fiscal, but they are not fraudulent in any sense." In commenting on this paragraph, the *M.J.* remarks:—"According to the magazines, certain Hong Kong fiscals were permitted to be used for postage at various times, extending over a considerable period; we do not doubt the correctness of the statement that 'all Hong Kong fiscals were for a short time authorised for postage,' but we should like to have some proof of it (as it is contrary to all our previous information) and also to know at what date the authority was given and at what date the fiscal stamps ceased to be available for postal use."

India. The 3 pies stamp in the blue-grey shade has received the "On H.M.S." surcharge for official use.

Official. 3 pies, blue-grey.

Nabha. The 3 pies value in the latest shade has been suitably overprinted for use in this State.

pies, blue-grey.

Patiala. The new shade of the 3 pies has also made its appearance here.

3 pies, blue-grey.

Indian Native States. Hyderabad. The *M.J.* informs us that the new stamps are printed in sheets of 240 arranged in 16 horizontal rows of fifteen specimens. There are said to have been two plates for the ½a., but as these only vary very slightly in the position of the inscription in the top margin they are not likely to trouble the average collector.

Lagos. The 6d. stamp is reported on the paper with chalk-surface. It will be interesting to note how many values appear in this condition before the set is finally displaced by Southern Nigerian stamps.

Mr. Poole has shown us the 1/- on the paper with chalk surface.

6d. purple and mauve, mult. wmk., chalky paper.
1/- green and black, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Malta. We have been shown the 4d. stamp on the ordinary paper with multiple watermark.

4d. brown and black, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Mauritius. The 4c. with multiple watermark has just made its appearance and the 2c. on chalk-surfaced paper is also announced.

4c. black and carmine on blue, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
2c. lilac and violet, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Natal. *Ewen's Weekly* announces the discovery of the 1d. value of the official set on chalk-surfaced paper.

Official 1d. carmine, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

New South Wales. We learn that the new 8d. stamp chronicled last month is perf. $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. The 10d. value with this perforation and having the "Commonwealth" watermark has also appeared.

10d. violet, wmk. Cr. A., perf. $12 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$.

New Zealand. The 3d., 6d. and 2/- have been issued with the perf. gauging 14 instead of 11. The 1d. Postage Due stamp has made its appearance in the type of the ½d. of 1902, according to the *Australian Philatelist*.

3d. yellow-brown, perf. 14.
6d. rose " 14.
2/- blue-green " 14.

Postage Due. 1d. red and green, perf. 11.

We extract the following from the *M.J.*:—
"A correspondent shows us the 2d., Life

Insurance Department stamp, in the new type which we noted in February. The whole design has been redrawn, and differs from the original in all the details, as well as in the fact that the letters 'V.R.' have been omitted. The colour of the new stamp, as well as that of some copies of No. 570 sent us for comparison, seems to us to be brown-red, rather than lake."

Life Insurance Department.

2d. brown-red, new type, wmk. Type 41, perf. 11.

St. Lucia. The 6d. value has been issued on the new paper with chalk surface.

6d. lilac and violet, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

St. Vincent. The ½d. value has just been issued on the chalk-surfaced paper.

½d. lilac and green, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Seychelles. Mr. Oswald Marsh has shown us the complete set of the King's Head stamps on the ordinary paper with multiple watermark:—

2c. orange-brown and green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.		
3c. dull green	"	"
6c. carmine	"	"
12c. grey-brown and green	"	"
15c. ultramarine	"	"
18c. sage-green and carmine	"	"
30c. violet and green	"	"
45c. brown and carmine	"	"
75c. yellow and violet	"	"
1r. 50c. black and carmine	"	"
2r. 25c. mauve and green	"	"

Southern Nigeria. Mr. Poole has shown us the 2/6 value on the chalk-surfaced paper.

2/6 brown and black, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Straits Settlements. The 30 cents has made its appearance on the new paper.

30c. grey-black and carmine, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Sudan. Mr. D. Field has shown us the 10 piastres with the old "Quatrefoil" watermark, surcharged "O.S.G.S." in black like the rest of the official set.

Official. 10 pia. mauve and black.

Transvaal. Pietersburg. The *M.J.* has been shewn a number of unchronicled varieties of the 2d. stamp, viz.:—

No bar under figure in right upper corner; No. 22 on the sheet; imperf. (would come after No. 69 in the Catalogue).

Error, "4" in left upper corner, and "AER." for "AFR." at left; No. 23 on sheet; imperf.

No stop after "AFR." at left; No. 2 on sheet; perf. (similar to Nos. 55b and c, but perforated).

No stop after "REP." at left; No. 7 on sheet; perf. (similar to No. 61a, but perforated).

No stop after "1901"; No. 11 on sheet; perf. (would follow No. 109).

Error, "4" in right lower corner; No. 17 on sheet; perf.

No apparent stop after "AFR." at left; No. 24 on sheet; perf.

Trinidad. The 6d. value has been seen on the paper with multiple Crown and CA watermark.

6d. lilac and black, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Victoria. Another value of the ordinary set and one of the Postage Due stamps are announced on the new paper.

1/- orange, wmk. Cr. A., perf. $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

Postage Due.

1d. yellow-green and rosine, wmk. Cr. A., perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Western Australia. We have several novelties in the way of new perforations to announce.

1d. rose, wmk. Crown A., perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

2d. yellow 11.

2d. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Abyssinia. The *M.J.* has been shown a set of the stamps of this country surcharged with values in French currency and further surcharged with Amharic characters in violet. The 1g. has the value in centimes, printed in rose, while upon all the others it is impressed in violet.

Colombia. Cundinamarca. The 40c. of 1904 has been discovered on buff paper.

40c. blue on buff, imperf.

Panama (Canal Zone). Another provisional, surcharged on the 1 peso of 1896, is described in *M. Keel's Weekly*. At each end "PANAMA" is printed in small capitals and the name at top and value at base are both obliterated with thick bars. Across the centre is "CANAL ZONE" and the figure "1" is overprinted "2 cts."

2c. on 1 peso lake, black surcharge.

Costa Rica. The 20c. surcharged "UN CENTIMO" has been shown to the *M.J.* with the overprint placed diagonally on the stamp instead of horizontally.

France. The design of the 10c. stamp of the Sower type has lately been re-drawn and thus differs slightly from the stamp recently current.

10c. vermilion, re-drawn type.

French Colonies. Indo-China. We take the following amusing extract from the *M.J.*:—"It is only two short years since this colony was provided with an issue of stamps, the design of which was supposed to be everything that was æsthetic and artistic, and now our contemporaries on the other side of the Channel unite in assuring us that 'the present type, so unæsthetic, so absolutely ugly and ineffective, and the same for all the values, is

about to give place to new types, different for each value.'

The description given greatly excites our curiosity; on each value a different kind of Tree is to be represented, and under the shade of each Tree is to be shown a different kind of Woman! We may presume that there will be the usual fifteen values, and therefore fifteen different types of Female Beauty, each shaded by a more or less appropriate Tree.

"Let no one suggest that they may be a rather 'shady' lot! On the contrary, 'A Dream of Fair Women' is the idea that presents itself to our eyes. Doubtless the series will commence with the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil, overshadowing a lady in the costume of Eve before the Fall, which we believe has not yet gone out of fashion in those parts; later would come the Sago Palm, with a proud and haughty lady, with outstretched hand—the sort of lady that would say 'Go'; the Cocoa-nut, with our old friend Aunt Sally; the Boot-tree, with a 'bootiful' damsel, and the Plane-tree, with a lady whose charms are not so conspicuous. The Mahogany and the Ebony trees will of course afford shelter to ladies of suitable shades; the Bamboo will go with some fair deceiver, accustomed to bamboozle mankind; but we cannot think of any tree good enough to accompany the Lady Philatelist, who should surely occupy a conspicuous position in the series—it must be a tree of great rarity!"

Ivory Coast.—Three new stamps of the same design as the one described for the low values under "Senegal," have just made their appearance.

1c. grey and red.

5c. green and red.

10c. rose and blue.

Senegal. We have been shown copies of some new labels issued for the benefit of philatelists primarily, and incidentally meant for use by the denizens of this portion of the French Empire who may be possessed of sufficient energy to lick these posters when franking their correspondence. The set consists of three designs, and, apparently, they are to be brought into general use for all the French West African colonies. The values from 1c. to 15c. inclusive are large oblong labels twice the size of ordinary stamps. In the centre is the portrait of a military gentleman in spectacles (General Faidherbe) surrounded

by a circular band on which is inscribed "AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE FRANÇAISE" at the top, and at the base the name "SÉNÉGAL" is inserted in a space provided for this purpose. On a scroll at the top is the word "POSTES," and in the upper corners are portions of a long bridge. On circular tablets in the lower corners "RF" is shewn at the left of the value at the right, and a palm leaf is inserted above each of these tablets.

The denominations from 20c. to 75c. are tall upright rectangles bearing a group of palm trees as a central device. A circular tablet, with a pair of wings attached, obscures most of the trunk of the largest of the trees and on this the value is shown. The letters "R" and "F" are inserted in the upper corners and between these is the word "POSTES." Below this is the inscription as on the circular band in the previous type and at the base is the name of the Colony.

The 1, 2 and 5 francs stamps are of the same shape as the lowest values. In a circle at the left is a portrait of a bald-headed gentleman (M. Ballay) and on the band surrounding this is the inscription as on the lower values but with "POSTES" at the bottom. To the right of this is a native lady clad chiefly in thought and a travelling rug of pronounced pattern, while in the background are native huts and trees. The lady is resting one hand on a rectangular tablet containing the value while her pedal extremities are hidden by a tablet on which the name of the Colony appears.

A new Postage Due set has also been issued, all the values of this being of one design. In the upper portion is a small view of a sea-coast town in front of which a saucy clipper is merrily disporting itself on the frisky ocean. Curved above this is a scroll on which "AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE FRANÇAISE" appears. In the centre is a tablet containing the value with "POSTES—CHIFFRE-TAXE" above the numerals and "A PERCEVOIR" below. On each side of this is the portrait of a native and at the base is the name of the Colony with the letters "R" and "F" on either side.

The following is a list of the varieties:—

- 1c. grey and red.
- 2c. chocolate and red.
- 4c. " " on azure.
- 5c. green and red.
- 10c. rose and blue.
- 15c. mauve and red.

- 20c. black and red on pale blue.
- 25c. blue and red on salmon.
- 30c. chocolate and red on pale buff.
- 40c. red and blue on pale azure.
- 50c. violet and red on toned.
- 75c. blue and red on yellow.
- 1fr. black and red on blue-grey.
- 2fr. blue and red on pink.
- 5fr. red and blue on pale yellow.

Postage Due.

- 5c. green and red on greenish.
- 10c. red-brown and blue.
- 15c. blue and red on bluish.
- 30c. red and blue on pale buff.
- 50c. mauve and red.
- 60c. black and red on buff.
- 1fr. " " on toned.

German Empire. Three of the high value stamps have now appeared on the new paper with watermark.

- 50 pf. black and lilac on buff, watermarked.
- 1m. carmine " "
- 2m. blue " "

Offices in Morocco. One of the current values is reported on the watermarked paper.

- 3c. on 3 pf. brown, watermarked.

Offices in the Turkish Empire. We learn that the 4 pias. has been seen surcharged on the 80 pf. with watermark.

- 4 pias. on 80 pf. black and carmine on rose, watermarked.

German Colonies. Another high value is reported with watermark.

- 2m. blue, watermarked.

Greece. The special series of stamps to commemorate the Olympian Games at Athens (referred to in our January number) has just made its appearance. It is a handsome set engraved in *taille-douce* by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. They are on the paper watermarked with a Crown and "E.T." and are perf. 13 to 14.

The designs are particularly appropriate and most of the figures are clad in a light and airy nothingness which, though possibly the "correct thing" in the time of the Ancients, and doubtless particularly comfortable to the athletes, could hardly be tolerated now-a-days. We extract the following amusing description from the *M. J.*:—"Most of them are quite easy to understand; for instance, on the 1 and 2 lepta we have cricket, a graceful figure (evidently the W.G. of classical times) without either pads or gloves, disporting himself in a somewhat fantastic attitude in front of an ancient form of wickets; on the 3 and 5 lepta a gentleman in the scantiest of racing costume walking against time, inside a hoop. On the 10 lepta is a Winged Figure, seated, holding what appears to be a Caduceus—if this is Mercury, we may suppose that the allusion is

to Postal rather than to Athletic Games. The 20 and 50 lepta show the picture of Hercules holding up the World, while Atlas brings him the Golden Apples, which he seems to have gathered from a cocoa-nut tree in the background. On the 25 l. is a football scrum, in the course of which the goal-posts have been knocked over, and the referee is vainly endeavouring to restore order. Wrestlers figure on the 30 l.; on the 40 l. there is again a seated figure with wings, holding this time a Turkey-cock, probably an allusion to Christmas games. Four runners appear on the 1, 2, and 3 drachmas stamps; we are informed that these gentlemen are 'after ancient tiles,' this contest being doubtless the forerunner of 'A Race for a New Hat'—we would suggest that if some of the prizes consisted of other articles of wearing apparel, ancient or modern, they would not be entirely unacceptable or inappropriate; and finally on the 5 drachmas is the picture of the Goddess of Victory, with Priests, etc., making offerings—we seem to see philatelists, with feathers in their caps, evidently winners of prizes at the coming Exhibition; we cannot recognise them with absolute certainty, but we fancy that we see one of the ladies to whom will be awarded the medals given by the Prince of Wales." The list of colours and values is as below:—

11. brown.	30l. violet.
21. grey.	40l. sepia.
31. orange.	50l. brown-red.
51. green.	1dr. grey-black.
10l. grey-black.	2dr. rose.
20l. reddish mauve.	3dr. olive-yellow.
25l. ultramarine.	5dr. slate-blue.

Hayi. The *M.J.* chronicles two new provisionals formed by surcharging two of the values of the "permanent" type of 1904. The 20c. is overprinted with a double-lined hexagonal frame containing "1—CENTIME" in two lines; while the 50c. is surcharged with a seven-sided frame in which "2—CENTIMES" is shown in two lines.

1c. on 20c. orange.	black surcharge.
2c. on 50c. brown-lake	.. ..

Holland. Surinam. Our publishers have shown us a used copy of the 3c. of 1891-93 in an uncatalogued perforation which gauges an exact $11\frac{1}{2}$ instead of $12\frac{1}{2}$.

3c. green, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Italy. The 15c. stamp in the regular type replacing the provisional of that value has now appeared. The design is a particularly clear

and pleasing one. The greater part of it is occupied by a finely executed profile portrait of the King of Italy with head to right. In a small label above the head is "POSTE ITALIANE" with "Cent" at the left and "15" at the right.



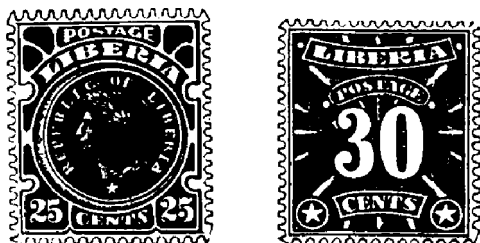
The background consists of the sea, calm in front and rising into waves at the back and in the right upper corner just below the head the Royal Crown is emblazoned on a fiery sun. The stamp is engraved in *taille-douce*, printed in black on unwatermarked paper, and perf. 12.

15c. black.

Japan. We extract the following paragraph from the *M.J.*:—"In our number for January we noted two stamps of current types that were sent us as showing fresh varieties of perforation. A correspondent of *Mekeel's Weekly* mentions two others, the $\frac{1}{2}$ sen, and 5 sen, with similar perforation, and suggests that some alteration has been made in the machine used. Of the copies we saw, the 3 sen was perf. $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, and the 8 sen perf. $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$; the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 sen are both described as perf. $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. There was a machine in use a few years back which produced a perforation that was termed '13 to 14'; this might well be the $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ which has now turned up on the current stamps, and there seems to have since been introduced a $12\frac{1}{2}$ machine, which, in combination with the older one, might produce the $13 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$."

Liberia. The accompanying are illustrations of the new issue listed last month.





Montenegro. Two new varieties of perforation are listed in the *Ph. R.*

1874, 10 nov. blue, perf. $12 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$.
1898, 25 nov. indigo .. $10\frac{1}{2}$.

Nicaragua. *Mekeel's Weekly* contains the following fearsome list of varieties surcharged with the word "CABO" in large capitals:—

1c. green, surcharged horizontally, inverted.
1c. green, surcharged vertically, double, reading up left, down right.

1c. green, surcharged horizontally, double, one inverted.
2c. carmine, surcharged horizontally.
2c. carmine, surcharged horizontally, inverted.
3c. violet, surcharged diagonally, left to right.
4c. vermilion, surcharged diagonally, right to left inverted.
4c. vermilion, surcharged horizontally, inverted.
5c. blue, surcharged vertically, double, reading up left, down right.
10c. brown, surcharged diagonally, left to right.
10c. brown, surcharged horizontally inverted.
15c. olive, surcharged vertically, double, reading up left, down right.
15c. olive, surcharged vertically, double, reading up right, down left.

Evidently one of the apprentices in the printing establishment has been amusing himself right merrily.

Persia. A Continental contemporary chronicles a new 1 chahi stamp, of extra large size, of a design consisting of figures and inscriptions. Possibly this is intended to take the place of the provisional described in our last number.

1ch. violet.

Sweden. The *M. J.* reports the discovery of a copy of the 12 öre Official stamp with surcharge "10 öre" perforated 14 instead of 13.

Uruguay. The 5c. of the current type has been redrawn to correspond with the size of the other values. No alteration has been made in any other respect.

5c. blue, redrawn type.

Notes by the Way.

SOUTH AFRICAN POST CARDS.—We have received a small 12-page pamphlet, from the pen of Mr. B. W. Warhurst, giving some interesting notes on South African post cards in general and a useful reference list of the issues and type varieties of the cards of the Orange River Colony. As Mr. Warhurst thoroughly understands his subject, it may be taken for granted that this list is as accurate and complete as it is possible to make it. The pamphlet is published by Mr. W. T. Wilson, 22, St. Michael's Road, Leeds, and is sold at the modest price of two-pence.

Philatelic Exhibition: List of Awards.

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS.

Section 1.

Cup The Earl of Crawford, K.T. (Great Britain).
 Gold Medal L. L. R. Hausburg (Victoria).
 Ext. Gold Medal Baron A de Worms (Ceylon).

Section 2.

Cup Henry J. Crocker (Hawaii).
 Gold Medal H. R. Oldfield (France).

CLASS I.—Great Britain only.

Section 1.

Unused only.

Gold Medal J. S. Higgins.
 Silver " Sydney Loder.
 Bronze " H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

Section 2.

Used only.

Silver Medal T. H. Hinton.
 Bronze " J. Bignold.

Section 3.

Telegraph, or Railway Letter Fee, or College Stamp.

Silver Medal Rev. H. Cummings.
 Bronze " W. Matthews.

CLASS II.

Section 1.

Gold Medal Harvey Clarke (New South Wales).
 Silver " Lieut. F. H. Hancock (Afghanistan).
 Bronze " H.R.H. The Prince of Wales (Mauritius).

Section 2.

Gold Medal L. L. R. Hausburg (New Zealand).
 Ext. Gold Medal R. B. Yardley (Transvaal).
 Silver " Martin Schroeder (Germany and States).

CLASS III.

Section 1.

Gold Medal W. Mosser (Japan).
 Ext. Gold Medal L. L. R. Hausburg (India).
 Silver " B. de L'Argentière (France).
 " " Franz Reichenheim (France).
 Ext. Silver " A. Bagshawe (Straits Settlements).

Section 2.

Gold Medal C. L. Pack (Canada).
 Silver " P. Kohl (Mexico).
 " " R. Frehtzel (Mexico).
 Extra Bronze Henry Grey (Queensland).
 " " T. Wickham Jones (Sicily).

CLASS IV.

Section 1.

Gold Medal T. W. Hall (Uruguay).
 Silver " C. J. Daun (Orange River Colony).
 Bronze " M. Jonas (Greece).

Section 2.

Gold Medal A. S. Tomson (Barbados).
 Silver " Adolf Passer (Austria).
 Bronze " Lieut.-Col F. H. Hancock (Cashmere).

Section 3.

Gold Medal Dr. A. Levin (Wurtemberg).
 Silver " R. B. Yardley.
 Bronze " F. N. Schiller (Brazil).

CLASS V.

Section 1.

Gold Medal Crust Vicmz (Hamburg).
 Silver " T. W. Hall (Zanzibar).
 Ext. Sil. Medal Martin Schroeder (Bergedorf & Brunswick).
 Bronze " The Hon. E. R. Ackerman (Norway).
 " " C. J. Dann (Oil Rivers and Niger Coast).
 Ext. Bronze P. Kleeberg (China).

Section 2.

Gold Medal C. Stewart Wilson (Holland).
 Silver " H. R. H. The Prince of Wales (Hong Kong).
 Ext. Sil. Medal J. C. North (Cyprus).
 Bronze " J. Elster (Denmark and Colonies).
 " " Baron R. Lehmann (Holland).

Section 3.

Gold Medal Thos. Buck (Tonga).
 Silver " J. H. Abbott (Servia).
 Ext. Sil. Medal Adolf Passer (Hungary).
 Bronze " Vernon Roberts (St. Lucia).
 " " H. R. Oldfield (Servia).

CLASS VII.

For General Collections in Printed Albums.

Section 1.

Without limit as to number.

Gold Medal A. H. Stamford.
 Silver " Mrs. H. L. Hayman.
 Bronze " Major Baron Brov. S. von Otter.

Section 2.

Containing from 5,000 to 10,000 Stamps.

Silver Medal Miss A. J. Lindner.
 Bronze " H. Mecklenburg.

Section 3.

Containing not more than 5,000 Stamps.

Bronze Medal Owen Fearnley.
 " " T. H. Hinton.

CLASS VIII.

For General Collections in Plain Albums.

Section 1.

Without limit as to number.

Gold Medal Martin Schroeder.
 Silver " J. E. Heginbottom.
 " " J. Cooper.
 Extra Silver Mrs. Herxheimer.
 Bronze Medal C. J. Tyas.
 " " Mdle. M. Berenback.

Section 2.

Containing from 5,000 to 10,000 Stamps.

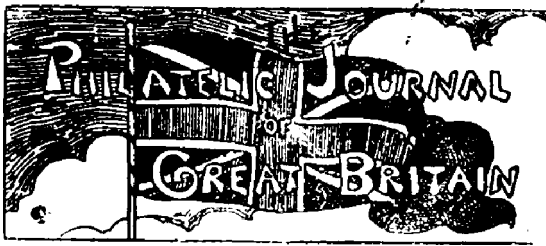
Bronze Medal Wm. Cowland.

Section 3.

Containing not more 5,000 Stamps.

Gold Medal D. M. de Heer.
 Silver " R. M. Mann.
 Bronze " Nelson Zambra.

At the time of going to press, the awards in Classes VI., IX., X. and XI., have not been given out.



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EDITORIAL.

BY the time the present number of the *P.J.G.B.* is in the hands of our readers, the great International Philatelic Exhibition that we have all been so eagerly looking forward to for many months past will be in full swing. The neighbourhood of

Westminster will, for the time being, be the headquarters of Philately, and it is to be hoped that philatelists from far and near will make it a pleasant duty to be present on at least one of the

days that the Exhibition is open. British philatelists in particular should strive their hardest to give their hearty support to the energetic committee who have worked so untiringly for its success by attending as often as possible. The Exhibition Hall is magnificently roomy, and it will require an extraordinarily large attendance before it will appear over-crowded. Indeed, we should like to see it over-crowded for the whole of the ten days. From 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. each day some of the finest philatelic gems in the world will be on view, and the true collector, even though he can never hope to possess some of the rarest varieties displayed, will glean a vast amount of pleasure by being able to examine them now. An intelligent inspection of the exhibits should teach the visitor a good many things. First and foremost, if he has inclinations that way, he will obtain a grand lesson in the art of specialising, and will, doubtless, pick up a number of valuable hints as how best to arrange *his* collection. Then he will be able to note some of the not-generally-known minor varieties of his pet countries, and which are well worth hunting for, with the result that he will possibly, in the near future, be able to greatly enhance the value and interest of his collection at but little cost to himself. Again, he will find eloquent testimony of the great importance of condition. He will be able to see for himself how carefully the copies in the best exhibits have been chosen, and may, perhaps, appreciate in some small measure the amount of trouble and patience the search for really fine copies of some stamps must have entailed.

The philatelist of average means—and they will form the majority of visitors to this Exhibition—can, perhaps, never hope to make his collection the equal of any of those shown, but he can emulate them on the lines he has set out for himself, and so show his own treasures to the very best advantage; and, probably, he will also be inspired with a vast amount of fresh energy in the hunt for varieties he has long lacked.

Such an exhibition as this must be of the greatest benefit to philately in general, and we hope that when these notes are in print, it will already have proved itself *the* largest and most successful function of the kind in the annals of our hobby.

The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Siam.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

(Continued from page 32).

XXIV.—THE "2 ATTS" PROVISIONAL OF 1899.
 At the time of the issue of the "1 att" provisionals of this date, a fresh lot of "2 atts," surcharged on the 64a. value, also appeared. As in the case of the 1 att, there are two distinct types, and from this it appears



TYPE I.



TYPE II.

more than probable that the same type was used, with the figures "1" replaced by "2's." At the same time, the "t's" in the type with broad "A" were spaced to correspond with those on the right half of the sheet. Again, the fact of not having any large blocks or sheets prevents me being able to give much information regarding this surcharge. All my copies, however, have the inscription "2 Atts" measuring a uniform 15mm., and I find the stamps on the left side of the sheet have larger figures than those on the right hand half. The only variety I have found has an inverted "V" for "A." The following is a synopsis :—

"2 Atts" on 64 atts, lilac and brown.

"2 Atts," measures 15mm.

Type I. Large "2" and broad capital "A."

Type II. Small "2" and narrow ditto.

Variety.

Inverted "V" for "A" (type I.)

XXV.—THE REJECTED DIE.

In the year 1900 it was decided to have a new issue of stamps, and Messrs. De La Rue & Co. were commissioned to submit a suitable design. This was approved of, so a die was engraved, plates were made, and a supply of stamps printed and despatched to Bangkok. Having got so far, King Chulalongkorn took objection to the portrait, so it was decided to have another design and not issue the stamps

in question. Inadvertantly, however, some sheets of the three lowest values were despatched to several post offices and issued in the ordinary way, so we have to treat these as *bonâ-fide* varieties.



The design, as will be seen from our illustration, only differs from that of 1887 so far as the portrait is concerned. This shows a three-quarter face presentment of the King, looking to the left, which is hardly flattering and certainly no improvement on the one it was to replace.

The illustration given in Gibbons' catalogue is somewhat incorrect, the tablets in the lower corners having apparently been "composed from memory" by the gentleman who made the blocks. The following are the values which were issued :—

1 att, green.

2 atts, green and red.

3 atts, carmine and blue.

XXVI.—THE 1900 ISSUE.

The adopted design, issued in the place of the one described in the preceding chapter, shows a profile portrait of King Chulalongkorn



with head to left. The frame is exactly like that of the design of 1887, the perforation is 14 as before, and the stamps are on un-watermarked paper. A new value for foreign postage, bearing the facial value of "10 atts,"

is included in the series. All these stamps are in sheets of 100 (10 rows of 10), instead of 120 as formerly. The values and colours are as follows:—

1 att	dull blue.
2 atts	bright yellow-green.
3 "	red and blue.
4 "	carmine.
8 "	deep green and orange.
10 "	ultramarine.
12 "	purple and carmine.
24 "	" " blue.
64 "	" " chestnut.

XXVII.—THE ISSUE OF 1904.

Towards the end of 1903 it was found necessary to make several alterations in the values of the postage stamps, owing to the fact that the depreciation of silver had considerably lowered the "gold value" of the tical. The foreign rate of postage had to be raised to 14 atts (2½d. gold standard), so this value was issued in blue to take the place of the 10 atts stamp. Consequently 3 atts became the equivalent of ½d., so it was issued in green and the colour of the 2a. had to be changed. The 1d. value was represented by a 6 att stamp, which took the colour of the former 4a., and this value was issued in the colour of the discarded 12a. stamp. At the same time the 24a. stamp was dropped and one of the facial value of 28a. issued in its place.

The following are the colours of the new values and the old ones that had to be altered:

2 atts	scarlet and blue.
3 "	deep green.
4 "	purple and pink.
6 "	carmine.
14 "	ultramarine.
28 "	chocolate and blue.

XXVIII.—THE 1905 PROVISIONALS.

In 1905 the supply of 1 and 2 atts stamps evidently ran short, for provisionals of these values were created by surcharging some of the 14a. and 28a. stamps (issued only the previous year) with "1 Att" and "2 Atts" respectively.

The type employed is very different from any previously in use, and there is quite a new departure in the arrangement of the Siamese inscription. Instead of extending right across the bottom of the labels, as on all former occasions, it now only covers the two tablets in the lower corners.

Our publishers have kindly shewn us sheets of these provisionals, and we find in each case that enough type was set to overprint an entire sheet of 100 stamps at a time.

In the case of the "1 Att" on 14a. we find that the capital "A's" are almost invariably poorly printed, so that the serifs are prominent in only isolated instances. The measurement of this inscription is 9½mm.

We find there are several varieties, the most prominent being a slightly shorter and thicker figure "1." This occurs on the 1st stamp in the first, 5th in second, 8th in second and ninth, and 4th in tenth rows—a total of five in each 100 stamps.

The eighth stamp in the top row has the base of the first "t" broken and the second "t" in Roman type; the third stamp in the third row has the top of the second "t" cut away; and the base of the "1" is broken on the ninth stamp in the first row.

On several of the stamps the stop is very small and almost fails to print.

In the case of the 2a. on 28a. the inscription "2 Atts" measures 10½mm. There are several minor varieties. The 8th stamp on the first and 3rd in the third rows have the second "t" in Roman type and the base of the first "t" cut away. On the 1st stamp in the eighth row the down stroke of the Siamese numeral for 2 is cut off level with the rest of the character, and in the case of the 6th and 10th stamps in the fourth row the long stroke of the same character is shorter than in the normal variety. The following is a synopsis of the chief varieties:—

"1 Att" on 14a. ultramarine.

Varieties.

Shorter and thicker figure "1."

Second "t" in "Atts" is Roman type.

"2 Atts" on 28a. chocolate and blue.

Varieties.

Second "t" in "Atts" in Roman type.

Short Siamese numeral for "2."

XXIX.—THE CURRENT ISSUE.

During the last few months an entirely new issue has made its appearance, but as these have so recently been described in our New Issue columns, it is hardly necessary to chronicle them again here.

THE END.

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.

(Continued from page 67).

NORWAY.

The severance of the connection between Norway and Sweden which, though having separate governments, both recognised the same King as ruler until last year, has attracted the attention of philatelists as political changes always do; and since the new King of Norway's accession a little more attention has been given to the very interesting stamps of this country than has been the case for some years past. They are well worth the attention of every collector and can be recommended to any small collector of limited means who wishes to specialize, as, if collected used, it is one of the most inexpensive countries in the world to complete. To get all the stamps unused, even ignoring shades and varieties, is quite a different matter, but even then there are only one or two stamps that run into pounds.

It was not until fifteen years after adhesive stamps had been first used in England that Norway produced the solitary 4 skilling stamp which forms its first issue. As the internal rate of postage of a single letter was fixed at 4 skilling, whereas there had previously been a graduated scale of charges, according to distance, it was possibly thought at the time that one value would suffice.



The design was by an artist of Christiania, named Zarbelle, and though simple has considerable artistic merit. It was, unfortunately, very roughly produced in blue by means of lithography, and it was issued in sheets of 200. It was no doubt due to a defective transfer that a variety occurs in which a projection juts out from the right hind leg of the lion and is known as the double-foot variety. Probably

this occurred once on each sheet and is not by any means common, used specimens commanding about 20/- each. The paper, being hand-made, varies somewhat in thickness, and the watermark of which we give an illustration above, appears, or should appear, on every stamp, but it is very rarely clear enough to be distinguished. This stamp is very scarce indeed unused with original gum, and is well worth getting in pairs and blocks, even used.

January 1st, 1855.

4 skilling blue	Unused.	Used.
a. Variety, double foot ..	—	0 5

It was quickly found that stamps of other denominations would be required, and at the same time it was felt that the stamp in use was too crudely executed to be retained. Arrangements were consequently made, in 1856, with the State Printing-Works in Stockholm, Sweden, for the production of a set of four values all in the same design, and bearing a portrait of King Oscar I., of Norway and Sweden. The result was very successful, the stamps produced being very handsome, and in every way better than those turned out from the same works for Sweden.



The 8 skill. was the first to appear, followed by the 4 skill. when the stock in the old type was exhausted. It was not until the following year that the 2 and 3 skill. were issued, these being required owing to a reduction in the rates on letters sent from one part of a town to another.

The paper was still hand-made, but without watermark. The stamps were produced by typography in sheets of 100, and all values were reproduced from the same matrix, which left the label at foot blank for the insertion of the different values. The stamps were neatly perforated 13.

1856-57.

	Unused.	Used.
2 sk. yellow	18 0	1 3
a. Orange-yellow ..	12 0	1 3
3 sk. lilac	5 0	0 4
4 sk. blue	6 0	0 1
a. Deep blue	6 0	0 1
8 sk. lake	22 6	0 3
a. Dull lake	—	0 3

King Oscar I. died in 1859 and was succeeded by King Charles XV., but no immediate change was made in the designs of the stamps, and it was not until 1862 that efforts were made to find a Norwegian firm that could produce a new set of stamps. In this they were successful though they had to revert to the lithographic process, other methods of constructing plates for printing stamps being understood in those days in only the best equipped printing works. Owing to the method employed in producing these stamps a most interesting field for investigation is opened up. It is believed that the artist first made two drawings of the design, side by side, with the space for the value left bare, and that from these two lithographic



transfers were made and arranged in blocks of four to which the values were added, and at the same time the designs were touched up. From each of these blocks of four, twenty-five lithographic transfers were made, thus completing the stone of 100 designs for each value, from which the stamps were printed. Consequently, the stamps in each block of four differ slightly in the details of the design. Of the 4 skill, which was the value most in demand, it is certain that two separate printing-stones were made, and so there are eight minor varieties of this value.

This new set comprised five values, a new denomination of 24 skillings having been added. The paper was still hand-made. The perforation was $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$.

1863-66.

	Unused.	Used.
2 sk. yellow	8 6	1 9
2 sk. lilac	10 6	4 0
a. Grey-lilac	—	4 0
4 sk. blue	8 6	0 1
a. Pale blue	7 6	0 1
8 sk. rose	10 6	0 4
24 sk. brown	1 3	0 8
a. Bistre brown ..	1 0	0 8

Again the Norwegian authorities soon became dissatisfied with the lithographic productions and another Christiania firm contracted to supply typographed stamps of similar design, but with various modifications, the principal of these being the insertion of a figure of value after, as well as before, the word "skill." As in the issue of 1856 the same matrix was employed for all values and no minor varieties are to be found. A new



value, one skill., was added to the set, but owing to the large stock of the lithographed 24 skill. remaining on hand this value was not issued in this series.

The first two stamps to appear were the 2 and 4 skill., which were printed on hand-made paper, but for the other values, which were issued later, machine-made paper was used. The perforation was $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ as before.

1867-68.

	Unused.	Used.
1 sk. black	1 3	0 3
2 sk. orange	—	0 3
a. Orange-yellow ..	0 3	0 3
3 sk. lilac	11 6	1 0
a. Red-lilac	12 6	1 6
4 sk. blue	3 6	0 1
a. Pale blue	3 6	0 1
8 sk. carmine	11 6	0 4
a. Pale carmine ..	—	0 4

The 1867 set did not have a long life, probably being objected to on account of the need for designs in which the face value stood out more clearly. At any rate in 1872, the 3 and 4 skilling appeared in an entirely new design, having a large numeral of value boldly placed on a white circular disc outlined by the ring of a posthorn as shewn in the accompanying illustration. As with the previous issue all values were produced from one mother die in which the central disc, and the space for the word denoting the value in the lower part of the oval, were left blank. The sheets were



composed of 100 stamps as before. The paper of this issue varies from medium to very thin, in some specimens on the thin paper the impression shews through very clearly on the back and the whole stamp has an oily appearance. The perforation remained $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14\frac{1}{2}$. In 1873, a new value of 7sk. was issued, and in 1875, this value was superseded by a new stamp of 6 skill, which was required for the reduction in the foreign rate which was brought about when Norway joined the Postal Union.

1872-75.		Unused.	Used.
1 sk. green .. .. .	..	0 2	0 2
a. Deep green .. .. .	..	7 6	0 3
b. Yellow-green .. .. .	..	0 2	0 2
2 sk. blue .. .. .	..	2 0	0 3
a. Ultramarine .. .. .	..	0 5	0 3
3 sk. carmine rose .. .. .	..	—	0 1
a. Rose .. .. .	..	1 3	0 1
4 sk. violet .. .. .	..	0 4	0 9
a. Purple .. .. .	..	—	0 4
b. Mauve .. .. .	..	0 4	0 3
6 sk. brown .. .. .	..	0 5	0 5
7 sk. brown .. .. .	..	1 3	0 4

NOTE.—This issue is watermarked with a post-horn, but so indistinctly that it is hardly ever discernible. There is a variety of the 1sk. with a full stop between the letters "E" of "EEN."

(To be continued.)

Exhibitions, and Medal Winners of the Past.

THE first great Philatelic Exhibition was held in London at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, from May 19th to 26th, 1890. Its object was to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the introduction of the adhesive stamps, and the profits of the Exhibition were handed over to the charities in connection with the Post Office, which benefited to the extent of £50. The show was held under the auspices of the Philatelic Society and was opened by the Duke of Edinburgh, who was an enthusiastic philatelist. It proved to be a great success and gave a great fillip to Philately in this country. The countries were grouped for competition in three sections only, a classification which would hardly be suitable for these days. Among the medal winners we find the following names of collectors who are still to the fore:—Special Gold Medal—M. P. Castle for New South Wales; Bronze—T. Wickham Jones for Germany. In the third group five out of the six medal winners are, we believe, still collecting, namely:—T. Maycock, who won a silver medal for St. Lucia and St. Vincent; E. and A. W. Chambers, who were awarded an extra silver medal for Barbados and Nevis, and three bronze medal winners—C. N. Biggs (North Borneo), F. Ransom (Cuba) and Baron A. de Worms (Antigua).

Of the other winners some, alas, are dead, and others have either sold their collections or ceased to take an interest in the hobby. Among these are the names of The Earl of Kingston and Douglas Garth, who won gold medals, the former for Great Britain and the latter for Ceylon and India. Louis Blanchard,

gold medal for Switzerland, and the following: Gilbert Harrison (Afghanistan), E. B. Luard (British Guiana), F. de Coppet (Bolivia and Ecuador), W. Krapp (Roumania), and L. Gibb (Spain), who were all awarded silver medals.

In the same year, 1890, an International Philatelic Exhibition was held at Vienna, where the two principal medals were taken by M. P. Castle for Tasmania and W. Australia, and D. Garth for B. Guiana and New Zealand.

The next great Exhibition was that held at Paris at the Palais des Arts Liberaux, in September, 1892. Here, for some reason or another, English collectors shewed nothing to speak of, and the only medals brought to this country for stamps exhibited, were a gold one by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., for Western Australia and a number of rarities, and a silver medal by Messrs. Theodor Buhl & Co. for a fine collection of rarities. Mr. Walter Morley was awarded a silver medal for a collection of fiscals, and *The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* received the first bronze medal for Philatelic Journals.

An important Exhibition was also held at the Hague, in July, 1896, but here again hardly any British collectors exhibited and none received a medal. Nearly every exhibition contains an eye-opener in the form of some unexpectedly fine show, and here this was provided by the magnificent collection of Hamburg, exhibited by J. Lossau.

We now come to more recent times, viz., 1897, and the Philatelic Exhibition held in London at the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, in Piccadilly, which was open from July 22nd to August 5th. This show

easily eclipsed all that had gone before in this country or elsewhere, yet we venture to think that fine as the exhibits were, many of those even that took medals would look poor in comparison with most of the specialized collections shown at the present Exhibition. This cannot, however, be said of the collection of unused English, for which Mr. H. J. White was awarded the gold medal in Class I., and the Grand Prize of the Exhibition. This exhibit was the surprise of the whole show, and there was not the slightest doubt of its being the finest specialized collection of any single country that had been got together up to that date. Other medals for unused English were awarded to W. T. Willett and E. H. Selby, while Mr. F. West carried off the medal for used English.

The other awards at this Exhibition were as follow:—

CLASS II. *Section A.*

Gold, W. W. Blest (New South Wales).
Silver, H. J. Duveen (British Guiana).
Bronze, Dr. F. Bowers (New South Wales).

Section B.

Gold, Baron A de Warms (Ceylon).
Silver, W. W. Blest (New Zealand).
" Gordon Smith (South Australia).
" F. Ransome (Trinidad).
Bronze, W. Hadlow (Queensland).

Section C.

Silver, W. T. Willett, (Nevis).
" Baron A. de Reuterskiold (Turks Isles).
Bronze, L. L. R. Hausburg (Grenada).
" Dr. R. Stanley Taylor (").
" Vernon Roberts (St. Lucia).

Section D.

Silver, Baron A. de Worms (Gambia, Gold Coast, &c.)
Bronze, J. N. Marsden (Gibraltar, ").
" Eliot Levy (British South Africa).

DIVISION II. *Section A.*

Gold, R. Ehrenbach (Austria).
Silver, A. Rosenberg (Heligoland).
" Geo. F. Jackson (Spain).
" R. Dreyfus (Switzerland).
Bronze, Julius Lossau (Hamburg).
" Ernest Petri (Parma, Tuscany, &c.).
" Dr. Yernin (Switzerland).

Section B.

Gold, W. Dorning Beckton (Greece).
Silver, Hubert Buckley (Norway).
" Robert Ehrenbach (Sweden).
Bronze, A. H. Harrison (Norway, &c.).
" J. N. Marsden (Portugal).

DIVISION III. *Section A.*

Gold, T. William Jones (Japan).
Silver, Capt. F. H. Hancock (Afghanistan).
" R. Pearce (Transvaal).
Bronze, Baron A. de Reuterskiold (Philippine Isles).
" Major R. Day (Afghanistan).

Section B.

Silver, H. Cantel (Bey) (Egypt).
" T. Wickham Jones (Shanghai).
Bronze, J. Hamish Wilson (Egypt).
" C. P. L. van Kinschot (Dutch Indies and Orange Free State).

DIVISION IV. *Section A.*

Gold, H. J. Duveen (United States).
Silver, F. R. Ginn (").
" T. W. Hall (Colombia).
Bronze, Dr. G. Michelsen (Colombia).

Section B.

Gold, H. R. Oldfield (Bolivia).
Silver, Alph. Brück (Brazil).
Bronze, T. W. Hall (Peru).

Section C.

Silver, R. Meyer (Chili).
Bronze, E. S. Davidson (Cuba and Porto Rico)

Special Awards.

Gold Medal presented by M. Giwelb.
T. Hall, (Columbia and States).
Gold Medal presented by W. T. Wilson.
R. Frenzel (Mexico).
Gold Medal presented by Theodor Buhl & Co.
T. W. Hall (Peru).

CLASS III.—*For Collections of Rare Stamps.*

Gold, W. Thorne.
" Harvey R. G. Clarke.
Silver, M. Giwelb.
" A. S. Tomson.
Bronze, H. R. Oldfield.

CLASS IV.—*For General Collections.*

Gold, W. D. Beckton.
Silver, Mrs. Hetley.
Bronze, W. Cowland.
" A. H. Dingwall.
" H. L. Hayman.

Medals Presented by H.R.H. the Duke of York for the best collection shown by Ladies.

Gold, Mrs. Hetley. Silver, Mrs. Baynes.

There were other medals awarded for Entires, Postcards, Philatelic Literature, etc., and the *P.J.G.B.* again carried off a bronze medal.

Besides the collections mentioned some magnificent exhibits were shewn by H.R.H. the Duke of York, Sir (then Mr.) W. B. Avery and Mr. M. P. Castle, which were not for competition.

This was the first important Exhibition at which the countries were arranged for competition in so many sub-divisions according to relative rarity, but it will be seen that in subsequent Exhibitions the classifications were modified, and, generally speaking, improved upon.

The scene of the next great show was at Manchester, in 1899, 29th June to 5th July, at the Art Gallery. It was a decided success, and the stamps shown were quite up to the standard of the London Exhibition of 1897. The following is a list of the principal awards (space will not permit of the whole list being given). It will be noticed that many collections which were awarded medals in London again carried off the honours:—

Great Britain, unused.

Gold, H. J. White.
Silver, W. T. Willett.
Bronze, Edgar H. Selby.

Great Britain, used.

Silver, J. E. Heginbottom.
Bronze, Wm. Brown and S. C. Skipton.

Collections of British Colonies.

Gold, Baron A. de Worms (Ceylon).
Silver, Harvey R. G. Clarke (N. S. Wales).
" H. J. Duveen (British Guiana).
Gold, Vernon Roberts (Cape of Good Hope).

- Silver, H. J. Duveen (Newfoundland).
- .. C. Stewart Wilson (India).
- Bronze, F. Ransom (Trinidad).
- Silver, Edgar H. Selby (Barbados).
- .. W. T. Willett (Nevis).
- Bronze, H. M. Hepworth (Barbados).
- Silver, L. L. R. Hausburg (Grenada).
- Bronze, J. W. Mercer (Grenada).
- .. J. C. North (Cyprus).
- Silver, L. L. R. Hausburg (Jamaica and Hong Kong).
- Bronze, Vernon Roberts (Gambia and Gold Coast).
- .. Baron A. de Worms (Lagos & Sierra Leone).
- Ext. Bronze, G. F. H. Gibson (Gibraltar and Malta).

Special Collections of European Countries.

- Gold, W. Grunewald (France and Monaco).
- Silver, W. B. Avery (Switzerland).
- .. W. D. Beckton (Roumania and (Moldo-Wallachia).
- Bronze, L. Einstein (Switzerland).
- Ex. Bronze, Lieut. Georges Dumont (France and Spain).
- Gold, Ernest Petri (Modena and Tuscany).
- Silver, Oswald Gillett (Modena and Tuscany).
- .. J. H. Abbott (Servia, Bulgaria, South Bulgaria and E. Roumelia).
- .. H. R. Oldfield (Servia, Bulgaria and Montenegro).
- Bronze, G. B. Duerst (Roumania).
- Silver, Hubert Buckley (Norway).
- .. J. N. Marsden (Portugal).
- Bronze, A. H. Harrison (Norway).

Special Collections of Asia and Africa.

- Gold, T. Wickham Jones (Japan).
- Silver, Major Hancock (Afghanistan).
- Ext. Silver, C. F. Larmour (Portuguese Indies).
- .. Baron A. de Reuterskiold (Philippines).
- Ext. Bronze, Hyman Marks (Transvaal).
- Silver, J. N. Marsden (Azores and Madeira).
- Bronze, J. H. Abbott (Egypt and Suez Canal).

Special Collections of America.

- Gold, H. R. Oldfield (Columbia Republic & States).
- Silver, R. Frentzel (Mexico).
- .. W. T. Wilson (Mexico).
- Bronze, Evan T. Roberts (Brazil).
- Gold, Stanley M. Castle (Confederate States).
- Silver, T. W. Hall (Argentine Confederation and Republic).
- Bronze, Edw. S. Davidson (Cuba & Porto Rico).
- .. T. W. Hall (Corientes & Cordova, Curaçao Surinam).

Collections of Rare Stamps.

- Not less than 75 nor more than 100.
- Gold, Vernon Roberts.
- Silver, Lachlan Gibb.
- Ext. Silver, Prince Doria Pamphily.
- .. Ph. Kosack.
- .. A. S. Tomson.
- Not more than 50. No stamp catalogued at more than £2.
- Silver, J. H. Abbott.
- Bronze, F. W. Lake.

Entire General Collections, with or without Postcards, &c.
No limit as to number.

- Gold, A. H. Jefferis.
- Silver, D. S. Garson.
- Total number not to exceed 10,000.
- Silver, Franz Riechenheim.
- Bronze, Lawrence M. Harris.

The scene now shifts to Paris, where a very fine Exhibition was held in 1900. This Exhibition was remarkable for the number of medals that went to Manchester, the only group of English collectors that patronized the show to any extent. Cottonopolis accounted for one gold, three silver and one bronze medals, the only one coming to London being that gained by Mr. Giwelb. The finest exhibit shewn was the superb collection of Switzerland, for which M. Mirabaud was awarded the Grand Prize.

PARIS, 1900.

- Gold, M. Haro (France).
- Silver, W. Grunewald (France).
- .. J. Lombard (France).
- Grand Prix and Gold, M. Mirabaud (Switzerland).
- Gold, M. Zaufresco (Roumania).
- .. M. Gunther (Greece).
- .. M. Rudolf Friedl (Austria).
- Silver, M. Giwelb (Russia and Finland).
- Gold, M. Hupfield (German States).
- .. Mr. Schroeder (Bergedorf).
- Silver, G. B. Duerst (Roumania).
- Gold, C. L. van Kinschot (Holland and Colonies).
- Silver, J. N. Marsden (Portugal and Colonies).
- Gold, M. Mirabaud (Mauritius and N.S.W.).
- .. W. D. Beckton (Straits Native States).
- Silver, Stewart Wilson (British India).
- Gold, M. Mirabaud (St. Vincent).
- Silver, J. C. North (Cyprus).
- Bronze, M. Acaualos (Cyprus).
- Gold, A. van den Bergh (Philippines).
- .. H. Cantel (Bey). (Egypt and Suez Canal).
- Bronze, W. D. Beckton (Orange Free State).

The Hague again filled the breach in 1901 with an International Exhibition held in the Royal Botanical Gardens. It was remarkable principally for the appearance of the wonderful collection of France shown by M. le Comte Durrieu, which ranks with the English collection of Mr. White and the Swiss collection of M. Mirabaud. The following were among the principal medal winners:—M. G. P. Grignard (for France), F. J. Gunther (Greece), V. Haro (Belgium), Count D'Assche (Greece), A. Markl (Greece), Mrs. Bridson (Portugal). The special prize for Holland and Colonies went to C. P. L. van Kinschot.

Three years elapsed before the next great Exhibition was held, Berlin being the venue on this occasion (1904). A very full account of the exhibits was given in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* in Sept., Oct. and Nov., 1904. This was certainly the finest exhibition ever held on the continent and received the heartiest support of all classes of English collectors. The following important collections were shewn for the first time—the Hamburgs of Herr Vicenz, the Holland and Colonies of Baron Lehmann, Austria and Lombardy (Mr. Horak) and India and West Australia (Mr. Hausburg). Besides these there were Herr Elster's fine specialized collections of Denmark, Iceland and Germany, Mr. Moser's Buenos Ayres and United States of America Locals, and Mr. Crocker's celebrated Hawaiians, which so recently narrowly escaped the great fire at San Francisco, having just previously been despatched to London for the present Exhibition.

This completes the tale of past Exhibitions with the exception of numerous smaller shows which have been held at various times in different towns in England, on the Continent, in America, India and Australia, most of which were not of international character.

On another page of this number we give a full list of the awards at the present Exhibition, from which it will be noticed that many of the names of the winners have been repeated more than once in this article.

Spain.

SOME MINOR VARIETIES.

We have had the opportunity of examining a collection formed in Spain by Mr. Louis Loeske, who has paid particular attention to the minor varieties and flaws in printing found in the stamps of this country. It is in the issues of 1855-56 that the searcher will find most to reward him. The inscriptions on this type are very small, and left uncoloured with solid colour for background, consequently many variations in the formation of the letters may be found due to heavy printing and consequent spreading of the ink. On the other hand, some of the errors or varieties of which we give a list below recur constantly, and are, undoubtedly, due to some defect on the printing stone, caused by an imperfect lithographic transfer. Some of the Spanish dealers catalogue one or two of these errors at substantial figures, and collectors might do worse than look for them and pick them up when they get a chance. Unfortunately, we have not examined a sufficient number of specimens to say which of the following are worth taking and which not, and they are not by any means all of the same degree of importance, some being very trivial. Perhaps some reader may be able to give us information on the point. Some of the wrong letters enumerated below are merely broken letters and not perfect errors. It will be noted that "CORRFOS" is the most frequent.

1855 WATERMARK LOOPS.

- 4 cuartos with what looks like an "O" after the four giving the appearance of "40."
- 4 cuartos, variety, Corrfos.
- " " Corrlos.
- " " Cc reos.
- 1 real " Corrfos.
- " " Corrlos.
- 2 reales " Corrfos.
- " " Corrlos.

1856 WATERMARK LOZENGES.

- 4 cuartos, variety, Corrfos.
- " " Corpeos.
- " " Corkeos.
- " " Curreos.
- " " Corrlos.
- " " Corcco.
- " " Cuartos without "U."

In this stamp there is also a constant variety with the left top corner cut off diagonally.

1856. NO WATERMARK.

- 4 cuartos. Corrfos. orreos.
- " Corrlos. Corrcos.
- " Corkeos. Oorreos.
- " Gorreos. Correcs.
- " Coppeos. Corregs.
- " Oorreos.

Also several varieties in the word Cuartos in which the C, A, R or O are missing. Also 4 cuartos without the "4" and a variety with a stop before the "C."

1856. NO WATERMARK.

1 real, variety Corrfos.

This issue is also very prolific in flaws in various parts of the design some of which are constant, also blotches in the printing which could only be caused by careless printing. Of the latter we illustrate three from Mr. Loeske's collection which are more than usually interesting. The first one is the 4 cts., wmk. loops, in this the forehead is entirely missing and the face appears to be all nose and chin. The second and third stamps are both without watermark, thin paper, the former having a white flaw in front of the mouth which might be taken for a cigar and the latter has both lips cut away, giving the face a very wistful appearance.

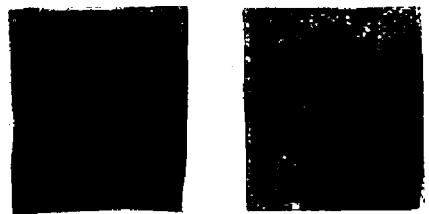


The issue of 1860 is also fruitful in minor varieties, principally in the word "CORREOS." Of these we will not give a list which would be almost a repetition of the others, but we may say that the variety "CORRLOS" in this issue seems to be a genuine error. This is found in the 4 cuartos. There is also a well-marked variety of the 12 cuartos with broken "O" in "CUARTOS."

The stamps of 1862 seem to be much better printed, very few defective letters being noted. The most prominent varieties are:—

- 4 cuartos, ORREOS,
- 4 cuartos, with value double printed,
- and 12 cuartos, with small "T."

There are, however, many blotches and flaws. We illustrate two of these herewith.



The first is really a remarkable curiosity and was probably caused by the ink being smudged before it was dry. In this the nose is prolonged outwards and downwards, and the chin is produced outwards to a point. Mr. Loeske has named this "The Witch," and this term gives a good idea of its appearance. In the second stamp there is a blob on the chin which is much more ordinary and easy to account for.



May, 1906, 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:—A. Yaremджи, Constantinople, proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by P. L. Pemberton; Alfred Montader, Paris, proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by F. Reichenheim.

NEW MEMBER.

C. Nissen, Southampton Row, W.C.

NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING and Election of Officers and Committee will be held at Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C., on Wednesday evening, May 30th, at 8 p.m. (Committee Meeting, 7.15). All Members are specially requested to attend, and any country or foreign Members in town for the Exhibition will be heartily welcomed. Essex Hall is within a few minutes walk of The Temple Station District Railway, which is easily reached from St. James' Park Station close to the Exhibition. So it is hoped Members will not grudge spending an hour or two in support of their old Society, and that those who have long been known to each other by correspondence will take this opportunity of becoming personally acquainted.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.
May 15th, 1906.

Sheffield Philatelic Society.

A MEETING of the members of this Society was held in their rooms at the King's Head Hotel, on Wednesday, the 2nd May; in the absence of the president, Mr. J. F. Peace occupied the chair.

The evening was devoted to an exhibit of the stamps of Scandinavia. The principal collections shown were those of Messrs. Peace, Ashton and Chapman, all of which were very complete and contained many good varieties of perforation and shades.

Notes by the Way.

LUXEMBURG.—A Continental contemporary avers that the original plate of the 10c. of 1852 has been disposed of to a party of self-styled "philatelists" who intend to produce reprints from it. These will be all the more dangerous on account of the fact that these people have managed to obtain a hundred sheets of the genuine watermarked paper. When the Government parted with the plate in 1863 it was defaced in some way and it is hoped that its present possessors will not be able to remove or conceal this defacement, in which event the reprints will hardly deceive even the most unwary.



MAY 25, 1906.

Philately at Home.

THE editorial in the *London Philatelist* deals with "The Sale of Colonial Remainers," and gratification is expressed at the fact that all the remainders of the Somaliland and Lagos stamps remaining in the hands of the Agents-General for the Colonies on April 30th last are to be destroyed. We make the following extract:—

We venture to voice the thanks of everyone connected with stamp collecting to the Agents-General for the prompt and eminently sensible manner in which they have settled this question. We philatelists and stamp dealers have real and large investments in stamps, a large portion of the money thus expended passing direct to the several Colonial Governments without any return service of a postal nature, and being thus practically all clear profit to them. As we are thus good and regular customers of the Colonial Post Offices, we have clearly a title to consideration with regard to the disposal of remainders. It seems to us evident that the Agents-General have now considered the whole question from a business-like point of view having regard to both sides of the question, and have solved the question in a manner that will earn the gratitude and appreciation of every investor in Colonial postage stamps.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg contributes a most important paper, entitled "The Retouches of New Zealand," in which he proves that certain stamps on the second plate of the early 2d. blue were retouched. To this article Mr. Castle adds some interesting comments, some of which we extract:—

The discovery of these retouches is, in my opinion, quite of first-class philatelic importance, as anything relating to the alteration of the die of the stamps themselves must far transcend in importance any variation in paper watermark or perforation. It is noteworthy that practically all these retouches occur in the lower left-hand portion of the plate, and this would seem to indicate that, through defective machinery, an undue pressure was put upon this corner of the plate when being put to press. A similar notable instance occurs in Plate 1. of the 2d. Sydney views, where the lower row of twelve is almost invariably found far more worn than the upper, the difference being so noticeable that when recourse was had to retouching the plate, the additional lines added to the upper row were quite of a trivial nature (in most instances), whereas in the lower row the main lines or features of the design had to be entirely re-cut.

The Rev. W. N. Usher continues his description of "The Stamps of Iceland," and deals with the King's head issue and the "1 GILDI" overprint.

In "Occasional Notes" many matters of interest are touched upon, chief of them being the relation of the terrible San Francisco calamity to the philatelic treasures in that part of the globe. It seems only too certain that many valuable collections were destroyed in the fearful fire that followed the disastrous earthquake.

The *Monthly Journal* commences with an editorial entitled "Exhibitions and Philately," in which many eminently sensible observations are made. We make the following excerpt:—

It is, we believe, generally acknowledged that their effect is beneficial in almost every way; it is true that there are some faint-hearted, or perhaps envious, souls who declare that the sight of the highly specialized collections, which win prizes at the shows, renders them discontented with their own little lot, and that they are oppressed by the feeling that they can never hope to rival these magnificent accumulations of rarities and minute varieties. But such a feeling as this, if it ever arises in the breast of the true Philatelist, is an extremely evanescent one. It is true that for want of time, or money, or opportunity, we cannot all hope to possess great collections, but that is no reason for being dissatisfied with the collections that we can make, and if it is all the more reason for enjoying the opportunity of examining these great collections when they are exposed to view. We cannot all win prizes at Flower Shows, but each one of us, that has a taste in that direction, can take pleasure in the cultivation of his own little garden, and can admire, without envy, the rare and beautiful products of other people's glass houses, and may go so far as to feel grateful to others for producing and exhibiting those beautiful things.

In the same way, a fine collection of stamps is an object of admiration to a Philatelist; he is glad of an opportunity of seeing it, he can probably learn something from it, even though his own collection is upon quite different lines. He may readily be excused for wishing that he were able to make a similar collection himself, but he should in no way be disheartened; if he studies his stamps, as he should do, he will remember that there is as much real interest in many of the commoner stamps as there is in the great rarities—far more so indeed in the majority of cases; and if ever he arrives at completeness in any portion of his subject, he will probably realize the melancholy fact that it is the collecting,

rather than the collection, which affords the real pleasure, and he will understand how it is that so many fine collections, that have cost their possessors years of happy toil and considerable expense, are eventually disposed of and dispersed.

"The Stamps of Servia," from the pen of Mr. H. R. Oldfield, is concluded. There is an interesting description of the two values comprising the issue of August, 1868, in which some notable minor varieties occur; and the other issues, right up to the one now current, all receive their meed of attention.

In "Notes and News" Mr. C. J. Phillips refers to the San Francisco disaster, and states that it is practically certain that many of the finest collections in America were lost in the conflagration. Indeed, the loss in really rare stamps is probably so immense that he opines it will appreciably affect the values of those remaining.

Mr. F. Phillips contributes some "Notes on the Stamps of Bosnia and Herzegovina," in which he asserts that there were two mother-dies of the first type, and that in the case of the 5kr. there was also a retouch. It is thus possible to get three types of the 5kr., and two each of the other values. The main points of difference are described as follows:—

The chief difference between Types I. and II. is in the bottom Eagle, on the diagonal bar in the right-hand division of the shield. (The three white dots are really Eagles, although they bear a closer resemblance to stars, or even turtles).

In Type I. the Eagle is clear, whilst in Type II. it shows a line of colour running upwards from right to left; in heavily printed copies this line often extends to the middle Eagle.

The re-drawn Type I. is easily distinguishable, but more especially so in the tail of the large Eagle; the interior lines of colour are much more distinct than in the original Type I., and generally fewer in number, and, as a rule, the point of the tail does not quite touch the inner frame line.

An excellent reference list of all known varieties is given, and this should be of the greatest value and assistance to specialists in Bosnian stamps.

The concluding portion of Mr. L. Hanciau's article on "The Postal Issues of Finland" is given, the instalment being a lengthy one occupying five pages. Regarding the errors of colour in two values of the 1866, there is a very interesting note which we cannot refrain from reproducing in full:—

I stated in my previous article that the late Mr. Goldner was the first, about the end of 1868, to discover certain errors of the 5 and 10 penni stamps,

which were found in the sheets of those values. Mr. von Herten made an investigation into this matter with the following result:—

"The stamp accounts seem to show—

"1. That the error of impression of the 10 penni, in brown, occurred in two separate printings, each of 50,000 stamps, the first of which was on ordinary laid paper and took place about the end of 1867, and the other on thinner laid paper, in the middle of 1868.

"2. That the error of the 5 penni, in black on buff paper, only occurred in one printing of 50,000 stamps, on ordinary laid paper, at the end of 1867.

"3. That in each case there were two copies of the error in each half-sheet of fifty stamps.

"On January 11th, 1868, the 2,000 copies of the 10 penni error, on ordinary laid paper, were delivered to the Director of Posts, together with 565 of the 5 penni. On March 4th, 1869, in accordance with a letter addressed by the Finance Department to the Senate, the remaining 1,435 copies of the 5 penni were burnt, and struck off charge" (I was therefore wrong in suggesting in my article that these stamps were picked out for the purpose of being sold to collectors).

"Of the second edition of the 10 penni error 1,000 copies were delivered to the Director of Posts at the beginning of 1870, and these were burnt after the stock-taking of May 2, 1870."

One item mentioned above is hardly correct. *All* the errors were certainly not burnt, else how is it possible that any exist in collections to-day?

In the *Philatelic Record* Mr. I. J. Bernstein concludes his admirable article on the official stamps of our own country. In dealing with the special issues for the Office of Works, he describes four varieties not generally known, *i.e.*, the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. vermilion and 1d. lilac, perforated with a crown over "O.W.," and with the letters "H.M.O.W." respectively. The letters in the latter case stand, of course, for Her Majesty's Office of Works. Mr. Bernstein explains the necessity of the 5d. and 10d. values issued in 1902 as follows:—"A Clerk of Works is stationed at all the principal Embassies on the Continent for the purpose of looking after the upkeep of the buildings which are the property of the Crown, hence the necessity for stamps for foreign letters."

The writer gives an interesting list of the errors and minor varieties found in the "Army Official" stamps and makes the following comments regarding the second type of the surcharge on the 6d. King's Head:—

Towards the end of 1903, or the beginning of 1904, a fresh electro was made and used on the 6d. value only. It is mentioned in Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* for June, 1904, and therein described; a note is added that if genuine it is undoubtedly a second type. Somehow or other, although there is now no question as to the genuineness of the surcharge, they do not catalogue it. It is, I may mention, a great rarity. You will observe that the word "ARMY" has

been entirely altered—the cross-stroke of the "A" is lower down than in the first type, the "R" is more open, the middle part of the "M" only comes half-way down, and the "Y" is also more open.

Mr. R. B. Yardley treats us to another instalment of his "Notes on the Dies of the Postage Stamps of Portugal, of the Reigns of Dona Maria II. and Don Pedro V." One interesting feature of the paper is a list, with dates of issue, of the actual number of stamps of the Dona Maria set put into circulation. In dealing with these figures the author writes:—"There is one point which, I think, calls for some explanation; at least, it has puzzled me; it is this—that while, *apparently*, one die of the 25 reis was able to print no less than 7,325,329 stamps, there were certainly two distinct dies used for the production of the 3,517,295 of the 5 reis of Dona Maria; and in the case of the 5 reis of Don Pedro, 'straight hair,' no less than six, and possibly seven, distinct dies were used."

Mr. Max Thier is the "Notable Philatelist" this month. This gentleman is widely known as a clever expert, and his knowledge of stamps generally is very extensive. We are told:—

His early training as a lithographer, coupled with his aptitude for that occupation, in which he was destined to be an expert, formed an excellent training for the eye, thus rendering to him the distinction of the most minute deviations from the genuine type, a matter of comparative ease, whilst the different methods of producing stamps by engraving, lithography, surface-printing, etc., are mere child's play. It is therefore a matter of little surprise that he has been appointed to the position of Forgery Expert in connection with several of the largest and most important philatelic societies on the Continent.

As a contributor to philatelic journalism his essays have ever proved to be instructive as well as interesting, those dealing with the methods of production of postage stamps and their printing being both precise and exact, and as they generally contain something which is new and important they are welcomed by the readers of the German papers in which they appear. He is a great authority upon the obliterations on the stamps of the German States; in fact, in this special branch perhaps no greater one is living, his works on the postmarks of Thurn and Taxis being a masterpiece.

"Unofficial Roulettes, etc.," are the subject of the Editorial in the *West End Philatelist*. The opinion is expressed that these might with advantage be omitted from the catalogue, as "there are enough and to spare of official varieties, without the unofficial ones." The writer then points to the curious lack of consistency on the part of the cataloguers in including these varieties, and the "Susse" perforations of France are instanced. These are listed in full, while the pin-perf and roulette

varieties of the same stamps—presumably just as interesting—are disposed of in a two line foot-note.

Mr. B. W. H. Poole continues his article on "The Postage Stamps of the Somaliland Protectorate," and deals fully with the first issue.

The same writer, under "Things worth knowing," makes some interesting comments on the subject of marginal reference numbers. We make the following extract:—

On many sheets, in addition to the regular plate number, another number is shown in a small rectangle with indented corners. This is generally placed above the second stamp, from the left of the top row, and below the second stamp, from the right, on the bottom row of a sheet. I do not quite understand to what these numbers refer, for while in the case of Lagos, Dominica, and the first type of Gold Coast, the number is "1," on the sheets of 4d. brown Natal it is "6," on the 6d. violet Bermuda it is "30," and the sheets of St. Christopher show number "40." The only thing I can suggest is, that these are reference numbers of the stamp plates made by Messrs. de la Rue & Co., Ltd., in designs differing from those of their "stock" plates, such as the "POSTAGE—POSTAGE" or "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" types now in use for many of the King's Head stamps. If this supposition is correct, one would naturally expect to find the numbers in sequence, and the fact of Lagos, Dominica and Gold Coast—all strikingly different in design—all having the reference number "1," is somewhat mystifying, and beyond my powers of explanation at present. It will be found that the stamps of the now defunct Orange Free State have the reference number "2" on each sheet.

It will be remembered that Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., the printers of the first British postage stamps, always placed a reference number on each plate. The plate number proper—corresponding to the one that appeared on the stamps themselves—was shown in a small circle in the margin at each corner of the sheet, while the reference number was shown only twice, above the second stamp in the top row, and below the eleventh stamp in the bottom row. Thus, to quote an instance, it will be found that on the margins of the sheets of the 1d. red stamps from plate 192 the reference number is "229."

In *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* Mr. Nankivell writes up British Guiana and British Honduras, so he still has a long way to go before he can write "finis" to his article on "The Countries of the World."

An interesting history of the "Universal Postal Union," by Mr. E. Egly runs through several of the numbers before us, and the Rev. T. C. Walton continues his paper "Historical Links."

In the issue for May 5th the Rev. R. B. Earée is responsible for a valuable article entitled "Philatelic Terms." He explains in a lucid manner the meanings of various philatelic terms in general use, and points out the differences between the various sorts

of paper, perforation, etc.,—mysteries that are often very puzzling to the beginner.

"Boswell Junior" writes in a readable manner on "Portraits on Stamps," and tells us who the celebrities depicted on various Ecuador stamps are.

Writing in the "Special Correspondence" column, "M. v. H." makes the following remarks regarding a proposed water-marked issue for Finland:—

As the result of the discovery of the great forgery of the 20 penni postage stamps at Tammerfors in 1904, when several hundreds of thousands of forged lithographed copies of those stamps were burned, and the forger, a certain printer named Maylund, was condemned to several years' imprisonment, the local authorities resolved henceforth to make use of postage stamps on watermarked paper. The perforations had already been made, but the kind of watermark had not been settled upon when the great strike with its political consequences followed. Then there cropped up again the hopes of having a new issue of postage stamps of a native design, and, therefore, the question of the watermark has now been postponed, to be brought up again in connexion with a new issue, if such should be made.

Philately in Australia.

THE *Australian Philatelist* strongly commends Mr. E. W. Wetherell's idea for the arrangement of a collection of New South Wales stamps, and avers that the only logical way is to divide them into classes, *i.e.*, "Printed by De La Rue," "Printed in the Colony from De La Rue Plates," "Designed and Printed in the Colony," etc. The advantage of this system is obvious in dealing with stamps like the 3d. and 5d. of N.S.W., for by these means the stamp is shewn in all its various phases very clearly; while if the ordinary chronological order is followed, one gets a very heterogeneous mixture of types and methods of production.

In "Brevities" the Editor admits that the chronicling of the changes in the current types of British Colonials are one too many for him, as witness the following paragraph:—

Some of our readers may be disappointed at our not chronicling the changes of watermarks, etc., of the current types of British Colonial stamps, but they are really so kaleidoscopic that we could not keep pace with the task of seeing that we were not giving the same "news" two or three times over. First came the single Cr. and C. A., then the same (*sic*) watermark scattered over the sheet, so that portions of several watermarks may be seen on one stamp (known as the multiple watermark). Now some are appearing on

chalky paper, making three changes in as many years. When the deluge (which we predicted four years ago) is over, we shall most likely publish particulars.

Fie! fie! Editor Smythe. Don't be faint-hearted; the task is not so very dreadful after all. At any rate, why have a chronicle of new issues at all if it is not to be reasonably complete and up to date?

Mr. B. W. Warhurst writes interestingly on "Colour Names," by which he makes it very clear that the idea of producing a colour chart that would shew *all* the shades represented on the world's postage stamps is an impossible one. And even if such a chart could be produced, "the man daring enough to attempt to give separate names or graded numbers and letters to represent these shades . . . would be colour-blind or raving mad long before he got through his task."

Philately in the States.

THE *American Journal of Philately* contains a continuation of Mr. C. A. Howes' admirable article "Some Stamp Designs." The author deals with the stamps of Sirmoor and Travancore, and gives us the following information regarding the portrait on the second Sirmoor issue of the "head" type:—

At the beginning of 1899 four new high values of the head type were issued, shewing the portrait full face instead of slightly to the left, and appearing to be a different person. It was naturally supposed that it was intended for the new Raja, but the *Philatelic Journal of India* tells us that it was the intention of the State Authorities to retain the head of the late Raja, and that they did not recognize the features of the last production of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons as being any one in particular. We must evidently class this portrait, then, as a somewhat fanciful drawing of the engravers, or at least a re-drawing of the original portrait which has lost its individuality.

"Notes upon Stamps and their varieties," from the pen of Mr. Geo. L. Toppan is continued, and there is an excellent budget of "Notes."

In the issue of the *Metropolitan Philatelist* for April 28th, we find a paragraph relating to a forgery of the 2/- brown of Great Britain. We reprint it in full as the matter is of particular interest to English collectors:—

Mr. D. Pick has shewn us a new and finely executed counterfeit of the 2/- pale brown of Great Britain; in fact the maker was so sure of his success that he printed the stamp in a darker colour and sold them as rare shades. Although differences can be detected,

the engraving is a close copy of the original. The watermark has been skilfully copied, and the postmark is the most natural we have ever seen on a bogus stamp. The corner letters in the specimen before us are DBBD.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News for March 31st is another special number called the "Recruiting Special," though, so far as we can judge, it contains nothing that is specially likely to bring recruits into the fold. Indeed, the contents hardly come up to the average "ordinary" issues, and its chief claim to merit seems to be the very handsomely designed cover in which it is bound.

In the issue for April 21st Mr. C. A. Nast writes interestingly on "Revenue Proofs," and Mr. W. Evans asserts that the recent discovery of an important variety in the early 3c. U.S.A. stamps, by Mr. A. Reinheimer, is not as new as that gentleman supposes, for it is said to have been mentioned in an American paper in 1893.

The usual features, "Queries and Comments," "Editorial Notes," etc., are well sustained in all the numbers before us.

To New Readers.

As very many collectors will probably see the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* for the first time during the Exhibition, we would call their special attention to the following facts:

The *P.J.G.B.* is published monthly (on 25th of each month).

The annual subscription is 2/6 post free to any part of the world.

The price of a single copy is 2d., or 3d. post free, nearly every number costing 1d. to post.

The *P.J.G.B.* is the official organ of the International Philatelic Union, particulars of which are given elsewhere in this number. Members of the I.P.U., which is almost the oldest Philatelic Club in existence, receive the *P.J. of G.B.* free.

We hope that everyone who receives a specimen copy of this number will look carefully through it, and that a large proportion will fill up the accompanying subscription form and post to us with the necessary 2/6 to insure getting it regularly for 12 months.

Answers to Correspondents.

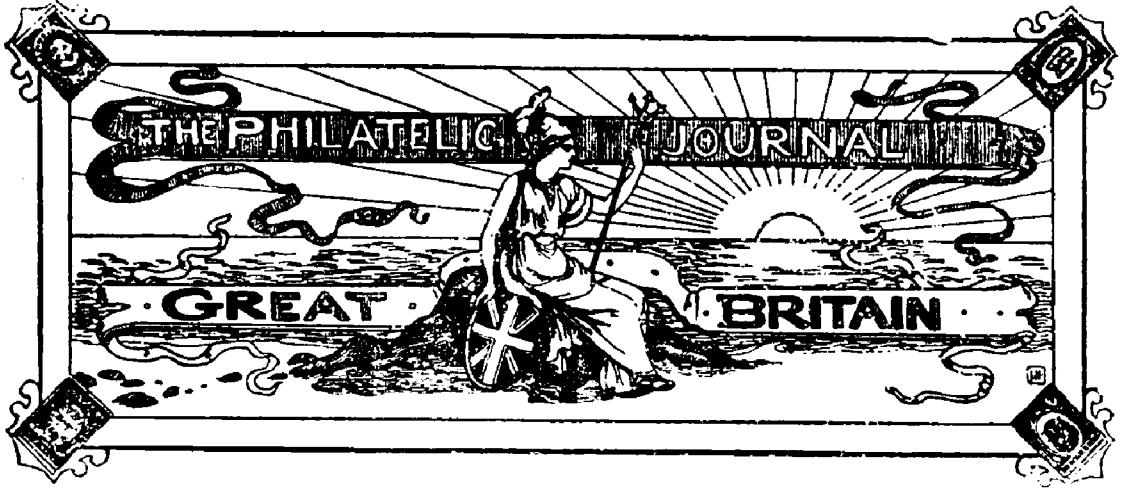
W.A.G.—We are glad to know you, sir! We raise our Editorial head covering to a gentleman of such marvellous ingenuity. We are sorry, however, that we cannot accept your explanation of the term *taille-douce*. You say "this term seems to have a distinct application to the many 'errors' of Nicaraguan surcharges for the printers tell us a fairy *taille* to explain the *douce* of a mess they make of matters." Fie! sir, for a saucy upstart, to so malign one of philately's most respected terms.

A.J.B.—No, we do not believe that the "distinguished" philatelist you mention was met by a brass band when he discovered America. We are informed on good authority, however, that no international complications will follow in consequence of this serious omission.

ALICE.—This soulful damsel informs us that she "yearns" for information regarding the identity of one Cornelius. Nay, fair maid, he is not a wrinkled greybeard as his name would imply, but a sprightly youth of whom we are all *tres fond*. But, softly, our friend is modest and we would spare his blushes. Send us a stamped addressed envelope and we will forward the particulars you desire.

H.F.M.—You do not understand the meaning of the design of the new 3 drachmai Greek stamps? Neither did we, until we applied to "Tancred," who is an authority on these matters. He writes:—"I am really surprised at your ignorance as to the explanation, which is so simple and obvious on the face of the stamp. The four gentlemen are long-suffering denizens of the highly select neighbourhood of Uppet Rooting, depicted in the act of taking their post-matutinal exercise in chasing a fearsomely furious up-local. As to their lack of costume: well, this is not usual, I admit, but modern clothes are so inartistic the designer thought it better to omit them altogether. As a slight concession to Mrs. Grundy it is believed that he has hidden them behind the ostrich-feather on the right."

AJAX.—The letters "G.W." on various stamps of the Cape of Good Hope do *not*, as you seem to imagine, consist of an advertisement of a well-known weekly stamp journal. They simply show that the stamps belong to Griqualand West.



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

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JUNE 25, 1906.

[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

NO. 77.—MR. MAURICE JONAS.

ONE of the very latest recruits of Philately, and one who has jumped prominently into notice by his fine exhibit of Greek Stamps, for which he was awarded a medal in an exceedingly strong class at the recent Exhibition.

Mr. Jonas has only collected stamps for about twelve months, and it is not more than six months since he started his Greek collection by the purchase of a fine, but small, specialized collection, formed by a Greek resident in Odessa. He has since been fortunate enough to have the pick of another large collection and thus, with the addition of other odds and ends that have come his way, he has formed a really choice collection in about the shortest space of time on record. After such an encouraging beginning we hope to see him gaining fresh laurels at the next show whenever and wherever it may be held.

Mr. Jonas was born in Birmingham, where

so many good philatelists come from, in 1863, and, barring the usual school-boy collection, which was given up when he came to London in 1873, never touched stamps until the latter part of 1905! The philatelic outbreak was, however, from the first, a psychological certainty, for Mr. Jonas is a born collector and to one with his instincts stamps, must, sooner or later, make their charms known.



Among the things which claimed his attention since his coming to man's estate are coins, Early English China, Early Coloured Prints of the English School, Rembrandt and Whistler Etchings and Shakesperian Quartos, and in spite of the manifold attractions of the subjects named, Mr. Jonas enthusiastically proclaims that stamps give him more pleasure than any.

A member of the Numismatic Society and also

of the Hellenic Society, it is no wonder that the stamps of Greece should appeal to him above all others.

As a collector of Early Shakesperian books, Mr. Jonas was distinctly fortunate in getting bargains and also in forming his collection

before the great rise in value which has taken place in all the quartos during the past ten years. His first experience in this line we will quote from an article which he wrote for last year's Stock Exchange Christmas Annual.

"Happening one day to rummage at an old bookstall, amongst other lots I discovered a bound volume marked "Old Plays" with a ticket pasted on the back, "1/-." On opening the book, my nerves were shocked, for to my utmost astonishment, amongst some modern plays was sandwiched a copy of a Shakespeare quarto. In the excitement of the moment I nearly went off without paying. Eventually I entered the shop and, in a very small voice said, "I will take this book." "Very well, sir, I'll remove the ticket." "No thanks, I like the ticket on," put down my shilling and darted out to the British Museum, and after comparing this copy with one in the Museum, to my delight, found that this despised book was the only perfect copy in existence, the British Museum copy being minus two leaves."

This book is now valued at £1000, but unfortunately Mr. Jonas disposed of it for £500. On another occasion he bought an early quarto of Romeo and Juliet for one penny which was valued at £100. Altogether, at different times, he has purchased about twenty Shakespearian Quartos, including the first edition of "Midsummer Night's Dream," dated 1600.

In spite of the short time during which he has been a stamp collector, Mr. Jonas has formulated some very marked views on collecting, and believes strongly in specializing with a preference for early issues, thus arriving, in a very short time, at a truth that it takes most collectors many years to find out.

Mr. Jonas is a member of the Stock Exchange and thinks of forming a Stock Exchange Philatelic Society if he receives sufficient support. We hope it will be successful—there must be many other members who are interested in the subject.

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. The 5d. is the latest value to arrive on the paper with chalk surface.

5d. lilac and ultramarine, chalky paper.

Offices in the Levant. Our publishers have shewn us the current 2½d. King's Head stamp surcharged "1 PIASTRE" in black.

1 piast. on 2½d. ultramarine.

Bahamas. *Ewen's Weekly* reports the 1d. value on the ordinary paper with multiple watermark. We learn that this new supply of the 1d. stamps has all the sheets numbered in the top right-hand corner like the issues of Hong Kong and Southern Nigeria. From the same source we learn that a new value has been added to the current set.

¾d. green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
1d. carmine, " "

Bermuda. The current 1d. stamp has been issued on the ordinary unsurfaced paper with multiple watermark.

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

British Guiana. Mr. Poole has shewn us three more values on the new chalk-surfaced paper.

4c. purple and blue, mult. wmk., chalky paper.
12c. " mauve " "
24c. " green " "

British Honduras. The 5c. has made its appearance on the paper with multiple Crown and CA watermark and chalk surfaced.

5c. black and blue on blue, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Ceylon. An American contemporary reports the 30c. on the chalk-surfaced paper but as this is not a "postage and revenue" stamp we list the variety with reserve until we can confirm it by the sight of a specimen.

East Africa and Uganda. *Ewen's Weekly* states that the current 10 rupees stamp has been issued on chalk-surfaced paper with the old Crown CC watermark. The same journal reports the 1 rupee stamp on toned paper and Mr. Poole tells us he has the 2r. stamp in this state.

1r. dull green on toned paper.
2r. purple and magenta on toned paper.
10r. blue and grey-black on chalky paper.

Fiji. It is rumoured that the 1d. value will shortly appear in carmine on white paper instead of purple and black on red paper as at present. *Ewen's Weekly* avers that it is the intention of the Colonial authorities to do away with bicoloured stamps in future, so far as the lower values are concerned at any rate, as it is found that the chalk-surfaced paper is an even greater safeguard against cleaning than the fugitive colours lilac and green.

Gambia. Two provisional stamps have just appeared here — the first occasion on which this West African Colony has resorted to surcharges. The remaining stocks of 3/- and 2/6 stamps with single wmk. have been over-printed "ONE PENNY" and "HALF PENNY" respectively in black. We are inclined to wonder whether these were really necessary for postal purposes or if they were created merely with the intention of working off the stocks of the 3/- and 2/6 with the single watermark. It is said that there were 4000 of each value and both lots were cornered by local speculators within a short time of their issue.

3/4d. on 2/6 lilac on yellow.
1d. on 3/- carmine and green on yellow.

Gibraltar. Our publishers have shown us the 6d. value with multiple watermark and we learn from various sources that the 1/- has appeared on chalk-surfaced paper.

6d. lilac and violet, wmk. multiple Crown CA.
1/- black and carmine, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Morocco Agencies. The 20c. and 25c. have recently been issued with the new watermark and on the chalk-surfaced paper.

20c. grey-green and carmine, multiple wmk. chalky paper.
25c. lilac and black on blue " " "

Gold Coast. We have been shown the 1c. and 2/6 values on the new paper with chalk surface by Mr. B. W. H. Poole.

1d. purple and carmine, multiple wmk., chalky paper.
2/6 green and yellow " " "

Grenada. The *M.J.* mentions four more values with multiple watermark, presumably on the ordinary unsurfaced paper.

6d. purple and green, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
2/- green and ultramarine " " "
5/- " and carmine " " "
10/- " and magenta " " "

Hong Kong. In our last number we had a note regarding the postal fiscals of this Colony, and we now have pleasure in publishing the following note from the *M.J.*, which deals with the same subject:—"The following letter, from a well-known philatelist in the

United States, may be read with advantage by others besides those who collect Hong Kong fiscals used postally:—

"SIR,—Referring to the clipping from *The Ph. J. of India* in the *Monthly* of April 30th, 1906, page 193, regarding the use of fiscal stamps as postage at Hong Kong, I had a little experience when there that may throw some light on these cancellations, and show that only those should be collected which are obtained from reliable dealers who can vouch for them.

"On visiting the post office at Hong Kong during or about the year 1893, I requested information as to whether fiscal stamps would be accepted as postage. The reply was that they were 'no longer' so accepted, the answer of course implying that they had been so received at one time. The additional information was, however, vouchsafed to the effect that the restriction did not apply to the postage stamps surcharged 'S.O.' or 'S.D.,' as these being originally postage stamps it was deemed that the surcharge did not affect their postal character. These latter stamps should therefore not be listed as fiscals used postally, but as 'postage and revenue.'

"But now to the principal part of my story. On asking a prominent dealer in Hong Kong if he could supply me with the regular fiscals used postally, he replied that he could do so with all issues, and handed me a considerable lot to select from, but all unused. On my telling him that these were of no use, as I wanted only postally used copies, he replied that that was all right: I was to pick out such as I wished used postally and he would take them to the post office, where he had a friend who postmarked them with any date he might direct, adding that he constantly did this for his customers. Naturally I had no use for this kind of stuff, but it rather shook my confidence in the ordinary run of Hong Kong fiscals 'postally used.'

"By the by, the \$1.00 and \$2.00 fiscals should also be really classed as postage stamps, as these were even then accepted as such, my former remark applying only to the lower values below one dollar. If one asked for a complete set of postage stamps at Hong Kong offices, at any of the treaty ports, at that time, he would be handed a set including these two

values, though I never had any other fiscals so included in the 'set.'

"Yours, etc.,
"W. C. EATON,
"Commander, U.S. Navy."

India. Nabha. The current 3 pies stamp is reported with the overprint for use in this State, and also with the "SERVICE" surcharge for official use.

3 p. blue-grey.
Official. 3 p. blue-grey.

Indian Native States. Hyderabad. We are indebted to the *M.J.* for the following information:—"A correspondent in India tells us that he possesses a vertical pair of the 1a., first issue, imperforate horizontally, a similar variety to that which we described in November last. We have also a horizontal pair of originals of this issue perf. all round and imperf. between the two stamps, and a similar pair of the reprints imperf. vertically.

Mr. Cassum Jeeva tells us that the watermark of the new stamps consists of an inscription which appears to be the same as that in the centre of the earlier rectangular types, and is shown very plainly in the ¼a. stamp of 1902. It reads Sarker Asfia Sana 1322; the characters for Asfia are, we gather, those that are uppermost in the centres of the stamps, but form the second row of those in the watermark. The inscription is very difficult to decipher in the latter."

Lagos. Mr. Poole has shown us the ¼d. stamp of the current type on the chalk surfaced paper, and the 2/6 value is also reported on this paper by a continental contemporary.

¼d. green, multiple wmk., chalky paper.
2/6 green and carmine " " "

Malta. The 3d. stamp has just been issued on the ordinary paper with multiple watermark.

3d. grey and mauve, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Montserrat. The 2d. value has now appeared on the new paper with chalk surface.

2d. brown and black, multiple wmk., chalky paper.

New Zealand. The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles two more values, perf. 14 instead of 11.

The 2/- stamp is said to have been surcharged "O P S O" (On Public Service Only) in violet for official use.

5d. sepia, perf. 14.
5/- vermilion, perf. 14.
Official. 2/- green, surcharged "O P S O."

We learn that a special set of stamps is to be issued to commemorate the International Exhibition to be held in New Zealand in October next. No particulars as to the designs and colours are to hand yet, but the values will not range higher than 6d.—a mercy for which philatelists should be devoutly thankful.

Queensland. Mr. Robert Abraham, of Townsville, Queensland, points out to us that there are two distinct varieties of the current 9d. Queensland stamp, of the Commonwealth design, differing in the lettering at the base. In one of these the letters in "QUEENSLAND" are appreciably larger than in the other. The two types are very distinct, and it is surprising that they have never been noted before. We learn that both are found on the same sheet and appear to be equally common.

St. Lucia. We have been shown the ½d. and 2½d. stamps on the new paper with chalk surface.

½d. purple and lilac, multiple wmk., chalky paper.
2½d. " and ultramarine " " "

Somaliland Protectorate. An entire sheet of 96 of the 3 rupees stamp has been found with the overprint "BRITISH SOMALILAND" inverted.

3r. brown and green, inverted surcharge.

South Australia. The large 8d. stamp is reported with POSTAGE in the thick lettering like Gibbons' Type 27, and the 2d. stamp has appeared on the new Commonwealth paper.

8d. ultramarine, large "postage."
2d. bright violet, wmk. Cr. A.

Straits Settlements. The \$1 which we erroneously listed in February, has now appeared on the chalk-surfaced paper.

\$1 green and black, multiple wmk., chalky paper.

Federated Malay States. Single colour stamps are evidently to be the order of the day here for a "specimen" copy of the 1 cent. has been seen printed entirely in green instead of green and black as formerly.

1c. green, multiple wmk., chalky paper.

Tasmania. *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 10/- value of the current set (Queen's head type) on the paper with the Crown A. watermark.

10/- mauve and brown, wmk. Cr. A.

Travancore. We extract the following paragraph from the *M.J.*:—"Messrs. A. Sivaramakrishna Iyer & Co. kindly send us

specimens of two provisional stamps of this State, which has hitherto confined its surcharges to the postcards that so few collect nowadays. We have the $\frac{1}{2}$ chuckram surcharged " $\frac{1}{4}$ " (similar to Type 32 of India), and " $\frac{3}{8}$ " (also in thick figures); both overprints are in black, and the stamps are in two of the very distinct shades in which the $\frac{1}{2}$ ch. is known, but probably there is no intention of distinguishing the new values by these colours."

" $\frac{1}{4}$ " on $\frac{1}{2}$ ch., violet-mauve.
 " $\frac{3}{8}$ " on $\frac{1}{2}$ ch., dull purple.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Austria. The *M.J.* list several values without the shiny bars and with a new perforation gauging 9.

2h. violet-black, perf. 9.
 3h. brown " 9.
 5h. slate-green " 9.
 6h. orange " 9.

The *D.B.Z.* reports the discovery of copies of the 10 heller stamp in *mauve* which is, of course, the colour of the 30h. value.

Offices in the Turkish Empire. The 10 paras has appeared without the overprint of shiny bars.

10 paras, black and slate-green, perf. $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

Offices in Crete. We have been shown the 10c. without the usual shiny bars.

10c. black and rose, perf. 13.

Colombia. Two new provisionals have been issued—1c. on 20c. and 2c. on 50c. The old name Colombia is cancelled by a thick bar and at each side is "Panama," in lower case type for the 1c. and small capitals for the 2c., and the original values are overprinted "1ct." and "2cts." respectively.

1c. on 20c. violet, surcharged in red.
 2c. on 50c. brown " "

Denmark. We learn from various sources that the 5c. and 10c. of the current set, shewing the late King Christian's portrait, have been re-engraved. Practically the whole of the design has been retouched and greatly improved. The King's head is much more finely engraved and the numerals of value are larger; the shading in the circle containing the portrait now consists of horizontal and slanting lines instead of horizontal and vertical lines as before; and the marginal shading is composed of horizontal lines only. These are

the most apparent differences, though there are many others of a more or less trivial nature.

5 öre green, re-engraved.
 10 öre red "

French Colonies. New Caledonia. A set of postage due stamps in a new design is mentioned in several of our contemporaries. We gather that the design shows a ferry boat in the centre, manned by two natives.

5c. ultramarine on greenish.
 10c. brown on pale buff.
 15c. green on greenish.
 30c. carmine.
 50c. ultramarine on toned.
 60c. bronze-green on greenish.
 1fr. deep green on straw.

Mauritanie. Three stamps are reported from French West Africa in the same design as that described under "Senegal" last month and bearing the name "MAURITANIE." The geographical position of this colony is apparently a mystery for even the officials at the Colonial Office in Paris plead ignorance as to its whereabouts.

5c. red and green.
 10c. blue and carmine.
 25c. red and deep blue.

Mohéli. We extract the following from the *M.J.*:—"The Sower seems to be sowing to some purpose; fresh crops of stamps are springing up in the most unlikely places. *Le C. de T.-P.* tells us that Mohéli forms part of the Comoro group, and its inhabitants, a mixture (according to the same authority) of Arabs, Malagasy, Makois, Makondés, etc., if they write letters at all, have no doubt hitherto been content with the stamps supplied to those islands. The latter, in turn, might well be included under Madagascar and Dependencies; but as Anjouan, one of the same group, has stamps of its own, we suppose Mohéli must be similarly honoured. We gather that, for the present, a set of the 1892 type is to be issued with the name of the new division."

Senegal. We append illustrations of the new stamps described last month:—





Tunis. *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles a set of Parcels Post stamps for this colony. They are said to be in a large design inscribed "Colis Postaux" at foot.

- 5c. green.
- 10c. vermilion and rose.
- 20c. brown and vermilion.
- 25c. blue and brown.
- 40c. grey and rose.
- 50c. violet-brown and green.
- 75c. brown and blue.
- 1fr. red-brown and red.
- 2fr. carmine and blue.
- 5fr. violet and green.

German Empire. We have been shown the 80pf. on the new watermarked paper and only the 3 marks stamp is now required to complete the set on this paper.

80pf. black and carmine on rose, watermarked.

Offices in Turkey. Another value is reported on the new watermarked paper.

10 paras on 5pf. green, watermarked.

Greece. Below we illustrate the Olympic Games stamps described in our last issue:—



Hayti. We glean from various sources that all the values of the 1898 and 1900 issues have just appeared surcharged "En Piastres Fortes—Service Extérieur Provisoire" in an oval in red. The complete list is as follows:—

1898 Issue.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1c. blue. | 10c. carmine. |
| 2c. orange. | 15c. olive-grey. |
| 3c. green. | 20c. black. |
| 4c. red. | 50c. brown-lake. |
| 5c. brown. | 1g. reddish-purple |
| 7c. grey. | |

1900 Issue.

- | |
|-------------------|
| 1c. yellow-green. |
| 2c. carmine. |
| 5c. sky-blue. |

Italy. Benadir. Three provisional stamps have lately made their appearance here owing to a change in the postal rates making stamps of the value of 15c. and 40c. necessary. Some

of the current 2a. stamps have been surcharged "C . . . 15", while a quantity of the 5a. and 10a. values have been overprinted "Centesimi 15" and "Centesimi 40" respectively.

- "C. 15" on 2a. yellow-brown.
- "Centesimi 15" on 5a. orange.
- "Centesimi 40" on 10a. violet.

Peru. Two more stamps, similar in design to the one listed in our April number, have appeared according to the *L.P.*

- 10c. scarlet, red surcharge.
- 1s. brown-red ..

Persia. Another type-set provisional, similar to the 1ch. chronicled last month, has made its appearance.

- 6ch. carmine.

Portugal. *Mozambique Company.* A set of ten postage due stamps have lately been issued for use in this colony. The labels are inscribed "Companha de Moçambique" and "Posteado a receber" at the foot. The values and colours are as follows:—

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 5r. green. | 60r. purple-brown. |
| 10r. lilac-grey. | 100r. red-brown. |
| 20r. red-brown. | 130r. blue. |
| 30r. vermilion. | 200r. rose. |
| 50r. brown. | 500r. violet. |

Roumania. The 50 bani stamp has been issued in a new shade, and the 10 bani in carmine has been found with the compound perforation.

- 10 bani, carmine, perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.
- 50 .. canary yellow

Russia. The *Bulletin Mensuel* is our authority for the statement that two high values have been added to the current set.

- 5 roubles Prussian blue and pale blue on green.
- 10 .. red and grey on yellow.

Offices in China. According to a continental contemporary six more values of the current Russian stamps have been suitably overprinted for use in the consular offices in China.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 4k. rose-red, | surcharged in | blue-black. |
| 14k. blue and carmine | .. | red. |
| 35k. lilac and green | .. | red. |
| 70k. brown and orange | .. | blue-black. |
| 7½r. black and grey | .. | red. |
| 7r. black and yellow | .. | blue-black. |

Salvador. Three more values of the large

design, shewing portrait of Don Pedro Jose Escalon, have been added to the current set.

- 10c. violet and black.
- 12c. lilac and black.
- 18c. lilac and grey-black.

Siam. Mr. Oswald Marsh has shown us a used copy of the "3 Atts" on 12a. of 1895-8, with the English inscription measuring 13½mm. with a distinct double impression of the surcharge.

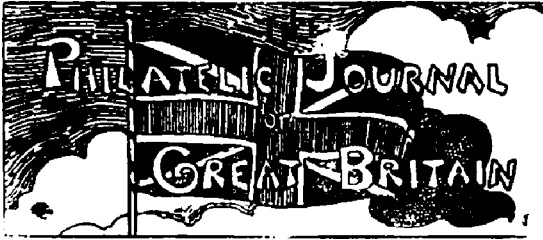
Exhibition at Milan.

AN important Philatelic Exhibition is to be held at Milan in September next and we have pleasure in publishing the following preliminary notice which has reached us regarding it:—

"An International Philatelic Exhibition will take place at Milan in the month of September next (from the 16th to the 23rd) under the patronage of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs. The programme of the Exhibition will include competitions as follows:—For General and Special Collections of adhesive and impressed Postage Stamps, Fiscals, Essays, etc., of Italy; General and Special Collections of the Stamps of other Countries; Rarities; Philatelic Publications; Stamps, etc., exhibited by their Manufacturers; Philatelic Accessories; Exhibits by Societies, and by Stamp Dealers.

"His Majesty the King of Italy has graciously presented a Grand Gold Medal, which will form the Grand Prize of the Exhibition. The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs has also presented a Gold Medal, and the jury will have at their disposal at least fifty Medals, ten of which will be Gold.

"Enquiries and correspondence to be addressed to the Mostra Filatelica Internazionale, Via Torino 2, Milano, Italy."



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EDITORIAL.

THAT the International Philatelic Exhibition, which closed its doors on the first of the present month, was a grand success, is the unanimous opinion of all who were privileged to visit it.

For ten days stamp collectors had the opportunity of indulging their

A philatelic senses to the full in a **Great** gigantic philatelic feast, com-
Success. prising, as it did, most of the finest and most valuable collec-

tions extant. There was so much to see that even the ten days were hardly enough for one to pay anything like a close inspection of all the exhibits.

The attendance was eminently satisfactory and though we have no official figures, the numbers who passed the turnstiles must run into a good many thousands.

On behalf of our readers and philatelists in general, we tender our heartiest thanks to those gentlemen who formed the Executive Committee and so ably managed the whole affair. But the chief praise is due to Mr. H. R. Oldfield (the Honorary Secretary), Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg (the Honorary Assistant Secretary), and Mr. Franz Reichenheim (the Honorary Treasurer), to whose untiring efforts the success of the Exhibition is mainly due. The labours of this trio may be truly designated Titanic, and for the few months immediately preceding the show they can have had little leisure, so great was the pressure of work in connection with this great philatelic display. It must be extremely gratifying to them to know that their labours have met with such unqualified success. We may well call them the heroes of the hour.

The arrangement of the classes was an entirely new one, really a daring experiment, and it was particularly successful in giving collections of any and every country an equal chance. From a spectacular point of view it was not so effective, for we must admit that it was not always easy to find one's way to any particular exhibit.

Though the classification may have been good from a philatelic standpoint, it must have proved mystifying to most of the visitors, and especially to those who were not collectors. However, it is too much to expect perfection in every point, and in the main the Exhibition stands out boldly as *the* largest and most important every held under Philately's banner.

Competition was exceptionally keen in most of the classes—in some cases a veritable battle of giants—and it was quite an honour to obtain a medal of any sort. Indeed, the general standard of the exhibits was so high that the judges must have had a difficult task. Those who did not succeed in gaining awards may rest assured that there was no dishonour in defeat at a show of such unexampled excellence.

There is no doubt that the Exhibition has been a splendid advertisement for Philately, and it has shown in a very striking manner the substantial basis on which our hobby rests nowadays.

The Philatelic Exhibition : Full Report.

THE great International Philatelic Exhibition of 1906 was opened on May 23rd, at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, by the Earl of Crawford, K.T. Unfortunately the Prince of Wales was unable to perform the ceremony, and Lord Crawford in his speech said he had been ordered by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to act in his name. In the course of his remarks the noble Earl referred to the great hold which philately had upon many educated people and testified to the keen personal interest which the Prince of Wales evinces in the pursuit. He also drew attention to a sketch of the first exhibition, held in Brussels in 1852, drawn from memory by Mr. A. Reinheimer, and exhibited in Class IX. "Since then," he continued, "there have been several International Exhibitions held in this country—three in London and one in Manchester. But I think when you come to look at what we are about to place before the public to-day, everyone will agree that nothing has ever been shewn that will equal the Exhibition that we have before us now." At the conclusion of his speech Lord Crawford declared the Exhibition open. The little ceremony was fittingly completed by the presentation to the Earl of the gold cup, which the judges, who had been at work all the morning, had awarded him for the finest exhibit in Section I. of the Championship Class. The attendance on the opening day was very good, and it was interesting to note that a very good proportion of the visitors were of the fair sex.

In the morning of the opening day, before the doors were opened to the public, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales paid a visit and spent about two hours inspecting the Exhibits and making a tour of the dealers' stalls.

THE EXHIBITS.

There can be no doubt that the Exhibits were finer than any ever shown before under one roof and those which earned medals fully deserved them, while, unfortunately for the owners, there were also many that did not receive medals that deserved them too.

It would take up far more space than we are able to give, if we were to describe the exhibits as we should like to, and we must therefore

content ourselves with an exceedingly condensed description of the principal things.

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS.

SECTION I.—*Great Britain or any of its Colonies in separate Exhibits.*

CHAMPIONSHIP CUP. *The Earl of Crawford, K.T.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

This remarkable collection undoubtedly deserved the highest award in the Exhibition. It is, with the possible exception of the United States collection belonging to the same owner, the finest specialized collection of a single country ever got together. In this case we cannot do less than quote the official catalogue in full:—

This exhibit includes nearly every variety of the issued stamps in unused condition, in numerous shades with many blocks and entire panes; a special feature being the inclusion of blocks, where it has been possible to obtain them, from the corners of sheets showing the plate numbers. The collection also comprises essays and proofs of every description, and an imperforate specimen of each plate, cut from the *Imprimatur* sheets at Somerset House. Amongst the early essays of 1839-40 is an original impression of the circular design with embossed heads of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, side by side, and a specimen of the essay engraved in anaglyptograph by William Wyon, showing a helmeted head of Britannia. Amongst the more remarkable unused blocks of stamps are the greater portions of entire sheets of the first 1d. black, the 2d. blue, without lines, and the 1d. black "V.R.," impressions of the 1d. from Plates 5 and 11 printed in black and also in red; block of ten of the 2d. watermarked small crown, perforated 14; blocks of eight each of the 6d., 10d. and 1s., embossed stamps of 1847-54; pane of twenty of the 3d. Plate 4, watermarked spray of rose; a block of seventeen of the 4d. on blue paper, watermarked small garter; one of six of the same value on blue paper, watermarked medium garter; a pane of twenty of the 1s. Plate 13, orange-brown, watermarked spray of rose; a pane of twenty of the 2s. red-brown and a similar pane, but imperforate, and a block of eight of the 5s. Plate 4 on blued paper, watermarked large anchor. Specimens of all but one of the abnormal plate numbers known are present, including copies of the 4d. vermilion Plate 16, the 4d. sage-green Plate 17, the 6d. chestnut Plate 12, the 6d. pale buff Plate 13, the 9d. straw Plate 5, unused and used specimens of the 10d. Plate 2, and the 2s. Plate 3. There is a used copy of the 10d. Plate 1, with watermark emblems, and the high value stamps 10s. and £1 of 1878-83, watermarked with Maltese cross and with large anchor, are all represented unused, as well as the £5 on blued and white paper. The collection also includes a large number of the postal fiscal stamps, and of the stamps overprinted for official use, and for British post offices in the Levant. Amongst the postal fiscals are a block of four and a pair of the 1s. imperforate embossed pink stamps printed *tête-bêche*, a strip of three of the 2s. 6d. embossed in vermilion, perforated 12½, watermarked small anchor, and a specimen of the same value watermarked with orbs. The official stamps

comprise five unused specimens of the 5s. including two on blued paper and a pair, ten of the 10s. including a block of four and two pairs, and three of the £1 (two watermarked with three crowns and one with three orbs) overprinted for the Inland Revenue Department in 1885, two unused specimens of the £1 green, 1892, and an unused specimen of the 5s., 10s., and £1 with the King's Head with similar overprint. The Government Parcels series include three specimens (two unused) of the 1d. with inverted overprint, and there is also a used copy of the 1s. with inverted overprint. There are large blocks unused and used of the 5d. and 10d. Queen's Head, and an unused copy and block of six of the 10d. King's Head overprinted for the Office of Works. There are large unused blocks of the 3d. and 1d. for use by the Royal Household; the Board of Education series is complete unused with the exception of the 1s. King's Head; and the sets with the two varieties of the overprint for use by the Admiralty are complete unused. The telegraph stamps both of the private companies and of the Government are also shown. The former series include the 1s. franked form of the Electric Telegraph Company issue of 1851, of which only one other specimen is known to exist, several values of the adhesive stamps of this Company, a copy of the 4s. value of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company, and several unused and used specimens of the South Eastern Railway set. The Government issues are largely represented in unused state, with specimens of all the various plate numbers, and include unused copies of the 3s. watermarked crown (the only one known unused), the 5s. Plate 2, perforated 14, the 5s. Plate 3, perforated 15 by 15½, watermarked Maltese cross (an uncatalogued variety), the 5s. Plate 3, perforated 14, watermarked anchor (the only one known unused), and one of the only two known unused specimens of the £5. The Military Telegraphs and Army Telegraphs stamps are represented complete, the former including one of the very few sets of those stamps known to exist unused. The exhibit also comprises the best known collection of the local postage stamps used at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge during the years 1871-85.

GOLD MEDAL. *L. L. R. Hausburg.* VICTORIA.

This magnificent exhibit, together with the other Australian collections of the same owner shown in other classes, was of the utmost interest, containing almost everything that it is possible to get and showing evidences of more original research than any other exhibit in the room without exception, and it is most unfortunate for Mr. Hausburg that his Victorians should have had to compete against such a remarkable collection as that which won the championship cup. One of the principal features of this exhibit was the reconstruction of the sheets of the 1d. and 3d. first issue in the different varieties and of the 2/- green and 2/- blue on green, work which was quite original and had never been attempted before. It is impossible to abridge the none too lengthy official catalogue description of this exhibit which is as follows:—

The chief stamps (unused unless otherwise stated) include: 1850—1d. brown, clear impression, first printing by Thos. Ham, mint copy; 1d. brick-red, second printing by Thos. Ham, stamps close together, block of twelve mint and five singles; reconstructed block of

twelve used; Campbell and Fergusson printings; 1d. vermilion, three pairs and strip of three; 1d. brown, strip of six, pair; 1d. rose and pink, various shades; 1d. rose, reconstructed pane of twenty-four, including thirteen unused; 1d. brown, reconstructed sheet of ninety-six; 1d. rose, reconstructed sheet of ninety-six.

The chief distinguishing plate marks and transfer varieties are illustrated, and the various retouches, including the one with the whole of the words ONE PENNY, redrawn.

2d., fine background and borders, fine copy unused, a pair used; 2d. fine border and coarse background, nine unused; 2d. coarse border, many shades, including a block of four. There are a pair and two singles of the variety with the value obliterated, in different shades, besides several retouches.

3d. block of three and pair of the first printing.

3d. close printing. This is subdivided into two, with full shading on shawl behind neck and with hardly any shading. These appear to be separate printings, or different states of the intermediate stone. Strip of three and three pairs unused; reconstructed block of twelve, and various retouches.

3d. medium spacing, block of eight mint, and reconstructed sheet of ninety-six, and retouches.

3d. coarse printing and wide apart, reconstructed pane of twenty-four, and sheet of ninety-six.

Rouletted, 3d. mint pair, 1d. and three pairs of the 3d. used.

Perf. 12, 3d., one copy mint, strip of four, and three pairs, one being imperf. vertically, used.

1852—2d. engraved, block of ten and block of four.

1854—2d. litho, two strips of three, six pairs and singles, including several of the rare red-lilac, unused.

All the known varieties of wrong lettering: GM.SX, WA.HN, UY.BF, TX.MQ, SW.GM, DI.WA, CH.RW.

6d. orange, two pairs imperf.; 6d. serpentine and 6d. rouletted, unused; 6d. serrated on three sides and rouletted along top (uncatalogued), used.

Too late, strip of three mint, and one without the overprint TOO LATE and SIXPENCE.

2s. green, perf. and imperf., reconstructed pane of twenty-five, including fourteen unused; reconstructed sheet of fifty.

2s. rouletted, pair and single on originals.

2s. blue on green, perf. 12, 13, block of four and reconstructed sheet of thirty all unused, and sheets perf. 12, and in dark and pale shades.

1854—1s. octagonal, blue, rouletted, two unused, and several retouches used. Emblems, chief varieties unused; 4d. wmk. Star, rouletted; 4d. no wmk., imperf.; 4d. laid vert., imperf.; 2d. wmk. TWOPENCE, red-lilac. Used, 1d. Star wmk., rouletted; 1d. perf.; 1d. wmk. ONE PENNY, imperf.

1860—Beaded oval, chief stamps unused, 3d. laid; 6d. orange; 6d. black, block of four; 3d. marone, perf. 12½; 4d. wmk. FIVE SHILLINGS, pair and single mint.

From 1862 the stamps are arranged according to the perforations, which are 11½-12, 12½-13, and compound, like the New South Wales early perforations. Some of the varieties are extremely rare.

1864—Wmk. single line figures, perf. 12, 13, and compound. Chief stamps, 1d. wmk. 4, 6, 8, mint, block of four of each; 1d. wmk. 4; 1d. wmk. SIXPENCE; 6d. wmk. FOURPENCE, all unused, and 6d. wmk. 2 used; 10d. surcharged NINEPENCE, double surcharge.

All the later issues are shown in blocks of four in all shades. One of the most noticeable stamps is the 2d. of 1873-83 on lilac paper, similar to that of the previous issue.

The issues from 1887 are for the first time divided according to the two types of the wmk. V and Crown. The first type does not appear to have been used much after 1898. All the specimen and reprint sets are shown.

EXTRA GOLD MEDAL. *Baron Anthony de Worms. CEYLON.*

Though no extra medal was provided for in this section it was impossible to pass over this celebrated and, in every way, remarkable collection, especially as it has been added to considerably since it was last shewn.

This collection contains among many other noticeable stamps:—

Imperforates unused.—½d. block of ten, 1d. block of twelve, 2d. block of thirty-four, 10d. block of four. Pair of 5d., two pairs of 1s. 9d. Of the 4d., 8d., and 9d., two mint copies of each, two of the 1s., 1s. 9d. yellow-green, and 2s. four specimens. Of the various shades of the 6d. there are twenty-three copies.

Imperforate used.—Many shades of all values and several in pairs, including 4d. and 2s.

Perforated unused.—1d. block of ninety-six and pairs of nearly all the other values, besides blocks of four of 2d., 4d.; rose-red, 8d.; yellow-brown, 9d.; deep brown, 1s. and 2s., two shades.

Perforated used.—All the values are again represented in many shades and pairs.

No watermark unused.—In this series there are several of each value, besides blocks of four of 1d., 5d., 6d., 1s., and four copies of 1d. perf. 11½.

Among the *used* there are pairs of every variety.

Watermark Crown CC. unused.—1d. block of fifty, three copies of 1d. perf. 11½, 2d. yellow-green, and four of 10d. vermilion, and among many blocks of all the other values is a unique block of four of the 6d. perf. 13, and among the *used* there is a block of twenty of the same stamp, also a strip of three 1d. perf. 11½.

The "cents" and all the later issues are shown unused in several shades of each variety, and include 2c and 8c. in blocks of four perf. 12½×14, and a copy of both 2c. and 4c. perf. 12½.

In this exhibit are shown three hitherto unknown varieties:—

Watermark Star, 4d. dull rose with clean cut perforation (unused).

Watermark Star, 5d., pair with blind perforation (used).

Watermark Crown CC., 9d., perforated 13 (three copies used).

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. *Vernon Roberts.*

The strength of the Championship Class can be gauged by the fact that this historical collection was not awarded a medal. It contains:—Four wood-block errors, 1d. blue, one being in a pair with the 4d; three of the 4d. red errors, one being in a superb block of four on entire original; eight unused 1d. wood blocks, twenty-two used singles, including wonderful shades; a number of pairs and a block of four; eight unused 4d. wood blocks, including a pair; about 100 used singles and a number of pairs. The engraved issues on blue and on white are also bloated to a very great extent; all unused in singles, pairs and blocks. Among the De La Rue triangulars there are blocks of 32 each of the 1d., 4d., 6d. and 1/-, the last in two shades; all mint. The later issues are also extensively shewn.

Amongst the most noticeable things may be mentioned the ½d. on 3d. wmk. Cr. and CC. unused and an unused pair of the 3d. on 4d. shewing the error "PENCB."

SECTION II.—*Other Countries in Separate Exhibits.*

CHAMPIONSHIP CUP. *Henry J. Crocker. HAWAII.*

This collection narrowly escaped the great fire at San Francisco, having very fortunately been despatched to London a few days before the catastrophe. It is the finest collection of these stamps in existence. The first issue contains no less than fourteen specimens. The 2c. is shewn in die I., only one other specimen being known; of the 5c. there are four specimens, all used, two being on original; of the 13c. there is a unique strip of three on original letter, being two of die I. and one of die II., and of the same value there are unused copies of die I. and die II. and four used copies of die II. The 1853 issue includes the 5c. on thick paper, two unused and several used on entire; two of the rare manuscript provisionals, 5 on 13c., and a number of entire panes. The Inter Island stamps are shewn in singles, blocks and re-constructed plates. All other issues are shewn equally thoroughly.

GOLD MEDAL. *H. R. Oldfield. BOLIVIA.*

This is another very well-known collection; it includes complete sheets of the 1866 and 1867 issues illustrating the seven plates of the 5 centavos value, including the exceedingly rare Plate 7 in green and one unused and one made-up plate in the lilac shades, a complete made up sheet of the 10 centavos brown which includes the error "Bolivia" No. 12 on plate), two sheets each (in different shades) of the 50 centavos orange and of the 100 centavos blue, and a partly made-up plate of the 50 centavos blue, together with a complete made-up plate of the 100 centavos green.

A small displayed collection illustrating the different varieties and retouches of these two issues and contrasting the division of the 5 centavos value into seven plates with Mr. Moser's division of the same stamps into the original plate, four re-engravings and six retouches.

These stamps are followed by selected specimens of the succeeding issues, including the following rarities: Various copies of the 500 centavos black of 1867 and 1869, unused copies of the various values of the 1878 issue,

the 10 centavos blue (error of colour) of the 1894 issue on thick paper.

FRANCE. *W. Grunewald.* It must have been a difficult task to decide between the last mentioned exhibit and this, which is a really beautiful lot of the stamps of France, though the stamps were not arranged to the best advantage. Among the most noticeable stamps were the following:—The first issue 1 franc orange, unused, and five used, and the following unused—1 franc carmine, five singles, pair, two blocks of four; 15c. green, one single and two blocks of four; Presidency, 10c. bistre, pair; Empire, 20c. blue on green paper, and a block of four blue on blue paper. In the Bordeaux issue there are extensive shades of all values, notably two singles of the 20c. first type. There are also 33 *tête bêche* copies, notably in the first issue, the 10c., 25c., and 1 franc used, two used copies of the 80c. Empire, imperf. and used and unused 80c., perf. Also the 4c. grey, unused and eighteen *tête bêche* of the issues 1870-73.

CLASS I.

SECTION I.—*Great Britain, unused.*

GOLD MEDAL. *J. S. Higgins, Junr.* A very fine collection, complete in the ordinary issues except for the greatest rarities. Among the officials may be noted the £1 brown, three crowns, I.R. Official and the 5/-, 10/- and 20/-, Queen. The collection is rounded off with a fine show of proofs, essays, colour trials, etc.

SILVER MEDAL. *Sydney J. Loder.* In some respects this was a finer collection than the last, but was not so well arranged, a point that was probably not lost upon the judges. It also appeared that not sufficient attention had been paid to the common varieties which were shown in rather poor condition. On the other hand there were some exceedingly fine stamps, for example: 4d. small garter and 6d. no letters, bluish paper, mint, 3d. network background (some unfounded aspersions were cast on this stamp, it being quite untrue that the word "specimen" had been taken out) 3d., small letters, secret mark, 9d. hair-lines (used), 9d. plate 5 (mint), 10d. plate 2, 2/- blue plate 3, 6d. buff, plate 13, 5d. indigo without value, used; 1R. official 5/- and 10/- on bluish, 10/- cobalt, 20/- marone both wmk. Government Parcels 1d. inverted; used and unused and a very fine used specimen of the 1/-. There

were also a fine lot of proofs cut from the *imprimatur* sheets, both postage and telegraph.

BRONZE MEDAL. *H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. etc.* A collection of proofs, essays, colour trials and issued stamps of the present reign specially illustrating the paper read by His Royal Highness at a meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, on March 4, 1904, and which will be found in the *London Philatelist* for March, 1904. A few rare stamps have been added which His Royal Highness did not possess at that date, such as the 6d. I. R. Official, and the 1s. Board of Education, both with the head of His Majesty King Edward VII. This collection contains a superb number of essays, &c., that are quite unique.

Oswald Marsh. A collection of cut square envelope and postcard stamps, almost complete.

SECTION II.—*Used Great Britain.*

SILVER MEDAL. *T. H. Hinton.* The popular secretary of the I.P.U. was rather fortunate to get the highest award in this class, for the two best collections shewn, those of Messrs. Loder and Higgins, could not compete, as they had already secured medals in Section I. Nevertheless Mr. Hinton shewed a very nice collection of fine specimens and we heartily congratulate him on his success.

BRONZE MEDAL. *H. J. Bignold.* Another lucky winner, truth to say, being the only other exhibitor (properly speaking) in the section. Practically a specialized collection of postmarks, many of them being of the greatest rarity. The varieties of postmark on the 1d. and 2d. imperf. being particularly fine.

SECTION III.—*Telegraph, Railway Letter Fee, or College Stamps.*

SILVER MEDAL. *Rev. H. Cummings.* Undoubtedly the finest collection of these stamps in existence with the single exception of the Earl of Crawford's.

BRONZE MEDAL. *W. Matthews.* A collection of both Government and Private issues of Telegraph stamps.

L. Savournin. Another very fine specialized collection of College Stamps, very nicely arranged, but not quite as complete as that of the Rev. Hayman Cummings.

C. F. Dendy Marshall. A large collection of Railway Letter Stamps, mostly unused, and including some of the greatest rarities.

CLASS II.

SECTION I.

GOLD MEDAL. *Harvey Clarke.* NEW SOUTH WALES.

We have given so much space to the exhibits in the Championship Classes that we can, unfortunately, only briefly refer to this and the remainder of the exhibits. This collection, which deservedly obtained the highest award in this class, was one of the very finest exhibits in the room, and was chiefly remarkable for the large number of unused specimens of the first issues. Among the Sydney Views were no less than 40 1d. unused and complete reconstructed sheets of both plates on various papers. The 2d. value was also shewn unused in all states of the plate, including the "Crevit" omitted variety, and a pair on laid paper. All the plates reconstructed and a *tête-bêche* pair, used, on the entire envelope. A number of unused specimens of the 3d. Sydney, on all papers, including one on bluish, which was about the finest copy we have ever seen, looking as fresh as though it had just been cut from the sheet. All subsequent issues were almost equally strong, unused. All values of 1851 and 1854 in reconstructed sheets. One pair and two singles of the 3d., with error, wmk. "2" of 1851. Among the 1854 issue were ten different retouches of the 2d. and the 2d., error, wmk. double-lined "4" and the 3d., a pair with wmk. "2." It is difficult to single out one or two only among so many rarities, but among the later issues we noticed 1860, perf. 12, 3d. yellow-green, unused, two, one very fine, and two unused 2d., perf. 12½, 13×12.

SILVER MEDAL. *Lieut. Col. F. H. Hancock.*
AFGHANISTAN.

This Exhibit was awarded silver medals at the London Exhibition of 1897 and at Manchester in 1899, and so just missed being forced into the championship class. It is a fine specialized exhibit, almost complete and including a large number of reconstructed plates.

SILVER MEDAL. *H. R. H. The Prince of Wales,*
K.G., etc. MAURITIUS.

A practically complete collection of unused and used specimens, including the 1d. of 1847 inscribed "Post Office" instead of "Post Paid," used, and a 2d. of the same issue, unused, being the finest copy in existence. The Post Paid issues are represented by used and

unused specimens from the earliest to the latest state of the plates.

The other collections in this Section contained three fine exhibits which were marked *hors concours*, namely, the British Guiana, Mauritius and Switzerland of Mr. H. J. Duveen. These collections are well known and contain some of the very greatest rarities. Among his circular British Guiana were a very fine pair of the 2c. on letter sheet, a 4c. pelure with very large margins, also on entire. His Mauritius includes the 1d. Post Office used on entire and an unused 2d. His Post Pairs are marvellous, including an unused block of four of the 1d. earliest state. His Switzerland is another classical collection containing a remarkable lot of the Cantonals unused. Sir W. B. Avery also shewed a superb collection of the Cantonal stamps of Switzerland, including the celebrated block of unused double Geneva, consisting of six entire and three halves.

This section also included the Earl of Crawford's United States Postmasters' and Carriers' stamps which contains the only known copy of the Annapolis 5c. red envelope, Baltimore 5c. and 10c. on white, both on entires. Of the latter, only two others are known. Brattleboro' 5c. unused, a superb lot of St. Louis, Providence, and the Carriers. Mr. Joseph Gelber shewed a collection of general issues of the United States, which included the 15c. and 24c. of 1869 with inverted centres. Mr. Hermaun Aich also shewed a small-collection of United States.

SECTION II.

GOLD MEDAL. *L. L. R. Hausburg.*

NEW ZEALAND.

Like all Mr. Hausburg's exhibits, this was not only a superb show, but was splendidly arranged and lucidly described by copious notes, in which much information was given for the first time. For instance, the retouches of the 2d. were shewn and explained for the first time, and the first perforated stamps were divided into two sets—those done at Dunedin gauging 13, which were the earlier, and those done at Auckland, which gauge 12½-12¾. The former was a single-line machine, making smaller holes and more cleanly cut than those of the latter, which was a comb machine. The collection is complete, containing such things as the first 1d. unused, the 2d. and 1/- *bleuté* unused, the 2d. no wmk.,

perf. 13 two unused, 4d. star, perforated, deep orange unused, and a hitherto unchronicled variety—the 2d. *blue* perf. $10 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

EXTRA GOLD MEDAL. *R. B. Yardley.*

TRANSVAAL.

An almost complete collection arranged after the articles in the Philatelic Society's Work "Africa Part 3." Anything like a full description of the rarities contained in this superb collection would be impossible in such a small space and we must refer enquirers to the Official Catalogue, copies of which can still be had from our publishers.

SILVER MEDAL. *Martin Schroeder.*

GERMANY AND STATES.

Highly specialized collection of the postage stamps of Germany, a speciality being made of unused stamps in the finest condition. Baden first issue, was complete, Bavaria, 1kr. black with red silk thread, and the 9kr. *blue-green*, unused, Oldenburg complete in all shades, Prussia solid background issue, beautiful specimens, Saxony, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. pale blue, error, &c., &c.

The other exhibits comprised a very choice collection of Ceylon belonging to Mr. Harvey Clarke, which includes 4d. imperf. unused, six unused specimens of the 6d., three of the 8d., two of the 9d., six of the $\frac{1}{9}$ and three of the 2/-, besides a number of fine used copies; the later issues were shown in proportion. Mr. H. L. Hayman exhibited a large collection of the 1st type of New Zealand 1855-72 issues, including blocks, pairs and strips and many unused. There were also three collections of South Australia, of which Mr. Hausburg's was by a very long way the finest; it was practically complete unused, and splendidly arranged and displayed. Special mention should be made of the 4d. blue of 1871 without the surcharge 3d. The other collections of South Australia were shown by the Rev. Hayman Cummings and Mr. R. Dalton, the latter containing a very large number of dated specimens. In this section also Mr. R. Lilienfeld showed several cards of Transvaals, including some very nice stamps but badly arranged.

CLASS III.

SECTION I.

GOLD MEDAL. *W. Moser.* JAPAN.

This was an exceptionally fine exhibit and contained evidence of an unusual amount of original research; it was arranged to show

type and plate varieties, used and unused specimens being placed together. A particular feature was the large number of errors it contained. In the first issue there were a number of blocks including two differently engraved plates of the 48 mons; the 1 sen blue (Gibbons 36, &c.) were divided into three different types, and the existence of ten differently engraved plates was shown. Of the four sen rose there were seven unused differently engraved plates and single stamps, which together show that at least ten plates exist on native paper. Of the syllabic stamps, nearly every variety was shown, only three or four specimens being missing. In all, this collection contained 47 complete plates, and Mr. Moser shows that there were two plates to each syllabic character; entire sheets of plate 11 of the 2 sen being shown.

SILVER MEDAL. *B. de L'Argentière.* FRANCE.

This country was very strongly shown at the Exhibition, there being no fewer than three first-class collections; of these Mr. de L'Argentière's was in some respects the best, being extremely strong in unused stamps of all issues in singles and blocks. Among the *tête-bêche* we noticed the 10, 20 and 25c. and 1 fr. of the first issue all used, and three used *tête-bêche* of the 80c. 1853.

SILVER MEDAL. *Franz Reichenheim.* FRANCE.

This collection was certainly the best arranged of the French exhibits, and was a very little inferior to the last in the stamps themselves. It was practically all unused, and contained a large number of pairs and blocks; a special feature was made of small varieties.

EXTRA SILVER MEDAL. *Martin Schroeder.*

ROUMANIA.

Unfortunately, only two frames of this exhibit were on view, and so we are unable to say anything about the later issues, which we understand, however, were very strongly displayed. Amongst those shown mention must be made of the 27 and 54 paras Moldavia on entire and the unused 81 paras.

EXTRA SILVER MEDAL. *A. Bagshawe.*

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

A very large collection, practically complete, and one which, in the opinion of many, deserved a higher award. It included a large number of complete panes and sheets of the regular issues, and also of the Protected States, showing varieties of surcharge.

In spite of the fact that six medals were given in this section, some very fine collections were left out in the cold. Of these Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg's India, was, perhaps, the most hardly dealt with. It was a complete collection, unused for the most part, beginning with essays and proofs, singles, blocks and complete panes of the first issue and, indeed, of all issues. A smaller collection of India was also shewn by Professor O. V. Muller. It included the 4a. red and blue with inverted head, but cut to shape. M. P. Hermand shewed a highly specialized collection of France, Bordeaux issue only, shewing what can be done by an intelligent study of a single issue. Mr. Hausburg also shewed his superb collection of Tasmania and Western Australia. The former was apparently complete unused with the exception of the 2d. no wmk. and its general strength may be judged by the fact that it contained the 1853 1d., unused, in a block of five, strip of four, two singles and a reconstructed sheet. We also noticed two of the 6d. London print, unused.

The other exhibits in this class were Guadeloupe, shewn by M. Guérin, the Panamas of Dr. D. von Biasini, the Philippines of J. M. Bartels, and three Spanish exhibits shewn by M. Isaac Blanco, D. M. de Heer and Dr. Lux.

SECTION II.

GOLD MEDAL. *Ch. L. Pack.* CANADA.

It is painful to have to dismiss this magnificent collection in a few lines. It was, perhaps, one of the greatest surprises at the Exhibition. The condition of the stamps was remarkably fine throughout and the rarities were there in profusion. Of the 12d., there were one fine single, two used pairs and one unused vertical pair. Twenty-four copies of the 6d., unused on various papers including one on the rare thick spongy paper and three of the perforated. Seven unused 7½d. including one superb unused vertical pair, six unused rod., ordinary paper, and six ditto thin paper.

Of the 10c. black-brown, 1859, there were five unused copies, and the 1 and 3 cents, 1868, on laid were also represented unused.

SILVER MEDAL. *Paul Kohl.* MEXICO.

Though there were many things missing, this collection contained many choice things and was rich in pairs, strips, blocks and sheets.

The Guadalajara and other locals were also strongly represented.

SILVER MEDAL. *R. Frenzel.* MEXICO.

This was a much larger collection than the last, containing upwards of 22,000 stamps, and, in the opinion of many experts, should have been placed above the one described above. It was certainly more complete. Of course, only a small proportion of the collection could be shewn.

EXTRA BRONZE MEDAL. *H. Grey.*

QUEENSLAND.

A very strong all-round collection, including a number of very fine stamps. The first issue (imperf.) is represented by two unused 1d., block of four, three pairs and fourteen singles used. Of the 2d. there were two strips of three and seven singles; of the 6d., one unused and a pair and eleven singles used. The later issues are almost equally strong, and mention should be made of the 2d. truncated star, perf. 13×12 unused, and the Q. and Crown 1d., 2d. and 4d., perf. 13×12. The collection was well arranged and displayed.

EXTRA BRONZE MEDAL. *T. Wickham Jones.*

SICILY.

A highly specialised collection, containing whole panes of the 2 grana plates 1 and 3 and large blocks of all values. Nearly all the retouches were shewn, including one of the 1gr. with the face and background entirely redrawn.

Among the other exhibits in this class were the fine Queensland collections of L. L. R. Hausburg and H. J. Duveen, a remarkably fine lot of Turks Isles belonging to A. S. Tomson, and two nice collections of Trinidad belonging to Henry Grey and F. Ransom, the latter including the celebrated sheet of fifty-four of the lithographed 1d. There was also a smaller collection of Trinidad shewn by A. W. Chambers. The Prince of Wales exhibited a set of stamps of the 1883-84 issue of Trinidad overprinted 9d. in black, specially issued on Feb. 23, 1891, to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness to Trinidad. In this section also were collections of Fiji and Dominican Republic shewn by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., a small but choice collection of Mexico, in which special attention had been paid to varieties of cancellation, belonging to F. H. Kahle and a collection of Peru by D. M. de Heer.

CLASS IV.

SECTION I.

GOLD MEDAL. *T. W. Hall.* URUGUAY.

A truly wonderful collection of this country including no less than 58 copies of the "Diligencias" in numerous shades and many types. Seventy-nine copies of the block letters including a pair of 120c. blue, tête-bêche. All later issues equally strongly represented and including two copies of the 25c. brown of 1895, with centre inverted. There was not the slightest doubt about this collection deserving the highest award in the section.

SILVER MEDAL. *C. J. Daun.* ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Consisting almost exclusively of entire panes of each printing, shewing nearly all the errors and varieties of type. Certainly the strongest collection of this country in existence.

BRONZE MEDAL. *M. Jonas.* GREECE.

At almost all the Philatelic Exhibitions held during the past ten years, Greece has appeared amongst the medal winning countries, while there are some countries which have never figured in any awards list. This collection was very strong in the rare printings of the Athens prints of the first type of head, unused, though several were missing. A large number of pairs and blocks of four were included, all in mint condition. The errors in figures on the back were almost complete and included several undoubtedly authentic varieties which have not been chronicled. All the later issues were equally strong and the collection was rounded off by several cards of essays and proofs.

Several very fine exhibits unfortunately went unrewarded, among these being the Nevis of A. S. Tomson, which was an absolutely complete collection, with a number of re-constructed plates, including a nearly complete one of the 1/- yellow-green, unused. There were also two copies of the 1/- on laid paper. The fine collections of Shanghai (J. N. Luff) and Orange Free State (Baron A. de Reuterskiold) were not for competition owing to their owners being members of the jury. The Griqualands of R. B. Yardley was another very interesting collection, being very complete, even the very rarest varieties being included. The other exhibits were Nevis by Sir

W. B. Avery, Orange Free State by J. H. Abbot, Modena by O. Gillett, Portugal by Mrs. Bridson (a very fine lot), and also by Consul C. George; two collections of Uruguay by Captain A. Markl and D. M. de Heer, and last, but not least, a very large and important collection of Turkey by T. Buck.

SECTION II.

GOLD MEDAL. *A. S. Tomson.* BARBADOS.

A most complete collection comprising a great range of shades unused in pairs and blocks. A really magnificent lot in superb condition. Owing to the bright colours of the early issues and to the tasteful way in which they were displayed, this was one of the prettiest exhibits in the Hall.

SILVER MEDAL. *A. Passer.* AUSTRIA.

A specialised collection of unused stamps with full gum, in singles, pairs, strips and blocks. In the 1850 issue there were several stamps with the full cross attached and a pair of 12kr. blue. The later issues very complete in varieties of perforation. Of the Mércuries there were four yellow, five rose and two red.

BRONZE MEDAL. *Lt.-Col. F. H. Hancock.*

CASHMERE.

This difficult country was shown almost complete, beginning with the famous forgeries of Die 1, and including many of the earlier and late issues on entire letters. The issues of 1867-77 were especially strong, the stamps having been reconstructed in blocks of four as printed.

In this section again several fine collections had to be passed over without reward; of these the best were undoubtedly the St. Vincent, of A. S. Tomson; the Newfoundland, of C. L. Pack, and the Buenos Ayres, of W. Moser. Mr. Pack's Newfoundland was particularly strong in the first issues unused. Of the scarlet he showed the full set in fine condition, including two each of the 6½d. and 1/-; the orange set was also complete, unused, and included an extra copy of the 4d.; the 1/- was shown on laid paper. The later issues included blocks and pairs throughout.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons showed a fine collection of Uganda, and the other exhibits were a collection of Austria, by R. Gründel, a very fine lot of Grenada, by Dr. R. Stanley Taylor, and a nice lot of St. Vincent, by W. Pimm.

SECTION III.

GOLD MEDAL *Dr. A. Levin.* SWEDEN.

A very highly specialised collection of this country, practically complete, and strong in singles and blocks of four unused. Of the "tretio" error we noticed one unused and five used specimens, and there were a number of varieties and unperforated stamps which we have not seen chronicled before. The absence of descriptive data detracts somewhat from the Exhibition value of this collection, but it was really a glorious lot.

SILVER MEDAL. *R. B. Yardley.*

AZORES AND MADEIRA.

In this fine collection particular attention has been paid to the types of surcharge, perforation varieties and in a minor degree to the dies of the stamps. The only stamps that appear to be missing were such as only a specialist would look for, and it is evident from the way in which the stamps were arranged that Mr. Yardley might revise the existing catalogues of these stamps with advantage.

BRONZE MEDAL. *F. N. Schiller.* CHILI.

A very pretty lot, including used and unused; the most interesting section was the card of 5 cent, lithographed, containing, we believe, all the known flaws in these stamps, which have never been exhibited before. The collection was improved by the addition of a number of proofs of both Perkins, Bacon and the American Bank Note Company's designs.

GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES FOR THE BEST EXHIBIT BY A LADY.

Mrs. E. B. Benest. BRAZIL.

A very strong collection from first to last; the slanting figures issue contained large blocks of the 30, 60 and 90 unused, and all values in shades unused, including four each of 180, 300 and 600 reis. We think no one will quarrel with the award in this case; in our opinion, this is the strongest exhibit of a specialised country ever shown by a lady.

Mr. C. L. Pack again appears with one of his British North American collections, namely, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This was on the same lines as his collection of Canada and Newfoundland, and contained a wonderful array of good things. One glorious 1/- New Brunswick in the deep shade was particularly noticeable, and he showed also three unused specimens. We also noticed sets of the rare reprints of 1851-60 in pairs. The Sweden of the Hon. E. R. Ackerman was a very fine collection, and very strong in blocks of four; the "tretio" error was shown unused, and we noticed in the first issue a block of nine of the 4 sk. hco. pale blue, unused, which we presume was an entire pane.

The other exhibits were W. T. Standen (Chili), Karl af Geijersstam (Sweden), G. Kienzle, junr. (Wurtemberg).

CLASS V.

SECTION I.

GOLD MEDAL. *Ernst Vicenz.* HAMBURG.

This collection, which obtained one of the principal awards at the Berlin Exhibition in 1904, was in its way the most remarkable exhibit in the Hall. The collection illustrated the entire postal history of Hamburg, with no less than 8,500 stamps in singles, blocks and unused sheets, almost every variety of shade, error of watermark and obliteration were shown, and the utmost pains had been taken in mounting the stamps.

SILVER MEDAL. *T. W. Hall.* ZANZIBAR.

Another colossal collection which was very unfortunate in running up against the Hamburg exhibit described above. It was arranged according to the article in the Society's work on "The Stamps of Africa," part 3, having been formed for the purpose of writing up the Zanzibar portion of that work. Almost every known error was shown and the different settings of the surcharges in entire sheets and large blocks.

EXTRA SILVER MEDAL. *M. Schroeder.*

BERGENDORF & BRUNSWICK.

These two German States were detached from Mr. Schroeder's exhibit in Class 2, and no doubt fully merited the award in this section, but unfortunately only half a frame of the Bergedorf stamps was shown, which was a great mistake, as this celebrated collection attracted a great amount of attention at the Berlin Exhibition two years ago.

BRONZE MEDAL. *The Hon. E. R. Ackerman.*

NORWAY.

A highly specialised collection, strong in unused blocks and sheets.

BRONZE MEDAL. *C. J. Daun.* OIL RIVERS & NIGER COAST.

This collection is well known and includes everything known to exist in this Colony.

EXTRA BRONZE MEDAL. *P. Kleberg.* CHINA.

A huge collection of the Imperial stamps, the stamps of the European consular offices, and locals. Only a small portion was shown, but we believe there were about 12 volumes altogether.

Mr. E. J. Nankivell also showed a fine collection of China, Imperial stamps only.

Other interesting exhibits in this section were the Egypt of Mr. J. H. Abbot, which contained numerous blocks and entire sheets of all issues, especially of the 1872-75 set, showing tête-bêche varieties; the Formosa of Mr. J. N. Luff; Danish West Indies by Baron R. Lehmann and A. J. Warren, and the Siam of Mrs. A. Holland. Mr. H. M. Hansen showed a nice collection of Schleswig Holstein, G. A. Baynton N. Nigeria, and G. Kienzle, junr., Bavaria and Prussia, and Adolf Passer a magnificent collection of Austrian Italy.

SECTION II.

GOLD MEDAL. *C. Stewart Wilson.* HOLLAND.

A choice collection, unused and used, well arranged and containing a fine lot of blocks and pairs of the first issues and the varieties and perforations of the later issues.

SILVER MEDAL. *H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., &c.* HONG KONG.

A practically complete collection, unused, with a number of pairs and blocks of four, in mint condition. We noticed the 96c. yellow-brown, unused, and the 4c. grey, perf. 12½, ditto.

EXTRA SILVER MEDAL. *J. C. North.* CYPRUS.

A very fine collection, practically complete, with many unused sheets, including the only existing sheets of the 1d, red plate numbers 193 and 196.

BRONZE MEDAL. *J. Elster.* DENMARK AND COLONIES.

Highly specialized collection, very strong, with full sheets and complete in singles unused.

BRONZE MEDAL. *Baron R. Lehmann.*

HOLLAND.

A very large collection practically complete, unused and used. The unpaid letter stamps were particularly fine, and are considered to be the most complete lot of these issues in existence.

The other exhibits in this section included Labuan by the Rev. L. F. Ward, including a number of rare stamps. British Honduras by C. J. Daun, practically complete, containing, we believe, the only unused copy of the "6" inverted in black on the 10c. on 4d. British South Africa, B.C. Africa and British East Africa by Eliot Levy. Also two collections of the last-mentioned by Mon. Guèrin and Miss A. M. Tracey. Cyprus by Major H. F. French, and another collection of Holland by A. J. Warren. In this class also was a fine collection of Costa Rica and Guanacaste by Lieut. F. H. Napier; this is undoubtedly the finest collection of these stamps in existence.

SECTION III.

GOLD MEDAL. *T. Buck.* TONGA.

A very big collection, containing practically everything and a large number of blocks, pairs and entire sheets, especially noticeable being the halfpenny surcharges of 1896, with the Tongan inscriptions, in complete panes.

SILVER MEDAL. *J. H. Abbott.* SERBIA.

This collector had three exhibits in this section and fully merited the silver medal for his collection of Serbia. It will be remembered that he obtained a silver medal for the same exhibit at the Manchester Exhibition in 1899. The first issue contained seven entire sheets and some blocks, the later issues are represented by nearly all varieties of perforations and errors of perforations.

EXTRA SILVER MEDAL. *A. Passer.* HUNGARY.

This collection, which is on a par with the Austria and Austrian Italy shown in other classes, is a remarkably fine lot. The lithographed issue of 1871 was represented by 40 copies unused, showing almost all varieties of shade, and special attention has been paid to the later issues.

BRONZE MEDAL. *Vernon Roberts.* ST. LUCIA.

This collection was shown at the London Exhibition of 1897, where it also received a bronze medal, and at Manchester in 1899. It is an exceedingly pretty lot, containing large blocks of the first issue and all conceivable shades.

BRONZE MEDAL. *H. R. Oldfield.* SERBIA.

It is curious that two exhibits of Serbia have gained medals in this class, and more curious still that both the collections obtained awards at the Manchester Exhibition in the same year, though Mr. Oldfield received a silver medal on that occasion.

Mr. J. H. Abbott's collection of Tonga and British Bechuanaland were both high-class exhibits, and the Fernando Poo's, of Count de Sémallé were unfortunate in not securing a medal while the same remark applies to the Luxemburgs of C. Stewart Wilson and Baron R. Lehmann. The remaining exhibits included H. J. Duveen's splendid lot of Bahamas, E. Derocco's Servians, Isaac Blanco's Cuba and Porto Rica, Major Evan's Soruth, W. Pinnm's St. Lucia and two collections of Baden by F. Teubner and G. Kienzle, junr.

CLASS VI.

SECTION I.

SILVER MEDAL. *C. H. Coote.* ROUMANIA.

This collection was practically complete and consisted principally of unused specimens. Particularly noticeable were the large blocks of the 1867 issue on thick and thin papers, shewing the missing *clichés*, and some tête-bêche pairs of the hand-struck stamps of 1862.

SILVER MEDAL. *G. B. Duerst.* ROUMANIA.

We are sure our readers will congratulate a former editor of the *P.J. of G.B.* on this success, which was well deserved. The collection surpassed Mr. Coote's in some particulars, but was not so strong in unused.

BRONZE MEDAL. *A. Holland.* HAITI.

A fine collection, the special feature being the entire and reconstructed plates of the stamps of the first type.

BRONZE MEDAL. *J. R. M. Albrecht.*

GUATEMALA.

Practically complete in all varieties and including the 2, 5 and 20c. with inverted centres.

EXTRA BRONZE MEDAL. *Hugo Griebert.*

MONTENEGRO.

Including a number of unchronicled varieties and shewing that the stamps of this little country are well worth the attention of a specialist.

EXTRA BRONZE MEDAL. J. H. Abbott. HAITI.

The fourth medal in this one section to go to Manchester! The collection was nearly complete and shewed evidences of considerable research, the various printings and settings of the stamps being shewn.

There were three collections of Malta, one belonging to Lieut. W. R. Gatt and the others to two more Manchester men, viz., J. C. North and I. J. Bernstein, and Mr. J. H. Abbott also shewed his fine collection of Roumelia and South Bulgaria.

SECTION II.

SILVER MEDAL. T. W. Hall. DANISH WEST INDIES.

Almost entirely unused, and including thirty-seven of the imperforate issue of 1855. All issues very strongly shown and very nicely arranged.

SILVER MEDAL. H. L. Hayman. LIBERIA.

A specialised collection, including proofs, colour trials and forgeries.

EXTRA SILVER MEDAL. Rev. W. N. Usher.

ICELAND.

Collection of used and unused, in singles, blocks, &c., and whole sheets of the various issues. Most of the rare varieties in the "prir" and "I. GILDI" surcharges.

BRONZE MEDAL. Mrs. D. Field. SARAWAK.

A very fine lot including among other fine things an entire sheet of 2c., 1895, perf. 12½, and a strip of 2c. on 12c. inverted surcharge, one shewing the variety with small "s."

BRONZE MEDAL. F. J. Melville. SARAWAK.

Contained some unique things, such as the 3c. 1869 and 3c. 1871 engraved. A number of entire sheets, and two singles and a pair of the 2c. 1895 printed in green instead of brown-red.

EXTRA BRONZE MEDAL. Vernon Roberts.

GAMBIA.

A superb collection but capable of improvement in the matter of arrangement, no reference being made to the different perforating machines used, which might easily have been illustrated in the entire sheets. All the perforated issues of the embossed type were shewn in entire sheets and there were pairs and blocks of the imperfs.

EXTRA BRONZE MEDAL. C. A. Howes. COREA.

A well-shewn collection, fully described and including all known varieties.

EXTRA BRONZE MEDAL. Dr. R. Stanley Taylor. JAMAICA.

A really fine lot including a number of blocks of all issues.

In this section was shewn the collection of Liberia formed by H.R.H. Prince Edward of Wales, and there were also collections of Sarawak, Bulgaria and Zululand by J. H. Abbott, British Somaliland by H. W. Hawkins, Dominica by C. J. Daun, Falkland Isles by Vernon Roberts, Gibraltar by J. C. North, Samoa by A. Holland, and German Colonies by G. Kienzle, Jun., and Max Wilisch.

CLASS VII.

For General Collections in Printed Albums.

SECTION I. (Without limit as to number).

GOLD MEDAL. A. H. Stamford.

SILVER MEDAL. Mrs. H. L. Hayman.

BRONZE MEDAL. Major Baron S. von Otter.

SECTION II. (Containing 5,000 to 10,000 stamps).

BRONZE MEDAL. Miss. A. J. Lindner.

BRONZE MEDAL. H. Mecklenburg.

SECTION III. (Containing not more than 5,000 stamps).

BRONZE MEDAL. Owen Fearnley.

BRONZE MEDAL. T. H. Hinton.

CLASS VIII.

For General Collections in Plain Albums.

SECTION I. (Without limit as to number).

GOLD MEDAL. M. Schroeder.

SILVER MEDAL. J. E. Heginbottom.

SILVER MEDAL. J. Cooper.

EXTRA SILVER MEDAL AND SILVER MEDAL

PRESENTED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES. Mrs. Herxheimer.

BRONZE MEDAL. C. J. Tyas.

BRONZE MEDAL. Mlle. M. Berenbak.

SECTION II. (Containing from 5000 to 10,000 stamps).

BRONZE MEDAL. W. Cowland.

SECTION III. (Containing not more than 5000 stamps).

SILVER MEDAL. D. M. de Heer.

BRONZE MEDAL. R. M. Mann.

BRONZE MEDAL. Nelson Zambra.

CLASS IX.

SECTION I. (For collectors aged from 16 to 21 years).

DIVISION I. (Collections containing over 5000 stamps).

SILVER MEDAL. Carl and Alfred Lugner.

DIVISION II. (Collections containing from 3,000 to 5,000 stamps).

SILVER MEDAL. J. S. Higgins, Jun.

BRONZE MEDAL. Miss C. Bonham-Carter.

BRONZE MEDAL. C. H. Moriarty Thompson.

DIVISION III. (Collections containing not more than 3,000 stamps).

EXTRA SILVER MEDAL. L. W. Crouch.

BRONZE MEDAL. Miss E. Oldfield.

BRONZE MEDAL. Leonard Quinton.

SECTION II. (for Collectors under 16 years of age).

DIVISION I. (Collections containing over 2,000 stamps).

BRONZE MEDAL. Miss Alice Degols.

DIVISION II. (Containing under 2,000 stamps).

BRONZE MEDAL. Master H. C. Bevan.

CLASS X.

(for Exhibits by Stamp Engravers and Manufacturers of Postage Stamps & Telegraph Stamps.

GOLD MEDAL. Perkins, Bacon & Co, Ltd.

CLASS XI.

(Special Arrangements of Stamps, Proofs, Essays, Curiosities and Objects of Interest in connection with Philately and the Postal Service.)

SILVER MEDAL. S. Loder.

SILVER MEDAL. A. Coyette.

BRONZE MEDAL. C. Stuart Dudley.

BRONZE MEDAL. Consul C. George.

Correspondence.

Western Australia.

April 3rd, 1906.

DEAR EDITOR,

The English mail just in; a copy of the February number of the *P.J.* of *G.B.* to read—good old paper—the only stamp news I have had during the past four months has been vide its columns. Stamp news indeed—there is very little philately about this part of the world. How many collectors can say they live 200 miles away from a brother enthusiast; in fact, I doubt if I should exaggerate did I double the distance. Since last writing I have paid a flying visit to Perth, and not a stamp store could I discern, not a vestige of a postage stamp from Hay Street, to Mt. Eliza!

W.A. Officials, perforated "O.S.," are very common out here, that is the 1d. and 2d. values. Every small farmer (known as "Cockatoo" farmers) has in the course of a year quite a number of official letters from the Lands Office, all franked by "Officials" in place of the old Departmental Frank Stamps. Cranbrook, a gay and giddy little township, consisting of the railway station and post office combined, a bush store, school and hotel, together with a dozen iron and weather board shanties, has never heard of Philately (Capital P., Mr. Printer). The post-station master has ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 6d. and 1/- values on sale, also postage dues, the latter not to be sold to the public, together with 1d. post cards and railway parcel stamps and Revenue stamps.

Philately indeed! Cranbrookites are still excited over the late South African War, while the local price of kangaroo and opossum skins is of far more absorbing interest than the recent find of Turner's, the monthly I.P.U. Meeting, or even a junior bun scramble, all of which historic events fail to ruffle the imperturbable calm of the bush dweller.

Talking of Kangaroo reminds me of the old days, the good old days, when Kangaroo were plentiful, now alas, miles back on either side of the railway line they have been shot out, the hunter has to go away "back" for 20 or more miles before he can earn a decent living; even now a good shot can make a £1 a day with very little trouble, but he has to be an excellent shot, a good bush man and accustomed to roughing it. Good old days, indeed, bad

old days for some of us, if one could only have foreseen future events.*

Next time I write to the *Philatelic Journal* I hope to have some stampic news, am planning a flying trip to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Auckland, before I return to Cranbrook, and mean if possible to interview several collectors and dealers.

There is still no talk of a uniform Commonwealth issue; at present all the States are squabbling over the different prices they are paying the printers for their stamps, while W. A. is very sore over the fact that several West Australian P.O. Officials have been sacked, and Victorians sent over by the Federal Government to fill their places.

Well, Mr. Editor, space is valuable, so wishing success to the *P. J.* of *G. B.* and all connected with it.

Believe me, yours truly,

"WALLABY."

* Our valued correspondent here becomes a trifle obscure and somewhat melancholy; is he now sowing wild oats? Anyhow we are sorry to hear that Kangaroos will so soon be obsolete.



June, 1906, Report.

List of Officers and Committee:—

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Honorary Vice-Presidents—

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Hon. Exchange Superintendent—

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Hon. Counterfeit Detector—

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

Hon. Librarian—

W. S. KING, 65, Cadogan St., 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.)

The following is now proposed in accordance with the above :—Capt. E. G. Hart, Poona, India, proposed by T. H. Hinton, seconded by P. L. Pemberton.

NEW MEMBERS.

A. Yaremdji, Constantinople.
Alfred Montader, Paris.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting took place at Essex Hall on Wednesday evening, May 30th, present—W. Schwabacher (in the chair), W. Schwarte, W. S. King, P. P. Brown, J. C. Sidebotham, W. J. Bovill, A. B. Kay, Oswald Marsh, L. W. Fulcher, E. Leader, Dr. Marx, M.A., and the Hon. Sec.

The Hon. Sec. presented the annual report and balance sheet for the year 1905 which showed 105 members on the roll on Jan. 1st, 1906, since which 12 new members have joined. The balance sheet was received and adopted subject to audit, Messrs. J. C. Sidebotham and P. P. Brown being re appointed Auditors. The reports of the Exchange Superintendent and other officers were then read and Dr. Marx was heartily congratulated on his successful working of the Exchange Packet Section. The Officers and Committee for the ensuing year were then elected as per list at head of this report and it was decided that the new Committee should meet early in June to make arrangements for next season. The Hon. Sec. reported to the meeting the death of a late Hon. Vice-President, Mr. S. C. Skipton, who was formerly Exchange Superintendent and had been connected with the

Society for many years, also that the Society was represented at his funeral, a wreath being sent on behalf of the whole of the members. This was approved by the meeting and a vote of sincere sympathy and condolence with Mr. Skipton's relatives was unanimously accorded. The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Schwabacher for presiding. Appended is the Annual Balance Sheet for 1905, and also Exchange Packet Section.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.
June 16th, 1906.

ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET.

Jan.—Dec., 1905.

		Receipts.		£	s.	d.
1905.	Jan. 1st.	To Balance in hand	..	2	17	10
		Subscriptions and Entrance Fees	..	25	12	6
				<hr/>		
				28	10	4

Expenditure.

Jan.—Dec.	Official Organ, 12 months	10	15	10	
	Rent Essex Hall	..	3	6	6
	Hall Keeper	..	..	5	0
	Stationery, etc.	..	1	5	9
	Postages	..	2	9	6
	Expenses Lantern Display and Smoking Concert	..	5	16	10
	Clerical assistance, Hon. Sec.	..	3	3	0

27 2 5

Balance in hands of Treasurer .. 1 7 11

28 10 4

Examined, compared with vouchers and found correct,

S. C. SIDEBOTHAM,
P. P. BROWN,

Auditors.

T. H. HINTON, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

EXCHANGE PACKET SECTION.

		Receipts.		£	s.	d.
1905.	Jan.—Dec.	By Commission	..	5	5	2

Expenditure.

Postages	..	2	5	0
Printing	..	15	0	0
Boxes	..	9	0	0
Deficit, 1904	..	14	8	0

Balance to 1905 .. 4 3 8
1 1 6

5 5 2

Total value of stamps circulated during the year, £4,800; amount sold, £355 1s. 7d.

DR. E. F. MARX, M.A., *Exchange Superintendent.*



JUNE 25, 1906.

Philately at Home.

The *May* number of the *Monthly Journal*, which arrived a fortnight late owing to the fact of its publication being delayed so that it could contain a full report of the Exhibition, naturally has an Editorial dealing with the all-absorbing topic of the moment—the Exhibition. We extract the following comments on the new method of classification which was adopted at this show:—

The new method of classification adopted by the Exhibition Committee had the natural result of making the contents of the different classes far more miscellaneous than on previous occasions, and this, we think, was not altogether to the advantage of the Exhibition, regarded as a Collection of Stamps. The endeavour to bring together in this way, for competition, the stamps of countries that had never been classed together before, was a most interesting experiment, worthy of all commendation; it introduced an entirely novel feature into the competitions, and thereby perhaps added somewhat to the difficulties of the judges, but the last consideration is not a matter of any importance. It was only when this system of classification came to be applied to the Exhibition itself that its disadvantages became apparent. The exhibits were, of course, arranged according to their classes, and the arrangement must have been a great puzzle to many of the visitors. Collectors are accustomed to certain methods of grouping the different countries, and all their preconceived ideas were completely upset on this occasion. The British Empire and the Rest of the World have hitherto been the two great Divisions for British Collectors; these two have then been subdivided more or less geographically, both for collecting and for exhibition purposes, and also according to philatelic importance for purposes of competition. In the present case relative philatelic importance was the one and only consideration upon which the arrangement depended; we do not say that this was wrong, in a Philatelic Exhibition, but it rendered the arrangement extremely difficult to follow for the general collector, and possibly almost absurd to the outsider, whom we want to attract into the fold. To take an instance—the visitor who commenced with Afghanistan found himself next in British Guiana, and travelled thence through Mauritius and New South Wales to Switzerland and the United States. The connexion is hardly sufficiently obvious even to a philatelist, and whilst we heartily applaud the courage shown by the Committee in adopting a new system, we must confess our preference for a geographical arrangement tempered by philatelic considerations.

After the usual excellent and complete list of "New Issues" we find a full report of

the International Philatelic Exhibition from the pen of Mr. C. J. Phillips. This occupies no less than 26 pages and though we cannot agree with all the writer's criticisms we are filled with admiration at the energy that has impelled him to indite such a complete record of the world's greatest stamp show. The official banquet, the Herts dinner, and the other social events in connection with the exhibition are also all fully reported and we strongly recommend every philatelist to obtain a copy of this noteworthy number of the *M.J.*

The *Philatelic Record* for May is a "Special Exhibition Number," and all the usual features are held over to make room for a detailed criticism of the leading exhibits. An editorial note deals briefly with the Exhibition as a whole, and then follows a description of the medal-winning and other interesting collections, the number comprising no less than 40 pages.

In the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for June 2nd we find another instalment of Mr. H. W. Westcott's interesting article on "The Adhesive Stamps of Gibraltar and Morocco Agencies." The writer describes the surcharged issue of 1889 and makes some comments on the two types of the "5" in the 5c., 25c., 50c. and 75c. values. His remarks are accompanied by two admirable diagrams which give the reader a very clear idea of the relative scarcity of each variety by showing their positions on the sheet.

Some editorial notes refer to the recent exhibition and a brief account of its chief features and the prize lists are also given.

There are some "Stray Remarks on Speculative Stamps" in which the writer advises his fellow collectors to leave them severely alone. How often we have read similar remarks before! But still the giddy speculative issues flourish exceedingly like the proverbial green bay tree.

By the way who is going to be bold enough to decide which are speculative issues and which are the highly moral necessary ones?

Gibbons' Stamp Weekly for May 19th contains a brief though interesting account of the postal issues of "Bulgaria" from the pen of Mr. E. J. Nankivell.

The Rev. T. C. Walton commences a serial article entitled "The Geographical Interest of Stamp Collecting"—a title that clearly explains the scope of the paper. We are told that "stamps fairly bristle with interest from the geographical point of view. Take up a fairly good collection of the world's stamps and what do you find? Maps, views, pictures of animals, trees, fruits, inventions of man, are there in profusion; all of these belong to one or other of the various branches into which the subject of geography is divided."

"Our New Zealand Letter" contributed by Mr. J. H. W. Wardrop, is full of interest. Concerning the Government Life Insurance stamps Mr. Wardrop says:—

The Government Insurance stamps have always seemed to me to be a most interesting and eminently collectable series. Their use has from the first been strictly confined to the legitimate postal purposes of the Insurance Department alone; and in unused state they have been jealously guarded, except during a period of a week or two, some time ago, when a single set was allowed to be sold to each *bona fide* collector who applied for one at face value. This permission, however, was quickly withdrawn (at the instance, it was rumoured, of the Postal Department before many collectors had heard or been able to take advantage of it; and since then (as previously) they have been very hard to obtain unused; especially the three higher values.

The three numbers of *G.S.W.* for May 26th and June 2nd and 9th are "Special Exhibition" numbers, and as these titles convey are filled chiefly with items relating to the recent big Stamp Show at the Horticultural Hall.

In "Gossip of the Hour" Cornelius Wrinkle has a word to say regarding the Gambia provisionals, viz.:—

Talking of those Gambia provisionals, I hear that there has been a grand scramble for them, and that as a result the whole lot has been divided amongst about two hundred and fifty persons, who now want from 3/- to 5/- each for them. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform me that there were 4,000 of each denomination surcharged, and of this number about 2,600 were used for postage and the remainder sold in the Colony.

Three shillings to five shillings each for stamps, of which 4,000 were printed, is absurd, and I am glad to hear that several of our leading dealers have declined to be parties to rooking collectors in this way.

We hold no brief for these Gambia provisionals or for the wicked speculators who ask 3/- to 5/- each for them, but when

we see such a highly moral tone adopted in mentioning "our leading dealers" we always scent a case of sour grapes. It is a curious coincidence that in the same number of *G.S.W.*, in which the above paragraph appears, the publishers of the journal offer as a "special bargain," at five shillings, a stamp of which it is asserted "only 6,000 were issued"! How awkward!

Philately in the Colonies.

The Philatelic Journal of India for March opens with a reference to the National Collection of Indian stamps, which is being installed in the Museum at Calcutta, and pays a well-deserved tribute to the capability of Mr. Corfield who is entrusted with the care of this collection. We make the following extract:—

It is no secret that this is a great deal more than a coincidence with Mr. Corfield's return to this country, and if the Society may claim a reflected glory from the success of a distinguished member we will unhesitatingly inscribe our latest triumph at the head of our list of good deeds. We have gone one better than the Society on which we barely ventured to model ourselves, and have produced a living thing instead of a mummy. The national collection is probably some way off first class standard, but it is growing rapidly, and a living dog is better than a dead lion. A special cause for congratulation is that the collection is in the hands of such a catholic philatelist as Mr. Corfield. We believe that the day of the lonely furrow postalist, short though it has been, is nearly over; and that a strong current has set in back to times when the telegraph and fiscal issues were considered necessary for the completion of a collection.

There are some excellent notes on "Court Fee Stamps" and some interesting comments on the subject of "Somaliland Reminders." From this we make the following excerpt:—

So far as we are aware the sale of the remainders was not contemplated until long after the stamps left India. The responsibility in this matter rests solely on the Foreign Office, with the extenuating circumstance that much temptation was laid in their way by the quality of the material supplied them. That there were sufficient remainders to be worth selling is also due to the Foreign Office, but that there were so many varieties as to call forth the unblushing advertisement of errors is due to the Indian Government. It is as inaccurate to hold the latter guilty of the sale as it would be to charge the Foreign Office with the manufacture of errors.

We cannot for a moment admit the faintest suspicion that the errors and varieties were deliberately faked by the Indian Government, but our patriotism is shocked by such a widespread advertisement of bad workmanship, to find a parallel to which it is necessary to go to Guadeloupe or Zanzibar. We regret that our Government continues to employ an incapable establishment in a country where minute accuracy and attention to detail is obtainable more easily and cheaply than almost anywhere else. We also regret that they continue to ignore or be ignorant of the very

wide interests that are now bound up in the word "philately." It is only the thousand miles by which we are separated by the manufactory that renders possible the existence of the second of these alternatives.

We may ask why the Foreign Office went for their stamps to the worst conceivable market. It is possible that printing is done in Calcutta slightly cheaper than in London, but any saving in this direction must be more than counterbalanced by the double insurance charges, the double packing in air-tight cases, and the manifold extra handling and counting, even if all saving in cost was not trivial in comparison with the difference in quality of the article supplied. It is the duty of a Government not to give an order for work without being satisfied that the agency selected is fit to carry it out, or without seeing samples. We can hardly imagine that such samples as the Government of India could produce, namely, the conventional states surcharges, would have satisfied the least exacting customer.

In the *Australian Philatelist* for May some interesting notes are given on the retouches of the 2d. diadem type of New South Wales.

From "Federal Prospects" we gather that there does not seem much likelihood of a real Australian Commonwealth set of stamps appearing just yet. In fact it seems more than probable that, though one design will be employed for all the States, a space will be provided in the die so that the names of the separate Colonies may be inserted as desired.

Under the heading of "Queensland" Mr. C. A. Gilles contributes several interesting notes relating to the provisional issues of 1859-1860, and the number concludes with a description of an automatic stamp seller which is now being tried by the New Zealand postal authorities.

Philately in the States.

In the March issue of the *American Journal of Philately* the first part of the English translation of the Swedish Philatelic Society's recently published work on "The Postage Stamps of Sweden from 1855 to 1905" is given. Our confrère is to be complimented on its enterprise in securing the sole rights to the English translation of this admirable volume.

Mr. G. L. Toppan continues his "Notes upon Stamps and their Varieties" and deals very fully with the issues of Prince Edward Island.

There is another instalment of the wearisome serial article on the die varieties

of the Nesbitt series of U.S.A. envelopes occupying no less than eight pages.

Altogether the number is hardly up to the usual standard of excellence for which our contemporary is famed.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News for May 12th contains an excellent article from the pen of Dr. J. C. Perry entitled "Notes on Canal Zone Stamps." The writer deals particularly with the two recent provisionals—2c. on 1p. and 1c. on 20c.—and tells us that they were surcharged in panes of 50 stamps. 200,000 of the former and 100,000 of the latter are said to have been produced so neither of them is ever likely to rank among the rarities of philately. Inverted and double surcharges are known of both values and as Dr. Perry asserts that only 50 of each were so issued they should be errors worth having.

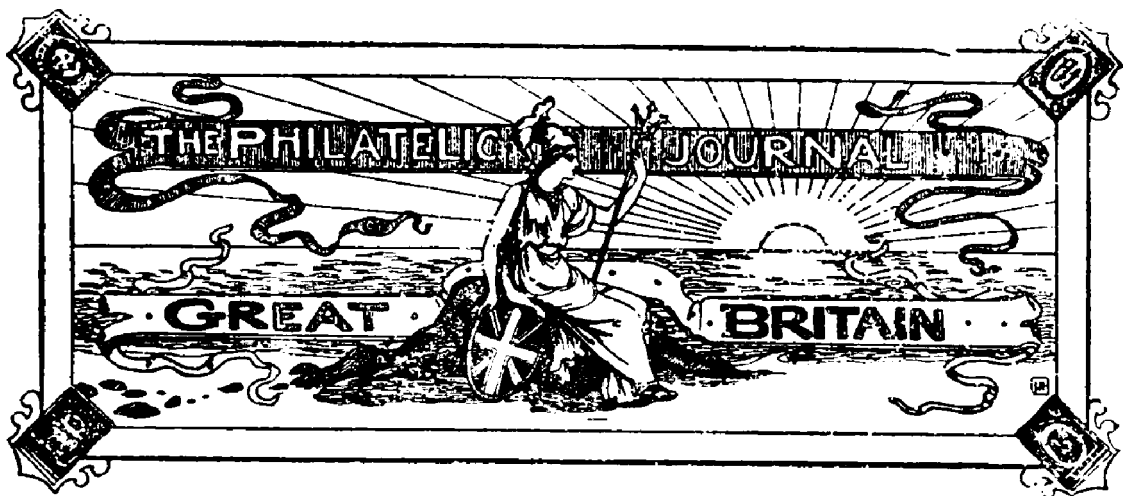
A great deal of space is devoted to items relating to the San Francisco calamity and one of the most interesting of these tells of the difficulties experienced by the post office department in dealing with the novel missives sent from the ruined city. We make a brief extract:—

The favourite mode of communication seemed to be collars and cuffs, with no particular pretence to cleanliness. Later on, when even the supply of these became limited, the size of the letters were curtailed to parts torn off, ranging in size to half a cuff to the ear of a collar. One enterprising gentleman wrote a complete letter inside his collar and carefully folded it up to resemble a paralytic caricature of an envelope held into place by three carpet tacks. The address on the outside was written with a piece of charred wood taken evidently from the abundance surrounding.

Another correspondent whose resources were evidently somewhat limited in the way of linen, wrote what he had to say on a series of cigarette papers which were pinned together in book form and sent on. Although the popular material was shingles, of which here was an abundance in the mails as letters, messages were sent on every conceivable thing possible to mark in black or white characters. There was a piece of parchment torn from a drum; torn pieces of newspaper and leaves of books; squares of silk suggestive of opera costumes, and a score of other devices.

But for downright originality coupled with a quaint irrepressible American humor and buoyancy under the most trying of conditions was the man who sent a message to a friend in Oakland written upon a biscuit. The epistle was laconic but cheerful, and arrived safely, but cracked, to its destination, where it deserves to be labelled and hung as San Francisco's exhibit No. 1 in the museum of the new Phoenix City.

NOTE.—Owing to great pressure on our space many items are unavoidably crowded out.



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

No. 187. VOL. XVI.

JULY 25, 1906.

[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 78.—MR. J. S. HIGGINS, JUNR.

MR. J. S. HIGGINS, for long the foremost boy collector in the United Kingdom, celebrated his 21st birthday on the 4th inst., so that he will not in future be able to compete in 'junior' classes. This, however, will not trouble our friend much, for he is quite used to competing with older philatelists and his collection is such a strong one that he is particularly well qualified to hold his own in almost any company.

A little calculation based on the interesting fact stated above will show that Mr. Higgins was born in 1885—in the city of Manchester, where he still resides. This northern city now boasts of so many good philatelists that we believe the authorities have some intention of re-christening it "Philatelic town."

The subject of our sketch is still young in years, so that he can hardly trace his first collection back to almost pre-historic days, though if philatelic experience counts for any-

thing, he may well be reckoned among the "old hands."

It is quite refreshing to find that Mr. Higgins did not start collecting in the usual way, neither has he any recollection of having been possessed of an old album full of gems, which, if it had been kept until now, would have been worth untold gold. Instead of this, we learn that his first acquaintance with our hobby was formed through the medium of an article that appeared in *Pearson's Weekly* in May, 1896. He cut the illustrations from this, stuck them into an ordinary exercise book and painted them. His first collection was, therefore, highly original, even if it did not consist of original specimens.

When he reached the mature age of 11 years, he was presented with a 5/- album, and his serious conversion to our

hobby may be reckoned from that date. Collecting on energetic lines, he soon found this album too small for him. Before obtaining a larger album he consulted an experienced philatelist, who strongly advised him to go in for better class stamps. He followed this



advice and with such good result that at the Manchester Exhibition of 1899 (when only 15 years of age) the judges awarded him three medals—two silver and one bronze.

Although he has always retained his general collection, Mr. Higgins was early converted to specialism, and as a patriotic Englishman he specializes in the stamps of our own country. At the recent Exhibition he was successful in obtaining the highest award—a gold medal—for his collection of unused English, but as this was described in our last number there is no need to remark on it further. The subject of our sketch has also a grand lot of used British consisting, in the main, of superb copies which have taken much time and an abundance of careful searching to get together. We should also add that at the same Exhibition his general collection brought him a silver medal

in the junior section for collections of from 3000 to 5000.

Mr. Higgins is justly proud of these medals, and of those he has obtained on previous occasions.

Although he modestly disclaims ever having made any original discoveries in connection with English stamps, he has a knowledge of them that many other specialists may well envy.

He is a member of the Manchester, Birmingham and Junior Philatelic Societies, and has given displays before each of them. He is particularly interested in the work of the last-named society and acts as Honorary Treasurer to its Manchester section. Among his many awards he cherishes a diploma awarded him by this same society very highly.

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 South Africa. Our publishers have received a small supply of the 6d. value of the current type in a much paler shade of lilac than hitherto. The stamps have much less violet in the pigment and almost look as if they were faded specimens. We do not think this is the case but, rather, that they represent a new printing. The colour might be termed rose-lilac.

The *M.J.* also reports the 1d. of the current type in a new shade, *i.e.*, light red instead of rose.

1d. light red.
6d. rose-lilac.

Cape of Good Hope. The current ½d. value is reported in a deeper green than has been seen before for this King's Head stamp.

Ceylon. It appears that the 30c. we mentioned last month, on the authority of an American journal, as being on chalk-surfaced paper, does not exist. A correspondent writes to *Ewen's Weekly* and states that after making enquiries on the spot he finds that only the 5c. has appeared on this new paper.

Dominica. Two more values of the current type have appeared on the Crown CC. paper with chalk surface.

½d. grey-green and green, wmk. CC, chalky paper.
2½d. ultra. and green " "

Gambia. We are indebted to *Ewen's Weekly* for the following items regarding the recently issued provisionals. The ½d. on 2/6 consists of the words "HALF—PENNY" in two lines with two parallel bars below cancelling the old value. Thirty stamps were surcharged at a time and there are two distinct types, *viz.* :—

- (a) The word "PENNY" is 5mm. above the bars.
- (b) The word "PENNY" is 4mm. above the bars.

The 1d. on 3/- is surcharged "ONE PENNY" in one line across the centre and has no bars below. Enough type was set up to surcharge an entire pane of 60 at a time, and there appear to be no minor varieties worthy of note.

Indian Native States. *Duttia.* We extract the following paragraph from the *M.J.* :—
"We have received sheets of the ½a. and 2a.

on papers differing in shade from any that we have previously met with among the stamps of this State. The paper of the ½a. is a dull green, and that of the 2a. a pale yellow, paler even than the lemon-yellow of No. 24. Both have the rouletting, horizontally and at the ends of the rows, and there has been a little re-setting of the type, sufficient to indicate a fresh printing."

Travancore. In our last issue we mentioned two provisionals, and we are now shewn copies by Mr. Bourdillon. The ¼ chuckram, deep purple, is surcharged ¼ in large figures 16mm. high, and the ½ chuckram, bright mauve (the old shade) is surcharged ¾ in figures 15¼mm. high. They are intended to be used for ¾ chuckram (i.e., two of ¾ or one of ½ and one of ¼ch.), which is the ordinary postage on ½ tola weight letters. This seems a roundabout way of making up the amount, and presumably the ¾ch. black has been sold out.

¾ on ½ chuckram, deep purple.
¾ " " bright mauve.

Mauritius. The 6c. has been issued on the paper with chalk surface.

6c. lilac and carmine on red. mult. wmk., chalky paper.

New South Wales. A correspondent informs *Ewen's Weekly* that he has the current 9d. stamp, perf. 11 instead of 12½.

9d. red-brown and blue, wmk. V on Cr., perf. 11.

New Zealand. We extract the following from the *M.J.*:—"A correspondent in this colony points out to us that in recording, in February, the existence of certain values of the Stamp Duty fiscals perf. 11, we omitted to notice the fact that Nos. 393 to 396 in the catalogue are watermarked with Type 41, as well as perf. 11, whilst the 6/- stamp we described, used in December, 1897, must have the earlier watermark. He tells us that many of the lower values of the series 356 to 386 may be found perf. either 12½, 11, or 11½ to 12, and these should be added to the list, or the heading should be made more comprehensive. Our informant shows us the 2/6, wmk. Type 12a, perf. 11, and bearing a Parcel Post obliteration dated '11 JUN. 1898.'"

The 1/- value of the current type has been issued with the new perforation gauging 14.

The *Aust. Phil.* states that a block of eight of the current 4d. stamps has been found imperforate vertically.

1/- vermilion, perf. 14.

Queensland. According to the *M.J.* the current ¼d., 3d. and 5d. stamps are all appearing in new shades as follows:—

¼d. light green.
3d. reddish brown.
5d. deep dull brown.

South Australia. *Ewen's Weekly* records the 2½d. on the current type, perf. 12. From the same source we learn that the 1/- value with large "POSTAGE" has appeared on the new Commonwealth paper.

2½d. deep blue, perf. 12,
1/- brown " wmk. Cr. A.

Straits Settlements. Federated Malay States. Several contemporaries report the 5c., 20c. and 50c. on the new chalk-surfaced paper.

5c. red and green on yellow, mult., wmk., chalky-paper.
20c. black and lilac " " "
50c. orange-brown and black " " "

St. Vincent. The current 1/- stamp has appeared on the new paper with chalk surface.

1/- green and carmine, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Victoria. *Ewen's Weekly* has received copies of the ¼d. and 1d. Postage Due stamps on the new paper and perforated 12 × 12½.

¼d. yellow-green and rosine, wmk. Cr. A, perf. 12 × 12½.
1d. " " " " "

Western Australia. Two novelties are reported by *Ewen's Weekly*, viz.:—

9d. orange, wmk. V on Cr., perf. 11.
1d. rose, wmk. Cr. A, perf. 12½ × 11.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Colombia. Panama. The paragraph given in our last number regarding two new provisional stamps should have been headed "Panama" as our readers will observe from the context. We extract the following further information regarding these stamps from the *M.J.*:—"We have examined entire sheets of the two provisional stamps chronicled last month, and find there are a few errors in the overprints, as might be expected:—

In the 1c. on 20c., No. 48 has a raised stop after the letters 'ct.'; No. 72 has 'Pnnama' for 'Panama' at left; No. 92 has 'c.t' for 'ct.'; No. 96 has 'Panrma' for 'Panama' at right and also has the name at left much too low down; and No. 99 has two dots over the last 'ä' at right, instead of the usual accent.

In the 2c. on 50c., No. 1 has the last letter of 'PANAMA' at left inverted; No. 22 has the name reading downwards at both sides,

instead of reading upwards at left and downwards at right; and No. 74 has the 'N' of 'PANAMA' at left inverted, and therefore too high. On both sheets there are a few stamps on which the accent over the last 'A' is omitted or fails to print."

We also gather from various sources that the 1c. exists with double surcharge, one of which is inverted, while the 2c. has been found with inverted and double overprints.

A new provisional is also reported, the 1 peso being surcharged 5c.

5c. on 1 peso lake.
1c. on 20c. violet, double surcharge, one inverted.
2c. on 50c. brown, double surcharge.
2c. on 50c. brown, inverted surcharge.

Ecuador. The 1c., 2c., and 5c. of 1901 are said to have been surcharged "CORREOS" in large letters, 15mm. high, but the *M.J.* seems to think it possible that this is only an obliteration.

France It is rumoured that further alterations of a minor character are to be made in the 10c. of the Sower type. It is proposed to remove the white projection in front of the left arm of the figure and the ground upon which the Sower is standing. It will probably then be christened "Ariel."

A new stamp of the value of 20c. has been added to the Postage Due set.

Postage Due. 20c. olive-green

Offices in China. According to a Continental contemporary, a copy of the 10c. of Indo-China has been found surcharged with the native characters for the 40c.

Offices in the Turkish Empire. We learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that the 5c. of the current set is now appearing in the new shade; blue-green instead of green.

5c. blue-green.

Guatemala. A foreign contemporary adds another value to the list of 1903 provisionals, i.e., the 100c. of 1886 surcharged "1903—25—CENTAVOS" in three lines in black.

25c. on 100c. brown.

Hayti. The *M.J.* gives a long list of weird and wonderful errors of some of the recent surcharges of this Republic, viz. :—

1c., No. 72 } in pairs, one with surcharge, Type 10, and
4c. " 76 } the other without.
1g. " 85 }
1c. " 72; pair, one with double surcharge, inverted,
the other without surcharge.
7c., No. 79 } with double surcharge, inverted.
15c. " 82 }
1g. " 85; pair, one with inverted surcharge, the other
without surcharge.

20c., No. 125; with inverted surcharge.
1c. on 20c., No. 140; surcharge diagonal.
1c. on 20c. " " sideways.
1c. on 20c. " " inverted.
2c. on 50c., No. 141; surcharge diagonal and inverted.
2c. on 50c. " " surcharge inverted.

"The diagonal surcharges run in both directions.

We have also the 1c. blue, 2c. orange, 3c. green, 5c. brown, 5c. sky-blue, 8c., 10c., 15c., 50c., and 1g. of the recently surcharged issue, with the overprint, Type 19, inverted."

Holland. A new value has been added to the current set.

17½c. mauve, perf. 12½.

Japan. We extract the following from the *M.J.* :—"A correspondent at Tokio sends us specimens of two new commemorative stamps, of the value of 1½ sen and 3 sen respectively, together with translations of the inscriptions and explanations of the devices upon them. These stamps are not intended for Postal Union purposes, as the inscriptions upon them are in Japanese, the values alone being given in European figures and letters, so that any collectors who desire to treat them as locals will be fully justified in doing so."

In the centre is a trophy of arms, consisting of a field gun, rifles, etc., with the Imperial flag, surmounted by the Chrysanthemum enclosed in a wreath of rice plant and (?) pine; surrounding this is a circular band, inscribed in Japanese, 'Campaign of the 37th and 38th years of Meiji. Memorial Postage Stamp of the Triumphal Military Review.—One Sen five Rin (or Three Sen).' In the upper corners are five-pointed stars, representing the badges worn by the soldiers in their caps, and in the lower corners "1½d" (or "3") "SN." Our copies are perf. 12, a little irregularly, in both directions."

1½ sen, blue
3 " rose-red.

Montenegro. *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles three errors in the provisionals of last year.

5h. green, surcharged in black instead of red.
1kr. purple-brown " " "
10h. rosine, double surcharge.

Nicaragua. The current 3c. stamp has been surcharged "Vale 10c." in black, vertically, reading downwards.

10c. on 3c. purple.

Norway. Mr. Henrik Dethloff, writing under date 27th June, 1906, says that a provisional 30 öre stamp was to be issued on the 1st inst., and doubtless by the time this

copy of the *P. J. G. B.* is in our readers' hands, this new stamp will have materialised. We are told that a 30 öre stamp is necessary, in consequence of a reduction in the inland rates for parcels, and it is presumed that there will be a large demand for this value. Our correspondent interviewed the Director of Posts, at Christiania, and was informed by him that 400,000 of the remainders of the 7 skilling dark-brown, of 1872, were to be utilised for this provisional. This will make quite a hole in the remainders, and leave only a trifle of 50,000 for future use!

Russia. We have been shewn copies of the new high values referred to last month. The Arms are embossed in the centre, and inscriptions are shewn above and below on ornamented tablets. On each side is an elaborate array of foliage, and numerals denoting the value are placed on circular tablets at each side just below the central oval. The stamps are on vertically laid paper and are perf. 13.

United States. Philippines. The following excerpt is from the *M. J.*:—"We gather from various sources that certain values of the U.S. stamps overprinted "PHILIPPINES" are to be found further surcharged with the letters "O. B.", in various type and divers colours. The letters are said to mean "Official Business," and as they are apparently applied with rubber stamps in the offices in various towns, the varieties may be innumerable, and it will be impossible to distinguish those produced for genuine official purposes from those of less legitimate origin. A copy of the 2c. is known with a manuscript surcharge, but this we can all make, and claim that the letters stand for 'Oh! Bother!'"

Afghanistan.

WRITING in the *Am. J. of Ph.*, Mr. C. A. Howes tells us that the circular device appearing on the large square stamps of Afghanistan is the personal seal of the Amir, though its particular applicability to the gentleman's personality seems somewhat obscure. The design consists of a mosque gate, with a flag at each side and two cannons crossed below. It is presumed that this is a Mohammedan version of the famous admonition, "Trust in Providence and keep your powder dry."

New Leaves to Cut.

UNITED STATES ENVELOPES.*

MR. VICTOR M. BERTHOLD has written a very complete history of "The Die Varieties of the Nesbitt Series of United States Envelopes" which we can cordially commend to all collectors of envelope stamps. The philatelist who has a taste for the stamps described in this volume will have nothing to complain of on the score of variety, for in the 106 pages comprised in the brochure no less than 675 different varieties are described. Certainly, many of them are extremely minute but there they are if one is keen enough to want them.

The author has tackled a difficult subject in a masterly way and his descriptions of the various types are particularly clear.

We are told that there are no less than ten distinct types of the head of George Washington, besides the different dies, and the following explanation is given to account for such a large number of varieties:—

"Recalling the fact that Nesbitt originated the dies; that the machinery for embossing was very crude compared with our modern apparatus, collectors must concede that his work deserves great credit.

"The question, however, of superlative interest to philatelists is: 'Why has Nesbitt produced such a large number of dies or die varieties?' The answer is simple: Pressed hard by the Department to manufacture several millions of envelopes, a gigantic task in the early days of stamp making, and lacking our present means of reproducing working dies from the matrix, he undoubtedly used his best effort, *i.e.*, he probably ordered a number of engravers to reproduce the original die, and, in the hurry of the work, little attention was paid to exactness.'"

COUNTRIES AND STAMPS.†

WE have received parts V. and VI. of this work dealing briefly with the postal issues of the British Empire in South and West Africa. That the descriptions are very brief may be judged from the fact that the whole of this group is disposed of in 24 pages.

*The Die Varieties of the Nesbitt Series of United States Envelopes. By Victor M. Berthold (New York; the Scott Stamp & Coin Co.). Price \$1.

†Countries and Stamps. By Harriet E. Colville. (Bournemouth; C. J. Endle & Co.). Price 2½d. per part.

Africa: Part III.*

This long expected concluding volume of the Philatelic Society's work on the stamps, postcards, envelopes and wrappers of the British Colonies and Possessions in Africa has at last been published, and is undoubtedly the most important philatelic work which has appeared for a very long time.

Owing to the enormous amount of work entailed in producing this volume, which contains almost twice as many leaves as volumes I. and II. put together, its publication has been delayed by several years, indeed it is now six years since volume II. was issued. The present work contains thirty plates of illustrations by a new process, called photogravure, with most excellent results. This process seems to be a more direct form of photography than the usual methods of reproduction, and the illustrations bear examination under a glass, as the lines do not resolve themselves into a series of dots as in the ordinary photo process. As Mr. Bacon says in the preface this is undoubtedly the most perfect method known for the reproduction of illustrations.

Mr. Bacon, who has edited the whole work, must be heartily congratulated on the triumphant completion of his labours. It was originally intended to include an Addendum giving particulars of the stamps, etc., issued in the Colonies dealt with in parts I. and II. since the publication of those works, but this idea was abandoned owing to the large size of the present work. A separate title page has been issued for the benefit of those people who wish to have the three volumes bound together, but we should hardly think, considering the enormous dimensions of the whole work that many people will want to do this.

The Colonies treated of in this part are:—

New Republic.

Northern Nigeria.

Oil Rivers and Niger Coast Protectorate, by C. J. Daun.

Orange River Colony and Orange Free State, by Baron A. de Reuterskiold.

St. Helena, by W. D. Beckton.

Seychelles, by E. D. Bacon.

Sierra Leone, by E. D. Bacon.

Southern Nigeria.

Stellaland.

Swazieland.

Transvaal, by R. B. Yardley, with a chapter on the Pietersburg issue, by Emil Tamsen, reprinted from the *Monthly Journal*.

Uganda Protectorate, by C. J. Phillips.

Zanzibar, by T. W. Hall.

Zululand, by E. D. Bacon.

The most important sections of the work are certainly those devoted to the Transvaal and Zanzibar. The former takes up no less than 140 pages, and contains a reprint of the series of articles entitled "Notes on the Stamps of the First Republic of the Transvaal," published in the *London Philatelist*, Oct., 1904, to June, 1905, with some alterations, and also the paper read by Mr. Yardley before the Philatelic Society on May 12th last year, entitled "Notes on the Postage Stamps of the Transvaal used during the first British Occupation," the latter has not previously been published. Eleven of the photogravure plates are devoted to illustrations of entire panes, etc., mostly of the stamps of the first Republic and of the first British occupation. Most of these are taken from entire panes, but one is from a reconstructed plate of the left-hand pane of the first six-pence,—the one containing the tête-bêche variety.

The Zanzibar section, written by Mr. T. W. Hall, is also a wonderful compilation. To assist him in writing this, Mr. Hall has amassed the largest and finest collection of Zanzibar stamps ever got together. The numerous settings of the surcharges are described as fully as possible. An illustration in photogravure of an entire upper pane of 150 of the 2½ on 1½ annas of December, 1895, is given, this being very useful as showing the positions of the varieties and errors in the word "Zanzibar." There is also a photogravure illustration of a block of sixty of the 2½ on 2 annas blue of the so-called "Postal Union" type, Nos. 146 to 148 in Gibbons' catalogue. The article also contains diagrams of four different settings of the Zanzibar surcharge, found on the anna values. Altogether, with the assistance of this work, it will be found that collecting Zanzibars is a very fascinating occupation, with sufficient still to be discovered about the various settings to add zest to it.

Mr. C. J. Phillips' article on Uganda Protectorate is reprinted from the *Monthly*

* Published for the Philatelic Society, by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, 391, Strand. Price 40/- net.

Journal of February and March, 1904, with the addition of a reference list and some information about the Postcards, Envelopes and Telegraph stamps.

The Orange Free State and Orange River Colony section, by Baron A. de Reuterskiold, is another very interesting portion; ten of the photogravure plates are devoted to it. These show the right and left-hand panes of the 1d. on 3d., 1888; the right and left-hand panes of the 1d. on 4d. of the same date, the left-hand pane of the 1d. on 5/-, the left-hand pane of the ½d. on 3d. of 1896, and four plates devoted to the varieties of the postcards. The reference list, especially of the Orange River Colony V.R.I. section, should be of immense value to collectors, as shewing what to take and what to reject.

The other countries do not call for special mention in this short review as they are mostly smaller and do not present so much scope for minute philatelic research as those referred to, though all bear evidence of the most careful work.

In his Preface, Mr. Bacon records his appreciation of the very generous way in which Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited have treated the Society, they having spared no expense in the production of the work which is the first which they have published for the Philatelic Society. Besides those gentlemen whom we have already mentioned as authors of various sections, Mr. Bacon acknowledges his indebtedness to the following gentlemen:—Herr Amtsrichter a. D. H. Fraenkel, Dr. F. Kalckhoff, Baron A. de Worms, and Messrs. J. H. Abbott, Walter Morley, W. H. Peckitt, G. B. Routledge, B. W. Warhurst, Whitfield King & Co., and the late Mr. S. C. Skipton for the loan of specimens for descriptive or illustrative purposes, or for help rendered in other ways.

J.P.U. Smoker.

THE I.P.U. have decided to open the season again with a smoking concert. The one held last year was such a great success that no one will be surprised to hear that the effort is to be repeated. Mr. Hinton appeals to members and others, who may be willing to assist in any way, to communicate with him as soon as possible. Further particulars will be announced shortly.

Seychelles and Sarawak.

By B. W. H. POOLE.

We have received two works by Mr. Poole which should be of great assistance to specialists in the countries treated of. Of the two, Sarawak strikes us as being of the more importance, as it is a country which has been almost ignored by the philatelic press, and has not been particularly popular among collectors. Considering that there are very few among all the stamps of this little country which command more than a few shillings in the market it is somewhat surprising that they have been so little collected and studied. Mr. Poole, in this work, demonstrates that the lithographed issues of 1869 to 1875 are of the greatest interest. From a study of the flaws found on most of the stamps and slight variations in the lettering found on others, he concludes that there are at least three printings of the 3c. brown on yellow of 1871, and these he names A, B and C. His printing A contains far more flaws than either of the other two, and he is able to describe some more or less prominent flaw on each of the 100 stamps from which, he says, it is possible to re-construct the sheet. There are fewer flaws on B and fewer still on C. Mr. Poole does not say whether he considers fresh stones were made for each of these printings, but we presume this must have been the case, for though the *flaws* might have been remedied, the variety, No. 17 on the sheet, in which the first A in SARAWAK is smaller and narrower than on any other stamp on the sheet, could not have been altered on the stone, and this is found on A and B, but not on C, which points to the fact that C at least is from a new stone. The 2 cents surcharge of 1899 was applied to sheets of the A and B printings, which suggests the possibility of A and B being the later printings, though Mr. Poole says that there is no evidence which is the earlier printing.

The five values of the 1875 issue are of equal interest with that just described. As is well known, there are five types of each value

"The Postage Stamps of the Seychelles," by B. W. H. Poole. Published by Oswald March, Belvedere Road, Norwood. Paper covers 1/-, cloth 1/6 net.

"Sarawak." A Complete History of its Postage Stamp, by B. W. H. Poole. Published by D. Field, Royal Arcade, Bond Street, W., 1/- net.

differing chiefly in the shapes and spacing of the letters composing the value in the lower tablet. Mr. Poole explains how this occurred: "The engraved die of the 3 cents stamp, with the inscription THREE CENTS removed was used in their production. From this die five transfers were taken, in each case, and on the vacant space at the base the value desired was drawn in by hand. From this strip of five impressions, the lithographic stone of 100 stamps was made, there being, of course, two strips in each horizontal row, and 20 specimens of each variety on the sheet."

We have quoted this paragraph in full in order to emphasize the interest attaching to a discovery which Mr. Poole has made on the sheets of the 12c. Instead of the fourth and fifth stamps in the top row being types 4 and 5 respectively, they are types 1 and 2 and the tenth stamp of the third row is type 3 instead of type 5 as in the end stamps of all other rows. Evidently three transfers got damaged or failed to take properly and so had to be replaced by others. The chapter on this issue is embellished by illustrations of the five types of each value. The author has a good deal to say about the perforations of this issue and claims to have discovered three different sets differing in the size of the holes and the roughness or otherwise of the incisions, though the gauge is the same throughout. We have not examined the stamps for these varieties and cannot say at present how far we can agree with him on the point.

One thing that Mr. Poole omits to mention is the fact that engraved copies of the first two 3 cents stamps have been found *used*. One or two specimens were shown at the recent Exhibition and were in fact known for some time before that event.

Space will not permit of our filching any more of the information contained in this book, and we must refer our readers to the work itself, which we can recommend to all collectors whether interested in the stamps or not.

Mr. Poole's other book on the Postage Stamps of the Seychelles is chiefly interesting by reason of its chapter on the 1893 provisionals in which he describes six different settings of the 3 cents on 4 cents, and hints at a seventh, whereas Africa, part III., just published, only mentions two. He also thinks there are two or three different settings of the 12 cents on 16 cents

and two of the 45c. on 48c. But for the surcharges and the two dies of the first issue there would be very little to say about the issues of these islands, but Mr. Poole has succeeded in producing a very interesting work, though much of it has been published before in our own pages a year or so ago, by the same author.

Siam.

ITS POSTS AND POSTAGE STAMPS.*

This little book by Mr. F. J. Melville, is a reprint of the articles which have been running through the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, and is published as the "S.C.F. Philatelic Handbook, No. 1," a phrase which has quite a prophetic ring about it.

The earlier part of the work, dealing with the history of the country and the initiation of the postal service in Siam, is most interesting reading and the portion dealing with the stamps themselves, though not so thorough or so microscopic as the articles by Mr. Poole, which have recently been published in the P.J. of G.B., will still be found very useful for collectors.

The Milan Exhibition.

In our last number we gave some particulars of the forthcoming Exhibition at Milan, which is to be held next September. Already we have heard of several English collectors who intend to exhibit and from all accounts the venture is receiving considerable support. We are informed that the following gentlemen have consented to act as judges:—M. P. Castle, Dr. Achillito Chiesa, and M. P. Cometta of Milan, Baron A. de Reuterskiold of Ouchy, Dr. E. Diena of Rome, Maurice Langlois of Paris, and William Moser of Dresden.

The following additional medals have been offered since the publication of the programme.

Paul Kohl: 1 gold, 1 silver, 1 silver-gilt.

Léon de Raay: 1 bronze.

D. Field: 1 gold, 1 silver and 1 bronze.

Intending exhibitors are reminded that Sept. 8th is the last day for sending their collections, etc.

* Published by the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, #3-64, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. Price 6d. net.



July, 1906, Report.

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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.)

NEW MEMBER.

Captain E. G. Hart, Poona, India.

NOTICES.

The Session will open with a Smoking Concert early in October next. Members willing to assist are invited to communicate with the Hon. Sec.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union,
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.
June 16th, 1906.

A Stamp Dealer's Good Fortune.

Mr. Ludwig Zissler, a stamp dealer in Charing Cross Road, brought from Germany recently a painting by Jan Breughel, the famous Dutch artist, who lived from 1568 to 1625. It is called "The Broad and the Narrow Way," and in the foreground are nearly 200 superbly painted figures, many of which represent historical personages of the artist's time.

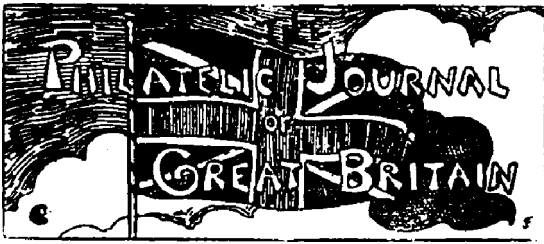
Investigations by experts has shown that, while the background of the picture is Breughel's, the figures were painted in by Rubens.

Breughel's paintings by themselves are of great value, but with this exquisite work of Rubens added it is estimated that "The Broad and Narrow Way" must be worth anywhere from £20,000 to 50,000.

"The picture was given to Mr. Zissler by his father, who lives in Stuttgart, and who bought it at a sale about eight years ago.—From "The Daily Express," 6th June, 1906.

A Holiday Find.

Less than half-a-dozen years back a friend of mine in Southern Pennsylvania obtained from a country post-office half-a-sheet (50) fine well-centred 15c. 1870 issue U.S. embossed, cat. \$25.00 each, at face value. The same party also obtained several scarce dies of obsolete envelopes at the same post-office.—*Leon V. Cass, in the Philatelic West and Camera News.*



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EDITORIAL.

THE publication of one of the excellent volumes periodically issued by the Philatelic Society, London, is an event of world-wide philatelic importance. Part III. of British Africa, which has just appeared and is reviewed more fully in another column, is quite the **Africa.** most ambitious work that the

Premier Society has yet been responsible for, and though it has only arrived after many delays its excellence is such that all who see it will agree that it has been well worth waiting for.

It certainly reflects unbounded credit

on its compilers and publishers, and in this connection we must pay a special word of praise to Mr. R. B. Yardley for the masterly way in which he has dealt with the Transvaal portion. The early stamps of the Transvaal are not the easiest in the world to study and arrange in some semblance of order, but Mr. Yardley was quite undeterred by the immensity of his task, and the result of his researches, embodied in more than 200 large pages, is well worthy of a volume to itself.

Another section that calls for special mention is Orange River Colony. The multitudinous varieties of surcharge have been classified in a most careful and workmanlike manner, but we must confess we should have liked to have found a little more authoritative information regarding the various settings of the V.R.I. surcharges. Research in this direction does not seem to have extended much since the appearance of Mr. Poole's book on the "South African Provisional War Stamps" in 1901.

Generally the effect of the publication of an important work of this character is to bring the stamps described into sudden popularity. But Africans have had such a long spell of popularity now that this volume can hardly make them more so. For, though interest in the war stamps has waned somewhat, Africans as a whole stand very firmly in popular favour. This is, perhaps, hardly to be wondered at for the Dark Continent, philatelically speaking, comprises a very large number of small and inexpensive countries which the collector of average means can hope to compete and even specialize in if he wishes. A group that includes Gambia, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Seychelles, Lagos, the Nigerias and Somaliland must always have a very large following, and though fashions in stamps change from time to time we think there is little fear of the interest in Africans diminishing to any great extent.

We are told that Australians are to be *the* stamps of the next few years, but the early issues of the Australian Colonies are too expensive and the later ones are too complicated to please the average collector, and so, personally, we think African stamps will retain their popularity for some time yet.

Philatelic Un-natural History.

NO. I.—THE WHATISIT.

HERE we have an excellent specimen of a prehistoric philatelist. Evidently he belongs to an era some decades prior to the fig-leaf period for, as a friend points out, he is in mint condition with "o.g.," which, as everyone knows, means omitted garments. It will be noted, however, that he is clothed in deep thought, as befits one who is constantly poring over the mysteries of perforation, and in one hand he carries a pair of primeval stamp tongs.

Careful research shows us that the collector of this early period certainly worked in a



primitive method. Instead of using his tongs for handling stamps, as is the very latest fashion, he found it a convenient weapon for making perforations—generally in the side of some unoffending ant-hill—and the only stamps he was cognizant of were those made by slapping terra firma with great violence with the hardened under-surface of his pedal extremities. Naturalists and other clever people have long wondered why these stamps were made, and the most up-to-date theory is that they were merely the expression of the creature's anger at his lack of skill in gauging the smallest number of perforations it was possible to make in four square feet.

He had a fine eye for colour and was apparently not altogether unacquainted with gum—though he preferred this in trees. Watermarks were not collected at this early period though we fancy water melons were always appreciated. Bloating was certainly *the* thing, for we have documentary evidence that one famous philatelic Whatisit possessed an undivided block of no less than 240 bananas in beautiful state and it was only after the strongest persuasion, backed up by the application of half a tree-trunk on the top of his cranium, that he consented to its being split up and equally divided among his fellow collectors.

Of course, we know some people consider this interesting being is only a chimpanzee, but we are sure that after perusing this more or less truthful narrative our readers will be quite convinced that it is nothing of the sort.

LOOPMAR.

Gibbons' Part II.

We have received a copy of "Stanley Gibbons' priced catalogue of stamps of Foreign Countries, 1906-7" which appears before Part I. owing to the recent purchase by this firm of the celebrated Mann collection of European stamps. Naturally Europeans have received the most attention and many of the varieties show a substantial advance on the prices quoted in the previous edition of this work. The upset in Scandinavia has resulted in Norway and Sweden being placed under N and S respectively, and the lists of both these countries have been thoroughly revised and corrected. Austria, Austrian Italy, and Bosnia have been entirely re-written and Germany has been carefully revised. Holland and Colonies is a group that has received attention and the lists are now as complete as modern research can make them. Outside Europe the chief alterations are in the United States and Hawaiian Islands lists both of which have been corrected and revised.

As to the general arrangement of the volume we have nothing new to add. It still ranks easily first among works of this sort and contains all the excellencies and most of the imperfections of previous editions. One glaring inconsistency has now been remedied—the perforated officials of Luxemburg, etc., have been omitted to bring this volume in line with the British Empire portion from which similar varieties have been rigorously excluded.

One very praiseworthy feature calls for special mention and that is the method and place of printing of the stamps is stated whenever it has been possible to obtain information on these points.

The result of the various revisions and additions has been to increase the bulk of this volume by 33 pages.

Altogether it is a marvellous production and one that no active collector can afford to be without.

Notes by the Way.

MARVELLOUS!—The following wondrous and illuminating piece of information regarding proof and specimen stamps appeared in one of our American contemporaries a little while ago:—"The collecting of proof and specimen stamps has become very interesting. In many cases these stamps are much scarcer than those used for postage. A few years ago they could be picked up at low prices. A collection of these is very beautiful. They are commonly printed on thin cardboard and sometimes on India Paper." And now gentle reader you know all about it and further explanation would be futile.

* * *

THE NEW U.S.A. COMMEMORATIVES.—Apparently there is some talk of the new Jamestown exposition set consisting of three instead of only two values. We cull the following from the *Metropolitan Philatelist*:—"The suggestion of your correspondent that a stamp of the denomination of five cents for the proposed series of stamps for the Jamestown exposition, for use on foreign letter mail and for general purposes, mailing packages, etc., seems to be meeting with favor not only among philatelists, but also with the department officials. I am informed to-day that some consideration is now being given to the question of a five cent value by the department. The officials of the stamp division, who are immediately in charge of the issue of all postage stamps, while they do not make any definite statement, are disposed to regard the suggestion of a five cents Jamestown stamp as a good one, and if I were a betting individual I would be inclined to give odds that the series will contain a stamp of that value. The department officials admitted, when it was pointed out that a letter could not be sent from Jamestown to London without using three stamps if the Jamestown series were to be employed, that there was a real need for a five cent stamp and I am pretty sure there will be one."

* * *

INDEPENDENCE.—Some time ago we referred to an absurd little paper issued in America

under the title of "The Time and Tide." We have not seen it for some time until lately and thought it had perhaps failed to survive the hardships of this bitter world, but in a recent number we find that the publisher is quite proud of his offspring for he observes "we have passed the weaning age and are beginning to cut our teeth." Apparently it is a very precocious youngster for it is really quite childishly rude to those contemporaries who are unkind enough not to place it on their exchange list. It asserts its independence as follows:—"We care not one iota whether we receive one of their miserable, smeared objects that they try to spring on the public by calling it a collectors' journal, while all they contain are a few faked articles and a lot of cheap ads."

* * *

GREAT BRITAIN.—In *Mekeel's Weekly* Mr. C. E. Severn replies to a query as follows:—"Our correspondent writes: As I was looking over a lot of stamps I discovered the British one penny lilac, No. 89, 16 dots in the triangle, with the surcharge, 'For Glyn & Co.,' and duly cancelled. Please explain the significance of the overprint. The overprint on your specimen was not governmentally printed, but it was impressed with the permission of the postal authorities to control the use of the stamps by the particular firm. The overprint was calculated to prevent unauthorized persons, who might have obtained the stamps by theft or otherwise, from using them on general correspondence. There is another class of overprinted names and initials on the stamps of Great Britain of the earlier issues; on these the actual overprinting was done by the government. The several methods of overprinting mentioned are now superseded by perforation."

This information is hardly correct, or, rather, it is liable to misinterpretation. The 1d. lilac stamps "surcharged" in this manner were never available for postage but could only be used for receipt purposes by the firm whose name was printed on them. They were thus overprinted to prevent petty pilfering for, of course, in this state, they were of no use to anyone except the firm who used them in stamping receipts.



JULY 25, 1906.

Philately at Home.

In the *London Philatelist* for June a full report of the Annual General Meeting of the Philatelic Society appears from which we gather that our premier society is in a strong position philatelically and financially.

There is an interesting note by the Earl of Crawford, regarding the second type of the 6d. "Army Official" of the King's head series. This type, as our readers are probably aware, differs from the first one in many minute particulars, the most striking point being the "M" of "ARMY." In the rare second type the centre of the "M" is shorter than in type I. and is like the "M" in type 2 of the "Admiralty Official" stamps.

We extract the following historical notes regarding this variety:—

The earliest note of this variety that I am aware of, is to be found in the *Monthly Journal* for June 30th, 1904, page 247. A copy was then shown to the Editor by Mr. G. H. Dannatt, and the points of the letters are described—but apparently it was not believed in, no further notice was taken of it, and it passed into oblivion.

In June 1905, Mr. Jas. Cruickshank possessing a copy applied to the Inland Revenue Department, and learnt that there was no record of any change in the overprint having taken place.

A few days ago the pair now exhibited was sent to me by Mr. E. Leader, of Cambridge.

Messrs. De la Rue have been so good as to inform me that, for some reason (either from an accident or from wear and tear), Plate I. was withdrawn from use, and Plate II. set up and electrotyped in September, 1903. But that their attention had not been drawn to the fact that a different fount of type had been employed.

On this information I applied to Somerset House, and learnt that the only requisition (No. 91), sent to the printers for Army Official stamps subsequent to September, 1903, was made on 5th November, of that year, and was filed in for "1000 sheets at sixpence."

All official stamps were called in and destroyed on 12th May, 1905, and I understand that a very large proportion of these sheets was duly returned at that time.

The second plate was *not used* for either of the values, King's Head ½d. or 1d. The type seems to be scarce. I know of but one copy unused in the collection of the G.P.O.; of used copies, the four mentioned above and two others which I have seen in a dealer's stock books.

The *Monthly Journal* for June completes the sixteenth volume of that excellent periodical and the fact is referred to in an editorial as follows:

The end of a volume, especially when it comes at the period which is regarded as the end of a philatelic season, affords a fitting opportunity for a brief retrospect of the preceding year, considered from a philatelic point of view.

The prominent event of the past year is, of course, the Exhibition that has only recently taken place; it has furnished us with a subject on several previous occasions, and we have a little more to say about it in the present number. In other respects Philately may be said to be running its usual course; there is certainly no sign of any diminution in the popularity of the pursuit, or, we believe, in the prosperity of the trade which caters for it. The Exhibition has no doubt acted as a stimulant to both; some collectors have been led to study with renewed interest portions of their collections that had been set aside as complete, some have hastened to fill up gaps that might otherwise have been left empty until a more convenient season, and pleasure and profit have been the result. The auctions have been as frequent as ever, and we fancy equally satisfactory; of course we all know—we have been told it often enough—that auctions afford no safe guide to the real values of stamps, if only for the reason that the lots we want to buy always fetch such much better prices than those that we want to sell; the bargains are invariably picked up by the other fellow, probably the mysterious person whose lots are knocked down at catalogue price or very near it.

Major E. B. Evans contributes an instructive article dealing with the postcards of "Nepal" and next we have a budget of "Notes and News" from the pen of Mr. C. J. Phillips. We are informed that Part I. of the Catalogue will be out late this season and that there will not be many alterations in it. Further, we are told that "Colonial stamps during the last three years have been boomed up—in many cases quite high enough—and judging by the demand of the world, we may look for much higher prices in the near future in many foreign countries than we are likely to see in colonials." But, then, our friend "has an axe to grind" for has not his firm a big lot of Europeans to unload just now?

Under the heading of "Stamp Faker

Sentenced" we find the following paragraph:—

For some time past philatelists have been hit heavily by the many forged stamps, especially those of higher values, which they have bought. One of the most dangerous traders in these forgeries has just been laid by the heels. Herr Heinrich August Streichert, a refiner, was sentenced on June 15th, at Bamberg, to five months' imprisonment for his misplaced activity. The stamps which he managed to sell were either forgeries or genuine stamps bearing forged obliterations, or they were used fiscal stamps, from which the pen-stroke obliterations had been removed; such stamps were then ironed and re-gummed, and became thereby fresh, unused copies. In this way there cropped up suddenly in Germany last year the very rare five francs of Belgium, 1869—1881, with the portrait of Leopold II., and worth, according to the catalogue, £1 15s. This stamp appeared in such abundance that even the stamp journals thought it necessary to warn collectors against buying it. In another case Streichert took the £1, Queensland, dark green, 1882-1889, and worth four shillings with pen-obliteration, removed the obliteration and produced an original, unused stamp which is sold at £2. Herr Max Thier laid before the Court a series of forgeries which had been made very skilfully by the aid of lithography and photo-chemistry. These forgeries have been circulated by a firm at Geneva as such, and swindlers have turned them to base uses. The Bamberg Court expressed its regret that it is possible for such frauds to be carried on. Streichert began to collect stamps in Persia, where he was employed as a sugar-refiner. With two cigar-boxes filled with stamps he left Persia and made his way to Spain, where he became a night-watchman. Leaving Spain, he returned homewards to Hamburg via Berlin, and then, having fallen on evil days, he began to forge stamps in his lodgings.

Mr. John N. Luff contributes an article entitled "The 1905-6 Provisionals of Salvador" in which the numerous varieties that have appeared of recent months are arranged in a convenient manner.

Although Salvador has attained unwelcome notoriety in the way of manufacturing varieties for sale to collectors, Mr. Luff is of the opinion that the ones he describes were issued to fulfil genuine postal needs.

Mr. Pierre Mahé continues his "Reminiscences" and tells how he discovered the "V.R." watermark in the 6d. Octagonal stamp of Great Britain. It seems that this stamp was in use for over twelve years before anyone, collector or dealer, discovered it was watermarked, and we are told that "the whole of Great Britain was convulsed with astonishment on learning from the little article in the *Tymbrophile* of March, 1868, that one of its stamps had a watermark unknown until that time."

The writer humourously suggests that his discovery is worthy of a national monument, viz.:—

I am, as everybody knows, modest enough to make the lowliest violet in our woods jealous; but in spite of that, it seems to me that the memory of a dis-

covery of such importance, indeed deserves to be perpetuated by a monument, no matter how small, which might be erected for example in Hyde Park or Westminster Abbey. In case of need, I would be satisfied with a simple tablet, on which would be engraved, so that the remembrance might not be lost:

"To Pierre Mahé of Paris,
Who Discovered, in 1868,
The Watermark 'V.R.'
In the Six Pence, violet,
Issue of 1856.

From the Grateful Philatelists of Great Britain."

However, if it is found that I ask too much, the tablet could be replaced by a pewter medal, which would have its proper place in the collection of every true numismatico-philatelist!

An excellent number concludes with an article by Captain Ohrt on "Some Unknown Reprints of Victoria,"

The Editorial in the *Philatelic Record* consists of a brief review of five publications that appeared in May, viz.:—The Philatelic Society's "Africa, Part III.," Mr. Poole's "Sarawak" and "Seychelles," Mr. Bernstein's "Official Stamps of Great Britain," and Gibbons' new Catalogue.

Mr. R. B. Yardley continues his "Notes on the Dies of the Postage Stamps of Portugal of the Reigns of Dona Maria II, and Dom Pedro V." and gives an interesting history and description of the two dies of the 5 reis of the Dona Maria type. The value of his remarks are greatly enhanced by three superb full page plates shewing enlarged reproductions of the stamp, which accompany this number of our contemporary.

The "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. Martin Schroeder, one of Germany's leading philatelists and the owner of a colossal general collection. We make the following extract:—

He has specialised all the old German States as well as several other particular countries, with one of which, Roumania, he gained a silver medal at London. Our readers will recollect that at the same Exhibition he was successful with Bergedorf and Brunswick (a silver) while in the album classes he gained the chief award, a gold for his general collection—the same award it gained in Berlin in 1904. This was then described as a Grand Gold Medal, but in effect no distinction exists between the two awards. The collection ranks with some of the largest in the world, and contains all the greatest varieties except the Post Office Mauritius, Hawaii 2c., British Guiana, 2c., 4d. Western Australia with inverted swan, 4d. South Australia without surcharge 3d.

His German States are perhaps the strongest portion in the collection, in which he informs us that his chief aim has been getting stamps unused with original gum. Of the portion we had the pleasure of seeing last month we certainly liked Bergedorf the best; it is a complete philatelic study in itself.

His collection of essays is of world wide repute, and formed the subject of the book written by Mr. A. Reinheimer, the standard work at present upon this interesting and increasingly important branch of collecting.

An admirable budget of "Notes and News" and a chronicle of New Issues complete the number.

The most noteworthy item in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for June 16th is a continuation of Mr. Westcott's article, entitled "The Adhesive Stamps of Gibraltar and Morocco Agencies." The writer deals with the last Queen's Head issue and the current set of Gibraltar and the locally overprinted series for the Morocco Agencies. Regarding the 1898 issue for Gibraltar we extract the following:—

New designs were *not* created and much comment was indulged in concerning the ½d., 1d. and 2½d. which appeared to be remainders of the 1886 issue. Similar in design and colour to their fore-runners it was not easy to discern "t'other from which," but very careful examination of the colour will help those who now desire to sort out unused copies, though dated postmarks are almost imperative when the stamps are collected in used condition. The green ink on the ½d. of the re-issue is darker, the penny is brighter and deeper than in 1886, whilst the 2½d. is very bright ultramarine. The 2d., 4d., 6d. and 1/- are bi-coloured and therefore easily distinguishable, the dies used being the same as before. The ½d., 1d. and 2½d. were printed 240 to the sheet as in 1886, apparently from the old plates, but the other values were "run off" in sheets of 120 (2 panes) with surrounding protective lines as previously described. About £3,000 worth of these and the first issues for the Morocco Agencies were purchased by dealers and collectors.

In 1899 the reduction in postal rates between many of the British Colonies and the motherland from 2½d. to 1d., marks an epoch in the life of the 2½d. stamp and should not be over-looked. The number of letters and postcards posted in the Colony for the past four years had averaged one-and-a-half millions, but the advent of this reduction was responsible for over two millions being despatched in 1899.

The issue for June 30th, of the same contemporary, is a very attenuated specimen, consisting of only 5½ pages of reading matter! The conclusion of Mr. Westcott's article occupies 1½ pages, a record of auction prices fills up another, and the balance consists of various notes and paragraphs of meagre interest.

In *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, for June 16th, the Rev. T. C. Walton writes on "Religious Designs"—a title that is self-explanatory, regarding the scope of the article.

We note the Rev. R. B. Earée's book on "Forgeries" is being reprinted in instalments in our contemporary and, excellent as the matter is in book form, we think it is hardly likely to interest readers of a weekly journal, even in such homeopathic doses.

In the issue for June 23rd, "Cornelius Wrinkle" writes on "The Summer Season," as follows:—

What are you going to do with your stamps during the summer months? Going to put them away and

try to forget all about them till the winter meetings commence again? I expect so. But why? Because you need a rest! Ah, well, that may be; some people seem to be easily satiated, others require constant changes of diet, and so I suppose it will ever be in this vigorous land of ours. We need a change from some form of excitement to another. We acquire the habit at school, where we change from football to cricket, and so on. Still, I am rather inclined to imagine that those of us who keep our philatelic eyes open, summer, as well as winter, pick up stray crumbs that make the game worth the candle, and that we run less risk of gaps that otherwise would be hard to fill.

With the issue for July 7th our contemporary commences its fourth volume—it is really rapidly merging from giddy youthfulness to sturdy manhood.

Mr. Nankivell opens the ball with a description of the early issues of Canada in connection with his series "Countries of the World."

The Rev. T. C. Walton discusses "Mottoes on Stamps," and Boswell, jun., contributes some more interesting biographical notes under the heading of "Portraits on Stamps."

"Who's Who" is the title of a new series on the lines of our own "Well-known Philatelists." No. 1 is fittingly enough, Major E. B. Evans, who is not only one of the best known and accomplished philatelists of the day, but has long been associated with the house of Gibbons' as the able Editor of that firm's "Monthly Journal."

In "My favourite country" Mr. Nankivell tells why he likes Transvaals in an interesting manner. We extract the concluding paragraph.

At first the study of the stamps of the Transvaal was perplexing and discouraging to a degree. The early issues were all in a tangle, and until Mr. Tamsen was allowed to search the official archives, we could make neither head nor tail of them. Now they are, comparatively speaking, plain sailing.

And what a glorious and attractive range of issues, full of all that is quaint and crude, and illustrative from start to finish of some of the most stirring chapters in our never-ceasing struggle for empire!

Philately in India.

Our always welcome contemporary the *Philatelic Journal of India* has been somewhat irregular in its appearances of late but in the April number an explanation of the causes that have led to this irregularity and promises of punctuality in the future are given.

Mr. E. W. Wetherell continues his admirable article on "The Postage Stamps

of Victoria" and then "Tancred" follows with one of those nonsensical tirades that have made him famous as *the* philatelic humourist. This latest effusion is entitled "A Philatelic Gazeka" and we extract it in full:—

I have received a preliminary account of a philatelic monstrosity from a friend travelling in certain out-of-the-way places. It appears that in ancient times (before the invention of neat little adhesive labels) that it was the custom in these holes and corners of the earth where my friend is at present, to prepay postage *in kind*, i.e., if the sender were a butcher he attached a mutton-chop (probably goat—Ed. *P.J.I.*) or a pound of the very best undercut to prepay an ordinary letter; a parcel would be franked by means of a sirloin of beef, and a post card would bear a sheep's tongue or a piece of liver.

My friend has made a collection of these interesting "franks" and mentions the following as rare specimens:—

(i.) Two bath buns (*tête bêche*) and a cough lozenge, which had prepaid a letter from a poor Confectioner to the "Chief Baker."

(ii.) A packet of "Rough on rats" which franked a letter from the Kerosine King of the period.

(iii.) The mortal remains of a dead donkey, which had been attached to a mass of third class mail matter, addressed by a Veterinary Officer to his C.O.

The above are examples of the original idea, but the most curious specimens are those which combine the old idea with modern postage stamps—e.g., the Gazeka, which consists of a lump of stuff resembling a trampled on Union pudding—surcharged on the back with a boot heel—heavily glued on the face, and perforated across the middle by a bradawl. I hope to hear more about this interesting stamp when my friend returns from his travels.

Mr. C. S. F. Crofton contributes some "Notes on Nevis," and also an article on "The Stamps of the Small Cause Court of Calcutta and Madras."

In the May number of the same contemporary there is an editorial lament, and we tender our "brother in adversity" hearty commiserations. Be it known that the *P.J.I.* has been changing printers, and the worry of trying to make up for lost time and persuade the new printers that matters were urgent, has induced premature greyness in the cranial thatch of our editorial friend. However, we are promised that some day the *P.J.I.* shall appear right up to time, no matter what natural convulsions or international complications follow on the heels of such a phenomenon.

Mr. Wetherell gives us another instalment of "The Postage Stamps of Victoria," and "Tancred" is responsible for some "Topical Notes." Their character may be judged from the following:—

Barbados has issued a Nelson commemoration set. If Nelson had known that his deeds were ever to form a subject for stamp designs he would possibly have shot himself at an early age, and England might have become a Colony of France? It is indeed well that we cannot look into the future.

Forged Surcharges.

To stamp collectors surcharges appeal, for two main reasons. Firstly, because they often abound in minor varieties, and these, to many philatelists, are of the greatest interest; and secondly, because, as a rule, surcharged stamps are of a provisional nature, and, being limited in number, often rise in value very considerably. Many have become extremely rare, as a glance at a catalogue will show.

This latter fact constitutes somewhat of a danger to the uninitiated, for the difference in value between certain stamps surcharged in relation to their value in normal condition is so great that unscrupulous rascals have imitated the surcharges more or less cleverly, and tried to sell them as the genuine varieties. Recently we have seen some well executed forgeries of Ceylon "On Service" and Somaliland official stamps that would succeed in deceiving any but a very expert philatelist.

Collectors should therefore be particularly careful in purchasing their stamps only from a reliable dealer, who can give a guarantee as to their genuineness. Unfortunately, there are many private individuals dabbling in stamp-dealing in a small way, and it is through them that the majority of forgeries are disseminated. These people generally offer rare stamps at "bargain" prices that should alone make the wide-awake collector distrustful; and while some of them are very glib in offering guarantees, the luckless collector who is landed with a forgery will find it impossible to get his money refunded.

The collector who buys his stamps from a reliable firm will run no risk of having his collection spoilt by the inclusion of a number of forgeries.—*West-End Philatelist.*

Gwalior.

In his article on "Some Stamp Designs," in the *Am. J. of Ph.*, Mr. C. A. Howes explains the meaning of the device that appears below the embossed stamps of the Indian envelopes surcharged for use in this State. It will be noted that this design consists of a full sun between two cobras, and we are told that "this is due to a family legend that Ranoji Scindia, the founder of the State, when an infant, was once sheltered from the heat of the sun by the expanded hood of a cobra-di-capello.



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

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AUGUST 25, 1906.

[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 79.—MRS. A. H. BRIDSON.

BORN in the rock-bound isle in mid-atlantic known as Madeira, Mrs. A. H. Bridson, née Frances Mary Cossart, was led by the example of a brother, the proud possessor of a school-boy collection, to begin collecting in 1875, and two years later, a small general collection of about 1000 stamps was given to her by the same brother—a Harrow boy—who had in turn received it from another brother.

A nucleus was thus formed, containing a fair general collection of stamps, many of which have since become valuable.

For the first few years, Mrs. Bridson's collection grew slowly, as she had laid down a stringent rule never to buy a stamp for cash, although this did not prevent her from exchanging duplicates with friends and exchanging common stamps in quantities with dealers.

In 1890, however, the above named rule was abrogated, for the collection progressed too

slowly. Mrs. Bridson joined one or two small exchange societies and, in addition, she began to buy. Thenceforth, her collection grew apace and in the mid-nineties comprised, *inter alia*, a fair collection of Portugal, her connection with Madeira giving her many opportunities of obtaining Portuguese stamps.

In 1894, she had a windfall, when an old Portuguese servant, whose son had emigrated years before, to Trinidad, as so many of the humbler classes of Madeira do, sent her a quantity of early Trinidads, including strips and pairs, worth altogether some twenty or thirty pounds. Fired with ambition, Mrs. Bridson shewed two albums, one containing a general collection, the other British, at the London Exhibition of 1897, but failed to take a medal.

However, the experience gained by numerous

visits to the Exhibition and the strength of her Portugals, which were by this time almost ripe for specialisation, led her to begin to specialise in Portugal early in 1899. Moreover, the Manchester Exhibition which was mooted about this period was an additional



incentive. Consequently, Portugal was taken out of her general collection and shewn separately in Manchester, where she also exhibited New Zealand, Canada and India (in the class from which previous winners were debarred); rare stamps under £2 value each; and an album of a general collection, altogether in five classes, but again she failed to gain an award.

About 1900 she began to break up her general collection which numbered some 6,000 pieces and was thus able to add to her Portugals.

In nowise discouraged by previous failures, she shewed Portugal at the Hague in 1901, obtaining a bronze medal.

Incidentally it may here be mentioned that notwithstanding the Boer war was now raging and Dutch sentiment was not usually supposed to favour the English, in the necessary correspondence with the Exhibition executive, she met with the greatest courtesy and consideration.

Having again strengthened her Portugal stamps, she shewed them and gained another bronze medal at Berlin, in 1904.

During the past year this collection was still further improved and was shewn at the great London Exhibition of the present year, but in a very strong class where medals were by no means too numerous, she failed to gain an award. She was one of the three lady members on the Honorary Committee of the Exhibition.

To her Portugal collection, now highly specialised, Mrs. Bridson remains faithful, but she is specialising Madeira, and hopes eventually to add other Portuguese Colonies. She still collects British stamps as patriotism demands, and has a fair collection, to which she adds a few British Colonies.

She is a life member of the Birmingham and Herts Philatelic Societies, and belongs to one or two others of less note.

Following the old saw, "Everything comes to those who wait," she has always found, in common with most philatelists, that it is immeasurably better to wait—years it may be—for a perfect specimen in brilliant condition rather than fill up a blank with a poor makeshift; consequently her beloved Portugals have not infrequently been favourably com-

mented upon in the philatelic press for their fine condition.

In addition to philately, amateur gardening has claimed Mrs. Bridson's allegiance almost since she could walk. Her old home having been in Madeira (until 1882, when she married and came to England), where sub-tropical plants grow in such profusion, she could hardly fail to love flowers and their culture.

For the past nineteen years she has lived at Rookville, Dartmouth, and for the decade following 1890 she grew chrysanthemums for exhibition, principally cut blooms, carrying out all their culture, from the cutting to the show-board (a year's work in itself), entirely herself. She exhibited blooms, etc., at most of the principal winter flower shows in Devon, including Plymouth, Exeter, and Torquay, both in the open and amateur classes; and on retiring on her laurels in the autumn of 1900, she had 119 prizes to her credit.

Her husband is a well-known yachtsman, but yachting is a pastime Mrs. Bridson admires more in harbour than in a choppy sea-way.

The accompanying photograph was taken by Mrs. Bridson's daughter, an enthusiastic amateur photographer.

Notes by the Way.

STRONG LANGUAGE.—The following amusing paragraph, headed "Jhind," appeared in the July issue of the *M. J.*:—"We have expressed our opinion on the subject of surcharges on various occasions; indeed, a few words may be found in the Editorial of this number, but we have never gone so far (or not in print) as the Editor of *The Ph. J. of I.*, who alludes to "The Jhind ranna Service,—cursed surcharge" Our feelings exactly, especially in the hot weather; still we should have been inclined to soften the expression. References on another page to "Patiala.—1/- carnum and green service," and to "Evans' Weekly," lead us to think it possible that an unaccustomed printer may have had a hand in the matter; but it is true that a somewhat trying summer *has* left us rather "weakly," and one of the other errors—if it is an error—is singularly appropriate."

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 always pleased to imbibe (there is a pleasant smack about that word this thirsty weather) information even of the most variegated character, so we felt duly grateful after perusing the following in the *M.J.*:—"An official of the Post Office, with whom we had a little conversation the other day, assures us that the stamps on the chalk-surfaced paper can be recognised, without the aid of a silver coin, by their delicate flavour and fragrance. We gathered that the taste, or it may be the smell, is something between a pine-apple and a cough lozenge, and if one were to describe them as perf. 11½ to 12, it would indicate that the perfume is 11½ of one to 12 of the other. These luxurious attractions have not yet been bestowed upon the low-value stamps."

Offices in the Levant The *M.J.* informs us that a provisional stamp was issued at the British Post Office in Beirout on the 2nd July, consisting of the 2d. stamp surcharged "LEVANT," further overprinted with "1 Piastre" in black. It is stated that only 480 copies were issued and they were sold solely for use on correspondence by the outgoing mail of that date. If this information is correct, unused copies should be scarce.

"1 Piastre" on 2d. green and scarlet.

Bahamas. The 4d. value has been issued on the paper with the multiple watermark.

4d. yellow, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

British Guiana. We have to chronicle another value on the chalk-surfaced paper.

6c. grey-black and ultra., mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Canada. This Colony has just issued a set of three Postage Due stamps. They are oblong in shape, and the design consists of a large numeral on a lined background enclosed in a square with indented corners for the centrepiece. Above this is "CANADA," below is "CENT," and lower still "POSTAGE DUE" is

inscribed in bold letters. On each side of the central tablet is ornamental scroll work and the remaining spaces are filled with a lozenge pattern of uncoloured lines. The stamps are on unwatermarked paper, perf. 12, the colours and values being as follows:—

1c. violet.
2c. ..
5c. ..

Dominica. *Even's Weekly* reports another value of the current set on the paper with chalk surface.

2d. brown and green, wmk. Cr. CC, chalky paper.

Gold Coast. Another value has appeared on the paper with chalk surface.

2d. purple and orange-red, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Hong Kong. In our June number we published a long extract from a contemporary dealing with the postal fiscals of this Colony. We are now told that the concluding paragraph should read "the \$2.00 and \$3.00 fiscals" instead of \$1.00 and \$2.00.

India. Some months ago we referred to the discovery of specimens of the ¼a. of 1882, with the design distinctly doubly printed, and somewhat naturally, one gathered the impression that these were "printer's waste." Careful investigation, however, has proved that a sheet with stamps in this condition was actually sent out to India in the ordinary way, and issued in a small office near Calcutta without the error being detected, so that there is now no question but that the variety is a bona-fide one.

Indian Native States. *Hyderabad.* We are indebted to the *M.J.* for the following paragraph:—"A correspondent tells us that he possesses the 3 pies on 6 pies (¼a. on ½a.) with the overprint upside down, and that one whole sheet was thus surcharged. It is not an unlikely mistake to happen, because the overprint was applied, we believe, by hand to one stamp at a time; but, under such circumstances, we should be inclined to suppose that if a whole sheet was treated in this fashion it must have been done on purpose."

¼a. on ½a. vermilion, inverted surcharge.

Jaipur. Another value of the current type has just made its appearance.

2a. olive-green.

Nepal. The following is from the *M.J.*:—
“We have received fresh printings of the 1, 2, and 4 annas stamps on native paper; the 1a., recut type, is in an ultramarine tint, with all the numerous inverted stamps of the previous printings from that plate; the 2a. is in a reddish shade of purple, and we have only seen a portion of a sheet, which contained no inverted copies; the 4a. is in dark green, without frame to the sheet or inscription at top, and it has No. 54 inverted as before. The plates of the 2a. and 4a. seem to have been carefully cleaned. All are imperforate.

1a. ultramarine, also tête-bêche.
2a. reddish-purple.
4a. dark green, also tête-bêche.”

Travancore. The *M.J.* contains a number of interesting notes regarding the issues of this native State, which we extract in full:—
“In January, 1905, we gave a description of a supposed error of the 1 chuckram, in red, which had been submitted to us for examination, and which we concluded was a colour proof that had been passed through the post on a letter, the postage being paid by the ordinary 1 chuckram stamp that accompanied the red copy.

“A correspondent now shows us a set of colour proofs, of the three original values of the stamps, leaving us in no doubt that our supposition was correct. We have before us the 1 ch. in black, red, purple, and green; the 2 ch. in black, purple, and green; and the 4 ch. in black and purple. All are perforated, like the ordinary stamps, and all are on laid paper, like the 1 ch. red we had previously seen (the 4 ch. are laid horizontally).

“The same correspondent shows us obliterated impressions of the 3 ch. envelope stamp, in black, red, and green, on vertically laid paper, and impressions in green and in blue of an essay for Travancore, which he was told had been prepared a good many years ago, but was not adopted. We give an illustration of this, and it will be seen that the only indication of an English inscription upon it consists of the letters ‘R V,’ standing for *Rama Varma*, part of the name of the Raja of Travancore.”

New South Wales. A copy of the 4d. stamp of 1871-83, with the second type of Crown and NSW watermark, has been found

perf. 11½, 12×11, and a copy of the 10d. of 1863-68 has been discovered with a similar perforation.

1863-68, 10d. lilac, wmk. “10,” perf. 11½, 12×11.
1871-83, 4d. red-brown, wmk. NSW, p. 11½, 12×11.

The *Australian Philatelist* reports the 9d. of the Commonwealth type on the new paper.

9d. brown and blue, wmk. Cr. A, perf. 12½×11.

New Zealand. The *M.J.* announces several novelties, viz., the current 4d. and 1/- in new shades, the 1d. Life Insurance Department stamp in the new type, and the 2d. of the Postage Due series in the same design as the ½d. of 1902.

4d. deep blue and deep brown, perf. 14.
1/- brownish-orange, perf. 14.

Life Insurance Department.

1d. deep blue, new type, perf. 14.

Postage Due.

2d. red and green, new design, perf. 14.

Niger Coast. The *M.J.* reports the discovery of a copy of the “ONE—HALF PENNY” on 2½d. of 1894 with a distinct double impression of the surcharge.

North Borneo. Apparently the authorities responsible for the government of this State are going to reform their naughty ways and cease issuing “postmarked to order” stamps. According to some regulations just issued, “no stamp or post-card can be defaced except those *bona-fide* passing through the post” and “no information can be given as to the stock of stamps or probable issues.” This is welcome news indeed!

Queensland. Our publishers inform us that the statement that both sizes of the word “QUEENSLAND” in the 9d. of the Commonwealth type appear on the same sheet (see our June number) is probably incorrect. They tell us that nearly all the unused stamps of this value at present about show the larger lettering, and it therefore seems most likely that the type with smaller letters is a new issue.

Since writing the above we find a note on this matter in the *Aust. Phil.* which we reproduce in full:—“The first type is smaller than the second, which is now current; but there was an intermediate stage or electro which was made up of both types. Or, in other words, a few sheets have been seen in which there are three stamps in a vertical row having the word “Queensland” in distinctly smaller letters than all the others, which are the second type, the type of the three stamps being similar to type 1.”

It is strange in view of the above information that the type shewing the larger lettering is much the commoner in London at present especially as we know that many of these have been imported quite a long while ago.

From our Australian contemporary we learn that the current ½d. and 1d. stamps are perforated by a single line machine gauging 12, and that the high value stamps are now lithographed in sheets of 60 instead of being printed from an engraved plate of 30 as formerly.

½d. green, perf.	12.
1d. red	" 12.
2/6 vermilion, lithographed.	
5/- carmine	" "
10/- brown	" "
£1 green	" "

South Australia. Mr. W. Boys, of Endunda, informs us that a new plate for the current 1d. stamp was brought into use in June. Our correspondent sends us a specimen of this value printed from the new plate, and the impression is much clearer and in a brighter tint than the 1d. stamps recently in use. The old plate, however, had become much worn, and, though it is quite easy to distinguish late impressions from it from the present supplies, we fancy that it would be impossible to identify early printings from impressions from the new plate, as the same die has been used in producing both. The perforation, 12×11½, and watermark are the same as before.

Southern Nigeria. The £1 stamp has been issued on the paper with chalk surface.

£1 violet and green, multiple wmk., chalky paper.

In our April number we referred to the fact that "Lagos has now been incorporated with the territory of Southern Nigeria, and so will cease to issue separate postage stamps in future." We believe this information was first circulated by *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, and as it had been expected for years that something of the sort would happen, the fact was everywhere accepted as being correct. It now appears that the "boot is on the other leg," for it is the Southern Nigerian stamps that are to be dispensed with, and in future this territory will use Lagos stamps.

Straits Settlements. *Federated Malay States.* The *M.J.* has seen copies of the 10c. of the current type, with multiple watermark, in which the frame is in a much lighter shade of claret than usual. Mr. A. H. Lloyd, writing

from Kuala Lumpur, sends us specimens of the 3 cents of the current type printed entirely in brown, and tells us they were first issued on the 17th July. They are on the ordinary paper with multiple watermark.

3 cents brown, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Tasmania. The *Australian Philatelist* has seen specimens of the current 1d. and 2d. stamps, watermarked Crown and "A," which are perf. 11 on three sides and 12 on the fourth. We are told in explanation that a few sheets were received from the Melbourne printing establishment with one line of holes missing, at the bottom or at the right side of the sheets, and they were perforated locally before being issued. The copies found are, of course, all marginal ones. We may add that the perforation gauging 12 is at the foot of the 1d. stamps and at the right-hand side of the 2d. ones.

1d. rose-red, perf. 11. compound with 12.
2d. violet " "

Trinidad. The 1d. stamp of the Postage Due set has appeared on the paper with multiple watermark.

Postage Due. 1d. black, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Western Australia. The 9d. value has appeared on the new "Commonwealth" paper.

9d. orange, wmk. Crown A., perf. 11.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Afghanistan. We make the following extract from the *M.J.*:—"A correspondent in India tells us that the reason for the recent suppression of the stamps of this country was, that constant complaints reached the Amir, to the effect that stamps were removed from letters addressed to India, and, presumably, resold to other customers of the Post Office. There are therefore to be no more stamps for the officials to steal; time will show whether this step will be of advantage either to those who use the post-office or to the revenues of the department; at present the advantage seems to extend to philatelists only."

Austria. Changes are again the order of the day here, and in future the black numerals on the 10 to 30 heller values are to give place to figures, in the same colour as the rest of the stamp. Presumably, economy is the chief motive for this change, for it will now be possible to produce the stamps at one instead

of two printings. The 10, 20 and 30 heller in this new type have already appeared. They are perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ and are, of course, on the paper without shiny bars, similar to the stamps they have displaced.

10h. rose, numerals in rose.
20h. brown .. brown.
30h. mauve .. mauve.

Belgium. A Continental contemporary announces the discovery of a copy of the 5c., of 1884, in which the name "BELGIQUE" commences with a small letter "b." Apparently, however, this is only a defective letter, the top curve of the "B" being broken or cut away.

Colombia. The *M.J.* chronicles the 20c. of 1892-7 in brown on pale buff, perf. $12 \times 13\frac{1}{4}$.
20c. brown on pale buff, perf. $12 \times 13\frac{1}{4}$.

Panama. We take the following paragraph from the *M.J.*:—"We learn from *The A.J. of Ph.* that the 5c. on 1 peso with 'new Panama surcharge' has the name in small capitals, 'PANAMA,' at each side, and that the whole overprint is in carmine, which renders it singularly illegible on the lake stamp. A block of this provisional seen by our contemporary had the Panama overprint inflicted twice, apparently once inverted, as the bar was at both top and bottom, and 'PANAMA' three or four times on each stamp; the '5 cts' only appeared once on each, and *Mekeel's Weekly* tells us that a complete new overprint, consisting of the bar, the word 'PANAMA' at each side, and '5 cts' below, was applied to stamps which already bore one of the earlier overprints."

Dominican Republic. We learn that the provisional postage due stamp chronicled in our April number was surcharged in red. A new edition of the overprint has now appeared in black and a fresh variety—2c. on 5c.—is also reported.

1c. on 10c. sepia, surcharged in black.
2c. on 5c.

France. Offices in China. The current 25c. of Indo-China has been suitably surcharged for use in these offices.

25c. blue, overprinted in black.

French Colonies. A new value—35 centimes—is being added to the sets of all the French Colonial stamps. Messrs. Theodore Champion & Co. have sent us specimens of this new value for *Anjouan, Gaboon, Grand Comoro, Indian Settlements, Madagascar, Mar-*

tinique, Mayotte, Oceanic Settlements, and St. Pierre and Miquelon. They are all of the 1892 type, printed in black on yellow paper, with the name in carmine.

French Guinea. Messrs. T. Champion & Co. send us a new 35c. stamp in the "Gold-washer" type.

35c. black on yellow paper.

Indo China. We have received a copy of a new value, 35 centimes, from Messrs. T. Champion & Co. in the same design as the rest of the set now current.

35c. black on yellow paper.

Mauritiand. A 35c. stamp has been added to the current set in the same design as the 25c. value. Messrs. Theodore Champion & Co., have shewn us a specimen.

35c. black and yellow, name in carmine.

Moheli. In our June number we referred to the issue of a set of stamps, in the 1892 type, for this island in the Comoro group. Messrs. T. Champion & Co., now send us specimens of all the values from which we note the following details:—

1c. black on azure,	value in carmine.
2c. brown on buff,	.. blue.
4c. brown on grey,	.. blue.
5c. yellow-green,	.. carmine.
10c. rose-red,	.. blue.
20c. red on green,	.. blue.
25c. blue,	.. carmine.
30c. cinnamon on drab,	.. blue.
35c. black on yellow,	.. carmine.
40c. red on yellow,	.. blue.
50c. brown on azure,	.. carmine.
75c. brown on orange,	.. ..
1fr. olive green on toned,	.. ..
2fr. violet on lilac,	.. ..
5fr. lilac,	.. blue.

New Caledonia. Messrs. Theodore Champion & Co. have shewn us the new 35c. stamp for this Colony in the same design as that employed for the 20c. to 75c. values of the current set. The same correspondents send us a new 20c. stamp of the Unpaid Letter series similar in design to the stamp described in our June number.

35c. black on yellow paper.
Unpaid Letter.—20c. black on yellow paper.

German Colonies. German East Africa. We gather from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 4, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ heller stamps have been issued on the new watermarked paper.

4h. green, watermarked.
7½h. carmine ..

German South-West Africa. From the same source we learn of the issue of the 5pf. on the paper with watermark.

5pf. green, watermarked.

German Empire. *Offices in Turkey.* Two more values have appeared on the water-marked paper.

2½ pias. on 50pf. black and lilac on buff, watermarked.
10 " " 2m. blue. " "

Japan. Two colour changes are reported, the 1½ and 3 sen now appearing in purple and rosine respectively, instead of ultramarine and purple as formerly. It will be noted that the 1½ sen has adopted the colour of the 3 sen, while the latter has taken the colour of the 4 sen. It is thus extremely probable that the 4 sen will have its colour changed before long.

1½ sen. purple.
3 " " rosine.

Nicaragua. New varieties in bewildering array are still the order of the day here. The following extract from *M. J.* gives details of all the latest discoveries:—

"*The A. J. of Ph.* chronicles another provisional stamp, with vertical overprint, 'Vale 15 c.' in black, the current 1c. having its value thus largely multiplied; the character for cent is like that in Type 33, but inverted.

15c. on 1c. green (Type 36).

The same journal chronicles the 30c. and 50c. Postage Due stamps, Type 42, overprinted '1901—Correos,' Type 22 (Nos. 187, 188 in our Catalogue), surcharged 'Cabo,' Type Z25, in black and purple respectively.

30c. deep green; black surcharge.
50c. dull red; purple "

Messrs. Yvert and Tellier list some more of the Official stamps with fancy dates, etc., like Nos. 781 to 786 in the Catalogue:—

1c. on 2c. orange-red; " 1901."
1c. on 2c. " " 1902."
1c. on 2c. " " 1904."
3c. on 5p. black; " 1902."

The same firm lists the 10c. of 1902, imperf. (No. 204), surcharged 6c., 1p., or 5p., as Types 29 and 30, like Nos. 219 to 241, but whether these are a new edition or newly discovered varieties of an old one we are not told.

It should be noted that in the headings over Nos. 435 and 485 in the Catalogue, and in the note on page 578 to be inserted after No. 447, 'Type 35' should be 'Type 36.'

Norway. We have received copies of the provisional 30 öre stamp referred to last month. The surcharge is "30—ORE," in two lines, in large bold type, in black. There appear to be no minor varieties of any kind in the overprint.

30 öre on 7sk. brown.

Persia. Another type-set provisional, similar to the two already chronicled, has made its appearance.

13 ch. blue and black, imperf.

Roumania. The following is from the *M. J.*:—"This kingdom has provided us with three little sets of charity stamps, which a correspondent assures us are genuine postage stamps, available for postage (to a limited extent), and on sale at all post offices, which, indeed, we did not doubt. After these little preliminaries we have a more pretentious series, commemorative of the fortieth anniversary of the election of Prince Charles as ruler in May, 1866, and of the Jubilee of the elevation of the principality to a kingdom in May, 1881.

Messrs. Champion & Co. show us the whole set, and we find that there are three designs employed, one for the 5 bani, showing Prince Charles at the battle of Calapat, 1877, another for the 15 bani, bearing two portraits of the ruler, as Prince in 1866 and as King in 1906, while the remaining values are of a third design, containing a portrait of King Charles at the present day, with a winged figure holding a wreath of laurels over his head. They are very well engraved, with the picture on the 5 bani and the portraits on the other values in black, and the frames in colour. Perf. 12."

1 ban, black and bistre.
3 bani " red-brown.
5 " " green.
10 " " carmine.
15 " " violet.
40 " " deep brown.
1 leu " vermilion.

Russia. *Finland.* The engraved plate from which the current 10 penni stamps are printed has become so much worn that the points mentioned in "Gibbons'" are hardly sufficient to distinguish them from the lithographed impressions. The *M. J.* asserts that the best test is the shape of the lower serif of the figure "1"; in the lithograph the serif is a thin line, with the angle at each side of the base of the vertical stroke only slightly filled in; in the engraved type the serif is not quite so long, it is thicker, and the upper edge slopes down from each side of the vertical stroke.

Salvador. Another value in the permanent type is reported.

2c. carmine and black.

Spain. A Charity stamp has been issued here in three different colours—red, green and blue. In the centre the portrait of Queen Victoria Eugénie appears; at the top is a Crown, at the base "JUNIO 1906"; and at the sides "SALUS INFIRMORUM 10 CTS." The object of these labels is to collect funds for the building of a new Sanatorium, and from what we can gather they have no postal status whatever and are on a par with the "Hospital" stamps of our own country.

Turkey. The *M. J.* lists several varieties of the stamps of 1901, perf. 12, instead of 13.

<i>For Interior Postage.</i>	
1 piastre, dull blue,	perf. 12.
<i>For Exterior Postage.</i>	
20 paras, magenta,	perf. 12.
<i>For Printed Matter.</i>	
5 paras, mauve,	perf. 12.
10 " green	" 12.
1 piast, dull blue	" 12.

Death of Mr. Robert Ehrenbach.

WE greatly regret to have to record the death of Mr. Robert Ehrenbach at the comparatively early age of 48 years. The news will come as a shock to a large circle of philatelists, for it is only a few weeks ago that we all had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Ehrenbach, apparently in the best of health, at the International Philatelic Exhibition, and now we heard of his demise in Switzerland where he was spending a holiday.

Mr. Ehrenbach occupied a high position in the ranks of the leading philatelists of our day and although only 48 years of age at the time of his death, he was always reckoned as one of our oldest collectors. He had been an active collector for 29 years and by his diligent study of all the stamps that came into his possession he obtained an all-round knowledge of matters philatelic that few could equal.

He was one of the first of the prominent collectors interviewed for our "Well-known Philatelists" series, and we take much of the following information from the notes that appeared in our number for June, 1900.

His first collection was a general one, but a visit to Australia, in 1886, led him to specialise in Australian stamps. In five years he had a

fine collection of these, but wishing to take up some other countries, he decided to sell.

He next took up unused Europeans, with a strong partiality for the stamps of the German States. He amassed a marvellous collection of these, which he ultimately sold for £6,000.

He then specialised in Austria, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, Russia, several South American States, etc., each of his collections being alike conspicuous for the superb condition of his specimens and the remarkable philatelic knowledge they displayed.

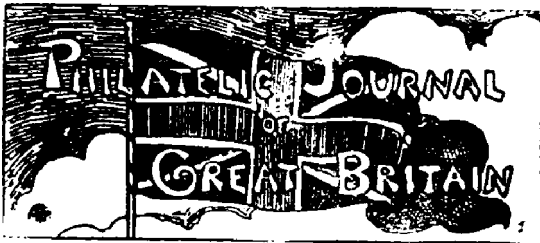
Mr. Ehrenbach was elected to the Council of the Philatelic Society in 1894, and occupied this position until his demise. He was one of the most active members of the Society, and the papers he read from time to time were always vastly appreciated by his fellow members.

He was on the Executive Committee of the recent International Philatelic Exhibition and, though he took an active part in its organisation and management, he did not figure among the exhibitors.

Biographical.

The *Monthly Circular* publishes the following biographical notes regarding Dr. N. Eugene Ballay, whose portrait appears on some of the new stamps for Senegal, etc.:—

"Nöel Ballay was born in the region of La Beauce. He was a medical student when the Franco-German war broke out. Joining the *mobiles* of Eure-et-Loir, he fought at Frèteval, and was mentioned in despatches. After taking his doctor's degree he went out with Brazza's expedition to the Congo, and later on devoted his efforts to French Guinea, over which the French then held only a nominal protectorate. It is now a flourishing colony. Ballay detested bloodshed, and was no friend to military expeditions, trusting to ability and mildness to gain over the native tribes. Later on, he was appointed governor of French Western Africa. In 1900, though weak and suffering, he determined to return to Senegal, where yellow fever was raging. He grew worse, and died there in January, 1902, at the age of 55 years. His body was brought back to France and buried at Chartres."



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EDITORIAL.

IN a recent issue of an esteemed contemporary reference is made to minor varieties of surcharge and, while acknowledging that much interest attaches to many of these—especially in those cases where there is not the slightest ground for suspecting that the varieties

Minor Varieties. have been made for the "benefit" of philatelists—it is, at the same

time averred that varieties occurring in the actual designs of the stamps themselves are much more interesting.

This is an assertion that no collector who has studied the subject will quarrel with. Speaking from our own point of view, after a pretty wide experience of varieties of surcharge and varieties in the designs of the stamps, we must admit that, while the latter are often more minute and less apparent than the former, they are much more interesting, and, generally speaking, more important also.

Although modern research has taken us far, there is still much more to be found out. Considering how closely the stamps of most countries have been studied, the enormous number of varieties that are yet unknown to and unsuspected by the majority of collectors is somewhat surprising. Often these occur in the most common of stamps—stamps so common that no one troubles to study them.

But these minor varieties all have an interest, no matter whether the stamps in which they occur happen to be common or rare, and the collector of moderate means will find as much pleasure in studying the common ones as his more wealthy friend will in plating Sydney views.

Lithographed stamps should repay close attention for the process is one in which varieties are particularly liable to occur. The early issues of Sarawak are a case in point and there are plenty of other common stamps produced by lithography, in which we have no doubt equally interesting varieties will be found once they are carefully studied.

Stamps produced from plates formed of separate *clichés* also often abound in minor varieties. We might instance the first issue of China. There are minor differences in these that make it very possible that before long some student will show us that it is possible to plate them.

All minor varieties of this sort are well worthy of study and, as opportunity offers, should be described at length in one or other of the leading philatelic journals for the enlightenment of collectors as a body.

No sensible philatelist will, however, advocate the inclusion of these varieties in the catalogue. So far as varieties are concerned the catalogue would be all the better for some extensive pruning—additions are certainly not wanted.

Manuscript Provisionals.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

PROVISIONALS — a class of stamps that appeals to the vast majority of Philatelists—exist in that infinite variety which adds charm to any form of collecting. Most stamp issuing countries have at one time or another produced provisional stamps owing to more or less necessary causes and the methods employed, present a variety that points to an almost extraordinary amount of ingenuity on the part of the postal authorities in various parts of the globe. The most general method is by the application of a surcharge varying from figures, to represent the altered value, to quite elaborate inscriptions. Sometimes this surcharging has been done by means of a handstamp instead of the more usual printing machine and on rare occasions the authorities have resorted to the primitive method of making the required alterations with pen and ink.

Provisional stamps produced in this manner form one of the most interesting classes of labels created to meet temporary needs and in this short article we have endeavoured to give brief descriptions of all the known varieties.

It will be noted that there are not very many altogether, and the majority of them are somewhat scarce. We should doubtless be thankful that the method has not been more general, for surcharges of this nature would appear to be by no means difficult to imitate. As it is, their very novelty and crudity forms their greatest safeguard against the wiles of the forger, for the average collector so rarely comes across a manuscript provisional that he would hardly be tempted to purchase one without knowing something of its history, and obtaining it from such a reliable source that he was perfectly satisfied as to its genuineness.

The early stamps of British Guiana, the Confederate States of America, etc., and, later, the Pietersburg stamps that appeared during the late South African war, were all signed or initialled by some responsible official as an additional safeguard against forgery before being issued for use by the public. But these hardly come within the scope of this article, so they will not be described in the following list.

By manuscript *provisionals* we mean those stamps that have had their values wholly or partly altered by means of pen and ink, and not those, like the British Guiana varieties mentioned in the previous paragraph, which have never been issued without a pen and ink inscription of some kind or other.

So far as we have been able to trace, the following is a complete list of these varieties :

ALERTA.—At some period during 1884—probably while some local insurrection was taking place—all the ordinary 5c. stamps used in this Peruvian town were overwritten "Alerta" in MSS. before passing through the post.

BARBACOAS.—This is a name that will appear unfamiliar to most of our readers. It is a town or division of Cauca, one of the largest of the United States of Colombia, and in 1903 it issued a set of four type-set provisionals, the values of which were inserted by hand with pen and ink.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—In 1891 this Colony issued six provisionals of the character we are now discussing. Two of them, $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 2a. and 1a. on 4a., had the values hand-stamped in violet and were then initialled in black. Four of the others— $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 2a., $\frac{1}{2}$ a. on 3a., 1a. on 3a., 1a. on 4a.—were surcharged with the new values and initials all in manuscript. These are all very rare.

Later still, in Feb., 1895, a number of the 3 annas stamp were surcharged " $\frac{1}{2}$ a." and "1a." respectively, with "TECR" in pen and ink, so that altogether this Colony has managed to produce no less than eight manuscript provisionals.

CORRIENTES.—The history of these quaint stamps has often been told, but it is not generally known that when it was desired to change the value of the original 1 real to 3c., it was done by the simple, if crude, method of drawing a line with pen and ink through the inscription "UN REAL MC."

FERNANDO POO.—In 1901 a provisional stamp was made by surcharging some of the

large 25c. fiscal stamps with "CORREOS—15—CENTAVOS" in red. Before being issued to the public, each stamp was signed in black with pen and ink by the official under whose authority the stamps were produced.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Among the special "Military Telegraph" issues of our own country three MS. provisionals are known. These are the 10/- of the first issue surcharged "6d." and the 5/- and £1 of the same set surcharged "1/-." Needless to add, they are all rarities of the first water.

GRIQUALAND.—The first stamp issued in Griqualand West was the then current 4d. of the Cape of Good Hope surcharged "1d" in red by means of pen and ink. There is no other inscription of any kind to denote that it was issued in Griqualand, but this manuscript surcharge is quite sufficient to identify it by.

HAWAII.—Owing, presumably to a sudden shortage of 5c. stamps of the 1853 issue a few of the 13c. of the same set were surcharged "5" with pen and ink for temporary use. The variety is by no means a common one.

JOHORE.—The provisional 3c. and 10c. stamps of 1903 formed by surcharging the 4c. value are extremely curious, for while the inscriptions "3 cents" and "10 cents" were printed from type in the ordinary manner, the lines cancelling the value tablets in the lower corners were ruled in by pen and ink. They were so carefully done that only a careful examination will show that the bars were not printed with the rest of the surcharge. It must have been a tedious job and it is therefore not surprising to find that specimens with the original value uncanceled are anything but rare.

LABUAN.—A variety of a similar nature to those described in the last paragraph will be found in the 8c. on 12c. provisional stamp of Labuan issued in 1880. The numeral "8" was overprinted from type in the usual way but the original value was obliterated by a pen and ink surcharge in black on red.

In 1883 a provisional dollar stamp was created by surcharging the then current 16c. with "One Dollar" and the postmaster's initials in pen and ink in red.

MADAGASCAR.—Among the large British Consular Mail stamps two manuscript provisionals may be found. In 1886 a provisional

1d. stamp was made by erasing the word "SHILLING" from the 1/- stamp of 1884 and writing "Penny" above it in red ink. At the same time other 1/- stamps had the inscription "1 oz." altered in red ink to "4½d." for use as 4½d. stamps. Both of these stamps were initiated "W C P" by the Vice-Consul.

The first 4d. stamp was inscribed "1 oz." in mistake for "4 oz." and the "1" was altered in pen and ink to "4." This, however, can hardly be accounted a provisional as it is merely the correction of an error.

MAJUNGA.—This French settlement in Madagascar is responsible for two pen-and-ink surcharges. In 1895 some of the 25c. and 1fr. stamps of French Madagascar were surcharged "O.15" in manuscript in red for use here.

PAHANG.—The two M.S. provisionals issued here in 1897 are models of economy. It appears that 2c. and 3c. stamps were badly wanted, and pending the arrival of a fresh supply a small quantity of the current 5c. stamps were bisected and some of the halves were surcharged "2c." and others "3c." with initials all in pen and ink. To give a little variety to the monotonous work of surcharging in this laborious manner, the manufacturer used red or black ink at his own sweet will.

TRINIDAD.—The pen and ink surcharges of 1882 of this colony are perhaps the best known of all the manuscript provisionals. The 6d. stamp of 1876 was surcharged "1d." in black or red by means of pen and ink, the type in black being very much rarer than the other one.

UGANDA.—The type-written or "Missionary" stamps of Uganda are quaint enough to satisfy any collector of monstrosities. A few months after the issue of the first type a whole crop of provisionals appeared, these being made by writing "10," "15," etc., on various values of the first type. It cannot be said that this primitive method of surcharging adds anything to the "beauty" of these stamps.

NOTICE.—*No. 2 of the series entitled "Philatelic Un-natural History," and several other items, are unavoidably crowded out of this number.*



August, 1906, Report.

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NOTICES.

DEATH. It is with sincere regret, which I am sure will be shared by all, that I have read the announcement of the death of Mr. R. Ehrenbach, which occurred at Geneva on August 9th, at the early age of 48. He has been for some years an esteemed member of this Society. I had the pleasure of meeting him at the Exhibition a few short weeks ago, when he was taking an active share in the work, and I little thought it was the last time we should meet.

Preparations are going forward for next season. Members willing to assist at the Opening Concert or otherwise would much oblige by communicating with the Hon. Sec. as soon as possible.

NEW ADDRESS. From the 15th inst. the address of Dr. Marx M.A., Exchange Superintendent will be Belmont, 11, Woodgrange Avenue, Ealing Common, W. It is hoped all members will give him their hearty support during the ensuing season by contributing to and patronising the Exchange packets.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.
August 17th, 1906.

The founder of the Postal Union.

Recent numbers of *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* have contained a preponderance of purely postal, as distinct from philatelic, matters. Its series of special articles on the Postal Congress at Rome will, however, be read with great interest. Mons. R. Mennevée, in the issue of July 15th, pens an appreciation of Joseph Michaelson, of Copenhagen, who is credited with having been the founder of the Universal Postal Union. His is a name, declares Mons. Mennevée, which deserves to be honoured equally with that of Rowland Hill.—S.C.F.



AUGUST 25, 1906.

Philately at Home.

The Editorial in the *London Philatelist* refers to the philatelic season that has just concluded and is of the opinion that, taking it altogether, it has been a conspicuous success. A few comments are made regarding the growing scarcity of really high grade stamps, viz. :—

It is obviously becoming more and more difficult to stock some of the Colonial and European stamps that are generally affected by collectors, especially in fine condition. Dealers cannot keep these—except at exorbitant rates—and we are strongly inclined to believe that in almost any case of a dealer who has been dissatisfied with his total sales, that his position would have been materially changed for the better had he been enabled to recruit his stock with first-class stamps. The larger dealers generally are fully satisfied with their sales during the past season, and the auctioneers, in volume of lots and frequency of sales, have probably eclipsed all previous records. Here also the dearth of really fine stamps has somewhat affected the result. One has only to turn to the auction catalogues of twelve or fifteen years since to see how immeasurably superior were the average of the lots submitted to auction. Stamps such as imperforate Ceylons, woodblock Capes, old Mauritius, lithographed and early Trinidads, Sydney Views, fine West Indians, and other good old stamps were submitted at almost every sale! The fact is that the "shrinkage of rarities," which formed the subject of an article in this journal a few years back, has developed, and there is now a "shrinkage of good stamps." This is inevitable, for the "finds" of old issues, even used, must gradually exhaust themselves, as they have long since in the case of unused stamps. Occasionally, as of late years in the instances of Cape, Ceylon and Trinidad, there has been a "turn-up" of a limited or medium number of old issues in mint condition, but in every case their perfect condition has stimulated the demand and their absorption has been abnormally rapid. It may safely, therefore, be argued that alike in the present outlook and past demand, the philatelic forecast is bright, sound, and encouraging.

Mr. L. W. Fulcher contributes a paper on "The Stamps of Bosnia and Herzegovina"—a paper he read before the London Society so long ago as December, 1904. The points dealt with are full of interest, and at the time the paper was read much of the information was absolutely new to the majority of collectors. Since then, however (as the writer admits himself), rapid strides have been made in the study

of Bosnian stamps, and these are now so fully listed in the latest edition of "Gibbons," that extracts from this interesting paper are hardly necessary.

In "Occasional Notes" Mr. H. R. Oldfield replies to a scandalous article penned by M. Th. Lemaire, a French dealer, and published in his journal for May last, relating to the recent exhibition.

M. Lemaire was so annoyed that some of his pet customers did not receive medals, or higher awards than those apportioned them, that he has indicted an article that for petty spite and falsity would be hard to beat. We are glad to think that such a disgraceful tirade has never before besmirched the columns of any reputable philatelic publication, and we trust that it will remain unique in its ugliness.

M. Lemaire alleges, among other things, that the organizers of the Exhibition allotted the medals beforehand—a statement that is so ludicrously foolish and insulting as to be unworthy of reply.

The integrity of the judges is beyond question and all right-minded philatelists are agreed that they exercised their independent and unbiassed judgment in making the awards.

M. Lemaire stands quite alone in his opinions, for the unanimous verdict of the stamp world is that the Exhibition was exceedingly well managed, that all competitors were treated with the most scrupulous fairness, and that the defects were surprisingly few considering the magnitude of the undertaking.

The only effect of this article will be, as Mr. Castle observes, to "inevitably lower the writer in the esteem of his confrères."

In striking contrast to M. Lemaire's opinions, is the next "Note" which is a translation of Monsieur A. Coyette's review of the Exhibition in the columns of *Le Postillon*.

As everyone knows or should know, M. Coyette is the very able President of the French Philatelic Society and his remarks therefore are worthy of serious consideration. He observes:—

In Class III., M. B. de l'Argentière, one of the leading French exhibitors, exhibited a collection of French stamps. This collection, which, by the way, received a silver medal, is very fine, and has cost fancy sums of money; but it cannot be compared for one moment with the collection formed by Lord Crawford. The French collector simply sticks in his stamps one after the other, and without any note or remark whatever. In France one is hypnotized by the empty spaces, and the summit of our joy is reached when we can fill up the space; then, happy and satisfied, we fly our flag from the top of the monument to shew that we have completed it. In the case of the English collectors it is not so, and nothing is done without displaying the initial causes, without defining the why and wherefore, nor is a single point left obscure or a question unanswered. The French collector is a child and the English collector is a *savant*. The French collector with the same stamps as those possessed by an English collector will always be beaten by him, and the Englishmen, simply as the result of his study and of his knowledge, will read clearly things of which the Frenchman will not even have a suspicion.

Some further "notes," a batch of reviews, and a chronicle of new issues, complete what is in every respect an excellent number.

In the *Monthly Journal* the editorial is devoted to a discussion of "varieties" in general, and in the course of this admirable dissertation reference is made to the too active interest that is displayed in philatelic matters by postal officials in various parts of the globe. We make the following extract:—

According to a paragraph in the *Stamp Weekly*, "Mr. J. Gosling, Postmaster-General of East Africa, informs the philatelic public that the whole of the remainder of the King's Head, single watermarks, issue of that colony has been burned in the presence of a properly constituted board." What possible excuse can there be for this? What, we may ask, has the Postmaster-General of East Africa to do with the philatelic public? His business is to sell whatever stamps he has on hand to all who require them, and we should rejoice to hear that he had been severely reprimanded for destroying serviceable stock, and ordered to pay the full value of the stamps thus deliberately made away with. We have seen it stated elsewhere that he was greatly troubled with applications for single-watermarked stamps from collectors and dealers. But there was no occasion for him to trouble himself in the matter at all, or to allow his subordinates to be troubled. All that he need have done was to disregard these applications altogether, and either return the money sent or supply whatever stamps he had on hand. If postmasters are kind enough, in some cases, to look for and supply special varieties that they happen to have in stock, their correspondents should be very much obliged to them; it is no part of their duty to do so, and they ought to be strictly forbidden to destroy stock that is serviceable, except in cases where, through no fault of their own, it has become superfluous, and is not likely to be called for. And yet, in the face of such tales as this, we are constantly

assured that the bringing out of new issues, etc., and post office vagaries generally, are in no way influenced by Philately!

Mr. C. J. Phillips contributes the first portion of an article entitled, "Notes on the Postage Stamps of the Dominican Republic." The writer mentions the difficulty he has experienced in obtaining any information about the early issues and says "from the Republic itself I could not get the slightest help; all records, if any were kept, seem to have been destroyed in the many revolutions that have taken place."

Nevertheless, Mr. Phillips has, by a careful study of the stamps themselves, been able to glean many important facts and the information he conveys should be of the greatest value to specialists of the stamps of this Republic.

Mr. L. Hanciau commences a paper on "The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies."

In this number the issues of Sardinia are dealt with, and, like all the other contributions to philatelic literature we are indebted to this writer for, the subject is handled in a wonderfully complete and masterly manner.

The early history of the post office in Sardinia is intensely interesting, and Mr. Hanciau describes not only the well-known "stamped paper" that appeared in 1818, but takes us back to almost prehistoric times as witness the following extracts:—

The history of the Post Office in Sardinia commences in 1561. It was on the 10th June of that year that Emmanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, appointed Signor Scaramuccia Postmaster-General, allotting to him the revenues of the Posts, in consideration of an annual payment of 700 crowns, a sum afterwards reduced in proportion to reduced receipts. But at that time the office had to do with the horse posts rather than with letter posts, which in point of fact were not introduced until some time in the seventeenth century.

Before that period the service of the conveyance of letters was carried out by the local authorities or by private persons licensed by the State. In an Ordinance of Charles Emmanuel I., dated March 10th, 1604, there is some mention of the *Privativa Postale*, that is to say the monopoly reserved by the Government of the carriage of letters, forbidding all distribution by drivers of vehicles, persons on foot, etc.

In 1697, Duke Victor Amadeus II. restored to the public treasury the revenues of the posts, which had hitherto belonged to the Postmasters-General, giving compensation to the then holder of the office, Philippe Jacinthe Goutary di Cavaglia.

From 1710 the Post Office was under the direct administration of the Government, and was re-organized by Ordinances of the first King of Sardinia, Victor Amadeus II., dated August 12th, 1718, and January 14th, 1720. There was at that time drawn up a regular tariff of rates for letters, which had not existed previously. The postage varied from 1 to 3 *sous*, according to the distance.

The same writer contributes a paper under the heading of "Old-time Memories"—a title that is self explanatory. It is sufficient to add that it is admirably written, and we only wish that space permitted of our making a few extracts from it. However, to do it justice it would have to be reprinted in full, and as this is obviously impossible, we recommend all our readers to obtain the July number of the *M.J.* and read the article for themselves.

The *Philatelic Record* contains an editorial dealing with M. Lemaire's "kindly" article. We make the following brief extract:—

The article written by M. Lemaire in his journal upon the London Exhibition is one of the finest examples of *suppressio veri* and *suggestio falsi* which could possibly be found in modern times. Criticism when it is fair and honest may be unpalatable, but it is never objectionable; when it descends to the depth of abuse, it loses its character and charm, and simply rebounds upon the head of the writer. This is the case with the article to which our attention has been called by some of our readers, one very prominent philatelist, who is a foreigner, describing it as "a shameful article, and one to which I hope nobody will do him the honour of a reply, unless it is a very strong one—as he deserves." . . . Allowance has to be made for disappointment, and in a fine Exhibition, such as that which has just closed its doors, when the standard of the exhibits was so infinitely superior to all its predecessors, the disappointments must be both numerous and, in the case of those getting smaller awards than they have secured at other Exhibitions, perhaps bitter. But no amount of chagrin we should have believed would have caused one, who possesses the knowledge of our *confère*, to commit an indiscretion and so lose his head, as to write in the strain he has done.

The "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. J. Steele Higgins, Junr., with whom an interview was recorded in the last issue of the *P.J. of G.B.*

Mr. R. B. Yardley continues his "Notes on the Dies of the Postage Stamps of Portugal of the Reigns of Dona Maria II. and Dom Pedro V." and Mr. R. R. Thiele gives us another instalment of "The Why and Wherefore of Various Stamps."

From the latter article we make the following excerpt:—

The first stamp of Saxony, the celebrated 3 pfennig red, was something of an experimental issue; it was issued for the prepayment of printed matter within the Kingdom of Saxony and to Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, the two Mecklenburgs, Anhalt, Schwarzburg, Waldeck and Hamburg. The design was copied from that of the Bavarian 1 kreuzer black; but the stamp was expressly designated as only a professional [the word "provisional" is evidently intended here.—Ed. *P.J.G.B.*] issue. For the definite issue of August 1st, 1851, more elaborate designs were selected. The 3 pfennig value (which was printed by J. B. Hirschfeld, a lithographer at Leipzig), was again intended for printed matter, within the entire German-Austrian Postal Union this time; for this reason it was given a different design.

The triangular stamps of the Cape of Good Hope form the subject of Mr. Nankivell's article in *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* for July 28th, in connection with his "Countries of the World" series.

The Rev. T. C. Walton continues "Mottoes on Stamps," and gives several interesting items of information regarding each motto mentioned. For instance, the three words "Dios, patria, libertad," found on many of the stamps of the Dominican Republic are accompanied by the following historical notes:—

The three watchwords "God, Fatherland, Liberty," sum up the struggle for independence against Spanish rule, which was successfully accomplished in 1844. The Republic occupies the eastern end of the island of Hayti. In the west the negroes had defeated their white masters. They had defied and destroyed French armies, and made themselves into the independent state of Hayti. Boyer, a mulatto, who had distinguished himself in the war of liberty, became president of Hayti in 1818. Under his presidency the whole island was united in 1822. Boyer fell in 1843. The Dominican Republic was formed. Fifteen years later the island was ceded to Spain, but in three years the island was left to its own devices. Since then several fruitless attempts have been made to incorporate the Republic with the United States. The eastern end of Hayti still remains the Republic of San Domingo, governed by a President elected for four years, and a National Congress of twenty-four members elected for two years. The President is C. F. Morales, elected June, 1904.

In the following issue of *G. S. W.* "Cornelius Wrinkle" has a little dig at those philanthropic dealers or collector dealers who are so anxious to supply stamps at 50% discount off catalogue prices. He says:—

The fifty percenters are busy with their bait. A friend of mine tells me that he recently sent a pretty extensive order to one of the fry and got back a most indignant letter, lecturing him on the iniquity of his daring to assume that he could himself make his own choice of what he should have at 50 per cent. off Gibbons. Evidently you must hand over your money, shut your eyes and open your paws, and see what the fifty percenter will give you.

But, as everyone knows, there are numbers of people who prefer to be gulled. You can find them in every walk of life. The only persons they ever dream of suspecting are their best friends. These gullibles are the clientèle that the fifty percenter is after, not the wily dealer who wants decent stamps at 50 per cent.

Philately in the Colonies.

The July number of the *Australian Philatelist* opens with a budget of "Federal Prospects" in which many matters of interest appertaining to Australian stamps are intelligently discussed. The following details regarding the perforations of current Queensland stamps are given:—

Having received several questions regarding the perforations of current Queensland stamps, more particularly in relation to the $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and 1d. values recently chronicled perf. 12, we applied to the Government Printer, Brisbane, for assistance. That gentleman acquainted us that there are at present three machines on the premises, and very kindly sent us pulls of them. One is a comb-machine (triple cutter) gauging 13, and two are single line machines, the first $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13, and the second 12. The last is now used mostly for the higher values and duty stamps, but it would appear that either owing to a breakdown of the triple cutter, or the $12\frac{1}{2}$ -13 machine, or pressure of work, the 12 machine was brought into requisition temporarily for the purpose of keeping up with the demand for the $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and 1d. values.

Under the title of "Brevities" there are a number of bright readable paragraphs, the new issue list of Australian stamps is carefully compiled, and another instalment of the valuable "Priced Catalogue of South Australian stamps" appears.

Several other excellent contributions complete what is an altogether admirable number.

In the *Philatelic Journal of India* we find another section of Mr. E. W. Wetherell's work on the "Postage Stamps of Victoria," and then follows the first portion of a very complete history of "The Stamps of Sind." These stamps, after being treated as a sort of local issue for one of the Native States for many years, are now recognized as having been the forerunners of the general issues of India and thus are listed before the stamps of British India in the current Gibbons' catalogue. This interesting contribution is really an account of the introduction of the postal system into India and the various official documents with which it is embellished, make it of particular value to the student of philatelic and postal matters.

In "Topical Notes" Tancred has a word of explanation to offer regarding one of the "Answers to Correspondents" that appeared in our May number. He says:—

The note is to the effect that the writer, not knowing the meaning of the design (of the current 1 drachma Greek stamp.—Ed. *P.F.G.B.*) wrote to me, and he publishes my answer; but unfortunately I, even I, did not know the correct solution. I believed in my innocence that the design consisted of four City clerks sprinting to the railway station, but on further enquiry I find that the subject is really "A Panic at Wall Street." The four athletes are celebrated New York millionaires "doubling" a "corner." The clothes, which our *P.F.G.B.* friend mentions as being secreted behind a feather (N.B.—He put that in himself, it wasn't in my letter), were really lost in the struggle to be first at the telegraph office—it is only an aggravated form of the "no coat" and "no hat" movement. I hope I have now cleared up any doubts which may have existed on the subject, and that nobody now believes in the silly rumour that the design represents four North Country trippers trying to find their bathing machines at Blackpool.

New Leaves to Cut.

THE PHILATELIC INDEX.

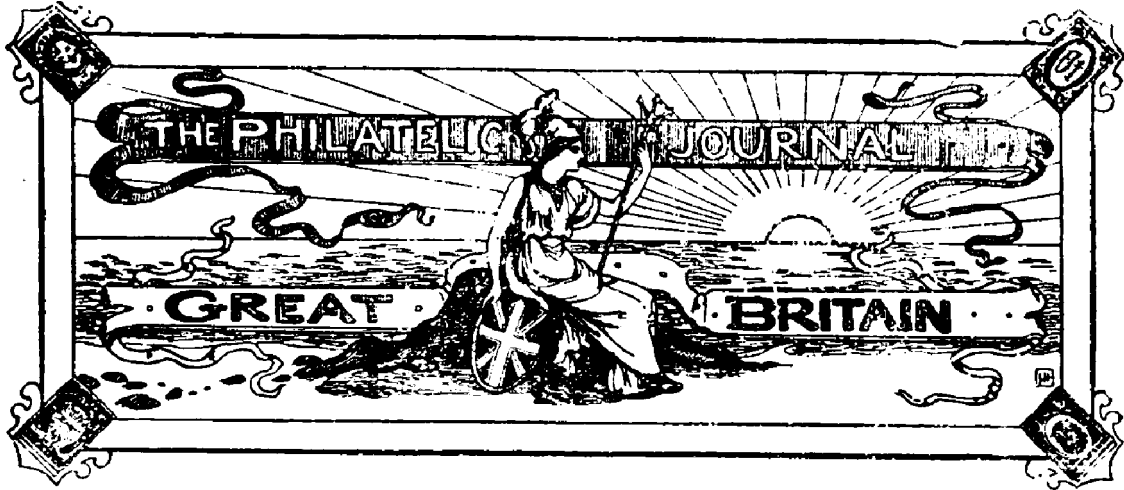
Mr. W. A. R. Jex-Long is to be congratulated on his pluck in making a start in a direction which others have feared to go on account of the immense amount of work required and the small likelihood of being adequately rewarded. A philatelic bibliography has long been needed, though, we fear, only by the few. The work under notice, of which we have received an advance copy, does not, on account of its limited scope, come up to one's ideal of a Philatelic Index but will nevertheless be of the utmost value to philatelic writers and students. It is, in fact, to quote the sub-title "an alphabetical list of the principal articles contained in a selection of some of the best known philatelic magazines in the English language up to the end of 1904." The journals which have been indexed in this way are:—"Stamp Collectors' Review," "Stamp Collectors' Magazine," "Philatelist," "Philatelic Record," "Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal," "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain," "London Philatelist," "Fiscal Philatelist," "Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly," "English Specialists Journal," "(Junior) Stamp Collector," "Stamp Collectors' Guardian," "Young Stamp Collector," "Morley's Philatelic Journal."

It will be noticed that only English Stamp Journals have been included, but the indexing of these fourteen journals seems to be as ample as possible. We have not had time to test its accuracy, but as we are told in the Preface that the publishers' indexes of the different volumes have been ignored and every article has been read through and indexed direct, the possibility of mistakes and of including useless references is greatly minimised.

Altogether this is a very notable step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Long or some other energetic worker will follow it up with an index to the Foreign, Colonial and American press.

The work, which is to be published at the beginning of September, is well printed and well bound in cloth, at the moderate price of 4/-, and we heartily recommend it to philatelic writers and others as a remarkable time-saver.

The Philatelic Index, by W. A. R. Jex-Long. 114p.p., cloth, 4/- net, published by Douglas, & Co., 10, Waterloo Street, Glasgow.



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

No. 189. VOL. XVI.

SEPT. 25, 1906.

[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 80.—MR. C. H. COOTE.

As one of the enterprising band of Manchester philatelists who took away such a large share of the medals at the recent International Exhibition, Mr. C. H. Coote claims our attention this month.

Born in Manchester, in 1864, he began, like most true collectors, to fill an album in his early school days, but afterwards gave it up until, in 1891 he started again and in the same year he joined the Manchester Philatelic Society which was then in its early infancy. Since that date he has been one of the most active members of the M.P.S., holding the offices of Hon. Sec. from 1892 to 1901 and Hon. Treasurer from 1901 to the present day.

Roumania, of course is Mr. Coote's pet country, and though he still runs a small general collection, paying particular attention to the European countries, the stamps of Roumania are first favourites, though he has also a good specialized collection of the Papal



States. It was when the idea of the Manchester Philatelic Exhibition of 1899 was first mooted that he began to work up his Roumanians for competition, but on that occasion he was beaten by his friend and fellow-townsmen Mr. G. B. Duerst (then editor of the *P.J.G.B.*) who showed a fine lot of the same country. At the same exhibition, however, he was successful in gaining the first award (bronze medal) for a general collection not exceeding 5000.

Again showing Roumania this year, last May, at the Horticultural Hall, he was more fortunate than at Manchester, his collection, which since 1899 had been greatly added to, divided premier honours in its class with his old competitor, Mr. Duerst's collection of Roumania, both being awarded silver medals, Mr. Coote's name coming first. This suc-

cess was well deserved, the collection being very strong in unused and very well arranged.

Mr. Coote has an interesting tale to tell of a tête-bêche pair of 80c. France (1853-60) which was given to him at the time, after leaving school, when his interest in stamps

was dormant. It was in a strip of six, but the variety was unsuspected and once or twice he cut one of the stamps off to give to a friend, but fortunately the tête-bêche pair which were at one end were left untouched. On joining the Manchester Philatelic Society in 1891 a fellow member pointed out the variety, since which time it has been treated with due respect.

Besides philately, Mr. Coote finds time for

photography, in which hobby he shines as much as in stamps, as is evidenced by the fact that he has been Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Photographic Society for the past nine or ten years. He also goes in for cycling and bee-keeping, has been known to do prodigious feats of pedestrianism on walking tours, and, finally, is known to his intimates as "Birdie."

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. We have been shown copies of the Tercentenary 1d. stamp, which has only just been issued, though it was expected some months ago. The stamp is a very handsome one, being printed in three colours—black, blue and green. In the centre is the ship *Olive Blossom*, with its name below, and at the sides is a mass of foliage, typical of the plants common to the island. At the top is "BARBADOS," and at the base is the value "ONE PENNY." On small scrolls at the sides are the dates "1605" and "1905," and the inscriptions "POSTAGE" and "REVENUE." The foliage in the corners is printed in green, while the sea, on which the *Olive Blossom* is merrily sailing, is printed a brilliant blue. The authorities seem a little bit late with this celebration issue, as it should have appeared last year by rights. We presume, however, that it was thought best to give the Nelson Centenary set a good send-off first. The stamps are in sheets of 60, arranged in 12 horizontal rows of 5. By the way the S.C.F. speaks of this ship as the "Orange Blossom." Has our editorial brother been participating in wedding festivities lately?

1d. black, green, and blue, wmk. multiple Cr CA.

Gambia. We extract the following from the *M.J.* anent the recent provisionals:—"We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that 8280 of the two recent provisional stamps were issued, in all, and that of these some '3500 were used upon

correspondence, and some 3000 more were purchased by a single firm on behalf of dealers in Europe.' Prices on the spot are said to vary at present between 8s. per stamp wholesale, and 15s. per stamp retail, and are confidently expected to go higher. Altogether, this little issue is stated to have enriched the inhabitants of Gambia by about £1500! Now we have nothing whatever to say against the local speculators, who corner issues of this nature, and screw up the prices as high as ever they will go; it is a natural thing to do. But it is for collectors, who have ultimately to find the money, and for the members of the stamp trade who want to do a permanent and regular business, to consider whether these little incidents are likely to be for the good either of Philately or of stamp dealing. The collecting of stamps is a very interesting pursuit, of a more or less scientific nature, so long as it remains the collecting of things genuinely issued for real business purposes. When we get to the stage at which varieties are multiplied simply because collectors exist, there is serious risk that the whole nature of the pursuit may be altered for the worse. This Gambia case is a typical one; there was no dearth of ½d. or 1d. stamps, but there were supplies of 2s. 6d. and 3s. stamps that seemed to be superfluous. In the ordinary course these high-value stamps would either have been destroyed or gradually used up; there was no saving whatever in converting them to lower values, because the overprinting no doubt cost far more than the price of an equal

number of stamps from home, and this provisional issue would never have taken place if the authorities had not been well aware that the cost would be more than repaid by sales of stamps that would never do postal duty. How many, we wonder, of the 3500 stamps that are supposed to have been used upon correspondence, really paid any postage? Probably not 20 per cent. Even if they all did so, and were not merely stuck upon envelopes in order that they might be postmarked, the Post Office will have made a profit of about £15, more than enough to cover the printer's bill. Local speculators are believed to have made one hundred times this amount; dealers in Europe must have a little profit also, and the result is that collectors are mulcted to the amount of some two thousand pounds for stamps that were absolutely unnecessary for any good purpose."

The statement that there was "no dearth of ¼d. and 1d. stamps" is hardly correct for we know of a dealer who had a supply of Gambian stamps that must have been despatched from Bathurst just before these provisionals were issued, and the Postmaster informed him that ¼d. and 1d. stamps were temporarily out of stock, and that a new supply was expected from England by an early mail. It thus seems that there certainly was a shortage of ¼d. and 1d. stamps at the chief office at any rate, but whether it was necessary to issue provisionals or not is another matter.

Indian Native States. *Travancore.* We take the following interesting items from the *M. J.*:—"We have received entire sheets of the provisional stamps which we chronicled in May, and find that both values exist upon stamps that are practically the same colour, though differing in depth. We are inclined to call both of them violet-mauve. The single specimens we saw originally differed very considerably, and probably both the provisionals exist upon several varieties of the ¼ chuckram. From an examination of the sheets, which contain ninety-six stamps in six horizontal rows of sixteen, we should suppose that the surcharge in each case was applied to the whole sheet at one impression, and that ninety-six casts, or electro types, were made of each value, as we can find no variations in the types."

Lagos. The 10/- stamp has appeared on the new paper with chalk surface.

10/- green and brown, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Mauritius. We learn from *Ewen's Weekly* that the 4c. of the current set has been issued on the new chalk-surfaced paper, and we are informed that the 6 cents has not yet appeared on this paper although it has been extensively chronicled as an issued variety.

4c. black and rose on blue, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

North Borneo. *Ewen's Weekly* reports a new issue of the 2c., unpaid letter stamp, with the surcharge "POSTAGE DUE" at the top instead of between the words "British Protectorate."

Postage Due. 2c. green, surcharged at top in black.

New South Wales. Owing to an accident to two of the comb machines, throwing them temporarily out of use, some of the values of the current set have been issued recently with a perf. gauging 11½, 12×11, made by two single-line machines. The following have been found in this perf.:—

½d. green.	wmk. Cr. A.,	perf. 11½, 12×11
1d. carmine	" "	" "
2d. ultramarine	" "	" "
6d. orange	" "	" "
10d. violet	" "	" "
2/6 emerald-green	" "	" "

New Zealand. The postal authorities of this Colony have been busily experimenting with an automatic machine for the sale of postage stamps—and have apparently succeeded in producing an instrument that works quite satisfactorily. We cull the following from the *M. J.* regarding various trials:—"A correspondent kindly shows us specimens of the products of the various stamp-issuing machines which have been tried in this Colony, and which, we believe, are being gradually brought to perfection. The stamps issued by the first of these were described in this journal just twelve months ago, in August, 1905. When issued singly they had a zigzag roulette at each side, accompanied by two large round holes 13mm. from centre to centre; they were imperf. at top and bottom, and it was possible to obtain horizontal pairs or strips which showed only the two large holes between the stamps. In this first machine the teeth produced by the rouletter gauged about 9½. A second machine produced similar results, but the roulette is much smaller, gauging about 14½. A third machine, our informant tells us,

was set up at the General Post Office, at Wellington, on June 21st, 1906, and issued stamps which appear to be altogether imperfect. He says, 'Note minute pin-holes through stamp,' but we are unable to see them. After three days' trial this machine was taken down, but was re-erected a few days later, and then issued ordinary stamps, perf. 14½, differing in no way from those sold over the post office counter; but in both cases this machine only sold a single stamp at a time, and such is still the case. Only 1440 of the imperf. copies are said to have been issued. Our correspondent also shows us a pair of the 1d., perf. 11×14, No. 262 in the new Catalogue."

Penny-in-the-slot machines.

1d., carmine; zigzag roulette 9½.
1d. " imperf. " 14½.

100 reis, red.
200 " blue.

Apparently all these freaks are to be listed in the catalogue in due course! And then some people talk about chalk-surfaced paper being a minor variety!

The current 1d. stamp has been seen with the "O P S O" surcharge in rose according to *Ewen's Weekly*.

Official. 1d. rose, surcharged in rose, perf. 14.

South Australia. The 3d. stamp in the large type now current has appeared with the new "Commonwealth" watermark.

3d. olive-green, wmk. Cr. A, perf. 12.

Western Australia. The 9d. stamp with Crown over A watermark is already reported with the 12½ perforation.

9d. orange, wmk. Cr. A, perf. 12½.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Austria, Bosnia. The 6 heller stamp of the current set is reported on laid paper.

6 heller, bistre, perf. 10½, laid paper.

Belgium. The current 10c. stamp is said to be appearing in a new shade.

10c. rose-carmine.

Brazil. We are indebted to the *M. J.* for the following information:—"We have received a cutting from a Brazilian paper, from which we learn that a special issue of two adhesives, a post card, and two letter cards was to be made, to celebrate the assembly of the third Pan-American Congress, which we gather met at Rio de Janeiro on July 21st. The special stamps, etc., were to be issued on that date and to remain in circulation for two

months, after which period they are to be withdrawn from circulation and to be no longer available for postage. The values of the adhesives were stated to be 100 and 200 reis, and the principal features of their design two ladies, representing the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon races respectively, united in the worship of Wisdom, typified by Minerva, and accompanied by a terrestrial Globe (to indicate that they possess the earth), an Olive branch, significant of Peace, and Oak leaves to denote Strength! It is evident that the motto, "We don't want to fight, but, by Jingo, when we do!" would be singularly appropriate. The dimensions of the stamps are stated to be 21×35mm., and their perforation 11."

China. An Express Delivery stamp was issued here last November, but its existence seems to have been unsuspected until quite recently. We extract particulars from the *M. J.*:—"An Express Letter stamp, which seems to be unknown to collectors, is described and illustrated in Mr. Mencarini's paper, to which we allude in another part of the present number. It is a large oblong label, about 8½ inches long by 2½ inches deep, divided into four parts by vertical lines of perforation. The whole is covered by a groundwork formed of the inscription, 'CHINESE IMPERIAL POST-OFFICE,' all in one word, in small capitals, many times repeated, printed in light green. The left-hand portion seems to be a kind of counterfoil; it contains only a vertical inscription in Chinese, at the right-hand side, in deep green, and a number, in Chinese and in European figures, in black (this number is repeated, in black, on each of the other portions); the rest of the label is occupied by a large device, all in dark green, extending across the other three parts, and consisting of a very elaborate Dragon, enclosed in a fancy frame, inscribed 'CHINESE IMPERIAL POST' at top, and 'EXPRESS LETTER' below and at each end. There is also a Chinese inscription, outside the frame, at each end, and there are some Chinese characters mixed up with the Dragon. The whole forms a weird and wonderful article which might be anything from a luggage label to a book-plate, but which few people would guess to be a postage stamp. Mr. Mencarini states that its value is 10 cents, and that it was issued on November 11th, 1905."

Express Delivery Stamp. 10c. dark and light green.

Dominican Republic. We are told that there is a minor variety of the 1c. on 10c. provisional chronicled last month with a smaller letter "c" in the word "REPUBLICA."

France. A French contemporary vouches for the existence of the first variety of the 10c. Sower design, with the "F.M." overprint.

Military Frank Stamp. 10c. rose-carmine.

French Colonies. *French Guinea.* The new 35c. stamp described under the heading "French Guiana" last month refers to the stamp of this Colony.

Mayotte. The *M.J.* has been shown two copies of the 2c. brown on buff with the name of the Colony clearly doubly-printed.

German Colonies. *Kiautschou.* The 1c. of the current issue has appeared on the new watermarked paper.

1c. brown, watermarked.

Japan. The information conveyed in the following paragraph is from the *M.J.*:—"A correspondent kindly sends us some information with regard to recent Commemorative issues. Of the 3 sen stamp issued last year, to celebrate the amalgamation of the Japanese and Corean postal services, 1,500,000 copies were circulated; and of the two stamps chronicled in June, which celebrated the return of the troops from the front, there were issued 1,500,000 of the 1½ sen, and 1,000,000 of the 3 sen. No more of any of the above stamps will be printed or issued, but all three are still available for postal use. Our informant adds: 'The Corean issue are occasionally seen on letters, but the War Stamps are so eagerly sought after by the Japanese, that they are rarely used on letters, but are kept for use on post cards, preferably picture ones, the post card being the most extensive means of communication amongst the people.'

"We have received the 1 and 5 sen with the comb-machine perforation described last month. It will be hardly possible to distinguish single copies from those perf. 13 to 14."

1 sen, red-brown; perf. 13 x 13½.
5 .. orange

Montenegro. A number of fancy varieties of the overprinted stamps of last year are listed by Messrs. Yvert & Tellier, viz.:—1h. with black surcharge; 10h. overprinted in violet; 10h., 25h., 50h. and 2kr. with green surcharge; and 10h. with double overprint,

one in green and the other in yellow. It is said that only one sheet of each exist, but, as they were apparently never issued or meant to be issued, they are at best only colour trials.

Persia. Another 1 chahi provisional has made its appearance. It is like the one that appeared earlier in the year, but is imperf. and is without the coloured background.

1ch. violet, imperf.

Portugal. A curious freak is thus described in the *M.J.*:—"A correspondent shows us a pair of the 2½ reis of 1895-1900, with the figures denoting the value so much displaced as to fall between the two stamps; there are traces of the figure '2' at the right-hand side of the stamp to which it belongs, but the '½' is quite beyond the perforations. The pair is unused, but gummed and perf. 11½, as usual."

Portuguese Colonies. *Azores.* In future Angra, Horta and Ponta Delgada are to be united for postal purposes and there will only be one series of stamps instead of three as at present. The design adopted is that of 1898 with "AÇORES" at foot. In the top left corner are the numerals of value, in the upper right corner is "A" for Angra; while "H" (for Horta) and "PD" (for Ponta Delgada) appear in the left and right lower corners respectively. So far the following have appeared:—

10r. yellow-green and red.
20r. violet and red.
25r. rose and black.
50r. ultramarine and black.
75r. bistre and red.
100r. blue and black on pale blue.
200r. violet and black on pale rose.
300r. blue and black on rose.
500r. black and red on azure.

Russia. Imperforate copies of the 8 kop. of 1875-9 and the 7 kop. of the current set, on laid paper, have been shown the *M.J.* by a correspondent.

Salvador. Several more values of the permanent type are reported to have been issued, viz.:—

24c. rose and black.
26c. brown
60c. yellow
100c. blue

INDIA.—In future the surcharges on the British Indian stamps for Gwalior, Nabha, Chamba, Patiala, and Jhind will be printed by means of electrotypes cast from the best new type, so that errors and minor varieties should now be conspicuous by their absence.

Gibbons' Catalogue: Part I.

PART I. of Stanley Gibbons' Priced Catalogue for 1906-7, which has just appeared, presents no great surprises. Few alterations have been made in the text, the only noticeable ones being Fiji, which has been entirely re-written; Hong Kong, which has been re-arranged; and Sarawak, which has been revised and arranged on the basis of the information supplied in Mr. Poole's recent book.

Prices remain much as they were in the last edition. There are, of course, the average number of advances and reductions, but the only general upward move will be found in the case of the King's head stamps with the single Crown and "CA" watermark. There has been a stiffening of prices in these all round, and some of them have advanced considerably. With regard to the other stamps, the chief alterations we note after a somewhat hasty perusal are as follows:—

Great Britain.—All three shades of the 2d. blue, no lines, have been advanced, and the 1/- deep green of 1856 has risen from 7/6 to 10/-. The £1 green of both the King's and Queen's head sets now stand at 10/- each used. Among the "Officials" we note several alterations. The 2d. King's head, "Govt. Parcels," mint, shows a big drop—from 30/- to 10/-, and the 5d. "Board of Education" is down to 12/6. The "R.H. Official" show a substantial advance, and now stand at 50/- the pair, as against the previous 32/6. In "Admiralty Official" there has been a sharp rise, the 1½d., 2½d. and 3d. of the first type being priced at 15/- each. This is an advance of no less than 12/- in the case of the 3d. The 12 piastres, Levant, has risen from 6/- (unused) and 4/- (used) to 8/6 and 10/- respectively.

British Somaliland.—Several values of the second issue have been reduced, and should be cheap at present prices. The "Officials" are all included, with the exception of the 1r. Queen "Service," but none of them are priced.

Cape Colony.—Several of the triangular stamps have been advanced, especially in unused condition. For instance, the 1/- yellow-green has jumped from 70/- to 120/-.

Lagos.—Although such a large parcel of remainders of the last Queen's Head set were offered in London and then returned to the Colony, this issue shows an increase in prices in all the values.

Leeward Islands. The 5/- of the first issue has risen to 15/- and some rather startling prices have been apportioned to the Jubilee set.

Orange River Colony.—There are again several reductions and the list of "V.R.I." varieties has been extended by the inclusion of the 1d. brown and 1/- yellow, neither of which were ever issued to the public.

Sierra Leone.—The recent issues have been slightly re-arranged and the three varieties of 6d. on "C.C." paper are now listed by themselves.

South Australia.—There is one surprising increase here—the £1 of 1902 having jumped from 24/- to 100/-.

Transvaal.—There are very few alterations in prices. The list of 1893 surcharges has been somewhat extended by including the two varieties of spacing between the bars.

The volume now consists of 304 pages, an increase of 12 on the previous edition.

Sardinian Stamps used in Modena.

HERE is a branch of collecting that seems to be totally neglected in this country, and yet it is one of considerable interest; the stamps are difficult to find, and one learns incidentally a very considerable amount of geography.

From February 1st, 1860, for about a couple of years, the stamps of Sardinia of the issues of 1855-60 were in use in the Duchy of Modena, and such stamps may be distinguished from the common stamps of Sardinia by their postmarks, and to my mind they form a very interesting and historical branch of a fine Italian collection. Amongst other postmarks I have Villa Mimosso, Finale de Modena, Parullo, Reggio, Reggiolo, Aulla, Carpi, Brescello, Modena, Massa Carara, etc.—*Monthly Journal*.

DANGEROUS!—The *Aust. Phil.* reprints the following amusing paragraph from the *Sydney Bulletin*:—"A mild scare has been worked up in Adelaide over the local threepenny stamps, which are of an unwholesome-looking yellow, and contain so much poisonous colouring matter, it is alleged, that to lick 14 of them would be fatal. The G.P.O., while not denying that there is arsenic in them, retorts heavily that the gum on the back is pure and nutritious and that to come to any harm it would be necessary to eat 14 stamps or to lick the fronts of them. Anyhow, it seems that suicide can be bought at Adelaide post office for 3/6. You boil the stamps and drink the consequences."

New Leaves to Cut.

CANAL ZONE STAMPS.*

It is hardly two years since this little strip of territory made its presence known to philatelists by issuing postage stamps, but it has supplied us with so many varieties since that the collection of them all is a task of some magnitude.

We have received an admirable little brochure on this subject, from the pen of Mr. Geo. L. Toppan, which forms a fitting companion to Mr. Luff's treatise on the stamps of Panama.

Mr. Toppan is an enthusiast on the subject of "Zone" stamps, and though we should hardly venture the opinion that "they open up a grand field of the most absorbing interest" to the specialist, they will doubtless appeal strongly to those collectors who are fond of varieties of surcharge.

Mr. Toppan handles the subject in a very complete and interesting manner, and has given us a little book that will be indispensable to students of the short-lived issues of the Panama Canal Zone.

Notes by the Way.

JUBILEE LINE.—The following definition is from the *West End Philatelist*:—"Around each pane (or the block of stamps if the sheet is not divided into panes) of most of the British and British Colonial stamps that have been printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. since 1887 a *Jubilee line* appears. This is a line in the same colour as the stamp—or main portion of the design, if the labels happen to be bicoloured—which is placed about one eighth of an inch from the outside margin of the outer stamp, so as to prevent undue pressure occurring on the edges of the plates. They used to be continuous lines until a few years ago, and now they are generally cut into lengths which, in the side margins, are exactly as long as the stamps are high, and, in the top and bottom margins, are just as long as the stamps are wide. They are called Jubilee lines because they were first used in the Jubilee year of the reign of Queen Victoria."

* * *

A RARE STAMP.—The following paragraph has been somewhat widely circulated in the

general press, though there is probably no truth in it whatever. At any rate it is the sort of "safe" offer any one might make for a stamp of which only a single copy is known and with which its owner is not likely to part.

"An American philatelist offers £2,000 for a copy of the Annapolis postmaster stamp on the original envelope similar to the one in the collection of the Earl of Crawford, said to be the only existing specimen of its kind and looked upon as the greatest rarity in philately. Should the copy be forthcoming the Annapolis stamp would become the highest priced in the world.

"This highly valued bit of paper shows in one corner a circular black stamp, in the centre of which is an eagle with expanded wings. One of its talons grasps a branch, while the other holds three arrows. In the beak is held a sprig of olive or palm.

"At the top of the stamp is the inscription 'Post Office,' and at the bottom, 'Annapolis.' To the left of the stamp is a large figure '5,' underneath being 'Paid.'

"The colour is red on white, and the stamp was issued by Postmaster Martin F. Revell in 1846. Mr. W. A. Castle, of Philadelphia, formerly owned the only known specimen."

The J.P.U. Smoker.

EXTENSIVE preparations are going forward towards making the second Annual Smoking Concert of the International Philatelic Union an even greater success than that held last year.

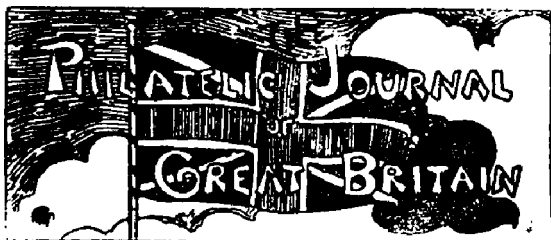
The date has been fixed for Monday, October 22nd, and the place at St. Dunstan's room, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet St., as before.

The sub-committee who are arranging the details have received several offers of assistance from members and are engaging the services of some professional artists, but the programme is not yet complete and any one who would be willing to "do a turn" is requested to write to the Hon. Sec., Mr. T. H. Hinton, 26, Cromford Road, Putney.

In consequence of the expenses which must be incurred, it has been decided to make a charge of 1/- each for tickets. Members may bring as many friends as they please, but early application should be made for tickets in order to prevent disappointment, as the capacity of the room is limited.

Tickets may be had from the Hon. Sec. or from Mr. Pemberton at the Offices of our Publishers.

*The Stamps of the Canal Zone. By Geo. L. Toppan. (Published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York). Price, 50 cents.



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EDITORIAL.

ONE hears a good deal of grumbling in various quarters regarding the number of varieties that the multiple Crown and CA watermark and the chalk-surfaced paper have brought into being, but we ought to be thankful that they are not nearly so numerous as those emanating from Australia just now.

Modern Australians. Indeed, if our Antipodean Colonies keep on multiplying varieties at the same furious rate as they are doing at present they will seriously rival Nicaragua, Salvador and Panama in their annual philatelic output.

There is one thing to be said in favour of both the multiple watermark and the

new paper with chalk-surface, and that is that they really do represent distinct issues.

Unfortunately, however, no such credit attaches to most of the modern varieties of Australian stamps, especially as regards those caused by differences in the perforations. Take for instance the "penny-in-the-slot machine" varieties that have recently made their appearance in New Zealand. These, apparently, are all to be catalogued simply because the method of severing the specimens in each of these experimental machines is different, but we fail to see where the philatelic interest of these freaks comes in. The stamps are presumably all the same colour, printed from the same plates, and produced at the same time, so it can hardly be argued that they are different issues and therefore collectable.

Then there are the perforation varieties of the different Australian stamps, printed at the Government stamp-printing works, at Melbourne. At these offices there are several perforating machines of different gauges, and as these are used in a haphazard manner, the philatelic importance attaching to the difference between specimens perf. 11 or 12½ respectively is difficult to appreciate, and yet they are all being accorded catalogue rank.

All these trivial varieties of perforation are of very minor importance, interesting to the specialist but worrying to the general collector, and, as Mr. Hausburg points out in a contemporary, they can with advantage be omitted from the already over-burdened catalogue lists.

There is no doubt that the excessive listing of all these small varieties will tend to make Australians highly unpopular with the general body of philatelists. They are a fine lot of stamps of the utmost interest, but at present the catalogue is so over-loaded (as regards both old and recent issues) with trivial, complex and irritating varieties of perforation, watermark and paper, that the general collector can hardly be blamed if he ignores Australians altogether. The lists are so alarming that it seems a hopeless matter to attempt to form anything like a representative collection of them.

Life is too short and philately is too pleasant a hobby to be spoiled by wrestling with the intricacies of Basted Mills and Cowan paper, or "automatic" and comb machine perforations.

Varieties of Paper.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

SINCE Messrs. De La Rue & Co. decided to introduce chalk-surfaced paper in the production of those British and Colonial stamps that are available for both postal and fiscal purposes on account of the great safeguard it presents against cleaning, a good deal of discussion has been aroused as to whether this paper should be considered an important variety, worthy the attention of the general mass of collectors, or whether it is only to be treated as a specialist variety of minor importance.

Chalk-surfaced paper is not a particularly novel element in stamp production, for it has been employed in the manufacture of the stamps of New South Wales, Portugal and Colonies, and Egypt for several years past. No question seems to have been raised as to its philatelic importance while it was confined to the stamps of a few countries, but directly its general adoption for the stamps of the British Empire was mooted, several philatelists, especially those to whom new issues of any sort are anathema, hastily adopted the opinion that chalky-paper varieties were not important enough to be accorded catalogue rank, and should only be collected by extreme specialists.

There is no doubt that many writers got seriously alarmed at the flood of new issues that started with the change from Queen's to King's head stamps. When this was followed by the introduction of the new paper with multiple Crown and CA watermark, their alarm increased, and the appearance of chalky paper was to many of them literally the last straw.

Some of these good folk were so sure that all these varieties would do lasting harm to philately that they were willing to adopt any opinion on the matter, however illogical. It seems to have been forgotten that many of these minor varieties are no more minor or trivial than those found in the fine old stamps of philately's early days; indeed, their modernity seems to be their most glaring fault.

Surely no one will be bold enough to assert that the multiple watermarked and later the chalk-surfaced paper varieties are unnecessary,

and were issued by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. solely with the idea of benefitting the exchequers of our various Colonies at the expense of stamp collectors?

When one looks at the matter in a rational manner one finds that these varieties are not so very numerous after all—they certainly do not tend to swell the catalogue to anything like the extent of some of the older varieties that are not half so important; and they are not so very terrifying and difficult to differentiate between—certainly they are not so absurd and trivial as, say, the differences between the three comb-machine perfs. set out in full under "New South Wales."

As to the assertions that all these varieties are likely to do harm to philately, they are too absurd to need refutation.

Now let us examine the subject carefully for a little while and compare the merits (or demerits) of chalky paper with many other varieties that are deemed worthy of catalogue rank.

While Gibbons' catalogue remains the excellent specialist work to which it has grown, we cannot see how its compilers can logically omit one specialist variety if others of equal or even less importance are to be included.

We may at the outset observe that a very large proportion of the stamps listed, and which tend to make the catalogue such a bulky volume, are minor varieties. These may roughly be divided into varieties of (1) watermark, (2) perforation, (3) shade, and (4) paper, and of these the two first-named far and away outnumber the others.

The philatelic importance of watermarks is now well established, and as they are a part of the actual stamps they cannot well be ignored except by the collector who is content to collect on the most simple and restricted lines possible. There are several varieties of watermark, however, which are minor or specialist varieties in the strictest sense of the term. They are certainly of no more general importance than chalky paper. We refer to the several varieties of "star" watermark, large, small, truncated, etc.; the two

types of the Crown N S W watermark; the multiple Crown and CA watermark, which is merely a variety of the ordinary one; the two types of Crown and CC watermark, etc., etc.

Perforations are not so philatelically important as watermark and paper varieties, for the simple reason that they are not an essential part of a stamp, but are only a very useful adjunct thereto. Their chief claim to popularity seems to be that they are easy to see, and are generally fairly easy to distinguish. Perforations attain their most collectable aspect when they mark some well defined period in the philatelic history of a country, as, for instance, the change from perf. 12½ to perf. 14 in many British Colonial stamps. When they simply represent work done by different machines, used in the same printing establishment, and at the same period, and which are apparently used haphazardly, as is the case with so many Australian stamps, their interest to philatelists is difficult to appreciate. Again, "clean-cut" and "rough" perforations—generally made by the same machine—is a trivial sub-division that is catalogued with a solemnity almost laughable.

With regard to shade varieties the same general rule might be quoted, *i.e.*, when a shade represents a distinct issue or printing and thus marks some phase in the history of a stamp, it is collectable but so many of the varieties catalogued are of such an accidental nature that they are of no interest to any but very extreme specialists. The difference between many "pale" and "deep" shades at present catalogued is due simply to an excess or insufficiency of ink and they are found in the same printings, other varieties are due to the printing ink being carelessly mixed and others again owe their origin to climatic influences. These are all very minor varieties that must rank less in importance than chalky paper.

Lastly we come to paper varieties. Where a particular kind of paper is chosen by the postage stamp manufacturers as being the most suitable in the production of a certain class or series of stamps, it surely represents a distinct issue and is a collectable variety. Chalk-surfaced paper is not a variety that is used promiscuously. It is only used for certain stamps and instructions are always given as to when it is to be used. As much care is taken over the matter as in the use of paper watermarked with any particular device.

We, therefore, hold that stamps printed upon chalk-surfaced paper represent distinct issues and the variety is, philatelically speaking, every whit as important as wove, or laid paper. Indeed, in some respects it is more important than these two varieties. If a quantity of wove and laid paper of the same texture were sent to a stamp manufactory, provided it was watermarked similarly, probably no distinction would be made in its use. But the printers would never be likely to use unsurfaced paper if they had had instructions to employ the chalk-surfaced variety.

It seems to us that the difference between chalk-surfaced and unsurfaced paper is a very real and distinct one, and though we are told that the former is not to be catalogued *at present*, there is no doubt that it will have to be included sooner or later.

It appears somewhat ridiculous that such an important variety should be ignored when so many very trivial paper varieties are catalogued. For instance, there are "thick" and "thin" papers—generally these are hand-made papers that vary so much in thickness that no one can say exactly where the dividing line between thick and thin is to be drawn. Then there are some "laid" papers which are not laid at all in the correct meaning of the term. The laid lines are caused by pressure at some time *after* the paper has been made. Lastly, we might refer to the "blued" paper of the Jubilee issue of Barbados, etc. The paper has turned blue *since* the stamps were printed owing to some chemical influence of the ink on the paper or, more probably, the change is due to the West Indian climate.

The number of stamps that have to be catalogued is an ever-growing one, and there is no doubt that pruning on very extensive lines will have to take place one of these days. When this happens we hope that some sensible plan will be adopted, so that such trivial varieties as many of these mentioned above will be eliminated altogether. Because some minute varieties, like the broken "I" and "N" of the 1889 issue of Gibraltar, have been catalogued for years, is no reason why they should still be included; and in the endeavour to keep the number of stamps down to a reasonable limit, there is no need to leave out a really important variety just because it only occurs in modern stamps.

Philatelic Un-natural History.

NO. 2.—THE PERF.-EATER.

OUR next candidate for philatelic notoriety seems to have been a close student of the various technical terms that our hobby boasts of. Why he was called a Perf.-Eater is a vexed question at present. Some students are of the opinion that this name is a corruption of turf-eater, though we must confess that there seems little evidence to prove this.



The most generally accepted theory is that the name is derived from the Slavonic *per* (two) *feater* (footed)—and a close study of the specimen will shew that this is extremely feasible. Like a certain politician we wot of, he was famed for his partiality for sitting on a fence, and, as a collector, he was always most particular as to the condition of his specimens. Indeed he was rather a thorn in the flesh of those philistines who are without the collecting instinct, for he would persist in appropriating their very finest and largest stamps—we mean bananas. Had he lived at the present time we have no doubt he would have been an enthusiastic collector of Obocks, Djiboutis, and anything else of the "very fine and large" variety. Before shewing his specimens in his capacious album—the Little-Mary brand—he was most particular to first of all remove the extraneous matter. He was somewhat of a bloater at times, and, if possible, would have cornered all the varieties of which he was most fond. In fact, we are afraid this was rather a bad trait in his character, for, when he made a good find, instead of sharing the spoils with his brother collectors he gobbled up all he could and got very annoyed if anyone else wanted any.

He took no interest in watermarks, and positively abhorred the perforation gauge. As

for shades he always preferred a nice clouded yellow.

It is said that he was never able to win any medals. He only shewed his collection once, and as the judges couldn't see it very well, owing to the bad light in his internal economy, they were very undecided as to whether he was a buff Orpington dealer or a giddy bantam collector, so he was disqualified. Naturally, this discouraged him so much he never exhibited again.

It has been asserted that this specimen is a plantain-eater, but, of course, such a statement is too absurd to need refutation.

LOOPMAR.

Attack on Mr. Ostara.

PHILATELISTS will have read in their daily newspaper of an occurrence in Manchester of which Mr. D. Ostara, the well-known dealer, was both the hero and the victim. We are indebted to various correspondents and to cuttings from the Manchester paper for full details. It appears that in the afternoon of August 23rd, a young man called at Mr. Ostara's shop in Corporation Street, with stamps to sell. The dealer, however, saw that the specimens tallied with a description of a certain collection stolen from a place known as Poet's Corner, near the Manchester Grammar School. Mr. Ostara therefore gave a sign to an assistant to go for the police, while he himself engaged the would-be seller in conversation. In order to frustrate any attempt the supposed thief or receiver might make to get out of the shop, he quietly placed himself near the door.

The man evidently guessed what was going on, and, finding his way partially barred, he violently thrust Mr. Ostara through an inner window, smashing the glass and causing nasty cuts to the dealer's head, hand, and back. Then, without more ado, he made off. The police, however, were soon on the track, and a few seconds later they arrested a young man in Market-place, near by.

This person, John Connor by name, has since been committed to the sessions on the charge of stealing the stamps.—S.C.F.



September, 1906, Report.

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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 Opening Meeting of the Session will take place at Auderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Monday, October 22nd, when a social reunion of Members and friends, and a Smoking Concert will be held. A circular and tickets will be in the hands of all Members shortly and an early reply will greatly assist the Sub-Committee in their preparations. Monthly Meetings will be continued throughout the Season, terminating with the Annual General Meeting in May, 1907, and programme of same will be sent to all Members who are again urgently requested to support the Committee by their attendance. Any country members who may be in town and any visiting are always welcome.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.
Sept. 17th, 1906.

Biographical.

The *Monthly Circular* gives some interesting biographical information regarding the celebrity whose portrait appears on the current issue of Senegal, etc., *i.e.*, General Faidherbe.

"Faidherbe was born at Lille, in 1818, and after entering the Army, served in various colonies and in Algeria. Sent out in 1852 to Senegal, he was invested with supreme authority there two years later. At that time Senegal, the oldest French Colony, was inhabited by scarcely a hundred Europeans, who lived on a small sandy island. In the course of a few years Faidherbe greatly strengthened the influence of the mother country, and increased the commerce of the colony, and to him may be ascribed the regeneration of Senegal. He was recalled to France by Gambetta, and entered the foremost ranks of the French general officers, winning the fights of Bapaume and Pont-Noyelles during the Franco-German war. Afterwards made Senator and Grand-Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, he died in Paris in 1889. He was the author of numerous works on African subjects."



SEPTEMBER 25, 1906.

Philately at Home.

THE first editorial in the *Monthly Journal* is entitled "Our Programme," and, as this title suggests, it gives particulars of the important papers that will occupy a good deal of the space in the current volume of our contemporary. The next editorial refers to the curious fact that two papers on the Stamps of Bosnia, by Mr. F. Phillips and Mr. L. W. Fulcher respectively, appeared practically at the same time—the one in the *M.J.* and the other in the *London Philatelist*—and Major Evans makes a few interesting comments regarding the two varieties of type referred to by both writers. We make the following extract:—

The two writers agree as to the two varieties of type, and, although they do not give the same points of distinction, there is no doubt that they place the two varieties in the same order. Mr. Fulcher, however, lays rather more stress upon variations in the figures, which we think Mr. Phillips regards as too variable to be any guide in distinguishing the two principal varieties of type, except in the case of the 2kr. and 15kr. According to Mr. Fulcher there are certain points of difference in the figures by which the two types may be identified, except, perhaps, in the 15kr. and 25kr. Neither writer makes any suggestion as to the reason for the differences that occur in the general design, and we confess that we have puzzled over this problem without being able to arrive at any definite solution. Mr. Phillips says, in the early part of his paper: "I have learnt on reliable authority that the Bosnian stamps were lithographed." Mr. Fulcher, on the other hand, speaks of "electros," and evidently regards the stamps as typographed. The issue of 1900 is certainly printed by the latter process, and we rather incline to the belief that the information given to Mr. Phillips may have been incorrect. The difference between Types I. and II. noted by Mr. Fulcher might, it is true, be differences between a clear lithographic transfer and an inferior one; the most prominent are the blotching of the eye of the Lion, in the left-hand compartment of the shield, and the running together of some of the dots in the background of the same portion (all in Type II.); but the test given by Mr. Phillips, the line across one of the objects in the right-hand part of the shield, could not well be accounted for in the same way. Our own theory would be somewhat as follows: There was, no doubt, a single original die engraved in *épargne*, that is to say for surface printing, or typography, with corners blank; from this was probably

struck a single matrix die, from which electrotypes or casts were produced, all exactly alike, the figures denoting the values being inserted in the plates thus formed. After the first plates were made, this matrix die must have been damaged in some way; some of the indentations which formed the dots (raised spots in the printing *clichés*) in the background may have run together, a crack must have appeared running through the lowest of the three *alerions* and touching the second of them, and an attempt may have been made to render the eye of the Eagle more visible. New plates would then have been produced from the same matrix, showing the characteristics of Type II. and fresh numerals would be inserted in these plates. Mr. Phillips' Type I. redrawn we should suppose to be the product of a new matrix, taken from the original die when it became necessary to make a third plate of the 5kr.

Mr. L. Hanciau commences a comprehensive paper descriptive of "The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies," which will prove another valuable contribution to the literature of our hobby. This instalment deals with the stamps of Schleswig-Holstein as these two Duchies, down to January 12th, 1867, formed a province of Denmark, previous to their reunion with the kingdom of Prussia. First of all some instructive historical information is given from which we cull the following:—

Wishing to shake off the yoke of Denmark, these Duchies revolted in 1848, and it was only after a struggle for three years that Frederic VII. succeeded in quelling the insurrection.

In spite of this troublous period the revolutionary Government, the seat of which was established successively at Rendsburg, at Schleswig, and at Kiel, found time to think about issuing stamps. With this view, the Director of Posts made a journey, in 1849, to Germany and Belgium, to study the question. He brought back information of a sufficiently satisfactory nature to lead the Department of Finance to bring forward, in March, 1850, a proposal for a law relating to the introduction of Postage Stamps. This scheme was unanimously adopted by the National Assembly on the 26th of that month, whilst Denmark, which had been studying the same subject ever since 1842, did not come to the same decision until April 1st, 1851.

Translations of the official documents relating to the issue of the postage stamps of 1850 are then given, followed by a description of their manufacture. We learn that the stamps were produced by three successive processes—first, the sheets

received an impression from a plate engraved with the eagle only; then a plate was made from a die composed of the same eagle design with the lines of the background and the inscriptions "POST" and "SCHILLING" added, and the letters "S" and "H" and numbers were punched separately on each stamp on the plate; and finally the arms were embossed in the centre.

Under "Notes and News" Mr. C. J. Phillips contributes some notes regarding minor varieties and errors of Italian stamps and in the paragraph we reprint below gives some information concerning the stamps of Naples that is not generally known:—

The issue of 1858 consists of only seven stamps, but the student can amplify this series into quite a volume. First of all, the design is quaint and pleasing; it is divided into three parts, viz. the horse for Naples; the three legs with head of Medusa in centre, which is the symbol for Sicily, the legs representing the three chief capes, Faro, Pessaro and Buco; and the three fleurs-de-lis for Bourbon.

Many collectors have noticed a small letter in the outer border of each stamp, but perhaps few know what these letters stand for. The original dies were engraved by Signor G. Masini, of Naples, and on each die he engraved one letter of his name. Thus we find on the

½ grano, the letter	..	..	G
1 "	..	..	M
2 grana "	..	..	A
5 "	..	..	S
10 "	..	..	I
20 "	..	..	N
50 "	..	..	I.

In making the plate of the 5 grana a number of the *clichés* were badly struck, and I have found in this collection some six or seven different varieties showing double and even treble impressions of the stamps. It would be very interesting to reconstruct a sheet of this value and find out the position of each of these varieties.

Mr. C. J. Phillips continues his article headed "Notes on the Postage Stamps of the Dominican Republic," and describes the surcharged stamps of 1883 very fully.

Next there is a paper that should prove full of interest to the student of Chinese stamps. It is taken from the annual "yellow" book of the Celestial Empire, the notes being from the pen of Mr. J. Mencarini, of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service.

From official records this gentleman gleans that there were two supplies of the stamps of the first issue—one in August, 1878 and the other in March, 1883. The first of these is stated to have been on "thin" and the second lot on "thicker" paper. We very much question whether any information regarding the paper appeared in the official records. It is very

probable that Mr. Mencarini has jumped to this conclusion owing to the fact that two separate lists are made in Gibbons' catalogue. The paper, we have every reason to believe, was hand-made and consequently varies in thickness in the same manner as the early stamps of our own country. Indeed this variation is so trivial that he would be a bold collector who would attempt to show just where the line between the "thick" and "thin" papers is to be drawn. As a matter of fact these paper varieties are extremely minor in importance and only of interest to a very extreme specialist.

There is no doubt that both supplies of these stamps contained varieties showing all grades in the thicknesses of the paper.

Unfortunately, the writer gives us no information regarding the two lots of plates that were made for the 1 and 3 candarins and possibly for the 5 candarins as well. In one of these plates the stamps were placed $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. apart, and in the other they were divided by a space measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

The stamps with the narrow spacing were printed in sheets of 25 (5 rows of 5), and it would be interesting to know if the sheets with the wide spacing consisted of the same number of specimens.

An excellent number concludes with a further instalment of M. Pierre Mahé's "Reminiscences," in which he tells an amusing story of the blue Trinacria of Naples.

In his Editorial in the August number of the *London Philatelist* Mr. Castle refers to various foolish complaints as to imaginary drawbacks in the recent successful Philatelic Exhibition that have appeared in some of our contemporaries. Some philatelic journals will, unfortunately, publish any rubbish sent by irresponsible contributors so long as it fills up space and saves the Editor the trouble of writing so many extra pages or columns, as the case may be; and in philately, as in other walks of life, there are plenty of people who, so long as they see their name in print, will write any sort of drivel. We are glad, therefore, to see the following in the *L.P.*:

In several of the excellent journals devoted to philately in Great Britain there has appeared, during the last few weeks, a variety of complaints as to assumed defects in the Exhibition, only a trifle less childish than the remedies (?) suggested. One wise-acre suggests that a dealers' bazaar would have been

more popular and have drawn crowds! We fancy that a meeting of the members of the trade, convened to cover the financial liability of £2,000 or £3,000 necessary for such an undertaking, would not be attended by hundreds of philanthropic dealers! A bazaar is where goods are sold and each dealer has his own bazaar. Other correspondents have urged that the Exhibition was not "boomed enough." This, again, is a silly cry. Stamps are only of a nature to appeal to the few, and full-page advertisements in all the daily papers would not have increased the attendance by 10%. There would, of course, have been a few more casual visitors had the show been in Piccadilly, but this was impossible, and we consider that the attendance on the whole was fully as great as could have been expected.

The expenses of holding such an Exhibition which the extensive space required in the midst of the London season are extremely heavy, and to our mind it speaks well for the energetic hon. secretaries and committees to know that the guarantees have been returned, and that on financial as well as on philatelic grounds the Exhibition may be regarded as a complete success.

Major H. Vowell contributes some interesting "Notes on the Official Correspondence as to the Early Issues of India," in which the findings of a special commission, appointed in 1850 to enquire into the manner in which the post offices in India were conducted, are given.

In "A Chronological View of British Postal Issues," from the pen of Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall, the reader is shown how to arrange a collection of British stamps on quite novel lines. Mr. Marshall believes strongly in the principle of never soaking used stamps off the paper so that a collection formed with this fundamental idea shows, not only the stamps in their proper colours (we all know that some stamps change more or less in shade during the process of soaking off), but also the types of postmarks in use at different periods—a matter that should prove of the greatest interest to the philatelic student. The writer says:—

As the only practical way to arrange a collection is by values, it follows that this is also the correct way for a text book to be written; at the same time there is a more scientific way to study them, and that is chronologically. This, I think, is the real path of the philosopher, apart from the philatelist. In other words, a student who was not a collector, and found no information ready to hand, would adopt this method of attack, and on these lines I have sketched out a short history of our postage stamps, the compilation of which has been a source of great interest to me, and the reading of which I hope will not be a cause of weariness to you. At the same time I do not approach it altogether without trepidation, because, beyond a few details that have come to me in the course of collecting the stamps, it is mostly the presentment of facts already known to you, but in a new order.

In the *Philatelic Record* the editorial note is devoted to a few remarks anent the fearful number of trivial varieties that have arrived from the Australian Colonies during

the last few years. New Zealand has been a bad offender with its many vagaries of paper and perforation and lately has added insult to injury by bringing out "automatic-machine" perfs! The stamps for the states composing the Commonwealth of Australia have been every whit as troublesome lately and, though we were promised long ago that uniformity was to be the rule, there seems little likelihood of it at present. Even in such a small matter as the Crown over "A" watermark there are several varieties and as to the perforations, their vagaries seem unending. We cannot help thinking that it is a pity to catalogue all these varieties for they are of no interest whatever to anyone but an advanced specialist. The watermarks can all be treated as simply "Crown over A" and the perforations being simply the work of various machines used haphazardly can be ignored altogether.

The "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. Adolph Passer, who was so fortunate as to obtain silver medals for his collections of both Austria and Hungary at the recent Exhibition. Mr. Passer is an enthusiast on the subject of Austrian stamps, as witness the following:—

Speaking of special stamps, my collection of Austria and Lombardy I consider the best. I hardly know any country which affords so much scope for the specialist or gives such trouble in securing really fine specimens as Austria. The blocks and strips of the first two issues, shewing the cross, are harder to find than the Post Office Mauritius. Besides these old stamps, which are naturally difficult to get in really fine condition, there are the numerous perforations since 1867. Anyone who has collected New Zealand and South Australia, according to perforations and watermarks, will have an idea of what is involved, especially if they are to be taken in unused blocks of four.

Mr. B. T. K. Smith writes on "The Postage Stamps of St. Christopher," and gives some valuable details regarding the consignments of stamps despatched to this Colony at various times. Mr. R. B. Yardley continues his notes on Portuguese die varieties, and describes the various dies employed in the production of the 5 reis stamps shewing the head of Dom Pedro V. with straight hair.

The August issue of the *Monthly Circular* contains an interesting article on "The Stamps of the Ionian Islands," by Mr. B. T. K. Smith, from which we make the following extract:—

The stamps of the Ionian Islands—the "Septinsular Republic" of old—were withdrawn from circulation when the Islands were handed over to Greece in 1864.

Whether the end of the British Protectorate is a subject for regret, either here or there at the present day, I do not know, but probably our rule was not an unmixed blessing. When the cession of the Islands was proposed some very frank criticism of the state of affairs was indulged in on both sides of the House of Commons. One member asserted that "owing to our extravagance the protectorate had come to be a considerable charge upon the British Exchequer. The Islands contained a population hardly exceeding that of a London parish, and yet this little dependency was provided with a Senate, a House of Representatives, a Speaker, and all the paraphernalia of representative governments, and they paid these people salaries for creating mischief. A Lord High Commissioner was maintained, with a salary equal to that of the President of the United States, and the office was bestowed, not upon men with colonial experience, but upon decayed politicians, to whom a good palace and a residence in a fine climate with £6,000 a year was a God-send."

All the usual features in our ever-welcome visitor, *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly*, are well sustained in the five numbers before us, and they contain a vast amount of matter that should attain its object of entertaining and enlightening the beginner and medium collector. The reprint of the Rev. R. B. Earée's admirable volume on forgeries, however, is hardly an item calculated to "elevate or amuse" but is one far more likely to frighten than encourage the beginner.

The various items, although all good in their several ways, are not of such a nature as to require criticism or comment here, though we cannot refrain from making one extract from the pages controlled by that flippant gentleman who is known to fame as "Cornelius Wrinkle." He makes some remarks that are the reverse of flippant regarding the cataloguing of minor varieties, viz:—

So long as the specialist keeps his minor varieties for the delectation of his fellow specialist, they will not worry the ordinary collector, but the moment he persuades the cataloguers to give them catalogue rank he becomes a dangerous and intolerable nuisance. I speak as a specialist who could in one already overlaid country double the number of minor varieties from his own collection.

We shall best serve the interests of our hobby by abstaining from forcing the cataloguers into converting the catalogue into a serious barrier to stamp collecting. It is already overlaid with worthless varieties. And the ultimate effect of overloading will be the philatelic death of the countries overlaid.

We think every right-minded philatelist will be in complete agreement with the above sensible remarks.

Philately in India.

In the July number of the *Philatelic Journal of India* another instalment of the

interesting history of the "Stamps of Sind" appears, in the shape of various extracts from old philatelic journals regarding these curious labels.

Mr. E. W. Wetherall commences "A History of the Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Mysore" in which he tells us that the stamps should be classified into the following groups:—

(a) Printed in Madras from plates manufactured in Madras. These include Court Fees 1872, Receipt Bill or Draft stamps and Share transfers. All the stamps of each set are in the same colour.

(b) Printed at the Stamp Office, Bangalore, from plates manufactured in Madras. These include the current Court Fee and Receipt stamps since May, 1895.

(c) British Indian stamps printed in London by Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., and overprinted with the word "MYSORE" at the office of the Superintendent of Stamps, Madras, or at the office of the Paper Currency Department. These include the 2nd and 3rd issues of Court Fee stamps, the Foreign Bills, and the 1 anna lilac Receipt stamps.

(d) Embossed Foreign Bill stamps of British India—printed at Somerset House, and overprinted (in Madras) with the name "MYSORE."

Under the title of "Cum Grano Salis" our friend "Tancred" treats us to another of his delightfully inconsequential extravagances.

In "Notes and Extracts" we find the following paragraph which, if it is "not philately," is eminently diverting:—

Except for some of Mr. Tancred's effusions (which we are obliged to print lest he should get annoyed, and refuse to help in the drudgery part, such as proof-reading) this journal is philatelic, and therefore we seldom insert matter not pertaining to stamps in some way, but the following letter is such a perfect example of native composition, that we feel it is far too good to lose, so insert it, although totally irrelevant to our subject:—

"Honoured Sir—Your honor will remember for the past one year I was your honors dressing boy. But left service for being ill with spleen in the stomach. So the doctor said I was not a drop of blood in my body. And I will surely die. But I went to the chemist on the St. John's Hill that is now quite curing me and I intend to returning to your honors service.

Praying for your honors long life and prosperity and all your sacred belongings,

I am, your honors humbe and obedient servant,—
MADRAI, *Dressing Boy*."

With this number of the *P. J. of I.* an interesting 20 page supplement is presented. This is entitled "Sirmoor I.," and is from the pen of Sir David Masson. It deals in a complete manner with the ordinary stamps of Sirmoor, all the very latest information being given, and the arrangement followed is so excellent that the pamphlet will prove of the utmost value to collectors who are specialising in these philatelically interesting stamps.



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Well-known Philatelists.

No. 81.—DR. LEGRAND.

Very few collectors, we imagine, will recognise in Dr. Legrand the inventor of the system of measuring perforations, which is now in universal use, but such is the case. Before he turned his attention to the subject in the year 1866, advanced collectors certainly recognised the difference between imperforate and perforated stamps, but took no notice of the number of teeth, or, as we now call it, the gauge. It was in 1866 that he wrote his paper in *Le Timbre-Poste*, in which he expounded his system of counting the number of perforations in a space of two centimetres. At the same time he classified, for the first time, the different kinds of perforations, distinguishing between ordinary machine perf., roulettes, etc. This article attracted a very great deal of attention, both in France and in England, amongst all classes of collectors, and the most advanced of them decided that it would be necessary to make room for these



differences, together with varieties of watermark, in their albums. On the other hand, there was a very large class of collectors who ridiculed what was termed the French school of collecting, and for a long time a heated and somewhat acrid discussion was maintained in the stamp journals of that date. The leader of the old school of philatelists wrote under the nom-de-plume of Pen-dragon and conducted his case with great skill, but he was finally vanquished by the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton and Mr. T. K. Tapling. Consequently we may regard Dr. Legrand as the initiator of a movement which was bound to come sooner or later, but for which, working more or less in the dark as he was, he deserves every credit.

From this time, Dr. Legrand became one of the principal writers in the French philatelic press. He became Editor of *Le Timbrophile* and afterwards of the *Gazette des Timbres*. Though his work for these journals was voluminous and of great importance, he found time during the same period (1868-76) to write his *magnum opus* on "Stamped Envelopes," which was published

in the pages of *Le Timbre Poste*. In 1874 Dr. Legrand also became the editor of *Le Timbre Fiscal* which was published by M. Moens, but his connection with this ceased in 1878.

In 1865 Dr. Legrand tried to form a Philatelic Society in Paris, with the assistance of several other influential philatelists, but it only lasted a few months and died through lack of support. By 1876, however, matters philatelic had progressed so rapidly that a second attempt was perfectly successful, and the *Société Timbrologique de France* was launched in the same year with Baron Arthur de Rothschild as President and Dr. Legrand as Secretary.

During all this time he naturally formed a very fine collection of the postage stamps of the whole world, to which he added fiscals, telegraphs, and postal stationery. He had no preference for any countries in particular, save perhaps for the Oriental countries, and as a help to the study of these, he made himself master of their alphabets.

In 1897 he sold his entire collection, with the exception of France, to M. Lemaire. At this time he intended to make a special study of the stamps of France, and to collect not only its fiscals but also all the impressed documentary stamps of this country, of which he already had a large number, but having got together all the journals, catalogues, etc., which he could acquire and begun to draw up a catalogue, he found that, instead of being able to complete his project in a few months, the work was practically impossible and the collection was not proceeded with, though he has not disposed of it.

As a collector, Dr. Legrand only took unused stamps, making no exceptions save in the case of rare and old stamps which it was almost impossible to procure unused. These he would take used rather than have a blank space in his album. He was one of the first to reconstruct sheets composed of stamps shewing variations in the design, such as the early issues of Mauritius and others. In this work he was only preceded by the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton and M. Moens, the former of whom was actually the first to start this interesting form of specialism by reconstructing a sheet of the 2d. Queen on Throne, Victoria.

Since 1897 Dr. Legrand has occupied himself entirely in collecting all that has been published on stamps, profiting by the work of Messieurs Tiffany, De Bossedon, Frankel, Suppantchitsch and others. But he is not contented to collect journals only, like some, or catalogues, like others; he takes, with these, monographs, memoirs, circulars, price lists, proof impressions, re-impressions, everything concerning Societies and Exhibitions, auction catalogues, documents, odd articles in the general press, books of addresses, everything that concerns forged stamps, almanacks, annuals, poetry, music, photographs, in fact Bibliography.

It may readily be understood that such a mass of good, bad, and indifferent works as must be included in the above, could be of no value without a very good system of arranging, storing and indexing. These difficulties are overcome by stitching the pamphlets together and keeping them in boxes in the form of volumes. The contents are then inscribed on labels, and thus anything can easily be found on reference to the catalogue which he has made. This includes not only things he has but also things which he knows to exist. By this means he has noted the existence, up to the end of 1905, of 1899 journals, of which he possesses the greater number complete, as far as they have appeared, or represented by isolated copies. For this unique collection Dr. Legrand was awarded the gold medal at the Paris Philatelic Exhibition in 1900. Since then it has been very considerably augmented.

A Canadian Local.

FREDK. E. BRUCE, of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, Cleveland, O., informs us that on a recent trip through British Columbia he came into possession of a used local stamp with post mark "Golden B. C. Feb. 18, '99." It is about 30x30m, perforated 13, on white paper, with a frame in rose enclosing in two lines "U.C.Co-5c." It is said that in 1898-9 the steamboat line to the Upper Columbia River issued a 5c. stamp for letters to points beyond the government post office service, but that the Canadian government ordered the service to be discontinued sometime during the year 1899.—*Mekel's Weekly*.

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. Some interesting minor varieties of the old red penny stamps of 1841, are mentioned in *Ewen's Weekly*. One is a copy, lettered "L—K" in the lower corners, with a square cross (+) in the upper right-hand corner in addition to the usual Maltese cross. The other specimen has a small "G" inverted in the left lower corner and a large "I" in the other bottom corner. From this same contemporary we learn that another copy of the imperforate 1d. (plate 77) with "B" in the left lower corner and with the right bottom square blank has been discovered. This we believe makes the third that has turned up within the last two years. The variety will be quite common soon!

Bermuda. A Continental contemporary lists three new values of the Arms design—presumably from "specimen" copies. They have the multiple watermark but we are not told whether they are on the ordinary or chalk-surfaced paper.

2d. orange and grey.
2½d. blue and brown.
4d. orange-brown and blue.

British South Africa. We take the following paragraph from the *M.J.*:—"A correspondent in Rhodesia tells us that all stamps used out there for other than postal purposes are perforated with the initials "B S A C," so as to prevent the cleaning of fiscally cancelled stamps and other fraudulent practices. He adds that all old stocks are being used up, and the manufacture of provisionals is strictly discouraged. He acknowledges that the Victoria Falls issue was a little lapse from rigid rectitude, but claims, we think with justice, that on the whole the Company has set an example that might well be followed in other places."

Ceylon. Maldives. A set of six stamps has been issued for use in this small and unimportant group of islands. They are the

current King's head issue of Ceylon surcharged "MALDIVES" in block type, in black, at the top of the stamps. The following are the values:—

2c. brown,	wmk. mult. Cr. CA.	
3c. green	" "	
4c. yellow and blue	" "	
5c. lilac	" "	: chalky paper.
15c. blue	" "	
25c. pale brown	" "	

East Africa and Uganda. The 1 rupee stamp has made its appearance on the "CC" paper with chalk surface.

1r. green, wmk. Cr. CC, chalky paper.

Gambia. The *M.J.* makes a few more observations anent the recent provisionals, which we print below:—"Referring to the remarks we made under this heading last month, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us some information which convinces us that our criticism was not in any way too harsh. They state that there are considerable numbers of the 2s. 6d. and 3s. stamps still on hand, but that they have been withdrawn from sale, because the authorities were afraid that people would buy them and convert them into ½d. and 1d. stamps by means of forged surcharges. It should be sufficient for the 'authorities' that the postal revenue would benefit to the extent of at least 2s. 5½d. or 2s. 11d. per stamp, but these 'authorities' have perhaps a more personal interest in the matter. The whole case is an eminently unsavoury one."

Gold Coast. Another value has appeared on the chalk-surfaced paper.

6d. lilac and mauve, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Grenada. We are indebted to the *M.J.* for the following information:—"According to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., the fatuous Government of this colony has adopted the principles of the Postmaster-General of East Africa in the matter of dealing with serviceable stocks of stamps. The entire lot of King's Head 2s., 5s., and 10s. stamps with single watermark, and the ½d., 1d., 2d., and 2½d.

stamps of the same types with both single and multiple watermarks, were deliberately destroyed to stop speculation in them! We suppose it will be necessary to hang a colonial postmaster or two, in order to teach them that their business is to sell stamps just as they come on charge, and not to burn them, or to trouble about their watermarks. These tales are a disgrace to the Colonial Service."

India. Mr. E. W. Wetherell states that in future the stamps surcharged "Postal Service" will be supplied to collectors and others who wish to purchase them unused. It is, however, as well for collectors to remember that these are fiscal stamps pure and simple.

Patiala. The 1r. stamp of the current type with "SERVICE" overprint, which was ready some little time ago, has now actually been issued.

India Native States. Hyderabad. We extract the following from the *M. J.*:—Messrs. Ram Gopal & Co. show us a copy of what they take to be an error of impression of the 2a., in dull blue instead of green, but we fear that it is only a chemical variety. The same correspondents, however, have sent us a selection of shades of the new $\frac{1}{2}$ a. and $\frac{1}{4}$ a. stamps, ranging in the case of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a. from pale to deep blue, and straying off in one instance almost to ultramarine, while the $\frac{1}{4}$ a. varies from orange to a bright red.

Jaiipur. The following is also from the *M. J.*:—"We have examined an entire sheet of the new $\frac{1}{2}$ a., and find that it contains eighty stamps, in eight horizontal rows of ten. This is also the arrangement of the $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1a. and 2a. sheets, but the higher values are in smaller sheets, consisting of four horizontal rows only; we have not seen entire sheets, but there are probably four rows of ten. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a., 1a. and 2a. were perf. 12, with a single-line machine, but all the values have since reached us perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, with a horizontal comb machine. The $\frac{1}{2}$ a. no doubt exists only with this perforation, and the same is presumably the case with the 4a., 8a. and 1 rupee. There is a distinct change in colour of the 1a., which is now in a brown-red tint. The list will require correction as indicated above, and we have to add:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ a. blue,	perf. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1a. brown-red	"
2a. deep green	"

Las Bela. It is rumoured that within the next 12 months or so this State will cease to issue postage stamps of its own.

Travancore. We take the following paragraph from the *M. J.*:—"Our arithmetic was a little at fault last month—the hot weather must be our excuse—our readers have doubtless perceived that six rows of fourteen makes eighty-four stamps, not ninety-six (we were thinking of the thermometer in our back garden). Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have since sent us some marked varieties of both the provisional stamps, and we shall have to list both in the two colours given in the Catalogue, and perhaps in others, if we can find appropriate names for them."

Jamaica. A correspondent assures the *M. J.* that the variety of the Arms type, with defective letters "VI" in the word "SERVIET" of the motto, exists in the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 5d. values as well as in the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d., and our contemporary enquires if it exists in the 5/- value or in any of the multiple watermark varieties. The 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 5d. stamps bearing this error are no new discovery, for they have been known for some time and it is strange they are not listed in the catalogue. Of the stamps on the paper with multiple watermark only the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. is known with this error, for after a small supply of this value was printed, a new plate, with the error corrected, was brought into use. It is, therefore, safe to assume that the variety does not exist on the 5/- stamp.

Lagos. Another value is reported on the new chalk-surfaced paper.

3d. lilac and brown, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Natal. We are indebted to the *M. J.* for the following interesting information:—"In a note after No. 126 in our publishers' catalogue it is stated that the variety of the provisional $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp of 18 March, 1895, with long left limb to the letter 'H,' 'occurs on the second, fourth, sixth, etc., stamps of the first vertical row of the right-hand pane.' This statement was founded upon the examination of a portion of a sheet, only, which seemed to show that the overprint was applied to two horizontal rows of twelve stamps at one time, so that any varieties that occurred in those two rows would be repeated in the subsequent rows. A correspondent at Durban now informs us that he has obtained two complete sheets of the edition in which this variety occurs, but that it

exists (on both sheets) on the second and fourth stamps, only, of the vertical row, while the sixth, eighth, and tenth stamps have the normal letter 'H.' Curiously enough, the same stamp has a defective letter 'A,' with the right leg broken off immediately below the cross-bar; this is repeated all down the sheet, that is, on the second, fourth, sixth, eighth and tenth stamps, and the same is the case with a letter 'A' that has the top entirely filled up, which occurs on the first, third, fifth, seventh and ninth stamps in the third vertical row of the left-hand pane. The problem is, how to account for the existence of five stamps showing the damaged letters 'A' and only two showing the abnormal letter 'H.' It seems evident that two rows, only, of the overprint were set up from type, but we must suppose that, instead of the printing being done direct from the type, stereotypes were taken for the purpose of overprinting a whole sheet (or half-sheet) of 120 stamps at a time; that after two stereotypes had been made the abnormal 'H' was noticed, and replaced by an ordinary letter, and then the other three stereotypes made from the corrected setting; it was probably not considered necessary to replace the defective letters 'A' on that occasion. This theory would also account for the fact that on the sixth stamp in the vertical row in question the normal 'H' is above the level of the other letters, as if it had not been quite correctly placed when that stereotype was taken; on the eighth and tenth stamps it is in its proper position. We should now perhaps add to the list of the variety with broken-legged 'A,' which we see is not always accompanied by the abnormal 'H.'"

New Zealand. The 5/- of the current type, perf. 14, which is catalogued in Gibbons in two distinct shades (one of which is priced to show it is in stock) does not exist with this perf., according to a well-known Australian collector. The *M.J.* provides us with the following entertaining paragraph regarding "automatic machine" perfs.:—"With reference to the imperforate 1d. stamps, described last month as supplied by one of the 'penny-in-the-slot' machines, a correspondent of the *Aust. Phil.* declares 'that the last time he saw the man who was in charge of it he was selling strips of unperforated stamps from a roll he

had in his pocket.' This was very kind; but an automatic machine which requires a man to stand by the side of it seems to be an unnecessary luxury, on a par with 'Commemorative' labels which appear at the same time as the event which they are supposed to commemorate. The latest news about the last-named rubbish is that the set is to consist of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 3d. and 6d. values."

Northern Nigeria. The 10/- stamp on the paper with multiple watermark, listed and priced in Gibbons', has not yet been issued, so that our friends have been a little premature in recording it.

North Borneo. In referring to the new 2c. Postage Due stamps of North Borneo with the words "POSTAGE DUE" surcharged at the top of the stamp, instead of between the words "BRITISH — PROTECTORATE" the *M.J.* opines that "we are hardly disposed at present to regard a variation in the position of the overprint as sufficient to constitute a distinct variety." If this argument is to hold good what about the two issues of British Somaliland stamps, bearing identical overprints, but surcharged at the top and bottom respectively?

Somaliland Protectorate. The 1 anna stamp has appeared on the chalk-surfaced paper.

1a. carmine and black, mult. wmk., chalk paper.

South Australia. In our August number we pointed out that a new plate had been brought into use for the 1d. stamps, and we now learn from the *M.J.* that the present supply of 2d. stamps are also printed from a new plate. At present it is possible to identify stamps produced from these plates by the sharpness of the impressions, but as the plates become worn it will not be possible to distinguish them from stamps printed from the earlier plates.

Straits Settlements. The 3c. stamps has been issued on the paper with chalk surface. A Continental journal has seen "specimen" copies of a new value— $\$25$ —and an 8c. stamp in a new colour, but we will refrain from formally listing them until they are actually issued.

3c. lilac, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Victoria. According to *Ewen's Weekly* the 5d. value has appeared on the paper with the "Commonwealth" watermark.

5d. brown, wmk., Cr. A., perf. 12x12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Abyssinia. Another new surcharge in Amharic characters is reported to have been issued. It is said to be similar to the overprint brought into use early this year, with four square dots added at the right. Apparently all the values have been overprinted, but what the colour of this new surcharge is, is at present a deep and tragic mystery. However, we do not fancy this will trouble collectors, for we hope none of our readers collect this sort of rubbish.

Austria. The 25 heller value printed from the new plate with numerals in the same colour as the rest of the stamp has appeared, and we are told that the 5h. has been issued in a new shade.

5h. yellow-green, perf. 12½, 13.
25h. ultramarine

Offices in Crete. The 5h., in both shades, without shiny bars, and the unified 10h., have all been suitably overprinted for use here.

5h. deep green, perf. 12½, 13.
5h. yellow-green,
10h. rose

Hungary. Another value with the new perforation gauging 15 has made its appearance.

25 filler, blue, perf. 15.

Bosnia. A new issue of pictorial stamps in handsome designs, each value bearing a different picture, and all being beautifully engraved in *taille-douce*, are to come into use on November 1st. The *M.Ʒ.* has been shown a set from which we gather that the values and colours are as follows:—

1 (h.) black.	30 (h.) green.
2 .. violet.	35 .. blue-black.
3 .. olive-yellow.	40 .. orange.
5 .. dark-green.	45 .. orange-red.
6 .. orange-brown.	50 .. purple.
10 .. carmine.	1k. lake-red.
20 .. dark brown.	2k. bronze-green.
25 .. deep blue.	5k. grey-blue.

They are all perf. 12½. The highest value bears a portrait of the Austrian Emperor but we have not yet received particulars as to the designs of the other values.

Brazil. We extract the following from the *M.Ʒ.*:—"We have received copies of the two Pan-American Congress labels, which we chronicled last month. They are of rather long, oblong shape, and we confess that we should never have guessed the meaning of the design without assistance; even now we are wondering which of the ladies with clasped

hands represents the Anglo-Saxon and which the Latin race. From the fact that one of them has a slightly Roman nose and fair hair, while the other has distinctly dark tresses and a nose of no very definite form, we are led to suppose that the artist thought it safest to mix up the characteristics of the two races as fairly as he could, and leave those who pay their money (for the stamps) to take their choice. These stamps appear to be lithographed, and are perf. 11, 11½.

We have also the 1000 reis, Type 43, on the watermarked paper of last year, perf. 11, 11½. The plates or stones are evidently in very poor condition, Mercury is exceedingly misty, and the rest of the design is indistinct."

1000 reis, claret and dull green; with wmk.

Dominican Republic. A set of stamps, in the same designs as the 1901 issue, but with their centres in black, has been issued according to *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*. The values and colours are as follows:—

Ʒc. green	and black.
1c. carmine	..
2c. red-brown	..
5c. blue	..
10c. lilac	..
20c. olive	..
50c. brown	..
1p. violet	..

Ecuador. Two new provisionals are reported in various quarters, surcharged on the fiscal stamps.

1c. on 20c. grey.
1c. on 1s. blue.

France. In our July number we referred to the fact that the 10c. stamp of the "Sower" type was to be further altered by having the projection from the arm removed and the earth, on which the figure is standing, cut away. Our readers will doubtless have noticed our publishers' advertisement of this variety in our last number, from which it appears that though a quantity of stamps in this type were printed, they were on sale for only a few hours at one of the Post Offices in Paris. Some authorities state that this modified "Sower" will now be abandoned, but in other quarters it is asserted that it is to be the permanent type and that its sale has only been stopped until present supplies of the previous types have been used up. However, as our French confrères favour the opinion that the design has been rejected, it is more probable that this statement is the correct one.

10c. vermilion; third variety.

French Colonies. Mauritaniè. A set of unpaid letter stamps is said to have been issued in the same design and colours as those provided for Senegal, but with, of course, the name "MAURITANIE" at the bottom.

Postage Due. 5c. green on toned; name in red.
 10c. marone blue.
 15c. blue on bluish red.
 30c. red on cream blue.
 50c. violet red.
 60c. black on buff red.
 1f. flesh red.

Senegal. A minor variety of the 10c. provisional of 1903 has been discovered. This has a thinner figure "1," without serifs, and it occurs on the ninth stamp in the fourth row of each sheet. It exists on all three values.

Tunis. Another Parcels Post stamp has been added to the current set.

Parcels Post. 30c. black on pale blue.

Hayti. A new set of stamps for foreign postage, comprising twelve values and dated 1906, has just been issued. They are all oblong in shape and have the values indicated in "centimes de piastre," presumably to indicate that they are sold at a fixed rate based on the silver dollar. The 1c. and 50c. values have the Arms of Hayti in the centre; the 2c., 5c., and 20c. shew the portrait of President Nord Alexis; while the other values shew views of different buildings. The stamps are engraved in *taille-douce* by the American Bank Note Co., and are perf. 12. The colours and values are as follows:—

1c. yellow-green.	8c. deep rose.
2c. vermilion.	10c. orange.
3c. brown.	15c. olive-green.
4c. carmine.	20c. grey-blue.
5c. deep blue.	50c. orange-red.
7c. slate-grey.	1 piastre claret.

At the same time a set of four values, for inland use, with denominations in "centimes de gourde" has been issued. In this series the 2c. and 7c. shew the Arms of the Republic, and the 1c. and 3c. are adorned with the portrait of the President. The values and colours are:—

1c. de gourde blue.
2c. .. yellow.
3c. .. grey.
7c. .. green.

Holland. Surinam. A 25c. stamp, in the same design as the 10c. and 12½c. values now current, has made its appearance.

25c. violet.

Nicaragua. Six of the value of the current type have been surcharged "CÁBO," in large type, diagonally upwards. The over-

print is in violet on the 5c. and in black on the other values.

1c. green.	surcharged "CÁBO."
2c. rose-red	.. ..
3c. purple	.. ..
4c. vermilion	.. ..
5c. blue	.. ..
10c. yellow-brown	.. ..

Paraguay. Two new values in the current type are reported in various quarters.

2c. vermilion.
 30c. light blue.

Persia. We take the following paragraph from the *M.J.*:—"We have examined some of our publishers' stock of the 1ch. and 2ch. provisionals, type 49, and we find that in the lower value the background, if present at all, is quite invisible, both in the perforated and in the imperforate copies. In the 2ch. we find it always present, but sometimes very pale and hardly visible; it consists of a frame of a fancy pattern, differing from that shown in the illustration, enclosing a groundwork of shaded squares which leaves a blank space in each corner, where the figures of the lettered design appear. This background is evidently printed separately, and the two frames seem hardly ever to fall accurately one upon the other, the frame of the background showing at one side or the other in all the copies before us. Our belief is that the 1ch. has only the one coloured impression, consisting of the fancy frame with a plain inner line, enclosing the inscriptions and numerals; this is all set up from type, and printed in sheets of twelve, two horizontal rows of six, giving twelve varieties of type, which can be identified without much difficulty. The 2ch. stamps, and probably the other values also, are printed from the same setting, but have the second impression in colours (on the background and its frame), which must add greatly to the expense of production—perhaps it is for this reason that they are left imperforate!"

Roumania. In our August number we referred to a Commemorative set that had just been issued, but, apparently, this was only the start for, as will be seen from the following extract from the *M.J.* there are two special commemorative sets:—"Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that there are two new sets of Commemorative labels, and not one only, as we were led to hope in July; a full set up to 1 leu with portrait of the King (including 5 and 15 bani which our informants have not

seen), and a complete pictorial set up to 2 lei. We fear that this is quite correct; we have received a copy of a 1 bani stamp, of oblong shape, with a picture in the centre of Prince Charles taking the oath of allegiance to the Constitution in 1866, and *L'Echo de la Tim.* gives illustrations of five other designs of the same shape—a 3 bani showing the Prince in a four-horse carriage, going at full gallop, a 10 bani bearing a picture of the meeting of Prince Charles and Osman Pasha in 1878, a 50 bani with Prince Charles at the head of his army in 1879, and 1 leu and 2 lei with representations of two great religious functions in which the King took part in 1896 and 1904. There appears to be also a 40 bani. Our contemporary states that the pictures are in black and the frames in colour. We gather that these, with the 5 and 15 bani described last month, commemorate the forty years' rule of the Prince and King, whilst those with the portrait commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the kingdom."

With portrait of King Charles.

5 bani black and green.
15 " " violet.

Pictorial Series.

1 ban, black and bistre.
3 bani " red-brown.
10 " " carmine.
40 " " brown.
50 " " deep brown.
1 leu " vermilion.
2 lei " orange.

"According to the same journal, Roumania is making another attempt at vicarious charity, by means of another set of 'bine facere' labels (the fourth within twelve months). *L'Echo* says that the design is even more ugly than it is charitable, and the illustration of it is quite undecipherable. The motto this time is said to be 'But Glory, Honour, and Peace to all that do Good.' The good philatelist will be content to dispense with Glory and Honour if Charities and Commemorations will allow him a little Peace."

3 bani brown, bistre, and bluish.
10 " carmine " "
15 " violet " "

Salvador. Four values of a new, and more or less permanent, set of official stamps have made their appearance.

Official. 1c. green and black.
3c. yellow " "
5c. blue " "
24c. carmine " "

Siam. The *M.J.* has been shewn a used copy of the 3 atts of the current type in red and green instead of red and blue. It is said

that it does not appear to have been tampered with and is therefore either a genuine error or a colour trial that has got into circulation by mistake.

3 atts red and green; ? error.

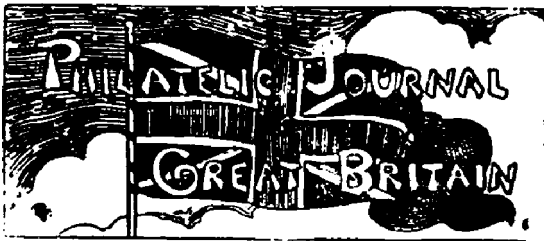
Switzerland. Three more values are announced on the new paper with the "cross" watermark.

5c. green, watermarked.
10c. vermilion " "
3 fr. brown " "

Uruguay. We are indebted to the *M.J.* for the following interesting paragraph:—"A correspondent in this Republic kindly shows us a forgery of the current 5c. stamp, No. 290, which was made for the purpose of defrauding the Post Office. It is not a very bad imitation, but has rather the appearance of a poor impression from a worn stone or defective transfer, all the lines being more or less deficient in sharpness and the clouds much more patchy than in the originals. According to our informant, who states that the fraud was quickly discovered by the Post Office authorities, there is a difference in spacing on the sheet between the forgeries and the genuine, amounting, we gather, to as much as 5mm. in a vertical strip of five, but he does not tell us which is the longer—the genuine strip of the forged. We should add that in the forgeries there is always a break in the lower limb of the "E" of "DEL," making it look like a letter "F" with a stop after it; this is also the case in some of the genuine, but not in all. The perforation of the forgeries agrees with that of the genuine."

A Gentle Hint.

PHILATELISTS must be on their guard against forgeries of the Crown Agents' overprint on British Stamps, "C.A." And hereby hangs a tale. A gentleman, who had secured a specimen of the new official, was invited to let another gentleman have it on approval, as "he thought he could find a customer for it at a good price." Nothing happened for a month, at the end of which time the specimen was returned, accompanied by a note informing the owner that no sale had been effected, and further stating that the gentleman who had borrowed the stamp was now in a position to supply an unused block of four!—*Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.*



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EDITORIAL.

ONCE again philatelists are discussing the necessity of a simplified catalogue for the guidance of general collectors and beginners and, although the matter has been ventilated in the columns of the philatelic press on many previous occasions without tangible result, it is hoped that a recurrence of the discussion will ultimately result in the publication of this much required work. That there is real need for such a volume is only too evident when one glances at any good modern catalogue. The present-day Gibbons, as Mr. Castle observes, is becoming,

or rather has become, a highly specialised handbook, more calculated to frighten away than to encourage the beginner. Minor varieties of perforation, watermark, etc., are listed in a profusion that must be very bewildering to any but an experienced philatelist and that makes it a very difficult matter to say which stamps are of sufficient importance to appeal to the general collector.

It has been suggested in some quarters that a good catalogue, compiled on simplified lines, is already on the market, published by a well-known provincial firm, and enquiry is made as to why this is not entirely suitable for the needs of general collectors. The little volume in question is excellent as an attempt to solve this somewhat difficult problem, but it has a number of serious defects, the most prominent of which is that it is not half simplified enough. The leading varieties of watermark, official, unpaid, and registration stamps, and unimportant surcharges, like most of those of Abyssinia, are included and we are strongly of the opinion that all these varieties, as well as those of perforation, paper, shade and type, should be eliminated from a really simple catalogue. The number of stamps listed in the volume we are referring to is not far short of 20,000 but by omitting all the varieties mentioned above we believe that a complete collection of the world's postage stamps should not exceed 10,000 specimens. This would comprise all the really essential varieties and, with the exception of the great rarities, there should be no insurmountable difficulties in the way of forming a general collection of the adhesive postage stamps of the world.

A simplified catalogue could hardly be too simple and the compiler would have to be very strict in the application of the general rule to omit all varieties but those that are absolutely essential.

Such a catalogue would be an inestimable boon to philately, it would make general collecting not only more popular, but possible, and to beginners it would be a guide, philosopher, and friend indeed.

When this very desirable volume makes its appearance only one thing will be needed to fill the cup of happiness of the general collector to overflowing; and that is an album to match.

The Milan Philatelic Exhibition.

"A SUPERB assemblage of the rarest stamps of the old Italian States, a profusion of interesting stamps of other countries, some highly specialised collections, very minutely studied and for that reason instructive, all gathered under one palatial roof, all presented with as much courtesy as good grace by the amiable organisers, and there you have the Milan Philatelic Exhibition, at which only a somewhat larger crowd of visitors was wanted to make it the most successful which has been offered us of late years."

Thus says *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, to which journal we are also indebted for much of the following information.

Over a hundred exhibitors responded to the appeal of the Executive Committee of the Lombardy Philatelic Society, under whose auspices the Exhibition was held. It was not surprising, considering the recent date of the London Exhibition, that there were very few exhibits from England, nor that the stamps of the Italian States should form the most important section of the show. These were represented in magnificent fashion, notably in the collections of MM. Cave Bondi, an amateur, and Icilio Loli, a dealer, between which the jury long hesitated. Finally, the Gold Medal offered by the King of Italy for the best collection of Italian stamps was awarded to the former, and the 1st Gold Medal in Class I. to the latter. The applause of the assemblage when the awards were announced unanimously ratified this double verdict.

M. Cave Bondi's stamps were contained in 24 volumes which, unfortunately, were not all on view to the visitors; but the plums of the collection had been placed in frames and could be admired with ease. There were, among other varieties, the $\frac{1}{2}$ baj. tête-bêche, Roman States, used on entire; the inverted heads of Sardinia, used on entire; the 1c. Journal stamp of Italy error (figure 2) on entire cover. The 8c of Modena used on large pieces of original. A strip of four Naples cross and four singles of the Arms, one being unused. Two tête bêche of the 15c. of Parma on entire and a letter franked with Parma 8c. and 20c. of 1859. For the latter

it is said M. Cave Bondi paid over £200 to a Parisian dealer. Among his Tuscans were a strip of five of the 2 soldi and six magnificent specimens of the 3 lire of which two were unused and one on a piece of original with a beautiful obliteration.

With regard to M. Loli's collection it is sufficient praise to say that it compares favorably with the one just described. The pick of his collection was displayed in ten show cases which were changed from time to time; by this means the eyes of visitors were constantly dazzled by the exhibition of stamps on entires, including some magnificent pairs of Roman States up to 1 scudo; of the 50 gr. Naples, of the rarest obliterated stamps of Sardinia, Parma, Romagna and of Modena, ten Naples Savoy Cross, including three pairs, halves of the Savoy Cross and the Arms used on journals, twelve examples of the 2 soldi Tuscany including a strip of five, one 60 crazie, two 9 crazie on white, etc.

To M. Vicenz was awarded the special gold medal offered by the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs (the second highest award in the Exhibition) for his large and highly specialized collection of Hamburg, of the merits of which we in England were able to judge at the recent London Exhibition.

CLASS I.

Division A. For General Collections of Italy and Italian States, etc.

Gold Medal, M. Icilio A. Loli (as described above).

Division B. For Italian Rarities.

Gold Medal, Prince D. Alphonse Doria Pamphilj.

Division C. For Special Collection of any one Italian State.

Silver Medal, Comm. Francesco Gnechi, who shewed a magnificent collection Tuscany, which included three specimens of the 3 lire, one being unused.

In this class Dr. Diena also shewed his wonderful collection of Sicily, which was *hors concours*, owing to the owner being a member of the jury. This included entire sheets of the following:— $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., first plate; 1gr., third plate; 2gr., first, second and third plates;

5gr., second plate; 10 and 20gr. Also parts of sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., second plate; 5gr. carmine, first plate; and of the vermilion; 50gr., a block of seventy. The first plate of the 1gr. almost entirely reconstructed in the two states, shewing the different retouches, of which several are very marked. A fine range of shades of different values, arranged according to the printings, including a retouch of the $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., double impressions, etc. A number of used specimens on entires, including four of the 50gr., a strip of three, and to crown all, a magnificent lot of essays and proofs of the greatest interest.

M. Rivalta exhibited, in the same class, his fine lot of Lombardo Venetia, which, however, stood no chance in competition with the Tuscany of Comm. Gnechi.

Division D. For Collections of Municipal Fiscals.

Silver Medal. M. Ettore Focacci.

Bronze Medal. M. Lorenzo Finati.

CLASS II.

Division A. General Collections.

Silver Gilt Medal. M. Georg von Hessling.

Silver Medal. Dr. Rodolfo Ferrario.

Bronze Medal. M. Fred. Mongeri.

Bronze Medal. M. Gustavo di Luggo.

For General Collections of Stamps issued since 1890.

Silver Gilt Medal. Frau Herxheimer.

Division B. Beginners' General Collections.

Silver Medal. MM. C. & A. Lugner.

CLASS III.

Division A. Special Collection of one Country (other than Italy).

Gold Medal. Mr. T. Buck for his collection of Turkey which was also shown last May in London. This, we believe, is the first great success ever obtained at an important exhibition by a collection of Turkey, and it was well deserved. It was generally believed that Mr. Buck's collection did not receive all the honours it deserved at the Horticultural Hall therefore this success must be all the more appreciated by its owner. It is practically complete and includes a number of uncatalogued errors and varieties. The first issue is represented by over 200 specimens including that great rarity the 20 paras on thick paper with paraph reversed. In all this exhibit comprised several thousand stamps.

Gold Medal. Mrs. Field. Great Britain and Colonies.

Gold Medal. Baron R. Lehmann (Holland and Colonies).

Gold Medal. Mr. S. Loder (Great Britain).

These two collections were also shown in London and were described in the *P.J.G.B.* at the time.

Silver Gilt Medal. M. M. Z. Boolemann (Transvaal).

" " M. E. C. Hoffmann (Fiscals of Switzerland).

" " M. Maroldt Thill (Luxemburg).

" " M. Stewart Wilson (Luxemburg).

Silver Medal. M. J. Blanco (Spain and Colonies).

" " M. J. Roussette (France and Colonies).

Bronze Medal. M. C. Walch (Fiscals of Alsace-Lorraine).

Sub-Division for Beginners. For Special Collections of Single Countries.

Silver Medal. M. Kurt Kohl, jun. (Roumania).

Bronze Medal. Mr. L. W. Crouch (United States).

Division B. Special Collection of Obliterations.

Gold Medal. M. Ferrol Welter (Alsace-Lorraine).

This collection is mounted in fifteen volumes and contains 7800 single stamps and 2144 entires, a separate volume contains the different articles and works which have been written on the stamps and obliterations of Alsace-Lorraine. It attracted a great deal of interest, as continental philatelists, generally, pay more attention to obliterations than we do in England. The collection begins with an envelope bearing a 10c. and a 20c. stamp, dated 6th Sept., 1870, this was evidently almost the first letter circulated with the Alsace-Lorraine stamps. Immediately following this is placed a letter bearing a 10c. stamp obliterated 1st Jan. 1872, this being the last date on which the stamps were available. Then follow specimens of stamps dated for each day between these two extremes. Thus is shewn in the volume devoted to Metz the substitution of the German postmark for the French. For instance, on February 1st only the French obliteration appears, while on the 2nd the German postmark is found for the first time. On this date M. Welter possesses obliterations of both nations. In this way the

collection serves to bring to mind many of the important incidents of the Franco-German War.

Division C. Special Collections of Varieties, Errors, Curiosities, etc.

Bronze Medal. M. Leon de Raay.

CLASS IV.

Division A. Rarities (shewn by Collectors).

Silver Medal. M. J. Roussette.

Bronze Medal. M. D. M. de Heer.

Division B. Rarities (shewn by Dealers).

Silver Medal. MM. Gilbert and Köhler (Fiscals).

Bronze Medal. M. P. Kosack.

CLASS V.

Division A. Philatelic Works.

Silver Medal. Sveriges Filatelist Förening.

Silver Medal. Herr P. Ort.

Bronze Medal. Junior Philatelic Society.

Division B. Catalogues.

Silver Medal, Herr P. Kohl.

Bronze Medal, Senor Galvez Jimenez.

Division C. Journals.

Bronze Medals, "Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung," "Madrid Filatelico," "Nederlandsche Philatelist," and "West End Philatelist."

Division D. Printed Albums.

Bronze Medals, Mr. F. F. Arnd, Herr C. F. Luecke, and Messrs. Yvert & Tellier.

CLASS VII.

Division A. Blank Albums.

Silver Medal, Herr. P. Kohl.

Bronze Medal, Mr. D. Field.

CLASS IX.

Displays by Dealers.

Silver Medal, Mr. M. Z. Bockleman.

Bronze Medals, Messrs. A. Bolaffi, E. Constantino & Co., U. Fagioli, R. Mezzardri and E. J. Ravel.

There were also a number of other medals presented by dealers and others of which we have not room to give a list.

Among the exhibits we have not mentioned was a Japanese collection belonging to Mr. Moser, which was *hors concours*, Mr. Moser being a member of the jury. We had the

pleasure of seeing this wonderful study of Japanese in London last May.

The Jury was composed of the following gentlemen: Mr. M. P. Castle, London; Dr. Achillito Chiesa, Milan; Sig. P. Cometta, Milan; Dr. E. Diena, Rome; Mons. Maurice Langlois, Paris; Mr. Wm. Moser, Dresden; and Baron A. de Reuterskiold, Ouchy, Switzerland.

The Exhibition was opened on Sunday, September 16th, at 10 a.m. and closed on Sunday the 23rd.

A banquet was held on Wednesday, Sept. 19th, at the Corso Hotel, which was attended by sixty of the principal philatelists of all nationalities. Speeches were made in Italian, French and German during dessert, and the proceedings terminated with cheers for Messieurs Rivotto and Fiecchi, the organizers of the Exhibition.

The I.P.U. Smoker.

THE second annual Smoking Concert and the first meeting of the I.P.U. for the 1906-07 Session, was held on Monday, 22nd October, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, the evening passing off very successfully. The programme was an excellent one, and was for the most part provided by Messrs. Rihel, Alf. Johnson, Carne Curré and Will Edwards, junior, whose services were engaged for the evening. The entertainment was of a very varied character including humorous songs, sketches, etc., and a ventriloquial sketch by Mr. Carne Curré.

Members were also very much indebted to Mr. W. E. Lincoln for his magnificent recitations, to Mr. F. H. Oliver (of Messrs. Bright & Son) for his songs, and to Dr. Marx for his humorous reading of a short story translated from the German.

Mr. Oldfield occupied the chair, but unfortunately was unable to stay till the end, and his place was taken for the remainder of the evening by Mr. Hinton. Unfortunately the room was not as full as it might have been but what the audience lacked in numbers it made up for in enthusiasm, and altogether, the Society can be congratulated on inaugurating the Session in a very satisfactory manner.

Philatelic Un-natural History.

NO. 3. THE TÊTE-BÊCHE.

THIS curious philatelic specimen apparently belongs to some very remote period of the world's history. It was very local in its place of abode and only favoured certain portions of what is classically known as the Continong. We fancy it was never a very earnest student for it was very emphatic in its aversion of minor varieties. It is interesting to note that its opinion on this point was always summed up in the expression, "What's a feather more or less when one is continually moulting?" It was certainly inconsistent, for while it abhorred perforations it was perforated all sorts of ways of itself. Again it was fond of types and



if it had one more spot on its chest than any of its equals, to use an Irishism, it counted itself a superior object.

We are afraid it was rather unsociable for, while it was doomed only to exist in pairs, no one ever saw its two heads turned in brotherly love or friendly converse. It seems that the fact of its always having its heads pointing in different directions gave it its name of the tête-bêche.

Some authorities assert that it was never a collector, but we have ample evidence that it was fond of accumulating heraldic devices. Indeed, this was the only subject on which it waxed at all enthusiastic.

Its chief companion was a lion, which it had cleverly trained to stand on its hind legs. In one of its claws it held a magnifying glass, of quaint design, while with the other it grasped a perforation gauge. This latter may possibly have been a perforating machine. In any case, neither of these philatelic etceteras could have been of the slightest use

to it, for, as we pointed out, it objected to minor varieties and, another thing, it was never able to look at its claws and possibly didn't know it possessed any.

Some professors and ornithologists state that the tête-bêche is a purely mythical creature and never had any existence in reality, but we are not going to be so foolish as to believe such a ridiculous story.

LOOPMAR.

A New Album for British Specialists.

WE have received from Messrs. Bright & Son a new Album intended solely for collectors of English stamps. In many respects this album creates a new departure and we have only words of unlimited praise, both for the new work and its author, Mr. Oliver. Mr. Oliver of course has a specialist's knowledge of the stamps of Great Britain, which has enabled him to compile an album that meets the needs both of the advanced specialist and the general collector, and we can safely foresee a prosperous future for this new work.

A startling innovation is made when spaces are provided for cut outs used as adhesives, but undoubtedly these "stamps" are sufficiently interesting to English Specialists to warrant their inclusion, although we personally hope they will never be catalogued.

The collector of foreign postmarks will find his energy heavily taxed should he endeavour to fill all the spaces provided for their reception, but this branch of English specialism is somewhat neglected and the album now before us should greatly help to justify an increased demand for these very interesting stamps.

The album is large quarto size, containing eighty leaves, printed of course on one side only, well bound and contains a number of well printed illustrations. It is published in three qualities at 6/-, 8/- and 10/- each.

To summarise, we may safely say that every collector of Great Britain should write to Messrs. Bright & Son for particulars, as this work is undoubtedly one of the best that the trade has given the stamp collecting public.

Some New Editions.

WE have received from Mr. T. H. Hinton new editions of those albums for beginners, the "Empire," published at 5/-; the "Queen," at 3/6; the "World," at 2/6, 2/- and 1/6; the "Rowland Hill," at 1/-, and the "Popular," at 6d. All these books have been brought up to date by the inclusion of pages for new countries such as East Africa and Uganda, Australian Commonwealth, etc. Many new illustrations have been added, including a number of King's Heads and other recent issues, and extra space has been allotted to some of the more prolific countries. The plan of the books is the same in all, the British Empire, arranged alphabetically, coming in the first part of the book, and followed by foreign countries, in continents—an arrangement which has many advantages for young collectors. The books can be had from Mr. T. H. Hinton, 26, Cromford Road, Putney, or from our publishers.

An Important Change.

FOR nearly sixteen years the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* has been a success—both from the publishers, advertisers, and, we hope, subscribers point of view—so that it is only after mature consideration that we have decided to make an important change. After December we have decided to publish a slightly enlarged number, which will, however, not contain any advertisements but our own, all our advertisement contracts expire with the December number, and for some months past we have only accepted advertisements to appear until the end of the year.

A noted wag once said that it was comparatively easy to publish the first number of any paper, the difficulty being not to publish the last. Several of our advertisers say we shall have to again accept outside advertisements or publish at a financial loss, but we mean to give the new departure a good trial—lasting at least two or three years. We feel sure our subscribers will appreciate the change as we shall have more space to devote to articles of general philatelic interest. The subscription will remain as before, 2/6 per annum post free.

Scottish Philatelic Society.

THE Annual General Meeting of the above Society was held on Monday, 8th October, 1906, at 26, Frederick Street, Edinburgh, with an excellent attendance of Members.

The following Office Bearers were elected for the Session, 1906-7.

President—MR. JOHN WALKER.

Vice-President—MR. ANDREW HENDERSON.

Committee—

MESSRS. WILLIAM MORRISON, JAMES PURSELL,
R. JAMESON TORRIE, J. M. WEIR.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—

R. W. FINDLATER, 30, Buckingham Terrace,
Edinburgh.

The following Meetings and Displays were arranged for the new Session.

- Oct. 8—Annual General Meeting.
 - Nov. 12—Gt. Britain & Colonies. Mr. J. Pursell.
 - Dec. 10—West Indies. Mr. J. L. Seivwright.
 - Jan. 14—General Display.
 - Feb. 11—Lagos & Gambia. Mr. J. M. Weir.
Seychelles. Mr. R. W. Findlater.
 - „ 18—Annual Dinner.
 - Mar. 11—Colonials. Mr. R. Jameson Torrie.
 - Apr. 8—Cape of Good Hope.
Mr. John Humphries.
- British East Africa.

The Hon. Sec. read a short report of the work done by the Society during the past Session, showing that a great increase in the Membership had taken place, also the values and sales of the Exchange packets had greatly improved, while the credit balance brought forward from the previous Session had been almost doubled.

At this Meeting the following Ordinary and Corresponding Members were unanimously elected:—Miss Geils, Rev. J. F. Williams, W. Scott and Dr. E. F. Marx.

The September and October packets were in circulation with good sales to date.

R. W. FINDLATER,
30, Buckingham Terrace,
Edinburgh. *Hon. Sec.*



October, 1906, Report.

List of Officers and Committee:—

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H. L. HAYMAN.

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W. J. BOVILL.	MAJOR LAFFAN, R.E.
P. J. DUDGEON.	DR. MARX, M.A.
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MESSRS. OLDFIELD, BARTRAM & OLDFIELD,
13, Wallbrook, 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:—W. E. Lincoln, proposed by P. L. Pemberton, seconded by T. H. Hinton.

NOTICES.

The season opened with a Social Reunion and Smoking Concert, at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., on Monday, Oct. 22nd, at 7.30 for 8 p.m. The president (H. R. Oldfield, Esq.), in the chair.

Meetings will be held throughout the season at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C., at 8 p.m. (Committee Meetings 7.15) on the second Thursday in each month, *i.e.*, 1906, November 8th, December 13th; 1907, January 10th, February 14th, March 14th, and April 11th.

1907, May 9th, Annual General Meeting and Display by members of not less than ten stamps with notes.

During the season Displays or Papers will be given by Messrs. H. R. Oldfield, W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, J. E. Heginbottom, B.A. and the Hon. Sec.

Display on November 8th, "Great Britain," by the Hon. Sec.

December 13th, "West Indies, pt. 1.," J. E. Heginbottom, B.A.

At all meetings members are invited to bring with them any new issues, novelties, or duplicates for exchange, and any country members who may be in town visiting are cordially welcomed.

THOS. H. HINTON,

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

More Reminders!

It is rumoured that the 8 cents stamp of British Guiana is to be withdrawn and the stock on hand, numbering about 78,000, is to be offered for sale in London by the Crown Agents. We do not think that there will be any tremendous rush on the part of speculators or others to obtain supplies.



OCTOBER 25, 1906.

Philately at Home.

The *Monthly Journal* for September opens with a kindly worded appreciation of the late Colonel Robert C. H. Brock, of Philadelphia, whose death took place early in August.

Colonel Brock was an enthusiastic and capable philatelist and, though during his later years, he had to relinquish active philately for long periods owing to the many calls he had on his time in connection with more important matters, he always took the keenest interest in our hobby.

Mr. L. Hanciau contributes another instalment of "The Postal Issues of Italy and the Italian Colonies," and deals very fully with the history of the old Stamped Postal Paper of 1820. There are quite a lot of varieties of this as will be seen from the following interesting extract:—

ISSUE OF JANUARY 1ST, 1819.

Genie on horseback, in a somewhat primitive costume, blowing a trumpet and galloping to the left; value below. The frame varies in shape—it is round for the 15c.; transverse oval for the 25c.; and octagonal for the 50c.

The impression was done by means of a hand-stamp, each value being separately engraved, and it was struck haphazard, at right, at left, or in the middle of a sheet of hand-made paper, varying in nature. The stamp is always right way up, on the side reserved for the address. There was only one size, about 400×260mm., when the two folds of the sheet were open.

Owing to want of time for the preparation of special paper, any that could be obtained had to be used; everything passed, notably official papers and those intended for stamped documents. I have seen the following varieties:—

- (a) Olive-tinted, laid paper.
- (b) Azure " " "
- (c) Greyish and yellowish white, laid paper.
- (d) Greyish white, laid paper, with a watermark. On the first leaf a bust of Victor Emmanuel I., in a circular medallion with ornaments; on the second a Coat of Arms, with flags and cannon.
- (e) White laid paper, with watermark consisting of a large Coat of Arms (a Cross and Negroes' heads) with supporters.
- (f) White laid paper, watermark a Coat of Arms, with flags, but without cannon.

(g) Greyish white, *wove* paper.

- (h) Yellowish " " "
- 15c., blue, pale, " deep, greenish.
- 25c. " " " " "
- 50c. " " " " "

By the side of the stamp in colour, there may often be found a similar impression *without colour*; this is due to the fact of more than one sheet being placed under the die at the same time.

In "Notes and News" Mr. C. J. Phillips continues his remarks about the interesting varieties to be found in the stamps of the Italian States and, incidentally, the fine opening these present for original research. Regarding the stamps of Tuscany he writes:—

I consider that the stamps of this State are worthy to rank among the best of the Europeans. When of good colour, with fair margins, and in mint condition they are really rare, but many stamps were cancelled with penstrokes and have been cleaned, and collectors should only buy from dealers of repute. Used stamps, with three or four exceptions, are fairly common, and a good representative collection, embracing a fine range of shades and good varieties of the postmarks, can be made for a small sum.

In ancient days the greater part of what we now term Tuscany was called Etruria. The Lion on the stamps was termed the "Marzocco," and is supposed to be the emblem of the ancient Etruscans.

The dies were engraved in Florence at the works of M. M. Alessandri, and the stamps printed at the Grand Ducal printing works, in sheets of 240, arranged in 15 rows of 16.

The first printings were on a somewhat deep bluish paper, rather thick and tough, but early in 1853 the colour of the paper was altered to greyish white, and it was of a thinner texture. These papers are grouped together in our Catalogue, but specialists who take up this country can separate the early and late printings, which together give a fine range of shades.

One point worthy of note is that we do not meet with genuine stamps with forged postmarks as in most of the other Italian States, the reason being that the Tuscan stamps are all much rarer unused than used.

The concluding item in the number is another portion of Mr. L. Hanciau's reminiscences, entitled "Old Time Memories."

In the *London Philatelist*, "Chalky Paper" was the first title to meet our eye and we read it with eagerness, hoping to find some weighty pronouncement as to whether this variety is, or is not, one of general importance. Our hopes were, however,

doomed to disappointment for Mr. Castle refuses to commit himself to a direct opinion and is content, instead, to generalise on the pressing need for a simplified catalogue, from which chalky paper, multiple watermark, concurrently used perforations, and other minor varieties must be excluded. We make the following extract:—

The real and practical solution of all these points and similar ones lies, however, deeper, and can only be attained by the line being strictly drawn between a catalogue and a specialised handbook. The modern catalogue threatens, in fact, to become a highly specialised handbook of the most minute varieties, that is calculated only to appeal to the specialist and to frighten entirely away the would-be collector. We have urged this in season and out of season. The dealers reply that they issue their catalogues to sell their goods by, and they cannot look beyond. The day may come, however, when they may find that they have killed the goose that laid their golden egg.

The specialist has nothing to complain about in the inclusion of the most minute varieties, but the "geese," i.e., the less advanced or general collector, and above all the young beginner, will assuredly in the long run be deterred from continuing or entering upon a pursuit which bristles with so many difficulties. Those who issue catalogues should remember that it is wise to look ahead—to bow to the inevitable, and to see that in future catalogues shall be issued that will form an incentive and not act as a deterrent "to those about to collect." Our best friends are those who tell us of our faults, and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and other publishers must assuredly be aware that they have had no lack of criticism hereon from their friends and well-wishers.

Next, there is a long obituary notice of the late Mr. Ehrenbach regarding whose philatelic career no one is perhaps better qualified to write than Mr. Castle. We make the following extracts:—

We believe that Bahamas was the last collection taken up by our friend, and had he been spared he would probably have explored many other fields. His greatest fault as a collector was that he did not keep his stamps long enough to mature, but in any case his collecting powers were remarkable, and he got together a fine collection while another man would be thinking about it.

Ehrenbach was universally known alike in this country, in Australia, in America, and on the Continent, his philatelic relations were so wide-spread and his methods so extraordinarily rapid that he got together collections in record time. He was indefatigable in his hunting after stamps, and well shared with another member of the London Philatelic Society the record of the keenest philatelic hunter of his time. Mr. Ehrenbach was a magnificent collector, and it is as such that he will always remain best remembered.

A very keen philatelist, and necessarily with a profound knowledge of the stamps of many countries, Mr. Ehrenbach, perhaps, fell short of being in the very first rank of the pursuit. . . . Ehrenbach's rôle in philatelic life was to infuse popularity in collecting certain classes of stamps and to set an example to others of what was worthy of being followed, and it must be conceded that in this work Robert Ehrenbach's name will always be remembered as a potent factor in building up the philatelic history of the last twenty years.

Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall's "Chronological View of British Postal Issues" is continued and then follows the Philatelic Society's programme for the coming season. A strong programme has been arranged and our premier Society should have a very useful and profitable session before it.

The *Philatelic Record*, in its editorial, waxes enthusiastic over the subject of a philatelic index and refers to the many attempts that have been made to start such a work in days gone by and the fact that one has now at last been issued.

"The "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. W. A. R. Jex Long, who has been bold enough to issue the first pretentious philatelic index in the English language—a work that, though far from complete, is nevertheless excellent so far as it goes, and may result in inducing the same writer, or someone else, to produce an even more ambitious work on these lines at some future date. Mr. Long has been an enthusiastic collector since he was ten years old, and he is particularly keen on forming a good philatelic library. On this point he rightly holds the opinion that a good library of the literature of stamps is indispensable to any one who has any pretensions at being a philatelist. We annex the concluding paragraphs of this interview:—

I am a member of the Philatelic Society of London, the Glasgow and West of Scotland Philatelic Society, and the Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland. Living as I do in the Highlands, the long winter evenings give me plenty of opportunity of studying my stamps and stamp literature. My wife is also a philatelist, and my little boy bids well to follow his parents' footsteps, as he collects everything, dead or living, and is as fond of sticking stamp paper on the furniture as any full-grown philatelist is of adding to his collection. In the summer the stamps take a second place, and we live an outdoor life—boating, cycling and fishing. My time is fully occupied, as I travel every day to business in Glasgow.

I am a keen antiquarian, taking an interest in everything old. I collect Highland weapons, curios of all sorts; also Roman, Greek and British coins. My stamps and their literature shall always have the first place among my hobbies, however. I am sorry I cannot claim to have done anything for the cause of philately except getting recruits for its ranks. I am very keen on starting young collectors, and would rather utilise my duplicates in this way than through the various clubs I am a member of. I enjoy an evening with an enthusiastic beginner quite as much as with an advanced collector.

Mr. R. B. Yardley continues his remarks on the Portuguese die varieties, and under the title of "Holland," Dr. R. F. Chance gives some interesting notes on the half-cent value of the 1877 issue of this country.

He refers to the already known fact that there are two types in this stamp and differentiates them as follows:—

	A	B
Average size of Stamps ..	18 × 22mm.	18½ × 22½mm.
Fraction stroke, thick, 8½ to 8½mm.		thin, 8½ to 9mm.
Diameter of inner circle ..	11mm.	11½mm.

The writer tells us that, owing to the fact that the electrotypes, were made singly, stamps of the same type vary somewhat in size—due, probably, to unequal shrinking of the casts taken for preparation of the electrotypes. He opines that possibly both types occur on the same sheet and succeeds in showing that this stamp opens up an interesting field for further philatelic research.

The issue of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for October 6th is a "new season number." We were led to expect great things of this number from prior announcements of its issue, for it was asserted that several valuable and interesting special contributions had been obtained for this "special." Our expectations have been rudely shattered, for with the exception of a special lot of advertisements, there is nothing in the number that can be claimed to be of exceptional philatelic importance.

Two interesting contributions are reports of the Milan and Durban Exhibitions and the most noteworthy item, dealing with the "Adhesive Stamps of China," is taken from the *Philatelic Journal of India*.

We have before us four numbers of *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* that contain in the aggregate a vast amount of matter that should entertain and instruct the beginner and medium collector.

Mr. E. J. Nankivell writes on Cook Is., Cauca and Cundinamarca in his series on "The Countries of the world"; Boswell Junior continues to interest us with "Portraits on Stamps"; Major Evans contributes an amusing description of his favourite country, "Wadhwan"; and the lighter side is well catered for by "Ingle-Nook Yarns."

"Gossip of the Hour," by our old friend "Cornelius Wrinkle" is as entertaining as ever, as witness the following:—

A puzzled young collector tells me that he has recently invested in a colour dictionary. In that colour dictionary it is stated that "puce" is "flea colour," and he wants to know if it will be necessary to run a collection of fleas alongside his stamp collection.

After due consideration I have advised him that if he intends to use that colour dictionary it will

obviously be necessary to have a few of the insets handy for reference, but as the weather is getting cold he had better secure his specimens while new issues are to be had.

The most important item appears in the issue for September 22nd and is entitled "Our Symposium: What should be the Limitations of a Simplified Collection?" Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole opens the discussion which a number of carefully reasoned suggestions as to "what to omit" and, forming a collection on the simplified lines he suggests, the collector would not be worried by varieties of 1, Shade; 2, Perforation; 3, Watermark; 4, Paper; 5, Type; and 6, Surcharge.

To add to the value of these suggestions, and to make his meaning quite clear, Mr. Poole takes the stamps of Barbados as an experiment and shows how, by his process of elimination, a complete collection of this country could be comprised in 57 specimens, as against the 154 varieties catalogued.

The Editorial in the *West End Philatelist* deals with "Perforation Varieties," and the opinion is expressed that the general importance of these is made too much of by modern catalogues. We append an extract:—

A glance at the current edition of Gibbons' catalogue will show that a large proportion of the varieties listed are those of perforation, and the differences between many of these are often so minute that the collector may well pause to enquire if the philatelic importance of perforation varieties is not altogether over-rated.

At the present time, perforations seem to take precedence over many varieties that are of far greater interest, from the point of view of the philatelic student and specialist, such as the minor varieties that often occur in lithographed stamps.

It is difficult to find any adequate reason to account for this, seemingly, all-important vogue of perforations, and the only one we can suggest is that they are easier to see than watermarks, and can, in the majority of cases, be differentiated without undue trouble. Perforations, as we have pointed out on many previous occasions, are not an essential part of a stamp, and their presence or absence makes no difference to the franking power of a specimen. They are added for the convenience of the public in separating stamps one from another. They are thus not an actual part of the stamp in the same manner as the design, colour, watermark, and paper, and should, in reality, rank after these varieties in importance. As a matter of fact, however, they are catalogued as though they are quite of the same status as the designs of the stamps themselves.

Treated with a proper understanding of relative values, perforations are interesting when they have some bearing on the life history of a stamp, but, unfortunately, a large number of the varieties catalogued are trivial in the extreme.

Mr. B. W. H. Poole concludes his article on "The Postage Stamps of the Somaliland Protectorate" and deals very fully with the second and third issues of the official stamps.

Under "Things worth knowing" the same writer contributes a paper on the Express and Special Delivery stamps of the world in which some interesting information is given regarding these varieties. The article seems very complete with the exception that the lately discovered Express Letter Stamp of China is omitted.

The number concludes with a full report of the recent Philatelic Exhibition held at Milan.

In *Morley's Philatelic Journal*, Mr. W. Morley contributes an able article on "The Fiscal Stamps of Guatemala," and the number contains many other items of the greatest interest and value to Fiscal and Telegraph stamp collectors.

From one of the editorial paragraphs we learn that a Philatelic Exhibition is being held at Buenos Aires this month. The various classes are comprehensive in their scope, there are plenty of medals, and we hope that it will be a huge success. 1906 is turning out a record year for Exhibitions. May we have many more like it!

Philately in the Colonies.

The September issue of the *Philatelic Journal of India* opens with a continuation of Mr. E. W. Wetherell's article on "The Postage Stamps of Victoria" in which the issues from 1901 to date are fully described.

Under the title of "Sirmoor II." Sir David Masson contributes some interesting notes regarding the rare third printing of the 1 anna of the portrait type.

Our genial friend "Tancred" contributes an amusing batch of "Topical Notes." Taking the announcement in the general press that the current British 3d. stamps are poisonous he avers that this opens up possibilities to the specialist *viz* :—

This opens up a splendid field for the specialist—in future he will classify his stamps thus—

Variety I.—A duplicate of this stamp poisoned 14 kittens and a pig.

(NOTE.—A minor variety, in which the pig partially recovered, is in the collection of X.Y.Z.)

Variety II.—A duplicate of this stamp killed a tortoise belonging to the child next door, upset four parrots and a weasel, and gave the cat a pain in its Little Mary.

Possibly the following two well-known epitaphs refer to the dangers of the 3d. stamp :—

Johnny had a label purple
Over yellow, which he found ;
Little Johnny licked that label—
So poor Johnny's underground.

Boy,	*	*	*	
Poi-	fun,	lead-	salt	
	son,	dead,	vault.	

Mr. Wetherell continues his comprehensive "History of the Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Mysore" and tells us all about the transfer stamps.

Next, reference is made to the recent London Exhibition and to the successes earned thereat by the Vice-Presidents of the Philatelic Society of India, and then "Tancred" treats us to another of his whimsicalities.

There are several interesting items culled from other journals, a sheaf of "Notes and Extracts," and a number of reviews completing a number that is a worthy successor to the many excellent ones we have previously noted in these columns issued under the auspices of the Philatelic Society of India.

Our Antipodean contemporary—the *Australian Philatelist*—commences a new volume with its September number.

In the Editorial, reference is made to the ever growing popularity of our hobby which, it is asserted with good reason, has made rapid strides during the past twelve months. Our confrère is very enthusiastic for it is stated, "We do not for a moment think that philately has reached its zenith; on the contrary, we are of the opinion that it is only emerging from its infancy, and becoming a pursuit worthy of the support of all classes of the community. Its vast scope provides room for all." Reference is then made to the joys of specialism, for some collectors, and generalism, for others. Some find most delight in collecting stamps from the countries of the whole world, others find the greatest pleasure in collecting within a limited area and studying the most minute varieties of the stamps they fancy. Each has his place in our philatelic world, and their interests, though so diverse, should not clash or be the cause of any spirit of antagonism and rivalry. Our contemporary concludes with the following words :—

The person who simply acquires the stamps of various countries as opportunity offers is merely a collector. If he derives pleasure in doing so, well and good, but the great charm of philately is its numerous ramifications—something to suit the taste of all. The tendency of the present day is to select a field of operations to the exclusion of others, and we commend this plan to the consideration of others.

Under the heading of "Federal Prospects" we learn that Penny Postage will soon be an accomplished fact in the Com-

monwealth of Australia. Letters from Great Britain have, for some time, been carried to the various States of Australia at 1d. per ½oz. but the old rates of postage from Australia to the Motherland have been in use up till now. By the new regulations penny postage will be introduced not only throughout the Commonwealth of Australia, but also throughout the British Empire, and it is also proposed to extend the benefit to all foreign countries that will agree to deliver letters at the same rate.

After "Brevities" and a long extract from the *London Philatelist*, Mr. W. Appleby contributes a paper dealing with the retouched 2d. of Queensland of the 1890-4 issue. The writer shows how the retouched stamps can be identified from those printed from the original plate.

There is a long letter from "Free Lance," giving advice to young collectors—another variation of the simplified catalogue. Really, with all this talk about the burning need for a simple catalogue we shall hope to see one before very long.

Philately in the States.

We notice from the September issue of the *American Journal of Philately* that there has been a change in the Editorship. Mr. Geo. L. Toppan, who has so ably conducted the journal in the past has resigned and his successor is Mr. Freeman Putney, Junr.

Mr. C. A. Howes continues his valuable article on "Some Stamp Designs" and deals with the issues of Persia. We extract the following explanation of the design of Lion and Sun that appears on so many Persian stamps:—

The central circle contains merely the Arms of Persia, which are described by M. Jules Bouv  z as: "The Lion of Ivan holding in its right paw a sabre of Khorosan, and half surrounding with its tail the sun of Darnis, shining in the rear." This may be the present significance of the device, but Sir John Malcolm and others give a rather different story. The former says:—"The sovereigns of that kingdom (Persia) have, for many centuries, preserved as the peculiar Arms of their country, the sign or figure of Sol in the constellation of Leo; and this device, which exhibits a lion couchant and the sun rising at his back, has not only been sculptured upon their palaces, and embroidered upon their banners, but converted into an Order. The causes which have led to the sign of Sol in Leo becoming the Arms of Persia cannot be distinctly traced, but there is reason to believe that the use of this symbol is not of very great antiquity. We meet with it upon the coins of one of the Princes of the Seljukian dynasty of Iconium; and when this family was destroyed by Genghis Khan, it is not

improbable that the Prince or his successors adopted this emblematic representation as a trophy of conquest, and that it has remained ever since among the most remarkable of the royal insignia of Persia."

Mr. Jules Bouv  z contributes some "Historical Notes on the Postage Stamps of the Swiss Cantons," and Mr. C. A. Howes writes a chatty report of the 21st Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Association from which we should imagine that the "conventioners" had a right royal good time.

A continuation is given of the translation of the Swedish Society's valuable monograph on "The Postal Issues of Sweden, 1855-1905" and there is another instalment of "Notes upon Stamps and their Varieties." We note that this is from the pen of Mr. Jos. S. Rich instead of by Mr. Toppan who has always compiled this section previously.

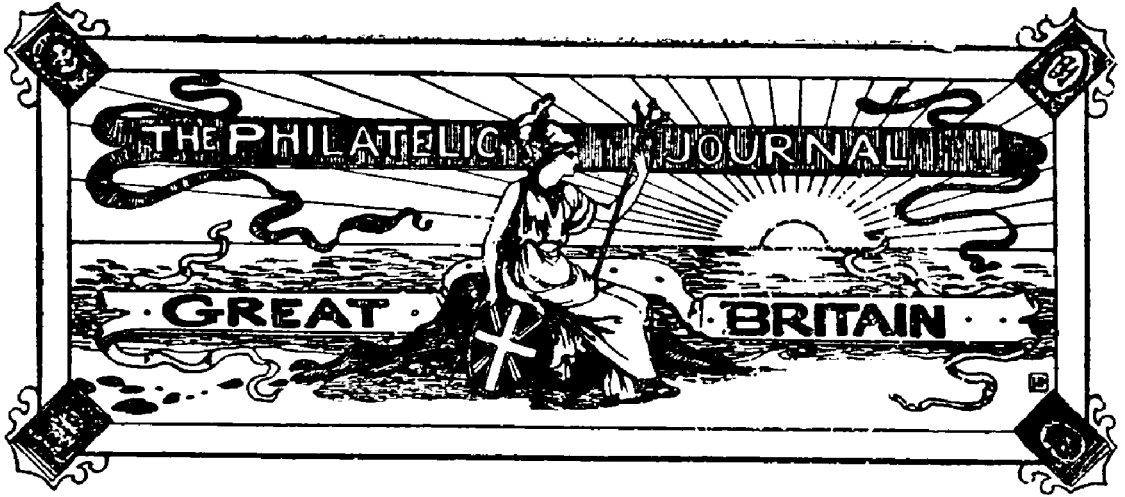
In "Here and There" a new feature is introduced. This consists of newsy paragraphs on current topics and philatelic matters in general and it should prove a popular item every month.

Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News still holds its position as the leading weekly newspaper of the philatelic world of America. Week by week its columns are filled with short newsy articles of interest to collectors of postage and revenue stamps, the doings of all the leading societies are reported up-to-date, there are personal items galore—in fact it is an ideal stamp newspaper.

Space forbids reference to more than one article and the one we choose for an excerpt is by Mr. L. G. Dorpat and is entitled "Surcharged Stamps." Mr. Dorpat abominates surcharges and one of his arguments for not collecting them is given below.

There is still another argument, which the editor of the *West End Philatelist* does not mention, and that is this: The issues of surcharged stamps are, as a rule, limited, especially so if the minor varieties be regarded, which occur perhaps once only in a sheet of a hundred. As soon as they become known, those who have the opportunity to do so, make a scramble for them (precisely as I would advise them to do), and long before the majority of collectors, myself included, has a chance to get one of the stamps, they are bought up and held for profit. The prices rise quickly to five, ten or a hundred times the face value, or more, and, before I am aware of the fact, they are out of reach.

This argument certainly reminds one of the sour grapes fable, but the grapes are sour, or rather it matters little whether they are or not, if they cannot be reached. To the bird that reaches them, they may be sweet, but not to the poor fox that jumps in vain after them.



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[PRICE 2D.]

Well-known Philatelists.

No. 82.—MR. WM. A. R. JEX LONG.

MR. JEX LONG'S name has recently been prominently before the philatelic public in connection with the publication of the "Philatelic Index," of which he is the Author. This was reviewed in a recent number of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*.

Born at Glasgow on July 4th, 1870, he began collecting at the tender age of 10 years. The first collection was sacrificed to supply his school-boy needs in another direction, but his father getting wind of the transaction, bought it back and kept it for two years before letting him have it again. It may be doubted whether such kindly paternal action would have been justified under all circumstances, but in this case it was probably the means of making a good philatelist of the subject, and of preventing him from losing interest in the hobby. On reaching maturer years, the collection received an increasing amount of attention. It was built up on



general lines at first, but for some years now it has been confined to the British Empire, with the addition of United States, Hawaii, France, and one or two other countries. He early developed a marked partiality for the Perkins, Bacon and early De la Rue printings of all the different colonies, especially where the original plates were used by both firms, owing to the substantial beauty of the designs and the purity and tastefulness of the colours. In spite of the allurements of King's Heads, with their different watermarks and papers, Mr. Jex Long remains faithful to classical stamps, and would rather have a nice 1/- New Brunswick than, say, a 10/- Lagos with single watermark.

Mr. Jex Long is a member of the Philatelic Society and has been a member of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Philatelic Society from its inception in 1905, and is on the Executive Committee. It is the elder of two very flourishing Philatelic Societies in Glasgow, the other being the Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland, of which he is also a member. Both are doing sound, useful work, and their meetings are

well attended by many prominent Glasgow and West of Scotland men.

We are pleased to give publicity to Mr. Jex Long's views regarding Philatelic literature. He believes that a man who considers that he is entitled to rank as a philatelist, or even as an ordinary prudent and sensible collector, should count it as part of his duty to himself and his hobby to read as many of the current philatelic magazines as he can afford to subscribe to, a precept which he himself has always acted up to. Of course, he also goes further than this and says that the journals should also be carefully kept for future reference.

It was this belief that prompted the idea of the Philatelic Index. This was originally begun as a reference list for his own use, but seeing by the Philatelic Periodicals from time to time that others besides himself were in want of a reference list, he decided to publish it when completed (within certain limits) as a basis for a more comprehensive work. The difficulties of compiling such a volume will best be appreciated by anyone who has indexed a single volume of any periodical. It is therefore

not surprising to learn that it took the author several years to complete it. The first difficulty was to decide which magazines to include, and after indexing several American publications, he decided to omit them for the present and to make the index purely British.

Then came the difficulty of procuring complete files of the Journals selected, and this naturally was no easy matter. The next question was what articles to exclude? How to discriminate between really serviceable matter, however short, and lengthy, laborious, but practically useless articles and discussions? To index everything would have been to produce a volume bulky and expensive and of questionable utility. He consequently selected such matter as dealt directly with the real working collector, whether he be a generalist or a specialist. In doing this he had to read and digest all the articles and to ignore the published indices. The result of all this labour was the production of a very handy book, which must be of great use to every collector possessing a copy. We now look forward with interest to Mr. Long's next literary efforts, and congratulate him on his successful first achievement.

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. A number of 1d. reds, of the 1854 issue, have been turning up lately apparently rouletted on one side, but perforated in the usual manner on the other three sides. We extract the following interesting comments from the *M.J.*:—"Ewen's Weekly gives a description of a very curious variety of the 1d. stamp of 1854, stated to be perf. 16 on three sides, and 'rouletted about five' at the left-hand side. Four used copies are said to be known: one used at Manchester, Feb. 7, 1855; one used in London, Feb. 8, 1855; one used at Sheffield; and the fourth with an illegible postmark; thus at least three out of the four were used in different places, and presumably came from different sheets. All

four are proved by their lettering to be from the left-hand vertical row of the sheet, and the presumption would be that sheets were imperforate at the left-hand side, and that the margin was rouletted off. Through the kindness of the owner of one of these specimens we have had an opportunity of examining it; it is probably the best of the four for that purpose, as it has the left margin still attached. At first sight the stamp appears to be entirely imperforate at left, but close examination shows that this is not quite the case, neither is it rouletted, in the ordinary sense of the term. There are traces of circular, or rather semi-circular, cuts along the side, not entirely piercing the paper, and it seems to us to be a case of a blind perforation; but the curious thing is, that although the dents are indistinct

and almost impossible to gauge, they are certainly larger than those of the 16 perforation, and we should say that they would run about 10 or 11 to the zomm.

It must be remembered that the stamps of this period were perforated, as at present, with a comb machine, and the copy before us appears to have been perforated with such a machine, but with the short vertical line of pins at the left-hand end of the row deficient or altered. It would be interesting to ascertain, if possible, whether any injury happened to the machine at this point, necessitating the use of some less perfect single-line machine for perforating off this margin of the sheet; or whether any experiments were made, before the introduction of the 14 gauge, by substituting a row of larger pins, more widely spaced, for this particular row in the 16 gauge machine. Such pins would, of course, not fit into the bed plate; they would, therefore, have to be shorter than the others, and probably would fail to pierce the paper of any of the sheets, and thus might produce the appearance described.

We have since been shown, by Messrs. Coates and Marsh, two more of the copies referred to above, which show the abnormal perforation to be a kind of piercing in curved lines, like that of the stamps of Hanover, etc., *percés en arc*, but very rough, and with wide and irregular spaces between the semi-circular cuts. A curious circumstance is that although the three specimens we have seen come from quite different parts of the vertical row, the irregularities in the spacing of the cuts are identically the same on all three, as if the cutters had been inserted into the comb machine, as we suggested in the preceding paragraph."

Australian Commonwealth. The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 4d. postage due stamp, completed die, wmk. Cr. NSW, and perf. 11×12. Is not this the same as Gibbons' No. 127, perf. 11½, 12 compound with 11?

British Guiana. The 48c. has appeared on the new paper with chalk surface.

48c. grey and brown-lilac, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Dominica. *Ewen's Weekly* is our authority for the statement that the 2½d. and 1/- stamps have appeared on chalk-surfaced paper.

2½d. ultramarine and grey, multiple wmk., chalky paper.
1/- grey-green and magenta wmk. Cr. CC., chalky paper.

East Africa and Uganda. *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 10 rupees stamp on chalk-surfaced paper, like the 1r. reported in our last issue and the 2r. on multiple wmk. paper.

2r. purple and dull lilac, mult. wmk., chalky paper.
10r. ultramarine and grey, wmk. Cr. CC, chalky paper.

Gold Coast. Another value has arrived on the paper watermarked with multiple Crown and CA.

2½d. lilac and ultramarine, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Indian Native States. *Hyderabad.* In our August number we referred to the fact that a sheet of the ½a. on ½a. stamp was reported with inverted surcharge and to the strangeness of such an "accident," considering the stamps were overprinted by hand one at a time. We now learn from the *M.J.* that these "errors" were made by request, so they can be treated with scant courtesy by collectors.

Jamaica. Apparently it is intended to do away with bi-coloured stamps for "specimen" copies of the current ½d. value have been seen printed all in one colour. The central portion has been somewhat altered so it appears probably that a new plate has been made by means of which the stamps can be produced at one operation.

½d. green, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Labuan. The *M.J.* has been shown a used copy of the "6 cents" on 8 cents, of 1891, with the black surcharge struck diagonally, so that it reads downwards from left to right.

Lagos. Another value on chalk-surfaced paper is reported in several of our contemporaries.

2d. purple and blue, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Leeward Islands. Two of the current stamps have made their appearance on the paper watermarked with multiple Crown and CA and chalk-surfaced.

1d. lilac and carmine, mult. wmk., chalky paper.
2½d. .. blue

Malta. This Colony has followed the example of the Mother Country and now allows "cut-outs" to be used for the prepayment of postal packets. We extract the official notification referring to this fact from the *M.J.* :—

"[No. 198.]

"GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

"It is hereby notified that on and after the

10th instant embossed or impressed postage stamps, whether of the current or previous issues, cut out of envelopes, post cards, or newspaper wrappers, may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of both local and foreign postage on any packet posted in this Island, provided that they are not imperfect, mutilated or defaced in any way.

"Medallions cut out of a registered letter envelope, and representing the registration fee of two pence, may be used on any registered packet, but not on ordinary packets.

"By command,

"E. M. MEREWETHER,

"Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government.

"Lieut.-Gov. Office,

"The Palace, Valletta,

"Oct. 5th, 1906."

Natal. The *M.J.* makes a number of further interesting comments regarding the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d. surcharge, of 1895, and as we have reported all the previous information in full we cannot do better than extract the present paragraph in full:—"Since writing what appeared in our last number, on the subject of the varieties of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 1d. stamp of March, 1895, we have done what we ought to have done at first, namely, consulted a practical printer. We submitted the case to Messrs. Brendon & Son, the printers of this journal, who have most kindly given us a description of the manner in which they themselves would have carried out work of this nature, a description which fully accounts for the varieties that are known to have occurred. They tell us that if there was only a comparatively small number of sheets to be overprinted, 'it would not be worth while setting up the word 'half' one hundred and twenty times, and no doubt we should just set a couple of rows and print two rows at a time. If this course were adopted, we should have to print two rows right through the number of sheets, and then alter the lay on the machine, and print the next two rows right through the sheets, and so on.'

It is evident that this was the method adopted in the case in question; and after the first four rows on each sheet had been overprinted (two rows at a time), the abnormal letter 'H' was removed, and an ordinary letter inserted. This new letter was some-

what out of position when the next two rows were overprinted, possibly it was put in upside down, and its position was corrected before the last four rows were done. Thus we get the long-legged 'H' on the seventh stamp in the second and fourth horizontal rows of each sheet; the ordinary 'H' too high on the same stamp of the sixth row; and the remaining rows normal, as far as the letter is concerned.

Since writing the above, however, we have been shown a sheet of 120 stamps, which proves that the note in the catalogue is quite correct, for one printing at all events. The sheet is the lowest half of a sheet of 240, but is probably a complete sheet as overprinted. The third stamp in the first, third, fifth, seventh and ninth horizontal rows of the left-hand pane has the top of the 'A' blocked up; and the first stamp in the second, fourth, sixth, eighth and tenth horizontal rows in the right-hand pane has the 'H' with a long left leg, and the 'A' with the right leg broken off below the bar. Thus there must have been at least two printings from this setting of the type, one in which the long-legged 'H' remained throughout the printing, and another in the course of which it was removed after the first four rows had been surcharged. There was, no doubt, at least one other printing in which the abnormal 'H' does not occur at all, and in which, presumably, the defective letters 'A' do not occur."

New South Wales. The *Aust. Ph.* announces the discovery of a 1d. stamp of the current type, on unsurfaced paper, perf. 11 all round.

1d. carmine, perf. 11.

New Zealand. Another value of the "Stamp Duty" set has been found water-marked with "N Z" and Star, like Gibbons' numbers 493 to 496.

3/- violet, wmk. NZ and Star, perf. 14.

According to the *Aust. Phil.*, the 9d. stamp of the current set has been issued with the 14 perforation like most of the other values now in use.

9d. purple, wmk. NZ and Star, perf. 14.

Queensland. We are indebted to the *M.J.* for the following extract:—"The *Australian Philatelist* for September contains an interesting article upon the so-called 'retouched' 2d. of the issue of 1890-4. We were puzzled at first by a reference to a variety 'which

originally showed 'LA,' as, of course, all the varieties included those letters; but we presume that the MS. of the article showed those letters joined, which the printer was unable to reproduce, and that whoever corrected the proofs omitted to insert the word 'joined,' which would have rendered the description intelligible.

We all know that the Queensland stamps of that period exist in four varieties of type, repeated in blocks of four throughout the sheets; the same varieties appear in various values of the issues assigned to 1887-9 and 1890-4, No. 2 in each block of four having the letters 'LA' of 'QUEENSLAND' joined (as in Type 12 in the Catalogue), and No. 3 in each block of the 2d. (plate of 1887) having a long tail to the 'P' of 'PENNY.' In the course of the period 1890-4 a new plate of the 2d. was made, in which these conspicuous defects do not appear. We gather from the paper referred to that varieties 1 and 4 remain unaltered, but we are not told distinctly whether the minor defects which distinguish Nos. 2 and 3 in the new plate also existed in the earlier, or whether these are new types altogether; we suppose, however, from the use of the word 'retouch' that the types remain the same, and that the conspicuous defects alone were corrected. Our publishers' Catalogue uses the same expression 'retouched,' but we are not sure that it is quite a correct one; at any rate, it may be well to explain that the 'retouching' was done, not to the plate from which the stamps were printed, but at some earlier stage in the process of reproduction. The method employed must have been somewhat as follows: There was one original die, no doubt with the space for the value left blank; from this four matrices or reversed impressions were taken, in which all the portions showing white in the stamps would be in relief, and from these four all the plates were produced. There were minor defects in all four, by which each of them could be identified, and one of them showed the letters 'LA' joined. Into these matrices would be inserted similar reversed impressions of the words denoting the different values; one of these impressions of the 2d. had the defect which produced a long stroke to the letter 'P.' Finally the clichés, of which the printing plates were composed, would have been made from these completed matrices, arranged in a square block of four.

It is evident that a set of plates for various values must have been produced from the same matrices, or from exact reproductions of them, showing the same defects; and we must suppose that later on the defect which joined the 'LA' was removed, and that then a fresh plate for the 2d. value was produced from the same block of four matrices, with the value label also corrected by cutting short the long stroke of the 'P.' Both of these defects could only be corrected in the reversed impressions, in which the defects were in relief, and it must therefore have been the matrices that were retouched.

A correspondent of *The Aust. Ph.* states that in addition to the plate of the 9d., mentioned in August, in which there were three copies of the variety with the name in the larger time, there was another plate containing only one copy of this variety, which was in the second row from the bottom."

South Australia. The *M. J.* alludes to some curious varieties of perforation sent by a correspondent, viz.:—"A correspondent shows us some curious varieties of perforation from this colony: $\frac{1}{2}$ d. brown, Type 15, apparently imperf. at right, perf. 15 at top, bottom, and left, and with two vertical lines of the same perforation running through the stamp; $\frac{2}{4}$ d. on 4d., also perf. 15, a block of four, doubly perforated at top, at left, and between the two rows horizontally; 6d., Type 25, perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$, a block of six, doubly perf. horizontally between the two rows; and 1s., brown, Type 1, wmk., Star, a strip of four, perf. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ at top, bottom, and left, imperf. vertically between the stamps and at the right-hand side, but with a large margin at that side, the outer edge of which is perf. 11. The paper was no doubt supplied in books, perforated at one side for convenience in removing the sheets as required for use."

The *Aust. Phil.* tells us that the 4d. stamp with thick "POSTAGE" has at last made its appearance. It is perf. 12 and is on the new paper with Commonwealth watermark.

4d. vermilion, thick "POSTAGE," wmk. Cr. A., perf. 12.

St. Kitts-Nevis. The 1d. value of the current set has arrived on chalk-surfaced paper.

1d. carmine and black, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

St. Vincent. The *London Phil.* notes the arrival of the 2½d. stamp on chalk-surfaced paper.

2½d. lilac and blue, mult. wmk., chalky paper.

Straits Settlements. *Federated Malay States.* In our June number we chronicled the 1c. in green and on chalk-surfaced paper. The *M.J.* has seen copies of this stamp, but on ordinary paper, and a doubt is expressed as to whether it exists on the paper with chalk-surface. Can any of our readers give us information on this point?

Trinidad. We have been shown a new 2½d. stamp from this Colony in blue on white paper, instead of lilac and blue on blue as formerly.

2½d. blue, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

From *Ewen's Weekly* we learn that two of the values of the postage due set have been seen on the paper with multiple watermark.

Postage Due. 3d. black, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.
6d. " " "

Western Australia. The *Aust. Phil.* reports the discovery of two copies of the 1d. stamp of the current type, wmk. "V" and Crown, perf. 12½ at the top, 12 at the sides, and 11 at the bottom—a combination showing that a comb-machine and single cutter were used in perforating the sheet from which they emanate.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Austria. *Hungary.* Three more values of the ordinary set and one of the newspaper series have appeared with the new perforation.

1f. grey, perf. 15.
3f. orange " "
30f. orange-brown " "
Newspaper Stamp. (2f.) orange, perf. 15.

Bosnia. The values up to and including the 50 heller of the new issue referred to last month are large oblong in size and the three higher values are extra large square stamps. We gather that the various pictures are as follows:—

- 1h. View of Dobol.
- 2h. View of Mostar near the Bridges.
- 3h. Plima Tower at Jaice.
- 5h. Pass of Narcuta, with View of the Prenj.
- 6h. Ramatal.
- 10h. Road in the Valley of Orba.
- 20h. Old Bridge at Mostar.
- 25h. View of Seralevo.
- 30h. Post by Beast of Burden.
- 35h. Tourists' Pavilion at Jezero.
- 40h. Mail Wagon with Horses.
- 45h. Market at Seralevo.
- 50h. Postal Motor-car.
- 1k. The Carsija at Sarajevo.
- 2k. The Lucas Tower at Jaice.
- 5k. Portrait of the Emperor of Austria.

The *M.J.* has been shown the following varieties of the recent issues:—

1900.	1k. carmine.	imperforate.
	1h. grey-black.	perf. about 6½.
	2h. pearl grey	" "
	3h. orange-yellow	" "
	5h. green	" "
	10h. red	" "
	25h. blue	" "
	50h. red-lilac	" "
	2k. ultramarine	" "
	1h. grey-black.	perf. 12½ × 6½.
	2h. pearl grey	" "
	3h. orange-yellow	" "
	10h. red	" "
	25h. blue	" "
	50h. red-lilac	" "
1901-6.	40h. orange and black.	imperforate.
	20h. pink	perf. 6½.
	30h. bistre	" "
	30h. bistre	perf. 12½ × 6½.

Colombia. *Panama.* A new issue in a permanent design has been prepared for use in this Republic, but at the time of writing only the 1c. has been placed on sale. The stamps are handsomely engraved in *taille-douce* by the Hamilton Bank Note Co. In the centre of the 1c. is a portrait with "VASCO NUÑEZ DE BALBOA" below, and "CORREOS" above in black. The frame, which is printed in green, has "REPUBLICA DE—PANAMA" in a curved scroll at the top and on a tablet at the base is "UN—CENTESIMO—DE BALBOA." There are numerals of value in the lower corners and ornamentation fills the side panels. The stamp is on unwatermarked paper and is perf. 12.

1c. deep green and black.

France. *Offices in China.* The *M.J.* has seen a pair of the current 15c. of Indo-China surcharged with the native characters only, the name "CHINE" being omitted.

French Colonies. *Dahomey.* The new 35c. value of the ordinary set and the 20c. of the Postage Due series have made their appearance here.

Postage Due. 35c. black and carmine on yellow.
20c. " " " "

French Guinea. The current set of Unpaid Letter stamps has been enriched by the addition of a 20c. value.

Postage Due. 20c. black and carmine on yellow.

Guadeloupe. The new 35c. value has been added to the current set and the 20c. stamp to the Unpaid Letter series.

Postage Due. 35c. black and carmine on yellow.
20c. " " " "

Ivory Coast. Two new stamps have been added to the current sets for this colony.

Postage Due. 35c. black and carmine on yellow.
20c. " " " "

Senegal. Similar stamps have been provided for this West African colony.

35c. black and carmine on yellow.
Postage Due. 20c. " " "

Upper Senegal and Niger. Two more values are reported as having been placed on sale here.

35c. black and carmine on yellow.
Postage Due. 20c. " " "

Germany. Wurttemberg. According to a Continental contemporary, three of the values of the official set have been issued on a new paper watermarked with Circles and Crosses.

Official. 2pf. grey, watermarked.
 5pf. green " "
 20pf. blue " "

German Empire. Offices in Turkey. The current 1 piastre stamp has appeared on the new watermarked paper.

1 piast. on 20pf. ultramarine, watermarked.

Holland. Curacao. *Ewen's Weekly* informs us that on the 1st of the present month 1½ and 2½ gulden stamps in the permanent type were to be issued in place of the surcharged stamps that have hitherto been in use. From the same source we learn that a 40c. stamp of the postage due set, with "cent" under the figure of value, was to appear on the same date.

1½ gulden, red-brown.
 2½ " steel-grey.
Postage Due 40c. green and black.

Nicaragua We learn from *Mekcel's Weekly* that the 5c. and 6c. of the 1905 series have been overprinted "Vale 30c." and "Vale 50c." respectively; the first of these bears the additional surcharge "B—Dpto Zelaya" in black and the other one is further disfigured by the addition of the word "Cabo" in purple.

"B-Dpto Zelaya," 3c. in black on 5c. blue.
 "Cabo," 50c. in red on 6c. slate.

A further alarming variety of stamps surcharged "CABO," in various types and in various styles, is announced in several of our contemporaries but as these are of practically no philatelic interest we refrain from wearying our readers with a list of them.

Norway. The *M. J.* has been shown specimens of the current 1k. stamp (surcharged on the 2 skilling of 1867-68) in two distinct shades, viz., orange-buff and yellow-buff.

Paraguay. Another value in the current type has made its appearance.

20c. purple.

Persia. The *M. J.* has been shown a copy of the surcharged 50c. of 1886, bearing two overprints, "12" and "18" respectively.

"12" and "18" on 50c. grey-black.

Portuguese Colonies. Azores. Two more values have been added to the set chronicled in our August number, viz. :—

2½r. grey and red.
 5r. orange and black.

Cape Verde Islands. The *M. J.* chronicles the following novelty :—

400r. on 24r., perf. 11½.

Macao. A new perforation variety is reported by the *M. J.* :—

18 avos on 2½ reis, perf. 13½.

Portuguese Congo. Quite a crop of discoveries are listed in the *M. J.* :—

65r. on 15r., perf. 11½.
 65r. on 25r. " 11½.
 115r. on 50r. " 11½.
 115r. on 2½r. " 12½.
 400r. on 80r. " 12½.

St. Thomas & Prince Is. Another variety has been found according to the *M. J.* :—

150r. on 5r., perf. 13½.

Timor. A new variety of perforation is recorded in the *M. J.* :—

5 avos on 50r., perf. 11½.

Roumania. We extract the following paragraph from the *M. J.* :—"We learn from *L'Echo de la T.* that the sets of Commemorative labels, which we have been chronicling piecemeal during the last few months, are exactly alike in point of values and colours. In one all the values are of the upright design, of which we gave an illustration in August, in the other all the values are of different, oblong designs, the remainder of which we hope to illustrate in due course. The list, in each case, is as follows :—

1 ban., black and bistre.
 3 " " brown.
 5 " " green.
 10 " " carmine.
 15 " " violet.
 25 " " blue.
 40 " " deep brown.
 50 " " yellow-brown.
 1 leu " vermilion.
 2 lei " orange.

Twenty very fine and large stamps to be provided for.

But this is not all; from the same source we gather that there is to be another set of eleven values, ranging from 5 bani to 3 lei, to commemorate, celebrate, and recuperate the finances of an Exhibition at Bucharest. Truly the Philistines are not far wrong when they characterise Philately as 'Rum mania!'

Salvador. The *M. J.* has seen a copy of the 3c. on 26c. with the "1906" surcharge in blue instead of black, and another value of the permanent Official set is reported.

"3" in black on 26c. yellow-brown; "1906" in blue.
Official. 13c. black and sepia.

Spanish Colonies. According to several of our contemporaries, some of the stamps of Elobey have been surcharged in violet with the words "guinea continental" in a circle and "correos-assobla" in two lines across the centre, but there seems a good deal of doubt as to whether this is a postal surcharge or a fancy postmark.

Switzerland. The following paragraph is from the *M. J.*:—"An esteemed contemporary, on the other side of the Atlantic, is publishing what we can only term an entirely fancy article on the stamps of Zurich. It may fairly be referred to under the heading 'New Issues and Varieties,' since at least one of the varieties mentioned is quite new to us. We are told of a 'variety of the 6 rappen, which has both horizontal and vertical amaranth-red lines, which have been subjected to some retouching,' whilst on a subsequent page we find this variety multiplied by ten, and listed as:—

* 6 rappen, ground with retouched horizontal amaranth-red lines, Types I. to V.

* 6 rappen, ground with retouched vertical amaranth-red lines, Types I. to V.'

These hitherto-unheard-of rarities are priced at 7 dollars each, or it may be at 7 dollars the set of five, in a table which professes to show 'the classification of the 4 and 6 rappen, according to their rarity, together with figures denoting their approximate price as known to-day.'

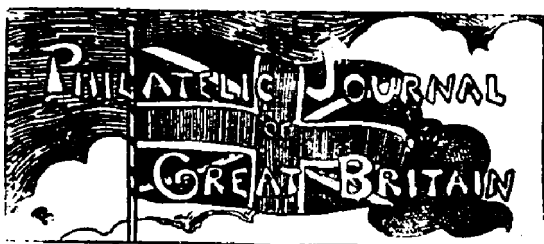
Some of the prices quoted in this table appear extremely reasonable, and we hope the publishers of our contemporary are prepared to furnish the stamps in unlimited quantities, for there is likely to be a run upon them. The 4 rappen 'without amaranth-red lines' are cheap enough at 5 dollars each, as we presume original specimens are meant, and not the reprints, and so are the 4 rappen 'with vertical amaranth-red lines' at 6 dollars for Types I., II., IV., and V.; but we do not quite understand why Type III. of the very same thing should be priced at 80 dollars. In the case of the 4 rappen with horizontal lines, Type V. appears to be the rarity, being estimated at 240 dollars, as compared with 120 dollars for Type III., and 100 dollars only for Types I., II., and IV. We can only suppose that the prices have been picked out of catalogues published at various periods during the last thirty or forty years; much of the remaining information, however, is entirely original."

United States. Philippines. The long expected set for these islands (or, rather, part of it) has at last made its appearance. The stamps are very similar in the style of their designs to the current United States stamps. In the centre is a portrait in an oval frame and around this is "PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" in the upper spandrels and "CENTAVOS" at the foot. Numerals denoting the value are placed in both lower corners, and below the central oval is a shield, striped in its lower half and lined in the upper portion, while an eagle forms a crest at the top. The portraits, colours and values are as follows:—

- 2c. green. Rizal.
- 4c. carmine-rose. McKinley.
- 6c. purple. Magellan.
- 8c. brown. Legaspi.
- 10c. blue. Lawton.
- 12c. crimson-lake. Lincoln.
- 16c. dark violet. Sampson.
- 20c. light brown. Washington.
- 26c. deep sepia. Cabriedo.
- 30c. olive-green. Franklin.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.—Under this title we find the following interesting paragraph in *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*:—

What stamps are most truly to be hailed as handsome? If mere beauty of design and execution is the determining factor, then the picture stamps must be given the palm; if the most artistic stamps are sought, then those running to simplicity, the extremity of culture, according to Emerson, must be cited. The stamp that combines in its capacity of utility, an appropriate and sentimental suggestion conveyed in a fittingly ornamental design should be awarded a place of honour as a handsome stamp. In any estimate of this kind, the service that the stamp performs must be considered; and an incongruity could be alleged in the case of a specimen ornately beautiful, in view of the practical end that it serves. The quest for beauty at the expense of practicability is shown, in a way, by the increasing demand on the part of collectors, for unused stamps; the pristine attractions of the specimens are not to be discounted by the blight of cancelling ink. However, governmental influences want working designs and a good example of the happy combination of wearing qualities and designs pleasing in themselves and their suggestions is afforded by the new Philippines, on which stock subjects such as pictures of personages and the coat-of-arms are worked out admirably.



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EDITORIAL.

THERE is a growing tendency among philatelic societies nowadays to form collections belonging to the societies' themselves, and we have on more than one occasion lately been asked to explain the why and wherefore of these collections. We must confess to a profound ignorance on these points, and because Societies' Collections. we have never been able to obtain any satisfactory reasons as to the utility of such collections, we have always been opposed to their formation. The London Philatelic Society, although the most influential in the world; the International Philatelic Union, one of the most cosmo-

politan of stamp societies; and several of the other prominent philatelic associations have, we believe, no collection belonging to the society in general; but others, including some very active ones, have formed collections that have become more or less valuable.

In an endeavour to enlighten our ignorance on this matter, we enquired of some of the most prominent members of the leading Junior organisation—"Of what use is your society's collection to the members generally?" Some candidly confessed that they really didn't know, and others thought that the younger members enjoyed looking at it when they had the opportunity. Pursuing our investigations we put the same question to leading members of some of the senior societies, and the most general idea seemed to be that the collection was a sort of valuable nest egg. This seems to us very unsatisfactory, and if a society has a collection, there should surely be some valid and practical reasons for its formation.

Such a collection can be of little use for reference or comparison to the general body of members, for if it is small and consists only of common stamps no one will want to see it, and if it is large and valuable it stands to reason that it cannot be loaned to members like the volumes from a Society's Library. Again, it seems unsatisfactory that such a collection should be formed as a "nest-egg" in times of need. If a society gets into such a condition that its members are apathetic about its welfare, it is better that it should "give up the ghost" at once, rather than it should continue to exist for a few more months or years longer on the capital produced by the sale of its stamp collection.

Another point on which we should like enlightenment has reference to the ownership of a society's collection. Generally speaking the rules under which most philatelic societies are regulated are somewhat loosely formed. In the event of the decease of a society, to whom would its stamp collection belong? This is a matter that does not seem to have received consideration, and it would be well if proper provisions were made to meet this contingency should it ever arise. It has occurred to us that a regulation should be adopted by means of which the collection should be handed to some museum or

similar institution in the event of a society ceasing to exist.

Many members of those societies having collections contribute stamps only for fear they should be considered mean by their fellows, and this is surely unsatisfactory. Others are bold enough to abstain from contributing on principle, because they cannot see that a collection is in any way necessary or desirable.

When some really valid reasons are produced shewing the benefits of forming a Society's collection, and proper provisions are made for its disposal in the event of any untoward event causing the collapse of the association, we think more members would contribute, and contribute handsomely, to make such a collection a really representative one. We shall be glad to have our readers' opinions on this matter.

A Simplified Catalogue of the Stamps of Great Britain.

BY BERTRAM W. H. POOLE.

ONCE again that "long felt want" of the general collector and beginner—a good simplified catalogue—is being discussed in the columns of the philatelic press and it is to be hoped that it will result in this much-to-be-desired volume being published at no very distant date. In a recent number of *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* I had the privilege of ventilating my views on this subject and outlined a system which could be used as a basis in the founding of a really simplified catalogue. Until such a volume appears each collector must be a law unto himself regarding the stamps he admits to or rejects from his collection.

The stamps of our own country are, naturally, always popular with British philatelists, but unfortunately a specialised collection of them, or even a collection including all the varieties named in Gibbons' catalogue, is an expensive luxury only within the means of a few. However, it is quite possible for the man of limited means to amass a complete collection of the adhesive postage stamps of Great Britain, comprising all the *essential* varieties, if only he is content to collect on a simplified plan. Granted that he is willing to follow the policy of rejection to its utmost limits, he will find that a collection of our country's stamps is not only well within his scope, but also that, philatelically speaking, it is as complete and interesting on its own modified lines as the most brilliantly specialised collection is on its.

Adopting the principles of limitation laid down in the contemporary mentioned above,

and applying them to the postal issues of Great Britain, I will endeavour to show how such a simplified collection might well be formed.

The first necessities are a blank album of some description and a good modern catalogue—preferably Gibbons' Part I. for 1906-7. Armed with these and a rigid application of the following rules, all should be plain sailing:

1. Omit all varieties of Shade.
2. " " Perforation.
3. " " Watermark.
4. " " Paper.
5. " " Type.

It will also be necessary to leave out all errors, and all but ordinary adhesive postage stamps available for use by the general public. This will at once eliminate the following:—Postal Fiscals, Official stamps, the issues for Levant, newspaper stamps, and telegraph stamps. We would, however, make a distinction between imperforate and perforated stamps (it only affects two stamps) owing to the fact that the introduction of the perforating machine marks an important and useful improvement in the production of postage stamps.

And now we will proceed to apply the above in a practical manner.

1. *Line Engraved Stamps.*

1840. Of this issue one copy of each of the 1d. and 2d. stamps will suffice, as we have decided to omit shades.

1841. Two stamps, again, complete all that is necessary in this issue.

1854-58. By omitting watermarks, perforations, die varieties, and shades, we are saved a lot of trouble with these issues and find that a 1d. red-brown and a 2d. blue are all we require.

1858-79. Of the line engraved stamps with letters in all four corners a specimen of each of the four values completes our needs, as we do not collect plate numbers.

2. Embossed Stamps.

1847-54. Three stamps will complete our collection of these, viz:—6d., 1od., 1/-.

3. Surfaced-printed Stamps.

1855-57. Without letters in corners. By omitting the paper varieties, etc., a copy of each of the 4d., 6d. and 1/- stamps completes this issue.

1862. With small uncoloured letters in the corners. The hair-line varieties are of minor importance and do not thus come within the scope of our simplified collection.

1865-80. With large uncoloured letters in the corners. The omission of plate-numbers and watermarks simplifies these issues enormously as it is only necessary to collect the different values and any distinct colours in each.

1867-83. The two sorts of watermarks and papers are, of course, ignored here.

1873-83. With large coloured letters in the corners. Here again the collector will confine himself to values and distinct colours only.

1880 to date. These issues call for no special comment for their simplification presents no difficulties.

* * *

Taking Gibbons 1906-7 catalogue as our guide and following the various points mentioned in the above notes we find a complete simplified collection of the stamps of Great Britain comprises the varieties listed below. We have in each case taken the cheapest variety so as to form our collection on the most economical grounds possible.

No.	Description.	S.G. No.	Cat. Price
			s. d.
1840. Imperf.			
1	1d. black ..	2	0 6
2	2d. blue ..	5	4 0
1841. Imperf.			
3	1d. red-brown ..	8	0 1
4	2d. blue ..	14	0 3
1854-58. Perf.			
5	1d. red ..	40	0 1
6	2d. blue ..	34	0 4

No.	Description.	S.G. No.	Cat. Price.
			s. d.
1858-79.			
7	½d. red ..	48	0 1
8	1d. red ..	42	0 1
9	1½d. red ..	51	0 6
10	2d. blue ..	45	0 1
1847-54.			
11	6d. purple ..	60	6 0
12	1od. brown ..	57	12 6
13	1/- green ..	55	5 0
1855-57.			
14	4d. carmine ..	67	0 4
15	6d. lilac ..	70	0 3
16	1/- green ..	72	1 6
1862.			
17	3d. carmine ..	76	6 0
18	4d. red ..	79	0 4
19	6d. lilac ..	83	0 4
20	9d. bistre ..	87	7 6
21	1/- green ..	90	2 6
1865-80.			
22	3d. rose ..	102	0 2
23	4d. vermilion ..	94	0 2
24	6d. lilac (type 1) ..	109	0 3
25	6d. chestnut (type 2) ..	123	1 9
26	6d. grey (type 2) ..	125	2 0
27	9d. straw ..	111	6 0
28	1od. red-brown ..	113	6 0
29	1/- green ..	115	0 6
30	2/- blue ..	118	3 0
31	2/- brown ..	121	70 0
1867-83.			
32	5/- rose ..	127	7 0
33	10/- grey-green ..	128	30 0
34	£1 brown-lilac ..	129	45 0
35	£5 orange ..	137	40 0
1873-83.			
36	2½d. lilac-rose ..	141	0 1
37	2½d. blue ..	157	0 1
38	3d. rose ..	143	0 6
39	3d. lilac ..	159	1 6
40	4d. vermilion ..	152	5 0
41	4d. sage-green ..	153	2 6
42	4d. grey-brown ..	160	0 9
43	6d. chestnut ..	145	0 6
44	6d. grey ..	146	0 6
45	6d. lilac ..	162	1 9
46	8d. orange ..	156	4 0
47	1/- green ..	148	2 0
48	1/- orange-brown ..	163	2 0
1880-81.			
49	½d. green ..	164	0 1
50	1d. Venetian red ..	166	0 1
51	1d. lilac ..	172	0 1
52	1½d. Venetian red ..	167	0 2
53	2d. rose ..	168	0 6
54	5d. indigo ..	169	0 6
1880-88.			
55	2/6 lilac ..	178	0 6
56	5/- rose ..	181	1 0
57	10/- blue ..	183	4 0
58	£1 brown-lilac ..	184	25 0
1884.			
59	½d. slate-blue ..	187	0 1
60	1½d. lilac ..	188	0 6
61	2d. ..	189	0 9
62	2½d. lilac ..	190	0 2
63	3d. lilac ..	191	0 6
64	4d. green ..	192	0 9
65	5d. ..	193	0 9

No.	Description.	S.G. No.	Cat. Price. s. d.						
66	6d. green	194	0 4	7	8	9	10		
67	9d. "	195	10 0						
68	1/- "	196	1 6						
1887-1900.									
69	½d. vermilion	197	0 1						
70	½d. green	213	0 1						
71	1½d. purple and green ..	198	0 1	11	12	13	14	15	16
72	2d. green and red	199	0 1						
73	2½d. purple on blue	201	0 1						
74	3d. brown on yellow	202	0 1	17	18	19	20	21	
75	4d. green and brown	205	0 1						
76	4½d. green and scarlet ..	206	0 3						
77	5d. lilac and blue	207	0 1	22	23	24	25	26	27
78	6d. purple on red	208	0 1	28	29	30	31		
79	9d. " and blue	209	0 2						
80	10d. " and scarlet	210	0 3						
81	1/- green	211	0 3						
82	1/- green and red	214	0 6						
83	£1 green	212	10 0						
PAGE 2 OF ALBUM.									
1867-83.									
				32	33	34	35		
1873-83.									
				36	37	38	39	40	41
				42	43	44	45		
				46	47	48			
1880-81.									
				49	50	51	52	53	54
PAGE 3 OF ALBUM.									
1883-88.									
				55	56	57	58		
1884.									
				59	60	61	62	63	64
					65	66	67	68	
1887-1900.									
				69	70	71	72	73	74
				75	76	77	78	79	80
					81	83	82		
PAGE 4 OF ALBUM.									
1902-04.									
				84	85	86	87	88	89
					90	91	92	93	
					94	95	96		
					97	98	99		
						100			

Our complete collection, therefore, will comprise exactly 100 specimens of which only one—No. 43—is among the unattainables. With the omission of this one the catalogue value of the remaining 99 is £17 16s. 9d.—surely a reasonable amount for such an interesting group of stamps.

They could be arranged on the pages of a blank album as follows:—

PAGE 1 OF ALBUM.

1840.		1841.		1854-58.	
1	2	3	4	5	6

The Leicester Philatelic Exhibition.

THE Leicester Philatelic Society held its first Exhibition on Saturday, Oct. 27th, at the Sunday School Memorial Hall, New Walk.

The main object of the exhibition was to encourage philately by affording an opportunity to the public to view some of the best collections in the district.

The exhibition was opened by Mr. Robert Walker, c.c., before a good attendance. Mr. Walker pointed out the various advantages

to be gained by being a stamp collector, he mentioned that at one time it was looked upon as a childish amusement, and not fit for grown up persons to engage upon, but matters had to-day advanced so that collectors may now be found the world over. He stated that the English as a race were shockingly ignorant of geography, and philately was a means of obtaining a sound knowledge of that subject as well as a knowledge of history. He hoped

that the result of the exhibition would be that those who have not yet commenced collecting would be induced to do so. During the evening a preliminary address was given by Mr. J. Edwards, F.C.S., entitled "Joys of Stamp Collecting." Mr. Edwards explained his way of collecting and the advantages to be gained. This was gone into at length, the paper being much appreciated.

The chief item on the programme was a lecture, with limelight illustrations, by Mr. F. J. Melville, President Junior Phil. Soc., London, "Postage Stamps with Stories." The various Commemorative issues, as they appeared on the screen, aroused the greatest interest among the audience. The lecture was most interesting and amusing and was greatly enjoyed by those present. Mr. R. Milbourne West, President, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Melville and all those who had so kindly helped to make the exhibition an undoubted success. The vote was carried with enthusiasm. The exhibits were mounted in frames 3in. x 22in., over 45 of these were hung on the walls, 4ft. from the ground, so that stamps could easily be examined.

The chief exhibits were :—

Mr. R. Milbourne West. Gt. Britain and Officials and various B. Colonies. The Officials being very fine, including high values in mint condition.

Mr. W. Mussen. Nice lot of Hayti, Ecuador, Cooks Is., Liberia, Portugal.

Mrs. E. C. Bazett. British East Africa, showing scarce Company surcharge in blocks of 4; Uganda, showing early issues.

Mr. A. H. Faulkes. Cape of Good Hope, Tasmania; Ceylon, showing early issues with shades.

Very keen interest was taken in the exhibits, and the promoters have the satisfaction of knowing their work was not in vain.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the *P.J. of G.B.*

DEAR SIR,

I am attempting to compile a complete list of all the combinations of double letters which exist on the 1d. black stamp of Great Britain, and if possible, to assign them to their correct plates. May I ask any of your readers who

possess other combinations than those enumerated below, or who have any data which may be of use to me, if they would kindly assist me by notifying me of the same?

If they possess any copies on entires the dates would also be of great use to me.

My list at present comprises the following :—

- B over B—L (dated 17/2/41)
- D .. D—C (black oblit. only)
- D .. D—D
- D .. I—G (dated 19/6/40)
- D .. L—G
- F .. F—A (dated 10/5/40)
- F .. F—I
- H .. H—E (dated 22/10/40)
- M .. M—A (black oblit.)
- M .. M—C (")
- M .. M—F
- M .. M—K
- O .. O—A (black oblit.)
- P .. P—A (23/6/40)
- P .. P—F (black oblit.)
- Q .. S—A (3/7/40)
- T .. T—L
- C—D over T (20/9/40)
- G—E .. E (1/6/40)
- F—G .. E (1/6/40)
- K—E .. E (14/5/40)
- T—H .. H

The dates given are those of copies on entires.

Yours faithfully,

Abnalls, Lichfield.

S. HODSON.

To the Editor, *P.J. of G.B.*

DEAR SIR,

CEYLON.

Within the last two weeks there have come into my hands several values of the current issue, other than the five cents stamp, on *chalky* paper.

I understood from a note in your paper that *only* the five cents was to be issued on that paper.

I should like to know if it has come to your knowledge that the intention is to print all values on this paper.

The values I have received recently on *chalky* paper are :

- 2 cents brown
- 6 .. carmine and black
- 4 .. yellow and ultramarine
- 12 .. green and red
- 15 .. blue

Thanking you in anticipation,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Slough.

L. F. SELFE.

Booming Philately.

BY LOOPMAR.

[According to the Philatelic Press and the leading dealers, Philately is in a particularly flourishing condition just now].

You all know a man called the "Czar"—
In the Strand he has got a "bazaar,"
Where he sells stamps all day,
Singing "Doesn't it pay?
You bet! Tralala lalalaar."

When to town he comes up from afar
My heye! You should see his cigar!
And his smile is so bright
Because everything's right,
And business is booming, tralaar!

Now Peckitt, from over the way,
Has also a good deal to say
About trade being so fine
That he made two and nine
Before lunch, just a fortnight to-day.

And Pemberton said "My dear Sir,
I can more or less truthf'ly aver,
That I've sold quite a lot
Of things I've not got,
So I guess I'm not going to demur."

Next, we called upon Field in the West,
Who, we found, had just bought a large chest,
Into which untold gold,
For the stamps he had sold,
He was shovelling in with much zest.

Then we went to a fellow called Bright.
On his stool he was glued very tight,
For the orders galore
That covered the floor
Had to be posted before it was night.

So, take it from me for a tip,
That philately's had a big flip.
And we all feel so bright
That we'll stay out all night
Cheering "stamps" with a rah-rah-rah-hip!

Sheffield Philatelic Society.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1905-1906.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Committee are pleased to say that the past season has been most successful.

The Society has now been in existence thirteen years, and the membership is at present 52.

Fifteen meetings have been held, the average attendance being 8; the lowest number at any meeting 6, and the highest 10.

The Committee are pleased to report an improvement in the attendance at the Meetings. Some very interesting displays, papers, discussions, etc., were provided, and the Committee desire to thank those members who have so kindly contributed towards the success of the Session. Some of the papers must have entailed a vast amount of work, and the Committee think it only due to the essayists that their labour should be recognised by a good attendance on the part of other members.

The special feature of interest during the past Session was the *Conversazione* held in March last in the Cutler's Hall, under the auspices of the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society, who invited our Society to exhibit selections of Stamps. Owing to the large number of scientific exhibits, the space at our disposal was naturally somewhat restricted, and the Society was unable to show its full strength. This, however, was amply compensated for by the valuable and choice stamps exhibited, in fact the cream only of each collection was shown, the result being well worthy of the Sheffield Philatelic Society. It illustrated the great advance made in Philately, and was a great surprise even to many who knew something of stamp collecting.

Another feature of the Session was several displays of a portion of the splendid collection of Australia of Mr. E. Heginbottom, who has kindly promised further selections for the forthcoming Session.

An excellent programme has been arranged for the coming Session, including discussions, exhibits, and papers, and it only requires a good attendance on the part of the members to ensure success.

In conclusion, the Committee are pleased to report, from the statements of the Treasurer, Librarian, and Exchange Secretary, that the Society is still flourishing, its financial position having improved during the last Session.

W. G. LAYCOCK, Hon. Secretary, Elmfield, Fulwood, Sheffield.

PROGRAMME FOR 1906-7.

1906.

Oct. 17.—Annual Meeting.

Nov. 7.—Display of New Issues.

" 21.—Display: "New Zealand," Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A.

- Dec. *5.—Exhibit by the Members of 12 Stamps of different countries, catalogue value not to exceed 2s. 6d. each.
 „ 19.—Display: "Africa," Mr. Charles Clifford.
 1907.
 Jan. 2.—Sale and Exchange of Stamps.
 „ 17.—(THURSDAY)—Dinner.
 Feb. 6.—Display: "Japan and Persia," with casual notes.
 „ 20.—Display: "New South Wales," Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
 Mar. 6.—Display: "France," with casual notes.
 „ 20.—Display: "Queensland," Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
 Apr. *3.—Exhibit by the Members of 12 Stamps of different countries, catalogue value not to exceed 10s. each.
 „ 17.—Display: "South Australia," Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A.
 May 1.—Gossip Evening.—(Recollections of Stamp Collecting).
 „ 15.—Display of Forgeries, with notes.
 *Stamps to the catalogue value of 5s., 3s., and 2s. will be given as Prizes on each occasion. Stamps for competition must be handed to the Secretary, must be mounted on a card in 3 rows of 4 each, and must not bear any distinguishing mark or name.



November, 1906, Report.

List of Officers and Committee:—

Honorary President—

His Honour JUDGE PHILBRICK, K.C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents—

VERNON ROBERTS. W. DORNING BECKTON.
 H. L. HAYMAN.

President—

H. R. OLDFIELD.

Vice-Presidents—

W. SCHWABACHER. L. W. FULCHER.
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P. J. DUDGEON.	DR. MARX, M.A.
W. HADLOW.	O. MARSH.
A. E. JOSELIN.	P. L. PEMBERTON.
A. B. KAY.	F. REICHENHEIM.
J. C. SIDEBOTHAM.	

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—

T. H. HINTON, 26, Cromford Road,
 East Putney, S.W.

Hon. Exchange Superintendent—
 DR. E. F. MARX, M.A., Belmont, 11, Woodgrange Avenue, Ealing Common, W.

Hon. Counterfeit Detector—
 W. HADLOW, 12, Adam Street, Adelphi,
 London, W.C.

Hon. Librarian—
 W. S. KING, 65, Cadogan St., 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.)

The following is now proposed in accordance with the above:—J. White Westhorp, proposed by Dr. Marx, seconded by W. E. White.

NEW MEMBER.

W. E. LINCOLN, London.

NOTICES.

The second meeting of the season took place at Essex Hall on Thursday, Nov. 8th, when there were present: W. Schwabacher (in the chair), Major J. C. Laffan, W. J. Bovill, P. P. Brown, J. C. Sidebotham, P. L. Pemberton, F. H. Oliver, F. F. Lamb, and the Hon. Sec., who gave a display of his collection of the stamps of Great Britain, for which a vote of thanks, and to the Chairman, was unanimously accorded.

The next meeting will be held on Thursday, December 13th, Display West Indies, Part I., by J. E. Heginbottom, B.A. At all meetings Members are invited to bring with them any new issues or novelties or duplicates for exchange, and to introduce any friends or visitors, who will be cordially welcomed.

Subscriptions.—Members who have not replied to the Hon. Sec's. application are requested to do so and oblige.

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.
 26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.
 Nov. 17, 1906.



NOVEMBER 25, 1906.

Philately at Home.

The Editorial in the *Monthly Journal* is headed "In Search of a Design" and refers to the difficulty M. Maury has experienced in his hunt for suitable designs for the stamps of the various French Colonies. We make the following extract :

We do not know whether the much-discussed "Semeuse" design, in any of its various phases, comes up to M. Maury's idea of an emblematic device for France; we fancy not, but in the number of his journal that lies before us he reproduces some more of the beautifully drawn pictures, containing full-length pictures, standing and seated, which make so fine a show on a comparatively large scale, but which (as M. Maury should know by this time) are such complete failures when reduced to the size of a postage stamp, and printed from plates suitable for producing millions of copies at an infinitesimal cost. Even in France, where such work is artistically executed, all the designs from 1876 downwards have been failures—the two friends shaking hands over a tombstone, the Angel seated, like Bacchus, on a barrel of Bordeaux, the Lady grasping the "Rights of Man," the disconsolate female sitting on the ground and thinking how hard it is that she is not allowed a chair, and, finally, the Sower gaily tripping upon nothing—all are failures because they are reductions of beautiful pictures to too small a scale. The recent French Colonial issues, in which attempts have been made to introduce a certain amount of local colouring, are (we believe M. Maury agrees with us here) simply monstrosities. Full-length portraits of native ladies and gentlemen, views of colonial scenery, are very suitable for reproduction on Picture Post Cards, and some of them looked very attractive in the large-scale essays shown at the Exhibition in May. But when they are reduced to the size of a postage stamp we have to examine them with a magnifying glass to see what the picture contains, and then it becomes only too evident that microscopic examination is something that they will not stand.

Let the stamp providers of France look back a little, and they need not go beyond the issues of their own country. Nothing could be better suited to its purpose than the design of the stamps of 1849. A fine profile, displayed as upon a coin, surrounded by a simple frame bearing the necessary inscriptions, the very pattern, in our humble opinion, of what the design for a postage stamp should be. Simple and effective, without the over-elaboration of detail, which adds nothing to the security against forgery, but rather the contrary. If a fresh profile is required to typify the Republic of the twentieth century, there are plenty of artists in France who can produce one; but it should be something robust and vigorous, not like the attenuated figure of the Sower, growing thinner each time

that we see her—no doubt because she cannot rest, having nothing left to stand upon.

Following the admirable "Chronicle of New Issues" Mr. C. J. Phillips gives us another instalment of his interesting article, "Notes on the Postage Stamps of the Dominican Republic." The 1884 to 1900 issues are discussed this time and a reference list of all the known varieties is given. It appears that the ½c. and ¼c. values of the Columbus issue were not included in the original specification, but were issued owing to a misunderstanding on the part of the printers. We append an excerpt dealing with this point.

In the *M. J.* for June, 1901, is the following:—"The ½c. and ¼c. of the Columbus issue are, we are told, the result of another error, which apparently was equally intentional. Those values were not originally included in that series, but when the person who was having the stamps made in Europe saw that the ½c. and ¼c. were given in the list for the issue of last year, he wrote to ask if he should order Columbians of the same values. The Dominican Government is said to have cabled 'No,' but some official (in San Domingo or Europe?) translated this into 'Yes'; consequently the stamps were ordered, and were made from the dies of other values, as there was no time to make fresh designs. Only 5,000 of each are stated to have been printed; they were sent out in October last, and were only in use (on sale?) for one day, having all been purchased by a friend of our informant."

The stamps are in sheets of twenty-five, and the following inscription is on the left side of a sheet of ½c. black, in my collection:—

"REPUBLICA DOMINICANA.

25 SELLOS DE CORREO de ½ centavo. Hoja num. 305."

No name of printer is given, but from the poor style and appearance of the work I conclude that they were lithographed in Barcelona by F. Rieusset.

These stamps were certainly used postally, as I have envelopes franked with both values addressed to Puerto Plata, and another addressed to Bordeaux, via New York.

Another portion of the article on "The Postage Stamps of China," by Mr. J. Mencarini is given. It deals with the issues of 1894 to 1898 and is chiefly valuable on account of the fact that the numbers of the various stamps printed are stated, these having been compiled from official sources.

In the *London Philatelist*, Mr. Castle discourses on "Italian Philately" by way of an Editorial. From impressions formed during his stay in Italy while the exhibition at Milan was in progress, our esteemed confrère regretfully arrived at the conclusion that philately is in by no means such a flourishing state as it is in all the other important European countries. We make the following extracts:—

The number of collectors is far from numerous, and, doubtless owing to the comparative poverty of the country, their powers of acquisition seem limited. As regards philatelic knowledge, with a few exceptions it appears confined to the Italian States, and even here there seems relatively little acquaintance with the true value and importance of unused stamps. The stamps of the extinct Italian States are an exceptionally interesting group, not excelled in merit by any European stamps, and in virtue of their historic changes afford a remarkable field of study in their obliterations. It is not to be wondered at therefore if the Italian collector finds sufficient to occupy his philatelic ardour in the collection of the stamps of his own country. In the collections that we have seen, however, the attention of the collector seems always to have been focussed upon this special point, to the detriment of more important features, such as the study of the dies themselves, the reconstruction of the sheets (Dr. Diena and his superb work on Sicily and Modena is, of course, a notable exception to this rule), or the gathering together of unused specimens in mint state. The Italian collector in our experience does not hold his stamps long enough to make them really fine; he gathers his treasures together quickly enough, but is equally quick in getting rid of them. The result is that hitherto no collection of the Italian States has been formed in the country that can compare with those formed outside it, either in scientific arrangement or completeness, and this state of things can hardly be regarded with equanimity by the patriotic Italian. There are many rich men in that country, and we hope that we may yet see one of them who will plate all the Italian stamps, even including the Naples Cross and Trinacria. This would indeed be a philatelic work of the highest difficulty, but it has been assayed in this country as regards the Cross by the late T. K. Tapling, and if he had been spared would doubtless have been ere now completed.

We have alike the greatest respect for our Italian collector friends, and the highest affection for their stamps, and we can but affirm that our friendly criticism of Italian Philately is prompted solely by the earnest hope that it may have a prosperous future and flourish exceedingly.

Next, Mr. Castle contributes an interesting report of the "Milan Philatelic Exhibition," giving a number of excellent notes regarding the leading exhibits.

Mr. C. F. Dendy Marshall continues his "Chronological View of British Postal Issues," and a number of "Occasional Notes," and a chronicle of new issues completes the number.

With this issue a fine plate is presented illustrating, by means of enlargements, three of the retouches of the second 2d. plate of the first type of New Zealand

referred to by Mr. Hausburg in his article in the April number of our contemporary.

The Editorial note in the *Philatelic Record* refers to the great activity at present existing in philatelic circles and opines that this is largely the result of the philatelic exhibitions that have been held this year. The opening paragraph is as follows:—

We have always held to the opinion that Philatelic Exhibitions are of the greatest service to the pursuit. The ways in which they are likely to prove so have been dealt with in these pages on former occasions; what we are faced with at the present moment is the question:—Has the last one done any good?

We say unhesitatingly that it has, and that evidences of it are to be seen all around. Let us first of all take the Prospectuses of the Societies for the coming session, which have all been issued now, and commencing with that of the premier Society, and going right down the list to the junior one in point of age, we cannot recall anything approaching such a fine display upon paper before. They are uniformly excellent, the fare to be provided may be described as both solid and diversified, and cannot fail to attract all sections who are at all interested in the study and collection of postage stamps.

The "Notable Philatelist" is, very appropriately, Chevalier Augusto Cave Bondi, who is the philatelic lion of the month now that the report of the recent Milan Exhibition is appearing in most of our contemporaries. It will be remembered that M. Cave Bondi was so fortunate as to obtain the highest award at this Exhibition, *i.e.*, the gold medal presented by His Majesty the King of Italy. We are told:—

In common with so many other collectors he commenced to be interested in stamps whilst at college. His first collection numbered about 3,000, when he decided to make a present of it to his uncle, M. César Cave, who had been for many years a member of the Société Française de Timbrologie, and whose collection, in spite of the fact that it was very badly arranged, had obtained a certain renown all over Italy. Mr. Cave died in 1899 and left his stamps to three nephews, one of whom is the subject of this interview, who set about re-arranging them. This occupied him three years, during which time he suffered from bad advice, the result being that the collection was of a very unsatisfactory nature, and he found too late that very many good stamps, which were wanting in the collection, had been sold amongst the duplicates, upon terms far too advantageous to the purchasers.

These experiences discouraged Mr. Bondi, who decided to part with everything that was left of the old collection of his uncle. The money which was obtained from time to time from the sale of stamps amounted to a large sum, and was partly employed in the purchase of a charmingly situated villa at Ardenza, close to Leghorn, and a Home was established there, capable of accommodating 150 children. This home was named "César Cave." Another portion was used at the Home in the amelioration of the children of the town of Leghorn; in fact, all which Mr. Cave Bondi received from his stamps was devoted by him to charitable purposes of this kind.

It was in 1892 that he recommenced his collection of stamps. Needless to say the experience which he had so dearly bought now stood him in good stead;

it is little wonder that he confined his attention strictly to the stamps of the old Italian States, following once again in his uncle's footsteps. This collection also includes modern Italy and is arranged in twenty-four volumes.

There is an excellent report of the Milan Philatelic Exhibition, but as this was fully dealt with in our own columns last month further reference now is unnecessary.

The article by Mr. R. B. Yardley on the "Dies of the Postage Stamps of Portugal of the reigns of Dona Maria II. and Dom Pedro V." are continued, the dies of the 25, 50 and 100 reis showing the latter head being described.

Mr. B. T. K. Smith gives us another portion of his interesting paper on "The Postage Stamps of St. Christopher."

A number of miscellaneous paragraphs are included under the general title of "Notes and News," and from these we cull the following, which is headed "An Ancient Privilege."

The Princes of Thurn and Taxis were for centuries the head of the Posts in that portion of Germany, and took all the postal revenue derived therefrom, the total each year being very considerable. On the unification of the different States the rights of the princes were purchased, but one of the terms of the arrangement was that they should continue to enjoy the privilege of free postage.

This right has now been taken away under somewhat extraordinary circumstances. It appears some building alterations are being carried on at one of the palaces, and advantage has been taken of sending the necessary materials by post instead of by rail.

Gibbons' Stamp Weekly, as usual, contains a large quantity of excellent reading matter and it is impossible to refer to more than a few of the admirable items that appear in the five numbers awaiting notice.

"The Countries of the World" by Mr. E. J. Nankivell is going as strongly as ever, though the alphabetical arrangement has got a little out of gear as we find Cucuta before Chamba.

Mr. B. W. H. Poole makes his confessions in "My Favourite Country and Why" and votes for Siam because "they offer a fertile field for research." We are told that "much remains to be found out about the settings of the various surcharges and their exact dates of issue, while the '1 Tical' provisionals of 1885 are absolutely unexplored territory at present. No one knows anything about them, except that there are various types, and which varieties are genuine and which were issued to deceive the postal authorities is a matter

regarding which the profoundest ignorance exists."

The discussion in "Our Symposium" regarding the limitations of a simplified catalogue shows no falling off in interest at present. Opinions of a widely divergent nature are expressed, but some of the writers seem to get rather wide of the mark. Mr. Wiehen, for instance, expresses views that would be more suitable to the modification and revision of the present "Gibbons" rather than as a guide to the compilation of a catalogue for collectors who desire to be free from the worry of minor varieties of any kind.

In the issue for the 13th October Mr. Poole shows how surcharges may be simplified to the utmost limits to meet the needs of a really simple catalogue and adds value to his remarks by experimenting with the much surcharged issues of Bechuana-land and Siam.

The same writer is responsible for an article entitled "The Philatelists' Zoo," in which he gives some highly interesting natural history notes regarding the many animals that are found on the stamps of various countries.

The usual feature, "Gossip of the Hour," by Cornelius Wrinkle, is as full of witty comment and sound common sense as ever. Our friend seems to find a dearth in new issues at present, according to the following paragraph:—

There seems to be quite a dearth of New Issues. But there need be no panic over the business, for a plentiful supply is on the road. The new Philippines are announced, the new Brazilians cannot be far off, and we should soon be hearing something about the new stamps of the independent Kingdom of Norway. Of show labels and other rubbish there will of course be an abundance, and it is about time the North Borneo Co. issued some more portraits.

The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for October 20th, contains an instructive article by Mr. H. L. Dewhurst, dealing with the proposal to introduce a decimal currency into this country. It hardly has any direct bearing on philately and the writer himself confesses that the manner in which it would affect philatelists is "a difficult question to answer." Were a decimal coinage introduced, it would probably affect our stamps but slightly, unless—and this is highly improbable—entirely new terms were invented to take the place of the names "penny," "shilling," etc., now in use.

In the issue of our contemporary for November 3rd, we find a statement to the effect that at a recent meeting of the Liverpool Philatelic Society a "grave and important statement" was made regarding the 1d. brown and 1/- yellow stamps of the first printing of the Orange River Colony issues. It was asserted by a military man that these surcharges are "utterly bogus." Really? How shocking! But we fear the opinion of the "military man" on this point is hardly correct. We certainly do not agree that these two stamps should be included in the catalogue for they were never on sale to the public, but their history places it quite beyond dispute that they are not "bogus" varieties.

The Editorial in the *West-End Philatelist* is devoted to a discussion of the topic of the moment—the Simplified Catalogue. After pointing out the wisest lines on which such a volume should be based, we are told:—

Such a catalogue would prove as great a boon to present-day collectors as the first Mount Brown Catalogue was to the pioneers of our hobby. But because the volume would be compiled on such simple lines, it does not follow that the general collector would discard any minor varieties he might have in his possession. It would chiefly serve as a guide to show what varieties are absolutely necessary for the philatelic completion of a country or countries; and, of course, a collector finding any other varieties in his duplicates, would not destroy or give them away, but mount them on the additional pages with which his album should be provided, or keep them in a special book obtained for the purpose. Then the general collector who his fond of studying his stamps closely would have just as much incentive as now to hunt for minor varieties, without the drawback of feeling he has to take those he does not want for the sake of filling up some of the numerous spaces in his album. With such a catalogue as his guide, the collector having the seeds of specialism latent within him would have just as much chance of budding out into a specialist as at present, and the ordinary "generalist" would go on his way undismayed and unhampered by the presence of minor varieties in which he has no interest.

Mr. B. W. H. Poole contributes the first of a series of "Stories about Postage Stamps" and relates the curious history attaching to the issue of the Corrientes stamps.

Under "Things Worth Knowing" the same writer defines a few philatelic terms, viz.: Aniline, fugitive colours, and bi-coloured.

The *Stamp Collector* refers to the importance of philatelists having a good library and also to the necessity for a reliable index of all the articles in the best philatelic magazines. Unfortunately, however, although there has been no lack of preaching

on the former point in the philatelic press, it is a sad fact that not one collector in a thousand subscribes to a stamp journal of any sort, and of those that take in one or more periodicals, a very small portion are interested in philatelic literature, or it is very safe to assume that the many excellent volumes sold at a recent auction would have fetched far higher prices. Mr. Long has given us a very good index of a certain proportion of stamp literature, but we question if it will be used by more than a very few collectors. It seems to us that the best and most acceptable sort of index is one on the lines of Mr. Bishop in the "Stamp Collectors' Annual." If this were continued *regularly*, year by year, it would prove a very valuable feature. After all, current and recently current stamp journals are the most useful to modern philatelists, for the matter in the older ones is like the magazines themselves, a little ancient and out-of-date.

Mr. Kühn writes on "British Bar Cancellations" — a matter that has been touched upon by "Duplex" and other postmark experts from time to time—in a very exhaustive manner, embodying in his remarks all the information that has been already published. The result is a very complete history of the many types of these "bar" postmarks.

In *Morley's Philatelic Journal* is an article devoted to "British Patent Medicine Stamps." We are told that:—

The first tax on medicines was imposed in 1783 (23 Geo. III. c. 62). It was then provided that upon every box, packet, bottle, phial or other enclosure of any medicine under the price or value of 2/6, vended or sold, a duty of 3d.; on the price or value of 2/6 and not exceeding 5/., a duty of 6d.; on 5/- and upwards a duty of 1/-. Paper cover wrappers or labels were to be sent to the Commissioners of Stamps to be stamped. Penalty for fraudulently cutting, tearing, or taking off such cover, or making use of covers more than once, £10. For forging seal, stamp or work with intent to defraud "death, without benefit of clergy."

We cannot help thinking the "reward" for forgery is not now in vogue. It might act as a wholesome deterrent to forging and faking of any sort.

Philately in the Colonies.

In the *Philatelic Journal of India* Mr. E. W. Wetherell shows that editing a philatelic journal is not "all beer and skittles." Indeed, to put it mildly, our

worthy friend has been badgered by several correspondents of late, who complain that the articles in the *P.J. of I.* are too advanced for them. Others take exception to the attention devoted to revenue stamps by our contemporary. Well, well, one cannot please everybody and the grumblers are usually anything but willing to assist in a practical manner to remedy the "faults" they object to. Mr. Wetherell comments on this fact as follows:—

We really feel bound to say that it seems quite as easy if not easier to criticise and make suggestions as it is to contribute articles, and certainly not one of the correspondents referred to above has considered it necessary to send a single particle of "copy" for our pages, and as in all cases the writers have marked their letters "private" they will not be of use even to adorn our "correspondence" columns.

Mr. Wetherell continues his paper on "The Postage Stamps of Victoria," and tells us all about the "Stamp Statute" and "Stamp Duty" series.

The interesting notes on the "Postal Arrangements in some of the Native States," are also continued.

"Tancred" furnishes us with an amusing array of "Topical Notes" from which we extract the following:—

It does not seem to be generally known that the final "K" in Malay languages is not pronounced as a "K" but as an "H." For instance, Sarawak is not Sarawák, but Saráwah; Bangkok is Bankó, and Perak is Peráh. Perhaps the following may impress this fact:—

There once was a stamp of Peráh
With an error in placing the "R."
It's catalogued "Preak,"
And this valuable freak
Is a very much-sought-after var.

After reading this, our irrepressible contributor "Loopmar" was moved to emulation and, under protest, we publish his disgraceful effusion.

There was a young fellow of Banko,
Who plastered his stamps with Blanco,
Said he, with a hum,
"They're chalk-surfaced, by gum!"
But his friends think he's really a crank-o.

Mr. Wetherell treats us to another instalment of "A History of the Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Mysore," and then follows a paper entitled "Impudence," in which our editorial confrère waxes sarcastic at the expense of a foolish little paper called "Time and Tide."

There are a number of other readable items including an amusing "skit" by Tancred on the subject of Stamp Badges.

The *Australian Philatelist* opens with a paper from the pen of Mr. A. F. Basset Hull relating to the new record that has just been completed by the "diadem" threepence of New South Wales. On Oct. 10th last, this stamp celebrated its jubilee, having been in continuous use for fifty years without any change as regards plate and colour. It is thus a worthy second to the 5d. stamp of the same Colony, which completed its half-century of service last year.

From "Federal Prospects" we learn that penny postage is, after all, not an accomplished fact in Australia yet. We extract the paragraph dealing with this matter:—

After all, penny postage is not to be for the present. On Wednesday night last the House of Representatives effectively blocked the Bill by carrying a motion for the adjournment of the debate. Arguments used against the proposed reduction were that other concessions and reforms were more necessary, and that only the commercial classes would benefit by the change. As we have repeatedly affirmed, we have no desire to introduce politics into this journal; we go further, and say now—hang politics, and give us penny postage.

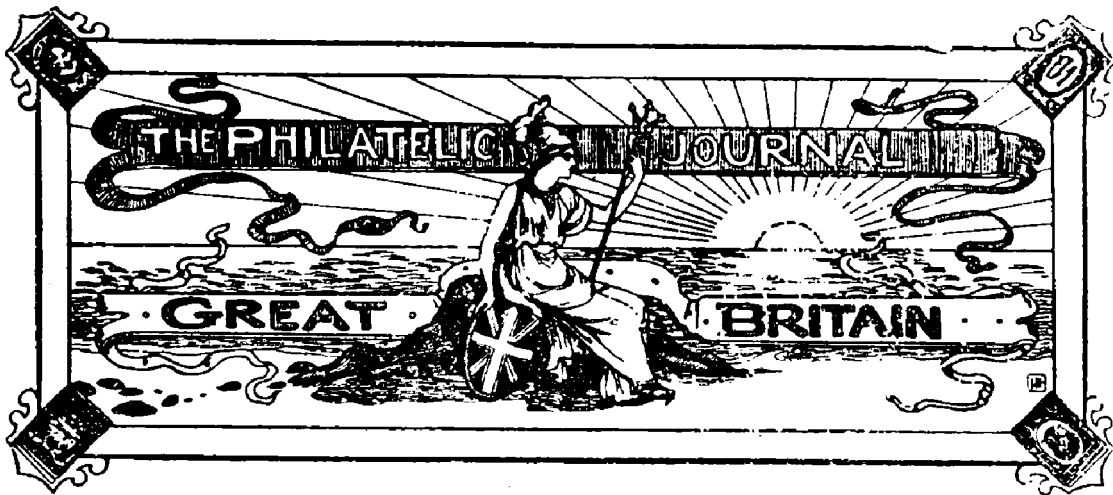
There are the usual number of "breivities" and then Mr. J. H. Smith occupies a few pages with "The Perforations of Victoria." He gives an interesting dissertation on this intricate subject and discusses the number and various styles of perforating machines that have been in use from time to time.

Notes by the Way.

CHALKY PAPER.—We found quite an interesting dissertation of this subject in a recent issue of the *Metropolitan Philatelist*. But after perusing it we had an idea that we had read the self-same remarks before. A reference to our file shows that the article has been kindly culled from our esteemed contemporary, the *London Philatelist*, without the usual acknowledgment required by journalistic etiquette.

* * *

FAKED 2D. BLUE "NO LINES."—A correspondent, writing to the *S.C.F.*, warns readers against a dangerous fake of the 2d. blue, without the white lines. The fake is formed from the 2d. value of the later issue of 1841, the white lines being cleverly coloured over.



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Well-known Philatelists.

No. 83.—DR. R. MILBOURNE WEST.

DR. MILBOURNE WEST is the popular President of the Leicester Philatelic Society, one of the most enterprising of the many Philatelic Organizations which have sprung up in Great Britain during the past few years. He is a medical man with a very large practice and a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons and L.R.C.P. As we have frequently had occasion to remark in writing of prominent Philatelists, it is often the busiest men who are the keenest collectors, and Dr. West is no exception.

With the memory of the Leicester Philatelic Exhibition fresh in mind, we approached him for the purpose of getting a few personal facts and reminiscences, and we cannot do better than quote his own words in reply to our questions.

"I was born in Manchester in 1867, but at an early age went to Geneva, where I spent 10 or 12 years at the College. It was there, about 1877, that I first started collecting stamps.

My first album was, I believe, a German one, the 'Illustriertes Briefmarken Album,' dedicated to Dr. Stephan. There was a small dark little second-hand bookseller's shop, in the old Rue de la Cité, which was the goal of all my spare time and holidays. The good

lady who managed the shop had scores of old stamp albums, in which the stamps were marked at what would now seem an absurdly low price. German stamps predominated, but there were, as I now regretfully remember, many good old Swiss, including Zurich, Geneva, Basle, etc., to be picked up for a few francs; but to me, a 'stoney' schoolboy, 25 centimes was about the limit of my price. In spite of this, I seem to remember many good (or what would now-a-days be counted good) finds. Then comes a blank. I do not know what became of that nucleus!"

"I was again smitten with the stamp microbe in 1894, and started afresh by buying a set of the then current English stamps, from the ½d. to the shilling values, and since then have not looked backwards. I mounted my



first few thousands in an ordinary ledger, spaced and numbered according to Gibbons' Catalogue, but have since transferred them to blank albums with moveable leaves, and, when I have time, I hope to re-transfer them to separate sunk cardboard sheets, fitting into a receiving box, on a principle brought out (I believe) by my friend, Mr. Widdowson."

"I collect British and British Colonials only, and, if possible, in mint condition (*pace*, those in favour of used stamp!) If I were collecting coins, or old books, I should prefer them as issued; and I consider the same to apply to stamps. My favourite countries are Great Britain and Africa. Before settling down to the cares of private practice, it was my lot (and luck) to 'go down to the sea in ships,' and as I have visited most of the Continents at one time or another, I had a good opportunity of acquiring the then current issues of the stamps of the various countries at which we touched. Thus I obtained many of the Malay States surcharged on Straits Settlements, New Zealand, Ceylon, Fiji, etc., etc., many of which are now at a premium, for face value. But alas, I was then a scoffer, and my purchases went to enrich the collections of more sensible 'stay-at-home' friends! More missed opportunities, eh? I visited Algeria, Egypt, Arabia (where I carried Pilgrims for Mecca), India, Ceylon, Malay Straits, Dutch East Indies, Japan, New Zealand, South Sea Islands, and even put in three winter months on the North Sea, as Surgeon on the hospital ship belonging to the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen.

"I consider Philately to be a hobby which is gaining more and more hold, and I never

fail to encourage the plant wherever I see signs of it budding. Why, I have even infected two of my page boys with the desire to collect: so much so, that I have to keep my collection under lock and key! Personally, I find, after a harassing day's work, when no one seems to be getting better, and one's efforts at curing seem mocked, that to take out one's albums and catalogue, light a pipe and scan over one's 'whole sets' with pride, and plan how to fill up one's gap in order to complete the incomplete sets, puts one at peace with oneself and the world (including one's patients)."

"Last year, the Leicester Philatelic Society, of which the members did me the honour of electing me their first President, was started, mainly due to the efforts of Mr. Widdowson (now Treasurer) and Mr. Goddard (late Secretary). We numbered to begin with, I think, 16 members; we now count over 40, all most enthusiastic philatelists. We held, in October, a most successful Exhibition, which was a success in every way, financially and otherwise, and I hear rumours of a still more ambitious 'show' next year. We meet monthly, read papers, give displays, exchange and wrangle with one another. I am also a member of the Suburban Exchange Club."

"My idea of an ideal collection is one comprising a good (preferably mint) specimen of each stamp issued, including differences in watermarks, perforation, papers and surcharges; but I do not agree with those who collect and classify surcharges in which a letter has been broken, too much ink used, a letter dropped out of line, etc., etc., that seems almost like 'painting the lily.'"

"My other hobbies are Yachting, when I can get it; and Natural History."

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. Last month we referred at some length to a curious style of perforation that had been found on several copies of the old 1d. red stamps. A correspondent informs *Ewen's Weekly* that he has met with a number of specimens perforated in this

manner on the left-hand side, and he has also seen stamps from the right-hand vertical row of a sheet with a similar perforation on the right side. It would thus appear that this abnormal style of perforating was an experiment which, in some cases, was applied to both sides of certain sheets of these 1d. stamps.

British Honduras. The *M.J.* describes a newly discovered minor variety, viz.,—the "FIVE" on 3c. on 3d. of 1891, with a wide space between the letters "IV" of "FIVE." The variety possibly only occurred on a few sheets, for if it existed in all it must surely have been noted long ere this.

British South Africa. A new 2/6 stamp in the same type as the 1/- of 1898 has just been issued. This will, presumably, displace the 2/6 of the Victoria Falls set. It is on unwatermarked paper and is perf. 14 to 15 as usual.

2/6 bluish-grey.

Gibraltar. Apparently it is Messrs. De la Rue & Co's. intention to do away with coloured papers and Gibraltar is the latest colony to receive attention on this point. A Continental journal chronicles the 1d. and 2½d. in new colours and on *white* chalk-surfaced paper from "specimen" copies it has seen. We shall doubtless hear of their actual issue before very long.

1d. carmine, mult. wmk., chalky-paper.
2½d. ultramarine,

Grenada. The *M.J.* has been shown a specimen of the "ID. SURCHARGE POSTAGE" on 6d. with a large capital "I" instead of the figure "1" in the value.

India. Several correspondents have sent us copies of the new ¼ anna stamp inscribed "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" instead of "POSTAGE" only as in the type it displaces.

¼a. pea-green, "POSTAGE & REVENUE" type.

Indian Native States. Hyderabad. We take the following illuminating paragraph from the *M.J.*:—"The correspondent who informed us that the ¼a. on ¼a., with inverted surcharge was done to oblige, tells us that he did not wish to suggest that there was any difficulty whatever in obtaining this variety. Any one who asked for it could get as many struck off for him as he wished."

Jamaica. A 1d. stamp in the new type, similar to the ½d. mentioned last month, has made its appearance.

1d. carmine, new type, wmk., multiple Cr. CA.

Natal. The *M.J.* again alludes to the "HALF" on 1d. stamp of 1895 and as we have reprinted all the information published to date we now extract this paragraph:—"Our publishers have shown us sheets of the "HALF" on 1d. stamp of 1895 which contain

no prominent varieties, and which were evidently overprinted all in one process, the whole 120 stamps at a time. We find that these sheets were described in an article by Lieut. F. H. Napier, R.N., in our number for July, 1903. In the same article were mentioned three prominent varieties, the positions of which, on the sheets on which they occurred had not then been identified:—(1) 'H,' left limb extended downwards. (2) 'A,' right limb missing below cross-bar. (3) 'F,' followed by stop. We then only knew the position of the variety with the peculiarities of (1) and (2) combined, we now know the position of the stamps with the broken 'A' unaccompanied by the abnormal 'H.' We still want to know the positions of those with the abnormal 'H' alone, and with the stop."

New South Wales. The *M.J.* has been shewn the current 20/- Postage Due stamp with a new perforation.

Postage Due. 20/- green, wmk. Cr. NSW; perf. 11½, 12.

New Zealand. The 5/- value of the current type, perf. 14, which was somewhat prematurely included in Gibbons' catalogue, has at last been issued. The *M.J.* has seen copies of the 5/- stamp with the mixed perfs. 11 and 14. They are from the bottom row of the sheet, the 14 perf. being so much out of line that the authorities deemed it necessary to add another row in the proper position. As is usual in such cases, this was done on another machine and it gauges 11.

5/- vermillion, perf. #14.
5/- .. mixed perfs.

North Borneo. The *M.J.* has seen a copy of the 6c. of 1901-4 without stop after "protectorate." We have seen several other values without the stop, but cannot recollect which they are or trace the specimens at the moment.

Orange River Colony. We cull the following paragraph from the *M.J.*:—

"A correspondent tells us of a variety of the 1d. 'V.R.I.' first printing, which is not given in the Catalogue, to which perhaps it should be added. It has the letters 'V.R.' too close together and no stop after the 'R.' This variety is mentioned in the London Society's work, where it is stated to be the result of a correction of the error listed as No. 130, with the missing 'I' inserted, but the spacing of the other letters unaltered. Is it possible that

this was the first state of the setting and that the 'I' and the stops before and after it dropped out in the course of the printing."

We may add that according to Mr. Poole's *South African Provisional War Stamps* a similar variety is known with the letters "RI" too close together. From the same work we take the following note:—"Variety with wide space between the 'R' and 'I' and a raised stop after the 'R' of 'V.R.I.' This variety was evidently caused by the imperfect correction of a former error. In correcting the stamp with 'I' omitted, the printer placed the letter too far from the others. The variety may be found on the third stamp in the second row of one of the left-hand panes of the sheet, but which of the two I am unable to state." It thus appears that the stamp on which the missing 'I' occurred gave quite a lot of trouble altogether and is accountable for a good many varieties.

The *M.J.* refers to the 1d. brown and 1/- yellow stamps of the first setting, which have been condemned in several quarters of late, as follows:—"Some question has been raised as to the propriety of including in our publishers' Catalogue, Nos. 111a and 111b, the 1d. and 1/- stamps in their old colours overprinted 'V.R.I.' These stamps were formerly omitted from the Catalogue, not because there was any doubt as to the authenticity of the surcharge, but because it was believed that none of them had ever been regularly issued to the public or used. The story was that some small stock of them was in the hands of a bank or business firm which claimed (apparently with justice) the right to use these stamps, and that they were accordingly overprinted and handed back to their owners for use. Whether any of them were really used, or whether they were afterwards confiscated (as irregular) and destroyed, or whether, as seems far more likely, some of them fell into the hands of the numerous enthusiastic philatelists at that time in South Africa, we are unable to say—all kinds of contradictory statements have been made—but it seems certain that they were intended to be used, and it is quite certain that they were not all destroyed. According to an account obtained from an official source, which has recently been sent us, a few of these stamps were found on hand at Bloemfontein (these may be the

little stock referred to above) and were overprinted in error; the overprinting of such stamps was then stopped, but no attempt was made to prevent the use of those that had already been overprinted, and which of course would have passed for postage without question. We are always glad to reduce our lists when we can, but we do not at present see any sufficient excuse for striking out these particular items."

Queensland. We extract the interesting information given below from the *M.J.*:—

"In reference to what we wrote last month on the subject of the varieties of type of the 2d. of 1890-4, Lieut. Napier, R.N., kindly informs us that we were right in supposing that the minor defects in the four varieties are identically the same as those that distinguish the four varieties of the issue of 1887-9. The prominent marks alone were removed, that is to say those producing the joined letters 'LA' and the long tail to the 'P.' The most noticeable of the minor defects which distinguish the four varieties are described to us as follows:—

Var. 1. In the lower part of the right side of the stamp two of the white dots are merged in one.

Var. 2. In the left lower spandrel there is a thin white line running through the top of the triangular ornamentation.

Var. 3. The left-hand side of the outer frame projects at the top.

Var. 4. There is a line of shading either absent or very faint in front of the centre of the throat."

Ewen's Weekly chronicles the following variety of the current 9d. stamp with "QUEENSLAND" in the larger lettering.

9d. brown and blue, wmk. Cr. A, perf. 12 x 12½.

South Australia. The *M.J.* has seen a copy of the 1d. of 1877, perf. 11½ all round, like the 2d. stamp of the same set.

Straits Settlements. In our October number we referred to the fact that specimen copies of the 8c. stamp had been seen in a new colour.

We have now received specimens from Mr. Lloyd, of Kuala Lumpur and find that it is our ordinary unsurfaced paper.

8c. ultramarine, wmk. multiple Cr. CA.

Federated Malay States. Mr. Lloyd writes to inform us that the 1 cent. is now being issued all in green, but does not say whether on chalky paper or not.

Trinidad. *Ewen's Weekly* describes another value of the current set on white instead of coloured paper and also reports the 1/- in new colours. Both are on chalk-surfaced paper and so far only "specimen" copies have been seen.

1d. carmine, mult. wmk., chalky paper.
1/- lilac and blue on yellow " " " "

Victoria. The £2 stamp has appeared on the new paper with the "Commonwealth" watermark.

£2 blue, wmk. Cr. A., perf. 12½.

With reference to the general impression that the high values of the postal fiscals were reprinted in 1901, Mr. Zissler recently wrote to the Postmaster General of Victoria and received the following reply, under date 17 Aug. 1906, and signed by the Deputy Postmaster General.

"Referring to your letter of the 5th ult. desiring certain information in connection with the stamps of Victoria, which comprised the sets of specimen stamps from ¼ to £100 sold at £5 per set previous to the inauguration of the Commonwealth, I beg to inform you that the stamps in question are not reprints, but were stamps that were in actual use at the time of the issue of the sets referred to.

Your letter was also referred to the Government printers of this State, who advises as follows:—

The £25, £50, and £100 stamps referred to were produced in the same manner as those in actual use at the time of issue."

Western Australia. A new 6d. stamp of attractive design, very similar to that of the 2½d. of 1901, has just made its appearance. The usual swan in an oval forms the centre-piece and above this is "SIXPENCE" and at the base is "WESTERN AUSTRALIA," both inscriptions being in white letters on coloured tablets. A quantity of foliage at the sides completes the design. The watermark is a small Crown between the letters "W A" and the perforation gauges 14, as is usual with Messrs. De la Rue & Co.'s productions. We understand that the supply of this stamp was sent to the Colony some time ago and apparently its issue has been delayed until all the old 6d. stamps were used up.

6d. violet; new type.

Zanzibar. The *M.J.* refers at some length to the provisional stamps of 1904, and as the matter is of general interest, we extract the item in full:—"A correspondent has sent us a copy of a letter from the gentleman who was responsible for the issue of the provisional stamps of 1904, which he claims are unjustly characterized as 'speculative' in our publishers' Catalogue. We cannot honestly say that we think that this letter, which is at once a defence of the stamps in question and an acknowledgment that some defence was required, places them in a very much more favourable position than that which they occupied already, but we have been urged to publish it as a contribution to the history of the issue, and we therefore do so. The letter is dated Zanzibar, 19th August, 1906, and the extract runs as follows:—

"This issue was absolutely *bona fide*, but my ignorance of the stamp-dealing world may have given it the appearance of a speculation. I did my best to stop the rush when it came, but without avail, as I could not absolutely refuse to sell without withdrawing the issue altogether. I had no idea that in a small place like this there were so many agents and speculators in stamps, or I would not have made the issue. It happened that we were waiting to start the new issue until our old stock was exhausted, and we ran short of the lower denominations and had a certain number of the higher to spare, so I overprinted them in the Government Press.

"My issue was—

1 anna, orange . . .	13,370 less specimens.
1 " black . . .	8,000 ..
2 annas, green . . .	4,010 ..
2½ " lilac . . .	4,670 ..
8 " grey . . .	3,349 ..
	33,399

and to show it was *bona fide* I enclose a copy of the reply of the Secretary, General Post Office, London, acknowledging the receipt of the samples sent him.

"We must explain once more that, when we state our belief that an issue was 'speculative,' we do not necessarily imply that it was made solely for the purpose of increasing the revenues of the Post Office or of enabling the officials to have a little gamble. This issue is acknowledged to have been unnecessary, and to have been made principally for the purpose of getting rid of certain surplus stock. It was an issue of a nature that could be (and was) at once absorbed by speculators, and was thus

prevented from serving any legitimate purpose and deprived to a very great extent of any legitimate philatelic interest. Issues which are both unnecessary and almost entirely absorbed by speculators may fairly, in our opinion, be termed 'speculative'; and if an expurgated catalogue were planned, this is certainly one of the, alas! very numerous, sets that should be unhesitatingly struck out."

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Austria. It is reported that the 40 heller stamp without shiny bars has made its appearance. The variety is included in the catalogue lists, but has only just been issued.

40h. purple, without shiny bars.

Bosnia. We are indebted to the *M. J.* for the following paragraph:—"We find that we were in error in supposing that the abnormal varieties, which we chronicled last month, were in any way unofficial. Imperforate sheets are, we presume, only issued by accident, but the 6½ perforation is an undoubtedly official, and unusual, gauge. In a supply of the new pictorial issue received by our publishers direct from the Post Office, they found an entire sheet of the 5 krone, imperforate, and a sheet of the 1k. with a mixed perforation which requires detailed description. The sheet contains 25 stamps, in five rows of five, there are therefore six lines of perforation each way; of the vertical lines in this sheet, the 1st, 3rd, and 6th gauge 12½, while the 2nd, 4th and 5th gauge about 9½; of the horizontal lines the 1st and 3rd gauge 9½, the 2nd and 4th 12½, and the 5th and 6th gauge about 6½. At least three different machines seem to have been tried upon this sheet, producing some curious combinations. All the other sheets received were regularly perforated 12½. Possibly the abnormal sheets form a special prize for purchasers of large quantities.

The 1 (heller), and we suppose the other oblong stamp also, are in sheets of 40, eight horizontal rows of five.

[This is evidently an error for all the sheets, of the oblong stamps we have seen consist of 50 specimens arranged in 10 horizontal rows of 5.—Ed. *P. J. G. B.*]

Mr. Adolf Passer kindly sends us some further information about the varieties which we

had supposed to be unofficial, or partially so. He tells us that he possesses all the values of the issue 1900, imperf., perf. 6½, and perf. compound of 12½ and 6½, and that all of these varieties were undoubtedly sent out by the Government Printing Office of Austria, and sold at Bosnian Post Offices. He adds that all the Austrian, Hungarian, Bosnian, and Montenegrin stamps are perforated with single-line machines, and are commonly perforated horizontally by one machine, and vertically by another, hence the numerous varieties of compound perforations. In times of great demand for postage stamps all the perforating machines in the factory are liable to be employed, those generally used for fiscals (gauging from 12½ to 14), and those used for postal stationery (producing, we presume, the 6½ gauge), and nevertheless it seems that sheets are occasionally sent out imperforate altogether."

Brazil. A correspondent informs the *M. J.* that he has a copy of the 20 reis, postage due stamp, of 1895-1901, perf. 11½.

Postage Due. 20r. pale green, perf. 11½.

Colombia. Two new varieties of the 20c. of the 1892-97 issue are chronicled in the *M. J.*:

20c. brown on toned, perf. 13¾.
20c. " " " " 10¾.

Bolivar. Fresh varieties of the current 50c. stamp are announced in some of our contemporaries.

50c. purple on green, laid paper, imperf.
50c. " " " white, wove paper "

Panama (Canal Zone). There seems to be a never ceasing flow of new varieties from this small stretch of territory. We extract the following account of the "very latest" of these from the *M. J.*:—"Our publishers show us some varieties which we fear indicate that some more 1c., 2c., and 8c. provisional stamps have been made recently; they at all events show peculiarities not described in Mr. Toppan's book, which we noticed in our September number. The same values as before have been converted, so that we still have '1ct.' on 20c. and '2cts.' on 1 peso, with overprints like that shown in Type 96 in the Catalogue (p. 577), but there has been some resetting of the type, producing at least one prominent variety. Mr. Toppan describes two settings, differing principally in the space between the word 'CANAL' and the bar above it; the measurements are as follows:—1c. first setting: between the two

bars $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; from top bar to 'CANAL' $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; 'CANAL' to 'ZONE' 3mm.; 'ZONE' to top of numeral 4mm.; bottom of numeral to bar $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. 1c. second setting: between the two bars $16\frac{1}{2}$ to 17mm.; top bar to 'CANAL' $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2mm.; 'CANAL' to 'ZONE' 3mm.; 'ZONE' to numeral 3mm.; numeral to bar 3 to 4mm. The first setting of the 2c. is almost identical with that of the 1c.; there is a little more space between the top bar and 'CANAL' and a little less between 'ZONE' and the top of the numeral; but Mr. Toppan's second setting of the 2c. is very different from that of the 1c.—distance between the bars 17 to $17\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; top bar to 'CANAL' $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; 'CANAL' to 'ZONE' $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.; 'ZONE' to numeral $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; and numeral to bar 1mm.

Now we have before us specimens of the 1c. and 2c. showing a setting which is certainly different from either of those described above for the 2c., and which we suspect is a new one for the 1c. also. It corresponds, however, in measurements with the second setting of the 1c., and normal specimens cannot, we fancy, be distinguished from those of that setting; but we find a marked variety upon one stamp of that value, showing a space of 3mm. between the first two letters of 'CANAL,' the 'c' being away near the word 'PANAMA' at left, while the other letters are in their normal position. This may be the last stamp of a setting of fifty, in five horizontal rows; it is the right-hand stamp of a row, and has 'AMERICAN BANK NOTE' alongside it in the margin.

This is a third setting for the 2c., at any rate; the measurements are very regular on the few specimens (of both values) that we have examined. Between bars 17mm.; top bar to 'CANAL' 2mm.; 'CANAL' to 'ZONE' 3mm.; 'ZONE' to numeral 3mm.; numeral to bar 3mm. We find a variety of the 2c. with last 'A' of 'PANAMA' at right slightly below the level of the other letters. There are also varieties, as in the previous settings of similar type, with accented letters 'A' scattered promiscuously about the word 'PANAMA,' which should have an accent on the last letter only.

Finally (for the present) we have the 8c. on 50c. in a setting that is new to us; the 50c. has the third Panama surcharge, as given in our publisher's Catalogue, in carmine, "CANAL ZONE," Type 93, in black, and "8cts.," Type 95, in carmine, a combination which is

not described by Mr. Toppan. Moreover, in a block before us, one stamp has "PAMANA" at left, an error that we cannot find listed on the 50c., and another copy shown us has the first letter of "CANAL" from a wrong fount, the fount shown in Type 96, instead of that of Type 93."

1c. on 20c. violet; third setting (?)
1c. on 20c. " " space between "c" and "a."
2c. on 1p. lake; third setting.
2c. on 1p. " " last "A" of "PANAMA" dropped.
"8cts.," Type 95, on 50c., bistre-brown; third Panama surcharge.
8c. on 50c.; error "PAMANA."
8c. on 50c.; wrong fount "c" in "CANAL."

Egypt. *Ewen's Weekly* tells us that a new value has been added to the current set. The design is very similar to that of the 5 millièmes but with a plain white space over the head of the Sphinx instead of lines of shading.

4 mills. deep carmine.

France. The Sower Lady on the 10c. stamp has undergone some further alterations of a trivial nature. The stamp appears to us exactly like the variety termed the rejected type (described in October) with a tiny white line added at the right of the bag the lady is carrying, presumably to make the outline more distinct, and with the addition of a more or less broken line at the back of the skirt. It is to be hoped that the authorities have done tinkering with this stamp now.

A new value, 35c., in the latest Sower design has made its appearance, and a 45c. stamp has been issued in the design used for the current values of 40c. and upwards.

10c. vermilion. Sower type; fourth re-touch.
35c. violet.
45c. green and blue. "Olivier Merson" type.

Offices in China. The current 20c. stamp of Indo-China has received the usual overprint for use in these offices.

20c. red on green.

Offices in the Turkish Empire. The *M.J.* alludes to a variety of the 1 piastre on 25c. of 1902, in which the figure "1" after the word "PIASTRE" is omitted. The error is said to occur on the right lower corner stamp of one of the panes and only a few are believed to exist.

German Empire. *Offices in Morocco.* The current 10c. stamp has appeared on the new watermarked paper.

10c. on 10pf. carmine, watermarked.

Greece. A correspondent informs the *M.J.* that he has the 50l. of 1901, imperforate; and a block of forty of the current 10l. stamps in the same condition.

Hayti. A set of four new Postage Due stamps in an oblong design has made its appearance. We have received no particulars yet except as to the perforation, which gauges 12, and the colours, which are as follows:—

Postage Due. 2c. vermilion.
5c. blue.
10c. violet.
50c. olive.

Japan. *Offices in China.* The *Philatelic Record* states that the new 3 sen stamp has been surcharged for use here.

3 sen deep carmine.

Holland. This country has produced another provisional by overprinting some of the current 20c. postage due stamps "6½" in red, the old value being cancelled by a bar.

Postage Due "6½" on 20c. ultramarine and black.

Italy. We have been shown a copy of the new 5c. stamp. In the centre is an oval containing a profile portrait of the King, with head to left. The words "POSTE ITALIANE" appear, in a curved label above "CENTESIMI" is curved underneath the oval and at each end of this label there is a circle containing the figures that denote the value. The stamps are watermarked with a Crown and the perforation gauges 14. Two other values in the same type are said to have also made their appearance.

5c. green, new type.
10c. rose "
25c. blue "

Liberia. The *M.J.* has been shewn a copy of the current 25c. Official stamp with a double surcharge, the second impression of the "os" being inverted in the right lower corner and in blue instead of red.

Paraguay. The 5c. of the ordinary set dated "1904" has had its colour changed from lilac-blue to yellow; and the 1c. Official stamp of the corresponding series is now issued in orange instead of green. A 60c. value has been added to the current set, according to *Ewen's Weekly*.

5c. yellow, "1904" type perf. 11½ × 12.
60c. ochre, perf. 11½.

Official. 1c. orange 1904 type.

Persia. The *M.J.* reports another value in the current design overprinted with a lion and "PROVISIORE" in black.

10ch. brown, pale brown and black, imperf.

Roumania. Last month we referred to the fact that another long set of commemo-

ratives was in contemplation. The authorities have not wasted time in contemplating too long, for the issue has already appeared. It's all very well to "strike while the iron's hot," but if the Roumanian stamp issuers do not have a care they will find themselves in the unenviable position of the man in the comic opera who "killed the fatted calf that laid the golden eggs." These new stamps are to commemorate the Exhibition at Bucharest and also, we presume, to help pay for it. The stamps are all of extra large size and there are six different pictures in the set. Three of these show some of the most prominent buildings at the Exhibition, another shows King Charles on horseback, the fifth the Queen at her work-table, and the last one an Angel teaching a labourer to plough. The colours and values are follows:

5 bani	yellow-green and black.
10 "	red " "
15 "	violet " "
25 "	blue " "
30 "	red " brown.
40 "	green " "
50 "	orange " black.
75 "	brown " sepia.
1l. 50b.	lilac " brown.
2l. 50b.	yellow " deep brown.
3l.	yellow-brown " " "

Salvador. Another value has been added to the new set of Official stamps.

Official. 15c. black and orange-brown.

Switzerland. Two more of the stamps of the current set have appeared on the new watermarked paper.

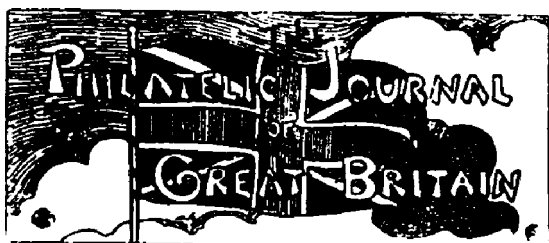
2c. ochre, watermarked.
12c. blue "

We take the following from the *M.J.*—"Our attention has been drawn to the fact that the date given at the head of the list commencing with No. 35 in the Catalogue is incorrect, and we have been shown copies of the 1fr. and of the 40 rappen on thick paper used in January and February, 1856. The stamps on thick paper with a differently coloured thread for each value (including the 1fr.) came into use in 1855-6. We hope to rearrange the list to some extent in the next edition.

With reference to the retouched 20c. mentioned in September, *L'Echo de la T.* tells us that the retouching in question was done on the plate, about ten of the stamps on a sheet showing the shading at the top recut and darkened, to a greater or less extent; these are thus minor varieties of type of No. 177 in our publishers' Catalogue."

United States. *Philippines.* The higher values of the new set referred to last month have made their appearance. The central design is the same in all and consists of the Coat-of-Arms of the City of Manilla. The colours are as below:—

1 peso	orange.
2 pesos	black.
4 "	dark blue.
10 "	green.



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EDITORIAL.

A FEW months ago we referred to the flood of varieties emanating from Australia of recent years, and pointed out the fact that most of these are varieties of perforation. Indeed, a glance at the catalogues will show that the majority of varieties listed under the dif-

Concurrent Perforations. ferent Australian Colonies are due to vagaries of perforation—a very large proportion of these being issued haphazardly and concurrently, and thus possessing philatelic significance of the smallest possible degree.

The new issue of Bosnian stamps, however, surpasses even Australians in their complexity and reduces the whole question of the collection of concurrent perforations to an absurdity.

A reference to our new issue columns in this number will show that at least three different machines of widely varying

gauge are employed in perforating these stamps, occasionally all three being used on one single sheet. We can quite understand a stamp printing department finding it necessary to have several perforating machines on hand, and as philately is not supposed to come within the ken of stamp producers, there is nothing surprising in each machine having a different gauge.

Again, when large lots of stamps have to be manufactured quickly, there is nothing unusual in the fact that all the perforating machines in the establishment should be in use. Where there are single line machines it often expedites the work of perforating for one machine to be employed in making the vertical holes and another in cutting the horizontal ones. When the machines are of different gauge this results in the "compound perfs" with which we are all familiar.

But the printers of the Bosnian stamps seem to have gone out of their way to produce weird combinations of perforations, for sheets have come on the market on which three distinct gauges of perforation— $6\frac{1}{2}$, $9\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ —may be found. Apparently one of two lines were done on one machine, another line was done on a second machine, a few by machine No. 1 again, then a third machine was used and so on, with the result that a different combination of perfs can be found on every stamp on the sheet. For instance, we have seen specimens perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ top and bottom, $9\frac{1}{2}$ on left and $6\frac{1}{2}$ on right; others, perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ on top, $9\frac{1}{2}$ at bottom, $6\frac{1}{2}$ on left and $12\frac{1}{2}$ on right; and so on, *ad nauseum*.

If the catalogue listing of perforation varieties is carried to its logical conclusion, all these freaks should be included, though of what philatelic interest they are is a mystery, the solution of which we have as yet failed to discover. Such combinations as these surely go far to prove the futility of attaching too great importance to perforation varieties.

We have frequently expressed our views regarding concurrent perforations, and are glad to know that many eminent philatelists are in cordial agreement with us on this point, viz.,—concurrent perforations may be of some interest to an advanced specialist; but are not of sufficient importance to be accorded catalogue rank.

**The Compliments of the
Season to all our Readers.**

THE PHILATELIC WEAKLY,

OR,

Facetious Flippances for Frivolous Filatelists.

Edited by LOOPMAR.

MOTTO: HALF A STAMP IS BETTER THAN NO BREAD.

THE EDITOR TALKS.

Kind and indulgent friends, we make our bow to an expectant world, confident that no apology is needed for our appearance—indeed it has been asserted that an apology would hardly meet the case and that if we received our deserts we should get six months “without the option.” But though there

A Foreword. are some who bear these un-kind feelings towards us, there are others who will agree that we fill a long-felt want—and this is about the only thing we are ever likely to fill. But, as we observed before (or if we didn't it doesn't really matter) we are here the day after yesterday and gone the day before to-morrow. We claim no originality for this remark for, to the best of our belief, it has been made use of before by other serious-minded persons. That, however, is beside the point. What we wish to convey is that our visit to this sub-lunary sphere cannot be of unlimited duration and it behoves us to make the most of our brief stay by inditing words of wisdom to our fellow sufferers in Philately. (N.B.—The words of wisdom will be found later).

* * *

The other day we were walking along the Strand—a foolish habit, no doubt, while buses are so plentiful and cheap—when we were suddenly and forcibly struck with a most brilliant idea. This is all the more remarkable because, as a rule, we find the hatching of ideas a slow and painful hobby. But this one was

A Conundrum. spontaneous and of such excessive brilliancy that we could positively feel our editorial cranium swelling under the strain. Indeed, the bright-

ness of this idea was so marvellous that radiant rays were playing all around our sylph-like form, with the result that traffic was completely disorganised. An onlooker compared it to a miniature Brock's benefit. When the spasm had passed and order was restored, a courteous stranger (disguised as Cornelius Wrinkle) enquired if we were in pain, and we had some difficulty in persuading him that we were only suffering from the exuberance of our own verbosity. (We don't quite know what that means, but it sounds as if it ought to fit the case). The idea in all its pristine brilliancy was—why not invent a philatelic conundrum? Anxious days and nights followed, but with the aid of three doctors, a lunacy commissioner, and a sardine-tin opener, we managed to evolve the following:—“When is a stamp like a spoilt pudding?” There, patient readers, you have the only philatelic conundrum yet invented, and one we can highly recommend as being particularly suitable at this festive season. Tell it to all your aunts, uncles, cousins and other enemies, and by New Year's Day it will be hoary with age. Of course, you give it up, so we will take pity on your density and give you the answer at once:—“A stamp is like a spoilt pudding when it is a *trifle* damaged.” Help!

* * *

The recent Herts Society smoking concert was a most enjoyable affair and we, in common with the other exuberant spirits present, had a very festive time. One gentleman we wot of was chasing watermarks all the evening and told us, in strict confidence, that he found Highland Dew far superior to benzene for this purpose. When last seen,

this prominent philatelist expressed unbounded faith in his ability to walk home "if only the blessed pavement wouldn't dance about like a switchback." Arriving at Charing Cross he accosted a cheerful policeman with that fragment of classic wit—"Are we down-Hert—." But, no, on second thoughts we will not repeat it.

NEW ISSUES.

CHRONICLED BY OUR CHAMPION PREVARICATOR.

[We are always glad to receive the earliest information regarding impossible new issues from our readers, who may rest assured that such communications invariably find a nice cosy resting place in our W.P.B.]

PHILATELIC EDITORS MAY PLACE THE UTMOST UNRELIANCE ON THE FOLLOWING EXCLUSIVE INFORMATION.

France.—The long expected 10c. stamp, replacing the rejected "Sower" type, has at last appeared. The design, as we have previously reported, is emblematical of the visit of the Lord Mayor of London to the "gay city" in October. In the centre is a portrait of his lordship in an oval, supported, on the left, by one very rotund and dignified coachman, and, on the right, by two very excited entente cordiales. On the top is "POSTES" and "10 CENTPENCE" and at the base "VIVE LOR' MAIRE!" is inscribed.

Great Britain.—Several of our contemporaries state that an entirely new set of stamps is to be issued shortly. We cull the following from the *Philatelic Lyre*:—"Each value is to have a separate design and the colours will be changed periodically to conform with the political views of whatever Party happens to be in power. So far only one denomination has been completed and Mr. Rudling Kipyard has kindly sent us a "specimen" copy of this. The central design is a Zulu rampant, clad chiefly in a scowl and a dangerous looking spear, which, as Mr. Oroya Brown has observed, might give one a very nasty scratch. In columns on each side are gentlemen clad in suits richly decorated with broad-arrows, and these are believed to be well-known (hard)labour members. In the corners are (1) a bomb, (2) a revolver, (3) a revolution, and (4) a gallows—evidently intended to be emblematical of peace and good-

will. So far as we can make out the only inscription is 'WHERZ QUEER HARDIE' which, of course, might mean anything. The value is not stated—possibly for the very good reason that it hasn't any."

Guatemala.—A correspondent assures us that he has a copy of the current 5c. stamp in which several of the most interesting objects in the Museum are clearly discernible. Among other items he can see the boomerang that killed Columbus at the battle of Waterloo, the shades of night in the actual act of falling fast, and a Marconigram in its flight through space. We suggest our friend should see a medical man at once.

Haiti.—Another new set, comprising 12 different values, has just been issued. It is intended to commemorate the first anniversary of the introduction of soap into the Republic and, as may be imagined, the designs are highly suitable. It will be remembered that for years Haiti was commonly named the Black Republic, and a book, written by a well-known traveller who visited the island, appeared under the title of "Where Black rules White." The whole thing appears to have been a huge mistake for, a little more than 12 months ago, the representative of an English (non-trust) soap firm invaded Hayti and managed to sell several bars of Move-all Soap. About three weeks afterwards as the result of vigorous and frequent applications of this soap (and a little water in accordance with the "directions" plainly printed on every packet) the citizens of this Republic found they were "not so black as they were painted," and now the whole of the population have lost their ancient ebony hue and are a lovely chocolate-white shade. It is, therefore, hardly surprising that they have decided to perpetuate the memory of such a national boon by the issue of the present set of postage stamps—at any rate the notion is as reasonable as those that have resulted in the appearance of other commemorative labels. The values are all expressed in "centimes de cleanser" and are apparently intended for internal use only, though it has been suggested that they are excellent substitutes for the hurtful and unfeeling mustard-plaster. The values up to 10c. have as a central design a bar of "Sun-

light," radiating happiness and trustfulness all around. Underneath is an inscription, "OUR POUND IS 15 OZS.," which we confess we do not quite understand unless it has some reference to the curious weights and measures system obtaining in Hayti. On the 15c. and 20c. stamps is a portrait of the man who introduced soap into the country, with a motto below, viz:—"HE GAVE US 1d. SOAPSUDS." In a small label at the top is "Are we down-hearted? No! we are soapremely happy!" The 25c. and 50c. values show, as a centre-piece, a native boy dressed in his birthday suit, and apparantly in a very piebald condition for he is black and white all over. In one hand he holds a bar of universal cleanser and there is an inscription below reading, "He won't be happy till he gets all-white." The remaining design, shown on the high value only, consists of two portraits of one of the most famous of Hayti's celebrities (his name is withheld as he is believed to be a modest man), one in his original colour of black and the other in his present shade. Below is an inscription; "A study in black and white; or, Before and After using." The colours and values are as follows:—

1c. de c.	Vinolia mauve.
2c. "	Erasmic green.
3c. "	Cold-cream yellow.
4c. "	Coal-tar crimson.
5c. "	Scented blue.
7c. "	Sapolio pink.
10c. "	Pears chocolate.
15c. "	Life-buoy black.
20c. "	Oowana orange.
25c. "	Sunlight scarlet.
50c. "	Felsnaptha brown.
	1 cleanser, Sapon puce.

Nicaragua.—A correspondent informs us that the new \$1 stamps are issued in sheets of four arranged in seven rows of three. There seems something wrong with this arithmetic for, though the number of beans that make five has been variously estimated as four and six, we cannot see how $7 \times 3 = 4$. Has it anything to do with the new spelling? We are also told that on every alternate stamp there is a small blotch of colour measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm., which it is believed is a secret dot of some sort. As it can fairly easily be seen without the aid of a magnifying glass, it is strange that no one seems to have noticed it before.

Salvador.—Just as we go to press we have received an important telegram from this Republic, stating "Only 4527 different sur-

charges issued last month." Much as we should like to take this as authoritative, we must confess we "hae oor doots" as to the accuracy of this statement. It is really too good to be true, considering that the average monthly output for the last two years has been 8799'05 varieties.

OUR POETS' PARADISE.

There was a young man in Mauritius,
Who was most absurdly officious.
Of the "Post Office" blue.
His opinion, mark you,
Was that it was highly nutritious!

* * *

The Sower young lady of France,
When asked if she'd go a dance,
Said, "'Tis plain I can't walk-a
So how can I polka—
I've nothing on which to ba-lance."

* * *

There was an old boy in Mysore,
Who swallowed, we think, quite a score
Of the threepence on yellow;
And so now, poor fellow,
He'll not see his friends any more.

HINTS FOR BEGINNERS.

GUARANTEED ENTIRELY UNRELIABLE.

Do not suck your stamps before placing them in your album—they may have a pleasant flavour, but it is so easy to swallow them, and a stamp added to one's "Little Mary" collection is nothing like so useful as one placed in a stamp album.

* * *

One cannot be too careful in the care of one's choicest philatelic treasures. A stamp-hinge seems a poor sort of safeguard, while human nature is so frail. It is much safer to nail the stamps in one's album and then give them a good coat of varnish. After this treatment no one can annex them while the owner is looking the other way; neither can one give them away when suffering with an alarming amount of generosity.

* * *

It should be borne in mind that all extraneous matter should be removed from a stamp before it is placed in one's collection. If any paper adheres to the specimens, they should be carefully boiled for not more than

24 hours. It will then be found a comparatively simple matter to remove all unnecessary substances with the aid of a good strong carving knife.

* * *

Perforations, as a philosopher once observed, are the pieces of paper that hold the holes around a stamp together. They are thus of little interest, and if they prevent your stamps fitting into your album nicely, they can easily be cut off with a sharp pair of scissors. Of course this reduces their value somewhat, but after all the stamps are your own, aren't they?

* * *

If stamps show a tendency to curl they should be soaked and ironed and then run through the family mangle until quite smooth. Some rare varieties have been made this way.

* * *

Russian stamps should be placed in boiling water for twenty minutes before being added to one's collection. This has the advantage of destroying the power of any bombs or other deadly missiles that may be hidden in their internal economy. Incidentally, too, it saves a lot of bother regarding the vexed question of shades for after this treatment they all look exactly alike.

* * *

It is not considered "the thing" to light a cigar with a mint copy of a "Post Office" Mauritius. Such an action savours of snobbery—a failing that no real philatelist is ever guilty of.

* * *

Great difficulty is sometimes experienced in properly examining the backs of stamps once they are mounted. You will, naturally, want to see if your friends' mint stamps have full gum and are otherwise perfect. Of course, they *can* be raised with the aid of stamp tongs, but the method adopted in the highest philatelic circles is to carefully moisten the forefinger of the right hand and then rub it in an upward direction along the face of a stamp until a good "grip" is obtained. The stamps can then be turned over quite easily.

* * *

Do not worry because your friends will persist in drawing silver coins right across the central portions of your cherished chalk-surfaced stamps. These marks show beyond a doubt that the stamps are what they are represented to be. In any case, if they are not to your liking the marks can be more or

less successfully removed with the aid of a tooth-brush and a little warm water.

* * *

To be quite sure that your stamps have watermarks, they should be well saturated with benzene and then placed in front of the fire to dry. It is, of course, highly probable that the stamp will burn to show its resentment to such ill-treatment. This, however, is a mere trifle and, any way, you are rid of a troublesome friend, for it is a horrid bore having to hunt for watermarks.

* * *

Finally, do not pay the slightest attention to these "hints," and then, some day, you will blossom into a full-blown philatelist. (N.B.—No unseemly reference is here intended to the state of some of the worthy gentlemen who attended the recent Herts. Smoking Concert).

CORRESPONDENTS COURTEOUSLY CORRECTED.

W.J.L.—We can hardly say that your witicism anent "the watermark not benzene lately," has any claims to originality. We believe it was first invented by Alfred the Great, but some authorities state that it is of even greater antiquity. A famous archæologist we consulted attributes it to Rameses II. (date about 1264 B.C.). It is said that this monarch sprung the joke on an expectant court one day, and he was so incensed because the courtiers did not seem to grasp its subtle humour at once that he had them driven into the desert to hunt for watermarks in real earnest.

ENQUIRER.—No, the initials "S.G." perforated through some of the stamps of the Sudan do not refer to a famous firm of stamp dealers we wot of. They merely show that the stamps were intended for official use.

D.R.S.—We are exceedingly sorry to have to disappoint you, but your 9d. English stamp with a small piece of hair gummed across the lower left corner is really not the rare "hair-lines" variety. We are not quite sure, but we fancy in the genuine stamp there is a similar piece of hair across each of the four corners!

A.G.—You wish to know the meaning of "grille." Prezackly, as an esteemed friend of ours would observe; we have been called the only duly accredited advisers of impetuous

youth, and so we must do our best for you. No, the term in its philatelic sense has nothing whatever to do with cooking. It simply refers to a number of raised bumps (like a bad attack of the measles) that appear on many of the early United States stamps. It is reported that they are due to the inventive ingenuity of a bygone head cook at the Presidential mansion, Washington. Knowing how difficult it was to clean the grid on which the homely steak and chop were grilled, he thought that if a similar pattern were impressed on the stamps it would make them hard to clean too.

ADOLF.—We were diffused with modest blushes, Sir, when we read the opening paragraph of your letter asking for a copy of our photograph but we consider the observation "it might be useful to scare the rats in our cellar" to be entirely uncalled for.

A.R.T.—Certainly; we shall be delighted to explain the meaning of the design on the current 25 lepta stamp of Greece. We, ourselves, were not quite sure but acting on the maxim of "when in doubt ask Tancred," who is an authority on such things, we have elucidated the mystery. It seems it is quite common-place and merely represents the annual conflict for the first copy of Gibbons' catalogue in ancient Greece. It must be remembered that in those early days catalogues were not printed in thousands as now. Then, only one copy was known and that was labouriously carved on 64 large paving stones each of which was as much as one man could carry. The possession of this work was greatly prized and each year the holder had to uphold his claims by wrestling with anyone who cared to challenge him. The two figures in the background are apparently busily engaged in "backing their fancy" and the gentleman on the extreme right looks like a "welsher" who has made up his mind to bolt as he has made his "book" the wrong way. The wierd figure on the right of the wrestlers is all that remains of one bold challenger. Truly, stamp collecting was a festive sport in those "good old times."

ENQUIRER.—We must confess our ignorance at once, Sir, for we really had no idea "mint" was a philatelic term in general use. We always presumed it was a highly delectable herb, largely used at the obsequies of the festive and tender lambkins, of which one

Mary is reported to have been *tres fond*. However, it takes a difficult question to knock spots off us, as we are of a nimble turn of mind. We applied to a friend, who admits he is no child in these matters, and he tells us you are quite right and that "mint" is a term applied to unused stamps. It appears that the word is derived from the name of the place where money is coined, and has some reference to the face value of a stamp. Apparently, in the good old days the philatelist was in the habit of addressing the following query to all his stamps:—"Are you worth your money?" If, after due consideration, it was decided that the stamp was unused and worth quite its face value, it was termed a mint copy. The query was invariably addressed to those Post Office Mauritius stamps that are getting so common nowadays. We should not advise you to place implicit confidence in this dissertation, as our friend is a bit of a wag at times, and may have been endeavouring to pull our editorial leg!

Scottish Philatelic Society.

THE usual monthly meeting of the above Society was held on Monday, 10th Dec., 1906, at 26, Frederick St., Edinburgh, at 8.15 p.m., with an excellent attendance of members. Four members from the Junior Branch were also present as visitors. From 7.30 to 8.15 p.m. an opportunity was given members for the exchange of duplicates. The President, Mr. John Walker, took the chair. The minutes of meeting held on Monday, 12th November, 1906, were read and confirmed. The following new ordinary members were proposed and duly elected. Miss Stewart, Colonel Corker, and W. D. Fleming, all of Edinburgh. The hon. sec. reported that the September, October, and November packets were still in circulation, with good sales to date. The December packet was sent out on the 3rd inst. The display of the evening was undertaken by Mr. James Pursell, Leith, who gave an interesting exhibition of British Colonials. The most noticeable features in this collection being Great Britain, in choice condition, a great portion being mint; Canada, in particularly fine order, while the Cape of Good Hope was especially strong in choice mint and used copies of the triangular issues, in singles, blocks and shades. A very hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Pursell for his interesting display.

R. W. FINDLATER, Hon. Sec., 30, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh, 12 Dec. 1906.

An Autobiography.

BY "WALLABY."

I AM of British nationality, belong to an aristocratic family, and during my short career my company has been sought after by the best and wealthiest in the world. I say short career, but surely some lives dating from the early forties have not been so adventurous as mine and yet I was only born two brief years ago. Possibly my readers may say that the biography of a two-year older can hardly contain much likely to interest the philatelic public. Well, to go back to my earliest recollections, about the first thing I can remember is living in a large wooden building; there was a large family of us and for generations past we had all been Government servants living rent free in Government offices. At that time I was not particularly proud of being a Britisher, but since I have travelled a good deal and rubbed faces with all sorts and conditions of almost every nationality I have more and more reason to thank my Stars, I mean my C.A., that I belong to the Colony of Lagos and was not born in the neighbouring French Settlement of Guinea.

Well, to get on with my history; we were a very united family, I may say exceptionally so, for we never left each other's sides until one baking hot day, when I was curled up in the dark trying to keep cool, when suddenly I was torn from the side of my family and found myself in the blazing light and heat of noonday. Not for long, however, I was soon transferred to a travelling carriage, known I believe amongst our masters (for alas I am a slave although not of the common rank and file) as a pocket book, and after a short journey was again transferred to another dwelling much like the one I had so rudely been torn from, but oh how lonely I felt to be suddenly snatched away from the bosom of a large family without the slightest chance of ever seeing them again. Why had I been purchased? For days I lay on my back trying to solve the mystery of existence; the shock of parting had jarred all my teeth and the world seemed very empty and dark. Not for long, however, was I to mope unemployed, for only one mail day had passed when my new master took me out of the desk where I lived and announced that he intended sending me to England to take a

valuable consignment of official papers to a London Bank. Here was a chance indeed, how envious would my relations be if they ever heard, they poor things who were mostly destined to enter some Government Office, probably the Customs, and their spend the rest of an uneventful life. I, however, was to see the world; alas, what a painful experience that is. Papers were already sealed and only awaited my presence, when I was horror struck to find myself suddenly losing all power in my back, the back I was so proud of, so glossy and with such a lovely birthmark in the middle. I went damp all over and after recovering consciousness found myself on the outside of a big blue envelope. What an indignity to suffer, but worse was to come. I was to be branded, I shall never forget that experience. I was placed on a big desk and an iron circular shaped machine was held over my face. How I tried to shrink away, but it was useless, before I could say "King's Head" I was cruelly branded and my beauty spoiled for ever. So I thought then, but in London these scars are sometimes highly thought of, but that is looking ahead. I cannot remember much about the journey to London, fortunately I was spared the indignity of travelling with the common crowd. I know I had a very trying time of it but stuck to my post all through and never once let that precious envelope slip from underneath me; night and day I could feel these valuable papers entrusted to my care. London at last, that wonderful town where every day hundreds and thousands of high values come.

My first impressions were not very favourable. To commence with, I had a great shock when I was taken to the General Post Office to report. I saw another of those cruel branding machines, and thought I was again to be illtreated, but it was a false alarm; the blow certainly fell, but it was on the back of my envelope and I escaped with only a slight shock. At first I mistook the Post Office for the Bank, a mistake I suppose quite natural for a stranger to make, but I found out my error and after half an hour's driving found myself at last safely at my destination, the goal I had travelled so far to reach. After

spending a long night with my papers safely under lock and key I was presented to the Manager. Was I to be rewarded for my faithfulness, perhaps have my likeness published in the papers. My hopes ran high, but how soon were they to be shattered. Instead of a reward I was ruthlessly thrown into the waste-paper basket as carelessly as if I had been a common low-born 10 pfennig German. Oh those long hours of shame and my future, what was it to be? Was I to die, to be reincarnated, perhaps as a common German, or horrible thought, as an Obock or Seebeck. My arrival had not been unnoticed, however. Just when it was getting dusk I felt the papers round me being greatly agitated and suddenly I was pounced on with great glee, and shortly afterwards I was introduced to a number of Colonials and foreigners, together with a few high born English; what a motley travelled crew we were. A Yankee 5 dollars jostled a high Uruguain Official, while a common little 2½d. Natal lay side by side with a big bloated West Indian from Barbados. There must have been hundreds of us, speaking nearly every language under the sun. We stayed here some weeks, being joined nearly every day by a fresh batch of new comers. It was from one of these fresh arrivals that we heard what our future was to be.

He was a shady, washed-out looking sort of individual; he gave us his life history. He had started in life well, as so many of us had, and had been put into a bank, been bank marked, sold to a dealer, bought for a few pence by a dishonest faker, cruelly had had the bank marks burnt out by acid, had his back stiffened up again and sold for half his face value to a dishonest bank clerk, when he was consigned, just as I had been, to our bank, in charge of heavy documents. The strange yarns that 10/- Englishman told us, the queer goings on that took place in the dealers shops, but doubtless we should experience them ourselves, as we were all being saved up to be sold to a dealer, who would sort us out and find respectable families who would purchase and adopt us. A few days after the ænemic looking Englishman joined us we were all taken to a dealer in Holborn, where we were sold. I do not know how much I fetched, I was included with a lot of 5/- and 10/- Natal, but both our late and our new owner seemed pleased. I wish I had space to

tell you a few of the wonderful things that happened to me in my new home. First of all I was bathed, very carefully I know, but it was a horrible experience. I felt limp all over, but it had one good result, I was freed from the portion of envelope that had previously accompanied me. Although I *had* been very attached to that piece of paper I was not at all sorry to say good-bye but ever since that eventful bath I have never been quite the stamp I was (the truth is out at last, I am a 10/- single C.A., King's Head, Lagos), I must have contracted a chill, was not dried properly perhaps, but worst of all I lost a tooth, it decayed and I lost it suddenly. After several temporary habitations I eventually settled down with quite a number of distant relations, in what was called an approval book. They were only distant cousins, it is true, but it was nice to see familiar faces again.

My having lost a tooth was evidently against me, for although I was quite sound otherwise, with a good colour, and not a bit thin, it was some weeks before I was sold, and then only to a speculative collector dealer. I haven't time to tell my experiences in my new home, one only will do. When I reached my new abode I was placed with several other high-born Lagos, one of whom I thought at first glance was a brother of mine; really there was quite a resemblance; but closer inspection showed me what a mistake I had made, he was only a low-born ½d. Lagos dressed up as a 10/- value; my new owner had been satisfied when he bought it that it was a genuine single, but how I longed to tell him to boil it and see it come to pieces. The impostor, to masquerade as a genuine 10/- single! My new owner was very proud of me and treated me very kindly, made me a false tooth to replace the one I had lost, and was very proud when he examined my back and saw the fine birth-mark I had. I did not stay long with my new owner, he sold me at a profit to the same dealer from whom he had originally bought me; he tried to sell the multiple impostor, too, but my old master would not buy it. Perhaps one of these days I will tell you a few of the many yarns I heard when mixing in high value society, but at present Mr. Printer says space is limited, so hoping I have not bored you with my little autobiography,

I remain, yours truly,
SINGLE C.A. LAGOS.



December, 1906, Report.

List of Officers and Committee:—

Honorary President—

HIS HONOUR JUDGE PHILBRICK, K.C.

Honorary Vice-Presidents—

VERNON ROBERTS. W. DORNING BECKTON.
H. L. HAYMAN.

President—

H. R. OLDFIELD.

Vice-Presidents—

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W. SCHWARTE.

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P. P. BROWN.	W. S. KING.
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W. HADLOW.	O. MARSH.
A. E. JOSELIN.	P. L. PEMBERTON.
A. B. KAY.	F. REICHENHEIM.

J. C. SIDEBOTHAM.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—

T. H. HINTON, 26, Cromford Road,
East Putney, S.W.

Hon. Exchange Superintendent—

DR. E. F. MARX, M.A., Belmont, 11, Wood-
grange Avenue, Ealing Common, W.

Hon. Counterfeit Detector—

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

Hon. Librarian—

W. S. KING, 65, Cadogan St., 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.)

The following is now proposed in accordance with the above:—J. White Westhorp, proposed by Dr. Marx, seconded by W. E. White.

NEW MEMBER.

J. WHITE WESTHORB, Sutton, Surrey.

NOTICES.

THE third meeting of the season was held at Essex Hall, on Thursday, December 13. Present; W. Schwabacher (in the chair), Miss Cassell, W. Schwarte, W. J. Bovill, J. C. Sidebotham, and the Hon. Sec. On behalf of J. E. Heginbottom, Esq., B.A., the Hon. Sec. gave his display with notes of the stamps of the West Indies, including Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda and Caymans—which was much appreciated by those present, and for which a hearty vote of thanks was accorded and to the Chairman.

The next meeting will be held on Thursday, January 10th, 1907, at Essex Hall at 8 p.m., when Mr. Pemberton will read a paper on India. All members and any visitors cordially welcomed.

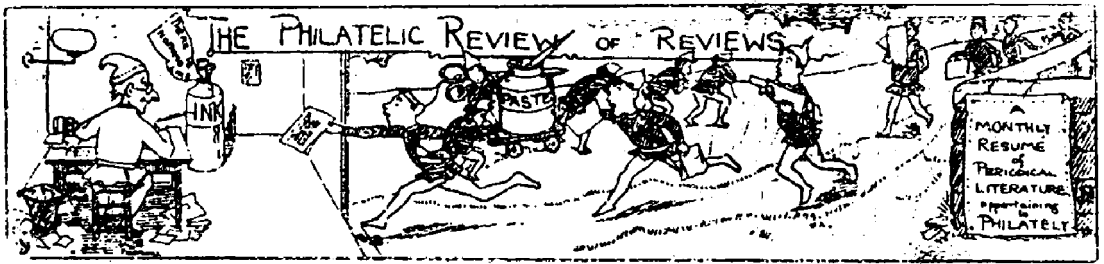
A reference collection of forged stamps has been formed from specimens donated to the Society by members, and will be produced at all meetings for the inspection of members desiring to make comparisons or seeking information. Further donations to this collection will be gladly received and acknowledged by the Hon. Sec.

LIBRARY.—The Hon. Librarian (Mr. W. S. King, 65, Cadogan Street, Chelsea, S.W.) acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Library:—A second donation of various books from His Honour Judge Philbrick, K.C.; from Mr. Philip P. Brown, "Philatelic Record," vols. 20, 21, 22, and portion vol. 23; "Stamps," vols. 2, 3, 4, 5, and January to March, vol. 6; "The Stamp Collector," vols. 4, 5, 6 and 8; "Junior Stamp Collector," vol. 3, and "Virginia Philatelist," vols. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 2 Nos. vol. 5. Also various foreign magazines from the publishers. Mr. King will be glad to hear from any of the members interested in, or desiring to make use of the Library.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—Those members who have not replied to the application of the Hon. Sec. are requested to do so, and oblige,

THOS. H. HINTON,

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, Int. Phil. Union.
26, Cromford Road, East Putney, S.W.
Dec. 15, 1906.



DECEMBER 25, 1906.

Philately at Home.

In the *London Philatelist* for November the editorial article deals with the very prosperous appearance of philately in general just now, and it is thus appropriately headed: "A Cheery Outlook!" We make a few extracts:—

Without being too optimistic, the reflecting philatelic observer cannot fail to be duly impressed with the marked improvement in the philatelic outlook that has been and still remains in course of development. Merely a glance through the contents of this number of the *London Philatelist* will bear out this favourable augury of better times. It will be seen that Philatelic Societies are springing up like mushrooms in all parts but that, unlike that delightful though unstable production, they remain and flourish exceedingly. Nor are these new societies content to sit with folded hands, for they almost all announce a full programme for the season calculated to arouse and stimulate the collecting propensities of their members. Another pleasing feature in connection herewith is the promotion of Junior Societies, a departure which cannot be too highly commended in the future interests of Philately.

Everything points to a period of vigorous and prosperous growth in Philately, and if all concerned unite in their endeavours to forward these satisfactory conditions it should be long before the stamp world looks back. The plain duty of the collectors is to study their stamps and to encourage new collectors. The plain duty of the dealers is not to encourage inflated prices, but to sell their stamps on a reasonable basis of profit, and to avoid, as far as possible, fluctuations of prices. The combination of the united efforts of these two sections should assuredly go for to place Philately upon a sound and permanent basis.

Under the title of "Proposed Compilation of a Catalogue of British Entires," appears an "open letter" from Major E. B. Evans suggesting that the Philatelic Society should issue such a catalogue. We read, "The Society has published a most valuable work on the subject of the Stamps of the British Isles, but that work is incomplete, inasmuch as it deals with the adhesive stamps only, and gives no account of the stamped envelopes, post cards, etc. Of course we are all aware that postal stationery is out of fashion amongst collectors at the present day, but that is no adequate reason for a society like ours leaving a most important work incomplete."

The gallant major himself offers to be

responsible for a by no means inconsiderable portion of the work provided other members of the society are willing to do their share.

The final balance sheet of the recent successful philatelic exhibition is given, and this proves in a substantial manner the very satisfactory nature of the whole affair. We cannot do better than reprint the various items here:—

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1906.

<i>Receipts.</i>		£	s.	d.
To Deposit on Guarantors .. .. .	.. .. .	147	4	6
„ Donations .. .. .	.. .. .	274	9	9
„ Dealers' Stalls .. .. .	.. .. .	802	10	0
„ Entry Fees and Insurance .. .. .	.. .. .	507	11	8
„ Catalogues and Advertisements .. .. .	.. .. .	275	10	3
„ Tickets for Admission .. .. .	.. .. .	60	4	0
„ Medals .. .. .	.. .. .	6	2	2
„ Banquet .. .. .	.. .. .	53	0	6
„ Pleasure Trips .. .. .	.. .. .	46	14	9
„ Interest on Deposit .. .. .	.. .. .	4	18	8
„ Sundries .. .. .	.. .. .	5	19	3
		£2184	5	6

<i>Expenditure.</i>		£	s.	d.
By Refund to Guarantors .. .. .	.. .. .	147	4	6
„ Rent of Hall, Lighting, and Wages .. .. .	.. .. .	316	8	2
„ Show Cases, Halls, Boards and Fittings .. .. .	.. .. .	390	18	2
„ Printing, Stationery, and Advertising .. .. .	.. .. .	161	19	7
„ Catalogues .. .. .	.. .. .	135	11	2
„ Medals and Cups .. .. .	.. .. .	173	7	11
„ Insurance .. .. .	.. .. .	204	9	3
„ Postages .. .. .	.. .. .	59	15	7
„ Honorarium to Hon. Secretary .. .. .	.. .. .	105	0	0
„ Banquet .. .. .	.. .. .	90	6	6
„ Pleasure Trips .. .. .	.. .. .	56	7	7
„ Sundries .. .. .	.. .. .	69	11	11
„ Balance in Bank .. .. .	.. .. .		
On Deposit	£250 0 0			
Current A/c	23 5 2			
		273	5	2
		£2184	5	6

There are a number of reviews, occasional notes, new issue columns, and a number of interesting society reports.

The first editorial in the *Monthly Journals* refers to the flood of new issues that are threatened from the United States in the near future. It is proposed to have the name of the town on the particular supply of stamp allotted to each one of the 6,000 presidential post

offices in the United States! Our contemporary says:—

There will be no logical reason for excluding any of the contemplated series from specialist collections and specialist catalogues; practical reasons may easily be found. The stamps with the names of the offices engraved upon them may almost be regarded as upon a similar footing to the British, French, and German Colonials, in uniform designs with the names of the various colonies inserted; those with the names overprinted may be held to correspond with the stamps overprinted elsewhere for use in foreign or colonial offices. There *status* will not be exactly the same, because we do not gather that the stamps sold at one office will only be available for use at that office, or that the revenue of each office will be dealt with separately to any greater extent than at present; we presume that all the stamps will be current for postal purposes throughout the United States, and therefore that the whole issue will be a general one.

We do not think collectors need be alarmed, however, for these stamps will be on a par with those of Mexico overprinted with various names and numbers, and as no ordinary philatelist ever dreams of trying to obtain every combination of these we fancy few will be so foolish as to endeavour to collect all the 6,000 sets that the United States proposes to inflict on a long-suffering public. They can be treated like the pre-cancelled stamps that are now so generally used on the other side of the Atlantic.

Another editorial deals with the question of "The Simplified Catalogue" which has formed the subject of a lengthy discussion in another contemporary. We extract the following interesting comments:—

Our own personal opinion, expressed already in these pages, is that what is really wanted is a classified catalogue, distinguishing plainly the principal from the minor varieties, but at the same time including the latter, so that the collector who has advanced beyond the beginner stage may know what to look for and what varieties are best worth preserving. For, in our experience, collectors of all classes are anxious to ascertain the relative rarity and value of minor varieties, even though they may not collect them; they may be very glad of a simplified catalogue for collecting by, but they will want a catalogue of quite a different sort for purposes of pricing their duplicates, and the catalogues to suit them best will be one that combines the simplified and the specialized in one. Whether this long-looked-for, classified catalogue will ever make its appearance, is another question. It will be a very difficult work to compile, but all the greater credit to the philatelist or syndicate of philatelists that succeeds in compiling it.

Mr. C. J. Phillips continues his paper on "The Postage Stamps of the Dominican Republic," and gives some valuable information regarding the issues from 1900 to 1905. There is an admirable list of minor varieties of some of the

surcharges that should gladden the heart of the specialist.

"The Postal Issues of Denmark and the Danish Colonies," by Mr. L. Hanciau, is continued. The issues of Schleswig-Holstein are still under discussion and a number of interesting essays are illustrated and described.

M. Pierrè Mahé continues his reminiscences under the title of "My Souvenirs." He tells in an amusing manner of a good deal he had in early Greek stamps at a time when unused Paris prints were almost unknown luxuries. The writer goes on to a dissertation on catalogues and prices and concludes as follows:—

In reference to catalogues and prices, I should just like to say a few words, and to give an example of what happens. The publisher of one catalogue quotes a certain stamp which he does not possess, and of which he may not obtain a specimen for some time to come, at the price at which he considers that he ought to be able to sell this stamp if ever he obtains a copy. Another publisher, who possesses a specimen of the stamp, quotes it at a much higher price than that of the former; having purchased the stamp at a higher price than that at which it is offered by the other man (which was merely a "feeler"), he must, of course, price it higher still. But see where the difference lies; the publisher of the second catalogue can supply the stamp; his price is therefore a real one, while the price quoted by the first publisher is purely fictitious. This is a truth which should be borne in mind by every collector.

The *Philatelic Record* has a few words on the subject of perforations by way of an editorial. We are told that "In the case of countries where the chief centre of interest happens to be the perforations, we may say, without much fear of contradiction, that with the majority of collectors and specialists they are far from being popular; and in those cases where the stamps offer attractions in the way of plating (to quote only one example, Japan) as well as a large field in the perforation line, the merit of the former varieties over the latter is so much superior that we often find really first-class collections where little or no effort has been made to deal with the perforations, but which, in view of the first-class work which has been done in differentiating the various type varieties, make the critic either overlook or appreciate the lack of the multitudinous perforation varieties."

In our humble opinion collectors shew their common sense by relegating perforations to a back seat in their philatelic studies, for of all minor varieties those of

perforation seem to us the least important as well as the least interesting.

The "Notable Philatelist" is Mr. W. W. Munn—well-known in the north as an enthusiastic and painstaking collector. We extract the following personal notes:—

Soon after joining the Manchester Philatelic Society he was elected a member of the committee, and has continued to occupy a place on the Council ever since. He was Hon. Secretary in 1894 and Librarian the following year. He is one of the most regular attendants, only having missed one meeting since joining the Society, a remarkable record. Mr. Munn was a prominent member of the executive committee of the Manchester Philatelic Exhibition of 1899, being secretary to the advertising sub-committee, member of two other sub-committees, and took an active part in the laborious work of hanging the exhibits, his fingers, in common with those of others associated with him in the task, bearing evidence of the drawing pins and sealing wax for some days after. The exhibition was the only one in which Mr. Munn has been induced to participate as an exhibitor, showing South Australia, New Zealand and Queensland, for which he was awarded one of the special silver medals placed at the disposal of the judges by the Dresden Philatelic Society. Mr. Munn is taking a lively interest in the juniors, having identified himself with the Manchester Branch of the Junior Philatelic Society, of which he is vice-president. Like other philatelists in Manchester, who shall be nameless, he does not exactly know what stamps he has got, and consequently on occasions furnishes the members with surprises when showing at the Society's meetings.

Mr. H. S. Hodson contributes an interesting article on the subject of "Archer's Perforation."

"Notes on the Dies of the Postage Stamps of Portugal and the Reigns of Dona Maria II. and Dom Pedro V" by Mr. R. B. Yardley is still running, and in the present instalment the writer deals with the varieties of the head with curly hair.

Dr. Emilio Diena writes on the unperforated stamps of Belgium, shewing the portrait of Leopold I., in his usually scholarly manner, and conveys a good deal of valuable information in the two pages allotted to him.

From the number of interesting paragraphs forming the pages headed "Notes and News" we extract the following:—

Germans have been paying higher rates for postage than Frenchmen, Americans, etc., because hitherto the 5 pfennig stamp was considered the equivalent for the 10 centimes or 2 cents. If this rate were to be retained under the New Ruling of the Postal Congress, which fixed the rate for letters in the Postal Union at 25 centimes for the first 20 grams (instead of 15), and 15 centimes for every additional 20 grams, Germans would be losing 3 pfennig on every such additional 20 grams by paying 15 pfennig instead of 12 pfennig, which latter rate is the more nearly correct equivalent.

It is highly probable, therefore, that Germany will have to issue new values of 4, 8, and 12 pfennig in order to place its subjects on the same footing with the people of other countries in the Postal Union. At least the 12 pfennig value seems a necessity, but it is believed that logical consequence will demand the 4 and 8 pfennigs also as equivalents to the 5 and 10 centimes. It is hardly to be expected that any change will be made before 1907, as it always takes some time to bring the rulings of the Postal Union into effect.

In *Gibbons Stamp Weekly*, Mr. Nankivell's series on "The Countries of the World" still holds pride of place as being the opening contribution in each number. It should prove very helpful to the beginner and medium collector.

The discussion on "What should be the Limitations of a Simplified Collection" still continues right merrily and many and varied are the opinions expressed. It is somewhat amusing, however, to note how most of the writers get right away from the main topic. The subject of debate is plainly stated in the title quoted above and yet most of the contributors start by endeavouring to show that a simplified catalogue for simplified collecting is not needed—which is getting away from the point altogether. In the three numbers before us we find, first, Mr. H. J. Maguire's opinions. This gentleman gives a very temperate view of the subject and his limitations would consist in omitting what may be termed very minor varieties. But the compiler of a catalogue who would endeavour to draw a line as to the collectability of some minor varieties as opposed to others would be rash indeed.

Mr. F. J. Melville's views on the matter are full of interest and will doubtless meet with the approval of most collectors who desire a more simplified guide than the present *Gibbons'*. He agrees with Mr. Poole on practically all points in this discussion and puts in a plea for newspaper and postal parcel stamps, which are sold to the public in the ordinary way. Mr. Melville quotes a hackneyed, but none the less excellent maxim for the compiler of a catalogue on simple lines, and that is "When in doubt, leave out."

Mr. Wilmot Corfield gets away from the point at once by suggesting that the present catalogues should be re-arranged into goodness knows how many volumes. Poor general collector! His state would be then ten times worse than it is now.

Mr. W. V. Morten, as an experienced collector, really ought to know better. He takes the opportunity of ignoring simplification altogether, and his contribution is nothing but a plea for specialism. And such specialism, too! for he would have the general collector worry about essays! He concludes, "Would your readers not find it a boon if exchange sheets were of a standard size and of the same ruling?" Ye gods! What in wonder has this to do with a simplified collection? It is about as sensible as a speaker at a debate on physical culture rising to discuss the price of turnips.

The series by Mr. B. W. H. Poole, on "The Philatelists' Zoo," is continued, and contains a vast amount of entertaining information regarding the various animals that are depicted on postage stamps.

"Portraits on Stamps" is as interesting as ever, and what should we do without "Gossip of the Hour," by our own particular "Cornelius Wrinkle." He has a word to say on the popularity of Colonial stamps, viz. :—

The *Philatelic Record* thinks that Colonial stamps have had a long spell of popularity, "rather too long in fact to be good." This last dictum smacks of the sour-faced people who think it necessary frequently to crucify the flesh. Then the same authority says "a change of Government is always a good thing." Humph!

The other standard features are all excellent, making our contemporary *par excellence* the best weekly journal for philatelists of all grades.

In the December *West-End Philatelist* the forthcoming deluge of United States varieties is discussed in the Editorial columns. We make the following extract :

One of our contemporaries opines that though practical reasons will doubtless militate against the collection of all the varieties of this series, there are no logical grounds to prevent their inclusion in the catalogues; and they are compared with the German and French Colonial stamps of identical design, but with the names of the different Colonies inserted as required. We do not agree that these cases are at all analogous. The French and German Colonial stamps are, once the names are printed in, the emissions of quite separate countries and, presumably, the revenue accruing from their sale belongs to the particular Colony whose name appears on the stamps.

But these rumoured varieties of the new issue for the United States are exactly the same as the early issues of Mexico. These were overprinted with the names of the various towns in precisely the same manner as it is now proposed to surcharge the U.S.A. stamps. We do not think anyone has been so foolish as to endeavour to prove that the Mexican varieties are of interest to any but extreme specialists, and in the case of the

projected United States stamps we question whether even specialists will have enough enthusiasm to collect 6000 sets, identical in appearance so far as the stamps themselves are concerned, and differing only in the name of the town surcharged on them.

The common sense philatelist will find two sets, at the most, amply sufficient for his needs—one to show the town name actually engraved on the stamps, and another showing the name overprinted on the labels.

Under the title of "British South Africa," Mr. B. W. H. Poole describes two dies that exist in the stamps of the 1896-97 issue of this country. The difference consists of a minute dot behind the tuft of the tail of the animal on the right. This appears on the stamps of die I. but has been removed from those of the second type. Plates 1 and 2 have the dot and in plate 3 it is not shown.

The same writer contributes "Stories about Postage Stamps," and relates the history of the issue of the 2 cents on 13c. provisional of Mauritius of 1887.

Under "Things Worth Knowing" a philatelic novelty is described. Briefly, this is an ingenious arrangement for facilitating the artistic arrangement of stamps on the pages of a blank album.

A number of further notes and discoveries in the interesting stamps of Sarawak are detailed by Mr. Poole.

In the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* for December 1st, Mr. I. J. Bernstein explodes the idea that the current 1d. stamps overprinted "CA" are official stamps. As the matter is of particular interest to British philatelists, we cull the paragraph in full :—

The 1d. King's Head stamp with the overprint C.A. is once and for all not an Official stamp. It is simply an ordinary penny stamp bought by the Crown Agents at the most convenient post-office, and the "CA" is printed on by their printer merely to save them the trouble of writing Crown Agents when cancelling the stamp for fiscal purposes and to prevent the stamp being used for postage. This kind of overprint is used by many big firms, Corporations, etc., on all their receipt stamps, and is merely what one might call a pre-cancellation for fiscal stamps. The mystic C.A. is therefore of just as much worth as a rubber stamp impression or the scribbled initials of Tom, Dick and Harry, instead of adding to the value of the stamps, robs it of its original face value, as it prevents it being used for postage and further marks it as a fiscal stamp, the property of the Crown Agents. I am officially informed that the 6d. lilac King Edward stamp is overprinted in the same way for use on agreements. It is curious that none of these have ever been offered as great rarities. It follows that post-marked copies of these stamps have either a forged cancellation, have been cancelled by favour of some obliging Post Office official, or have been passed through the post by accident.

In the same issue, Mr. L. de Raay contributes some interesting notes on the subject of the 1d. brown and 1/- yellow, Orange River Colony "VRI" stamps and proves that, while these varieties are not the "bogus frauds" they have been termed in some quarters, their claims to catalogue rank are extremely slender.

Philately in the Colonies.

The *Philatelic Journal of India* opens with a continuation of Mr. Wetherell's article on the "Postage Stamps of Victoria," this part dealing with the official, postage due, too late, and registration stamps.

Sir David Masson gives us another instalment of his noteworthy article on "Sirmoor" and describes the various settings of the "On S.S.S." surcharges very fully. Regarding the setting of 1893 we learn that:—

There is one very curious point in connexion with this surcharge that should be mentioned: before printing, the sheets of stamps were torn into strips of three double rows and one single row—there being seven rows on each sheet; and the curious fact is that this was *invariably* done from the top—the bottom row always being the odd one. The result is that the "top row" blurred type will always be found on the 1st, 3rd and 5th rows, and the "lower row" clear type on the 2nd, 4th and 6th; the odd (bottom) row was printed sometimes in one and sometimes in the other type—this being merely a matter of pin adjustment. I have examined hundreds of these stamps, most carefully, and I have never found them printed except as above stated.

In "Topical Notes" our friend "Tanced" waxes sarcastic at the expense of the Australian postal authorities and the dreadful muddle they have made of things lately. We cull the following:—

I cannot believe the rumour that the next alteration of plates will provide a set for New South Wales, some of which are to be made from lithographic transfers from the defaced plates of the first issue of Tasmania (inscriptions and value altered) and others from the discarded de Gruchy 1d. of Victoria (retouched for the occasion) to be printed in the Cook Islands on a recently discovered remainder of paper watermarked "Queensland" in script capitals, and in colours enumerated below. That the perforation is to be 10 horizontally (by J. Walch & Sons, of Hobart) and then the sheets are to be passed on to a N.S.W. triple cutter, after having received a marginal servation from the Queensland trial machine; and then, having had advertisements of pink pills and mackintoshes stamped on the back, they are to be sent to Perth for gumming; that they will then be punctured "O. S. Aitutaki" and overprinted "Official," and that the entire series is to have "specimen" printed upon it, and then lightly cancelled "Victoria" and sold through a slot machine at 2d. per set, at the Christchurch Exhibition (no one person to receive more than a million sets at a time).

This set of lithographs is to consist of:—

- 1d. magenta and puce on pea-green.
- 1d. lemon on crushed strawberry, with viridian bars.
- 2d. pale olive-green on sap green (to be withdrawn from *postal* use in 4 days).
- 2½d. turquoise blue on bright emerald.
- 3d. ginger on drab (value in olive yellow).
- 4d. bicoloured, centre yellow and frame heliotrope.
- 7½d. vermilion and reseda on cerise (value, red-lilac).
- 9d. and 10d. yellow-green, chocolate and gold on indigo.
- 12½d. olive-bistre, bluish-rose and deep crimson on orange-brown.

"Bosnia" is the title of an interesting paper in which the varieties described in three specialist articles during recent years are analysed, and the collector is shown how they may best be arranged.

Mr. B. Gordon Jones discusses the Indian stamps as priced and listed in the new Gibbons' Catalogue, and Mr. J. T. Chamberlain writes on "Should 'Chalkies' be accorded Catalogue rank?" and expresses the opinion that chalk-surfaced paper varieties "claim a place on the ground of consistency"—an opinion we have often stated our entire agreement with.

There are a number of "Notes and Extracts" and other readable items. Has our worthy Editorial friend taken to heart the strictures of some of his correspondents? Or, is it merely a coincidence that there are no articles or fiscals in the November number?

The *Post Card and Stamp Collectors' Journal* is the title of a new 3d. monthly journal hailing from South Australia. The philatelic portion of this little paper will have to be greatly improved if it is to appeal to stamp collectors at all. The notes in the initial number are anything but useful, instructive or readable. They are not even suitable for the veriest tyro.

To Our Readers.

THE next number of the *Ph. J. of G.B.* will start Volume XVII. and as most readers' subscriptions become due at the same time, we beg to remind them to send in their renewal forms as early as possible.

The January number will contain the first of a series of articles entitled "Papers for Moderate Specialists," by P. L. Pemberton, the first country to be treated being India. These articles have been written with the view of elucidating points which cannot be fully explained in an ordinary catalogue and will contain descriptions of varieties which have never been noted before.



No. 181, Vol. XVI.

JANUARY 26, 1906.

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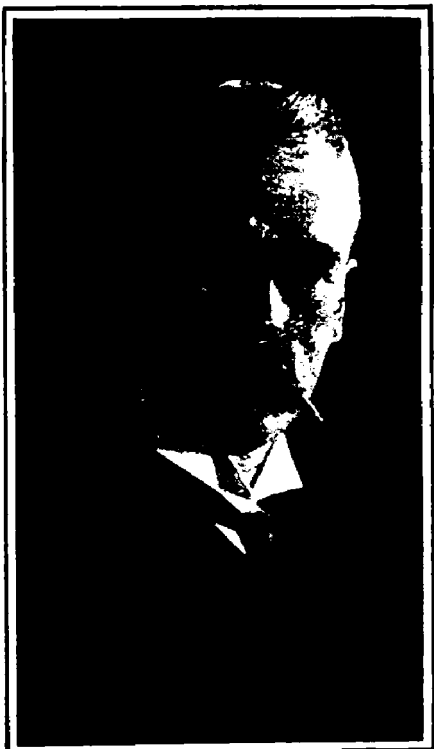
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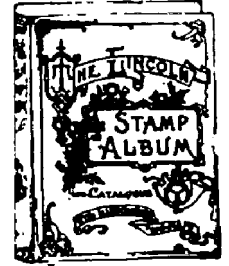
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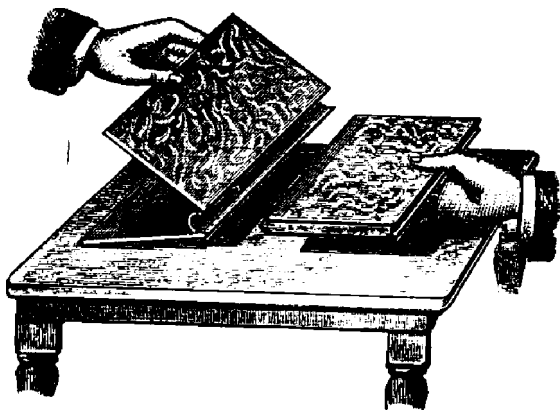
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FEBRUARY 25, 1906.

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16	Do. 2½d. red brown	5/0	1/8
7	Do. 4d. blue	2/0	0/8
17*	Do. ½d. on 6d.	3/6	1/2
101*	Do. 1d. lilac	2/0	0/8
23	St. Christopher, 4d. on 6d. green	12/0	4/0
26	Do. 4d. on 6d. green	30/0	10/0
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11	Federated Malay States, ½r	6/0	2/0
46*	Fiji, 2d. on 3d. green	6/0	2/0
48*	Do. 6d. rose	7/6	2/6
50	Do. 3d. green, imperf.	Not priced	7/6
35	Nevis, ½d. on half 1d.	25/0	8/4
36	Do. ½d. on half 1d.	30/0	10/0
11	Falkland, ½d. on half 1d.	10/0	3/4
10	Canada, 7½d. green	60/0	20/0
14	Newfoundland, 6d. orange ver.	60/0	26/0
12	Nova Scotia, 1c. black	4/0	1/4
18*	Do. 1c. black	4/0	1/4
19*	Do. 2c. lilac	2/6	0/10
20	Do. 5c. blue	1/6	0/6
21	Do. 8½c. green	15/0	5/0
22*	Do. 10c. ver.	6/0	2/0
23*	Do. 12½c. black	15/0	5/0
1*	Prince Edward Is., 2d. rose	12/6	4/2
2	Do. 3d. blue	60/0	20/0
4	Do. 1d. orange	6/0	2/0
10	Do. 9d. red lilac	4/6	1/6
15	Do. 4½d. brown	7/6	2/6
17	Do. 2c. blue	1/0	0/4
18	Do. 3c. rose	3/0	1/0
*	Cyprus, ½d., Plate 12	12/0	4/0
	Do. ½d. " 15	7/6	2/6
	Do. 1d. " 181	10/0	3/4
	Do. 1d. " 208	12/6	4/2
95	Canada, ¾c. black, Jubilee Issue	0/6	
100	Do. 6c. brown	1/3	
102	Do. 10c. purple	0/9	
103	Do. 15c. indigo	0/8	
104	Do. 20c. ver.	1/3	
105	Do. 50c. blue	0/8	
20	Malta, 5/- rose, specially fine	5/0	
80	Newfoundland, 1c. or 3c., very fine used	1/3	
81	Do. do. " " "	3/9	
90	Uganda, 1r. blue	1/6	
91*	Do. 5r. brown	8/0	
92	Do. ¾a. yellow green	0/2	
43*	B.S.A., 3d. on 5/-	22/6	

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Ceylon, 1888, 5c. on 15c., inverted mint block 4	£5
Cape, wood block, 4d. blue, used on piece..	40/0
Somaliland, 1903, 2r., 3r. & 5r. on India, mint set	22/6
" " 2r., 3r. & 5r. " (at foot) do.	25/0
" " ¾a. pale grn., O.H.M.S., used	25/0
" " 1a. carmine	25/0
Trinidad, 1896, one penny, type B, mint pair	15/0
India, 1855, 1a., pointed bust, unused	35/0
Queensland, 1860, 1d. imp. <i>superb</i> pair on piece	90/0
New South Wales, 1850, 3d. Sydney View on laid, <i>fine</i>	75/0
Hongkong, 1891, 2c. Jubilee, tall K, variety	35/0
Natal, 1874-78, 5/- marone, perf. 15½ x 15, used	25/0
Argentine, 1864, 10c. green, imperf., <i>fine</i> used	50/0
Cape, 1883, 5/- orange, C and CA	25/0
Straits, 1892-9, \$5 orange & carm.	6/0
" 1902, \$5 grn. & orange, CA	12/6
Newfoundland, 1860, 1/- orange-verm., used	£9
Straits, 1867, 12c. on 4a. Indian, <i>superb</i> mint margin pair	£4

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.. 7 kop, carmine and grey	.. 2d.	9d.
.. 8 kop "	.. 3d.	1/3
.. 10 kop, blue & red-brn.(cat.1/6)	3/0	—
.. 20 kop, blue and orange	.. 1/6	—
1883, 1 kop, orange 2d.	1/0
.. 2 kop, green 2d.	1/0
.. 3 kop, carmine 3d.	1/6
.. 5 kop, mauve 2d.	1/0
.. 7 kop, blue 2d.	6d.
.. 14 kop, rose and blue 3d.	1/4
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.. 70 kop, orange and brown	.. 2/9	—
1889, 20 kop, carmine and blue	.. 3d.	1/9
.. 50 kop, green and mauve	.. 1/6	9/0
1890, with "thunderbolts" added, 35 kop, green and lilac 1/3	7/0
1902-4, vertically laid paper—		
.. 20 kop 4d.	2/3
.. 35 kop 1/6	—
.. 50 kop 1/6	—
.. 70 kop 3/0	—
.. 1 rouble 2/0	—
.. 3½ and 7 roubles, 5/6 per pair		
1905, 15 kop, blue and claret..	.. 1/6	—
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Dominica, 1877-79, 6d. green, mint	15/0
.. .. . 1884, 2½d. brown, mint	10/0
Gambia, 1880, 6d. blue, used, superb	10/0
.. .. . King, 1/6, 2/6, and 3/- single C.A. mint	10/0
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Nevis, 1861, 6d. grey, pair used, v.f.	40/0
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St. Lucia, 1882-84, 4d. yellow mint	15/0
St. Vincent, 1877, 1/- vermilion, used, v.f.	9/0
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Seychelles, 1893, 90c. on 96c., mint	7/6
Sierra Leone, 1896-7, 5/- green and carmine, mint	7/6
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156	400	20/0
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161	300	16/0
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Somaliland Reminders.

Bulk of the OFFICIAL STAMPS sold by the Crown Agents for the Colonies to Mr. H. L'ESTRANGE EWEN, on behalf of Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Ltd., for between £2000 and £3000 cash.

The first issue of Somaliland Stamps was prepared at Calcutta in September, 1901, by surcharging Indian postage stamps. In expectation that a Somaliland Post Office would soon be established, copies were sent to the Postal Union headquarters in Berne and distributed thence on 26th May, 1902. At the time the postal arrangements of Somaliland were limited to two agencies of the Indian Post Office at Berbera and Zaila (similar to those at Aden in Arabia, and Bushire, Bandar Abbas, etc., in Persia), at the present day, and of course, ordinary unsurcharged Indian stamps were in use. The operations against the Mullah prevented the establishment of the Protectorate's own Post Office, until 1st June, 1903, but since then postal matters have taken a normal course. The issue of separate official stamps was due to the precedent established by the Indian Post Office and their discontinuance is probably due to the influence of the home authorities who adopt an opposite policy to that of the Indian Post Office. The official stamps are of extreme rarity, as their sale to the public has always been prohibited, and most of those that were used probably went to India and were destroyed.

It has been stated that the 2nd printing was never issued, but the above figures would appear to indicate to the contrary. Of the 1 rupee, 1st issue, 321 were used, but probably not more than a dozen used copies are known. If, therefore, only 21 1 rupee stamps of the second issue were issued, it is extremely probable they might be destroyed without a stamp collector ever seeing one. The 2nd issue stamps were available for postal use at the time, and if postal union copies were duly distributed as seems undoubtedly the case, their legality is beyond question. At the worst, they are in a similar position to the 9 piastres KS of Cyprus, and in neither case, can the catalogue compilers leave these stamps out. The 3rd issue, Mr. Ewen has himself received on letters, a heavy packet on one occasion reaching him franked with one 8a., two 2a. (one torn) and several ½ and 1a. It cost nothing and sold for £4!

It will be noticed that only 406 complete sets of 15 exist unused and of these we obtained 285. We thus have 285 1 rupee, 3rd issue, and 884 sets of 13; also 544 sets of the 10 surcharged Indian stamps. The remaining wholesale quantities we shall probably lock away with a Safe Deposit Co. but have not definitely decided. But it is evident that very few collectors can get a complete collection and the numbers of many stamps compare very unfavourably with the 1200 copies issued of the £1 Southern Nigeria, King's Head, single watermark (market price £1) and the 2400 copies each of 9 and 18 piastres, Cyprus, King's Head, single watermark.

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Value.	Postal Union (unused)	Printed* For Special (unused)	Total Remainers	Estimated present Holdings.					Differences (used)	Market value in 1905	
				Free	Mr. C.	Mr. D.	Mr. E.	Mr. F.		unused	used
½ anna	722	7200	6440	6029	120	240	50	1	760	10/-	10/-
1 anna	722	7200	5057	4646	120	240	50	1	2143	10/-	7/6
2 annas	722	4800	4186	3775	120	240	50	1	614	20/-	20/-
8 annas	722	2400	2255	1844	120	240	50	1	145	40/-	40/-
1 rupee	722	2400	2079	1668	120	240	50	1	321	60/-	60/-

2ND ISSUE, "SERVICE" ON INDIAN STAMPS.

½ anna	722?	36000	35024	34853	120	—	50	1	976	40/-	—
1 anna	722?	36000	35504	35333	120	—	50	1	496	40/-	—
2 annas	722?	24000	23983	23812	120	—	50	1	17	60/-	—
8 annas	722?	2400	2384	2213	120	—	50	1	16	80/-	—
1 rupee	722?	2400	2379	1778	120	240	240	1	21	£5	—

3RD ISSUE, "O.H.M.S." ON SOMALILAND STAMPS.

(i). With single watermark.

(Postal Union copies were overprinted "Specimen.")

½ anna	—	6000 ?	4470	10	—	—	1	1519 ?	10/-	10/-
1 anna	—	6000 ?	2466	10	—	—	1	3523 ?	10/-	8/6
2 annas	—	1200 ?	196	—	—	—	1	1003 ?	20/-	20/-
8 annas	—	1208 ?	905	10	—	—	1	284 ?	£5	£5
1 rupee	—	600 ?	395	10	—	—	1	194 ?	£10	£7

(ii) With multiple watermark.

2 annas	—	1200 ?	919	10	—	—	—	271 ?	—	—
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REMARKS.

* The quantities printed of the 1st and 2nd Issues are given on the authority of the *Philatelic Journal of India*.

† The quantities allotted are estimated only and must not be taken as official.

‡ The "difference" presumably represents the quantities used. See note below on second issue.

§ These 9 stamps are "King's Heads."

We are not philanthropists and having invested a very large sum in hard cash in these stamps we are not going to make presents of them. If good fortune comes our way it behoves us to accept it and we do so with alacrity. But all the figures known to us in connection with these Somaliland stamps we make public so that everyone may see exactly how matters stand and judge for himself whether we are asking more than we deserve. We offer all the complete and nearly complete sets we obtained; we keep none hidden in the background, and as soon as the 285 1 rupee are sold we shall be prepared to buy them back at a premium, and collectors who wait until our present offer is exhausted will deserve to pay the high price we shall then require.

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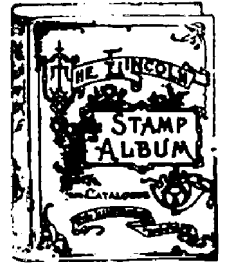
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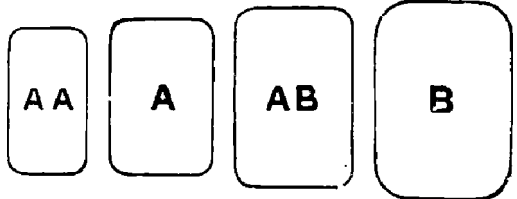
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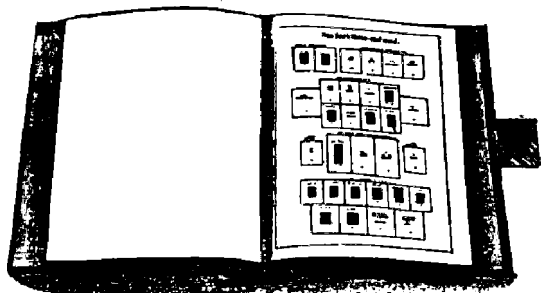
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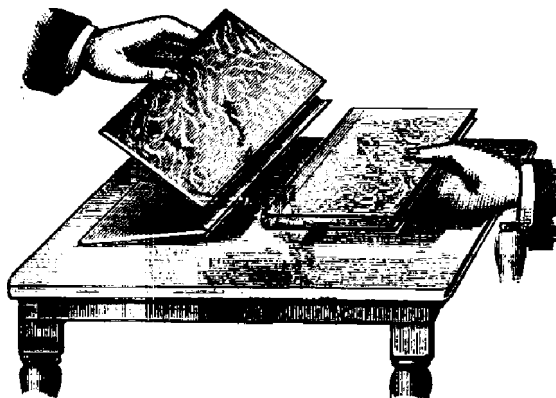
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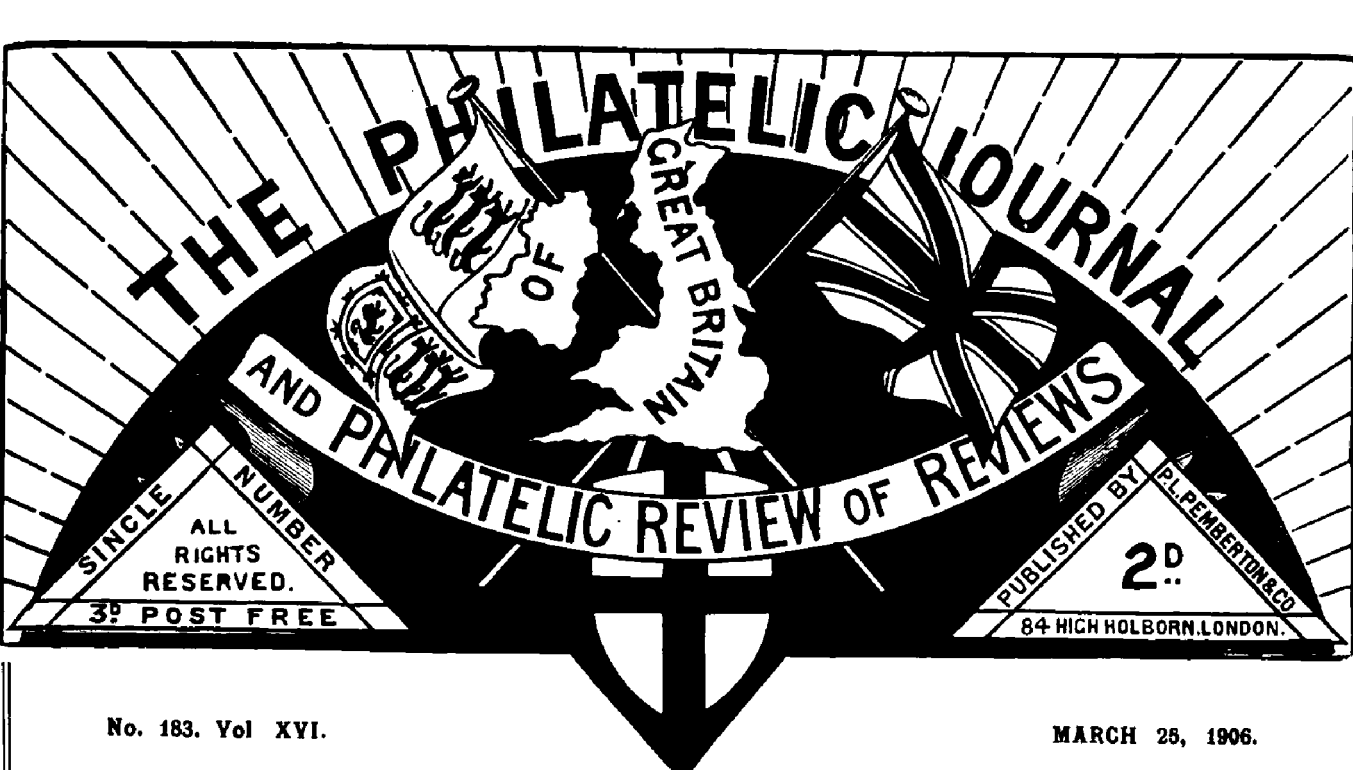
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Estab.
1869.



No. 183. Vol. XVI.

MARCH 28, 1906.

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New S. Wales, Sydneys, pl. I, 1d red, 5 pairs, used.
do. do. pl. II, 1d red, hill unshaded,
in a pair.
do. do. pl. II, 1d red, no trees, ,,
do. do. pl. II, on laid, 1d. red, unused
do. do. pl. I, 2d blue, unused.
do. do. pl. II, 2d blue, shading out-
side fan, used.
do. do. pl. II, 2d blue, crevit omitted
superb, used.
1854-55, imperf., 5d green, unused, large margins.
1860, perf. 12, 8d orange, unused.
1885-98, perf. 10x12, £1, unused.

New Zealand, 1855, London print, 1d dull carmine,
superb pair, used.
do. 1856, No wmk., blue paper, 2d blue,
pair, unused.
do. 1872, Wmk NZ., perf. 12½, 2d vermilion,
retouch, unused.
do. 1872, Wmk. Lozenge, 2d vermilion, re-
touch, used.

South Australia—

1856, imperf, 1d. deep green, unused.
1856-59, imperf, 2d blood red, unused.
1856-59, imperf, 2d pale red, unused.
1859, rouletted, 1/- yellow, unused.
1867-70, perf. 11½ and rouletted, 6d Prussian blue,
unused.

South Australia, continued.

1868, wmk. SA, wide perf. 11½ x 12½, 1d green, unused.
1868, ,, SA, wide perf. 11½ and rouil., 2d orange, used.
1870-71, perf. 11½, 3d on 4d Prussian blue, used.
1870-71, perf. 11½, 1d green, pair, imperf. between,
used.
1877, wmk. SA close, perf. 11½ x 12½, 1d green, used.
1877, ,, SA close, perf. 11½ x 12½, 2d orange, unused.
1876-77, O.S., perf. 11½, 3d on 4d blue, used.
1891, O.S., perf. 10, 2/6 deep lilac, pair, unused.
1891, O.S., perf. 10, 5/- rose, pair, unused.

Tasmania, 1853, 1d. blue, unused.

Victoria—

1850, no frame to stamp, 1d brown red, unused.
1850, coarse background and fine border with
frame, 2d grey lilac, block of 4d unused,
one stamp damaged.
1861, hori., laid, 1d green, perf. 12, unused.
1860-62, 4d rose, wmk. five shillings, unused.
1868-81, 5/- on yellow, unused.
1868-81, 5/- red and lilac blue, unused.

Western Australia—

1857, 2d brown, black on red, unused.
1857, 2d brn, blk on red, printed both sides, used.
1857, 2d Indian red. printed both sides, used.
1861, not so clean cut, perf., 1d red, pair, unused.
1861, rough perf., 1/- dark green, unused.

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032	O.W. do. 1d. lilac ..	0	1	3
033	O.W. do. 3d. blue green ..	0	9	0
034	O.W. do. 5d. purple and scarlet ..	1	10	0
038	O.W. do. 2d. grn. and scarlet, King	0	3	0
039	O.W. do. 2 1/2d. ultramarine ..	0	8	6
064	Govt. Parcels, 1/- brown ..	0	6	0
065	Do. 1 1/2d. purple and green ..	0	0	2
066	Do. 6d. purple ..	0	0	3
067	Do. 9d. purple and blue ..	0	0	5
068	Do. 1/- green ..	0	1	0
069	Do. 1d. lilac ..	0	0	2
070	Do. 2d. green and red ..	0	0	2
071	Do. 4 1/2d. do. ..	0	2	0
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	Do. \$2 do. ..	—	—	—
	Do. 50c. do. ..	—	—	—
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	Brit. East Africa, 2a., imperf., fine used	—	—	—
	Do. 3a. do. do. ..	—	—	—
	Do. 8a. do. do. ..	—	—	—
	Do. 1r. do. do. ..	—	—	—
205	Ceylon, 2r. 25c. yellow, unused ..	0	5	0
64	Fiji, 5/- black and red do. ..	0	6	6
274	Victoria, 5/- carmine and blue, unused	0	5	6
217	New Zealand, 2/- green, unused ..	0	2	4
218	Do. 5/- vermilion, unused ..	0	5	6
101	Brit. Somaliland, 1/2a. On H.M.S., unused	0	2	6
102	Do. 1a. do. do. ..	0	2	6
103	Do. 2a. do. do. ..	0	5	0
104	Do. 8a. do. do. ..	0	10	0
105	Do. 1r. do. do. ..	0	12	6
106	Do. 1/2a. Service K.H. do. ..	0	3	6
107	Do. 1a. do. do. ..	0	3	6
108	Do. 2a. do. do. ..	0	6	0
109	Do. 8a. do. do. ..	0	12	0
	Do. 1r. do. Q.H. do. ..	0	15	0
	Do. 1/2a. O.H.M.S. on K.H. do. ..	0	3	6
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2d	" "	3d	2d	2d	" "	9d	5d
2 1/2d	" "	4d	6d	2 1/2d	" "	4d	—
3d	" "	4d	9d	3d	" "	9d	6d
4d	" "	5d	9d	6d	" "	8d	6d
5d	" "	7d	1/-	1/-	" "	1/3	1/-
6d	" "	8d	9d	2/-	" "	2/4	—
1/-	" "	1/3	2/-	5/-	" "	5/10	—
5/-	" "	5/10	—	10/-	" "	11/8	—

1904.

3d	C&CA, mult ord	1d	—	3d	C & CA	—	2d	2d
1d	" "	1 1/2d	1d	1d	" "	—	3d	2d
				2d	" "	—	1/-	1/-

Gambia, 1902.

3d	C & CA single	2d	3d	4d	" "	—	9d	1/3
1d	" "	4d	2d	6d	" "	—	2/-	2/-
2d	" "	4d	4d	1/-	" "	—	4/6	3/6
2 1/2d	" "	9d	1/-	10/-	" "	—	13/3	—
3d	" "	1/-	1/-					
4d	" "	8d	10d					
6d	" "	1/-	1/3					
1/-	" "	3/-	3/-					
2/-	" "	8/6	—					

Grenada, 1902.

3d	C & CA single	1d	1d	6d	" "	—	1/-	—
1d	" "	2d	1d	1/-	" "	—	1/3	1/3
2d	" "	4d	1d	2/6	" "	—	2/11	—
2 1/2d	" "	5d	8d					
3d	" "	6d	8d					
6d	" "	1/-	—					
1/-	" "	4/-	—					
2/-	" "	2/6	—					

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To enable us to more promptly realise on Lots entrusted to us for disposal, we have instituted

WEEKLY SALES.

These are largely attended by Dealers and Collectors; and as Lots can be included in Sales seven days after receipt, we are in a position to offer absolutely

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Perfect Specimens.

15 kop	each	2d.
20 kop	"	1d.
25 kop	"	3d.
35 kop	(catalogued	1/0)	..	"	2d.
50 kop	("	1/6)	..	3d.
70 kop	("	1/0)	..	5d.
1 rouble	("	9d.)	..	4d.
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Wholesale prices of Russian Stamps (1858 to 1902) on application.

ENGLISH OFFICIALS.

1d. lilac, I.R. Official, Queen, per 100	6d. ; 1000	4/-
½d. red " " " " "	9d. ; "	5/6
1d. red " " King " "	9d. ; "	6/-
½d. red, Army " Queen " "	9d. ; "	5/6

Belgian Parcels Post, fine Mixture, including 1882, 1895, 1902 & 1903 issues, 500 for only 7/6.

Belgian Parcels Post, sets of 22 (cat. 6/-), 12/- per 12 sets.

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20, Cricklade Avenue, Streatham Hill,
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CYPRUS.

Postage-Plate Numbers.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1d. red, plate No. 174	140 0	—
1d. " " 181	20 0	6 0
1d. " " 201	.. ..	0 9	2 0
1d. " " 205	.. ..	2 0	2 0
1d. " " 208	.. ..	7 6	4 0
1d. " " 215	.. ..	0 5	2 0
1d. " " 216	.. ..	0 4	1 0
1d. " " 217	.. ..	0 4	1 6
1d. " " 218	.. ..	0 2	1 6
1d. " " 220	.. ..	—	20 0

Used Plate Numbers of Cyprus are very scarce.

I have a very fine stock of these stamps and shall be pleased to submit approval selections.

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ESTABLISHED 1870

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Gibbons' Nos.	Description	£	s.	d.
019	I.R. Official, 1/- grn. and scarlet, Queen	1	15	0
024	Do. do. 1/- do. King	0	15	0
031	O.W. do. ½d. vermilion ..	..	0	2 6
032	O.W. do. 1d. lilac ..	..	0	1 3
033	O.W. do. ½d. blue green ..	..	0	9 0
034	O.W. do. 5d. purple and scarlet ..	1	10	0
038	O.W. do. 2d. grn. and scarlet, King	0	3	0
039	O.W. do. 2½d. ultramarine ..	0	8	6
064	Govt. Parcels, 1/- brown ..	0	6	0
065	Do. 1½d. purple and green..	0	0	2
066	Do. 6d. purple ..	0	0	3
067	Do. 9d. purple and blue ..	0	0	5
068	Do. 1/- green ..	0	1	0
069	Do. 1d. lilac ..	0	0	2
070	Do. 2d. green and red ..	0	0	2
071	Do. 4½d. do. ..	0	2	0
078	Do. 1/- grn. and scarlet, King	0	4	6
081	Board of Education, 5d. pur. & ultram'e	0	15	0
086	Do. do. King	4	10	0

FINE COLONIALS.

	Seychelles, 96c., unused ..	..	0	6	6
	Uganda, 4a. do. ..	..	0	2	6
	Niger Coast, 5d. do. ..	..	0	3	6
	Straits Settlements, \$1, used	..	—	—	—
	Do. 50c. do. ..	..	—	—	—
	Do. 50c. do. ..	..	—	—	—
	O.R.C., 2½d. on Cape, no stop, unused	..	—	—	—
	Brit. East Africa, 2a., imperf., fine used	..	—	—	—
	Do. 3a. do. do. ..	..	—	—	—
	Do. 8a. do. do. ..	..	—	—	—
	Do. 1r. do. do. ..	..	—	—	—
205	Ceylon, 2r. 25c. yellow, unused ..	..	0	5	0
64	Fiji, 5/- black and red do. ..	..	0	6	6
274	Victoria, 5/- carmine and blue, unused	..	0	5	6
217	New Zealand, 2/- green, unused ..	..	0	2	4
218	Do. 5/- vermilion, unused ..	..	0	5	6
101	Brit. Somaliland, ½a. On H.M.S., unused	0	2	6	
102	Do. 1a. do. do. ..	0	2	6	
103	Do. 2a. do. do. ..	0	5	0	
104	Do. 8a. do. do. ..	0	10	0	
105	Do. 1r. do. do. ..	0	12	6	
106	Do. ½a. Service K.H. do. ..	0	3	6	
107	Do. 1a. do. do. ..	0	3	6	
108	Do. 2a. do. do. ..	0	6	0	
109	Do. 8a. do. do. ..	0	12	0	
	Do. 1r. do. Q.H. do. ..	0	15	0	
	Do. ½a. O.H.M.S. on K.H. do. ..	0	3	6	
	Do. 1a. do. do. ..	0	3	6	
	Do. 2a. do. do. ..	1	5	0	
	Do. 8a. do. do. ..	2	10	0	

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"	2000 " Do.	37	6

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1d	" "	3d	4d	1d	" "	2d	—
2d	" "	3d	2d	2d	" "	9d	5d
2½d	" "	4d	6d	2½d	" "	4d	—
3d	" "	4d	9d	3d	" "	9d	6d
4d	" "	5d	9d	6d	" "	8d	6d
5d	" "	7d	1/-	1/-	" "	1/3	1/-
6d	" "	8d	9d	2/-	" "	2/4	—
1/-	" "	1/3	2/-	5/-	" "	5/10	—
5/-	" "	5/10	—	10/-	" "	11/8	—

1904.

½d	C&CA, mult ord	1d	—	½d	C & CA	2d	2d
1d	" "	1½d	1d	1d	" "	3d	2d
				2d	" "	1/-	1/-

Cambria, 1902.

½d	C & CA single	2d	3d	4d	" "	9d	1/3
1d	" "	4d	2d	6d	" "	2/-	2/-
2d	" "	4d	4d	1/-	" "	4/6	3/6
2½d	" "	9d	1/-	10/-	" "	13/3	—
3d	" "	1/-	1/-				
4d	" "	8d	10d				
6d	" "	1/-	1/3				
1/-	" "	3/-	3/-				
2/-	" "	8/6	—				

1904.

½d	C&CA, mult. ord	1d	2d	1d	2d	1d	2d
1d	" "	" "	" "	2d	" "	3d	—
2d	" "	" "	" "	3d	" "	4d	—
4d	" "	" "	" "	8d	" "	8d	—
6d	" "	" "	" "	1/-	" "	1/-	—
1/-	" "	" "	" "	1/3	" "	1/3	1/3
2/-	" "	" "	" "	2/6	" "	2/11	—

Grenada, 1902.

½d	C & CA single	1d	1d	6d	" "	1/-	—
1d	" "	2d	1d	1/-	" "	1/3	1/3
2d	" "	4d	1d	2/6	" "	2/11	—
2½d	" "	5d	8d				
3d	" "	6d	8d				
6d	" "	1/-	—	1d	" "	3d	1d
1/-	" "	4/-	—	1½d	" "	9d	1/-
2/-	" "	2/6	—	2d	" "	6d	6d

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½d	C & CA	—	1d	—	—
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1½d	" "	—	9d	1/-	—
2d	" "	—	6d	6d	—

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25 kop	"	3d.
35 kop	(catalogued	1/0)	..	"	2d.
50 kop	("	1/6)	..	3d.
70 kop	("	1/0)	..	5d.
1 rouble	("	9d.)	..	4d.
3½ roubles	"	3/6
7	"	"	3/0

Wholesale prices of Russian Stamps (1858 to 1902) on application.

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1d. lilac, I.R. Official, Queen, per 100	6d.;	1000	4/-
¼d. red	"	"	9d.;
1d. red	"	King	9d.;
¼d. red, Army	"	Queen	9d.;

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Postage-Plate Numbers.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1d. red, plate No. 174	140 0	—
1d. " " 181	20 0	6 0
1d. " " 201	.. ..	0 9	2 0
1d. " " 205	2 0	2 0
1d. " " 208	7 6	4 0
1d. " " 215	0 5	2 0
1d. " " 216	0 4	1 0
1d. " " 217	0 4	1 6
1d. " " 218	0 2	1 6
1d. " " 220	—	20 0

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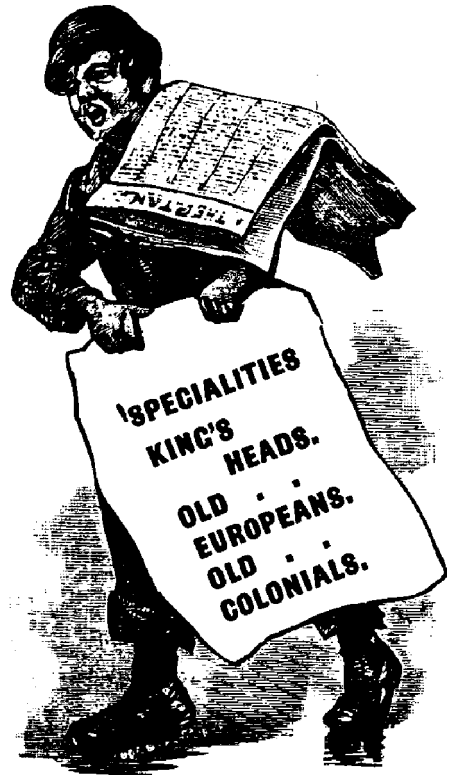
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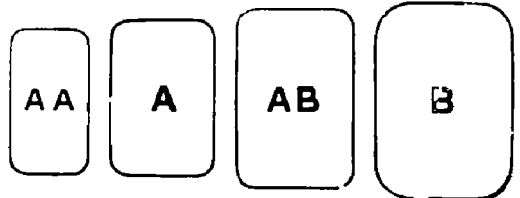
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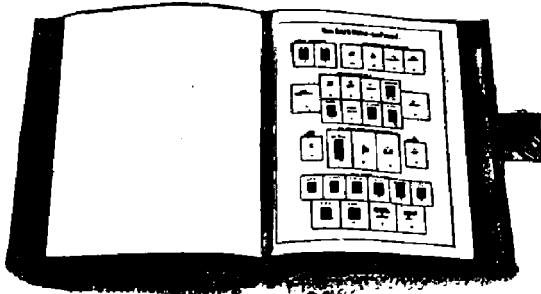
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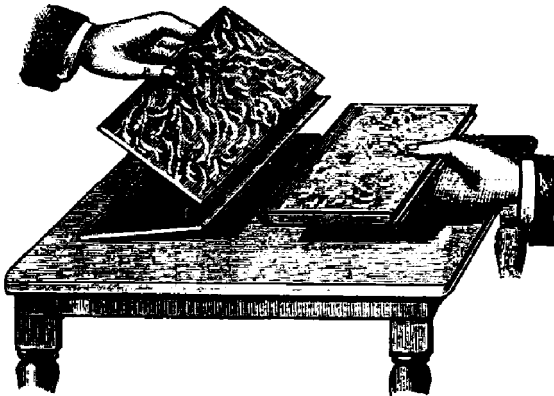
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No. 184. Vol. XVI.

APRIL 25, 1906.

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do. do. pl. II, on laid, 1d. red, unused

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side fan, used.

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South Australia—

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1856-59, imperf, 2d blood red, unused.

1856-59, imperf, 2d pale red, unused.

1859, rouletted, 1/- yellow, unused.

1867-70, perf. 11½ and rouletted, 6d Prussian blue,
unused.

1868, wmk. SA, wide perf. 11½ x 12½, 1d green, unused.

1870-71, perf. 11½, 3d on 4d Prussian blue, used.

South Australia, continued.

1870-71, perf. 11½, 1d green, pair, imperf. between,
used.

1891, O.S., perf. 10, 2/6 deep lilac, pair, unused.

1891, O.S., perf. 10, 5/- rose, pair, unused.

Tasmania, 1853, 1d. blue, unused.

Victoria—

1850, coarse background and fine border with
frame, 2d grey lilac, block of 4d unused,
one stamp damaged.

1861, hori., laid, 1d green, perf. 12, unused.

1868-81, 5/- on yellow, unused.

1868-81, 5/- red and lilac blue, unused.

Western Australia—

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1857, 2d brn, black on red, printed both sides, used.

1857, 2d Indian red, printed both sides, used.

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64	Fiji, 5/- black and red do. ..	0	6	6
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217	New Zealand, 2/- green, unused ..	0	2	4
218	Do. 5/- vermilion, unused ..	0	5	6
101	Brit. Somaliland, 1/4a. On H.M.S., unused	0	2	6
102	Do. 1a. do. do. do. ..	0	2	6
103	Do. 2a. do. do. do. ..	0	5	0
104	Do. 8a. do. do. do. ..	0	10	0
105	Do. 1r. do. do. do. ..	0	12	6
106	Do. 1/4a. Service K.H. do. ..	0	3	6
107	Do. 1a. do. do. do. ..	0	3	6
108	Do. 2a. do. do. do. ..	0	6	0
109	Do. 8a. do. do. do. ..	0	12	0
	Do. 1r. do. Q.H. do. ..	0	15	0
	Do. 1/4a. O.H.M.S. on K.H. do. ..	0	3	6
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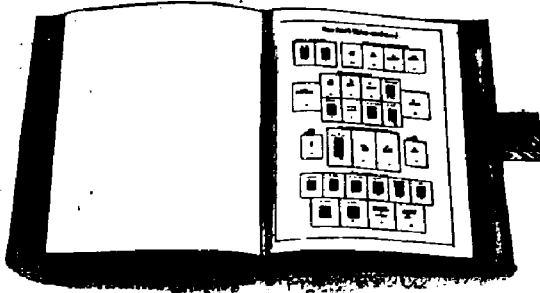
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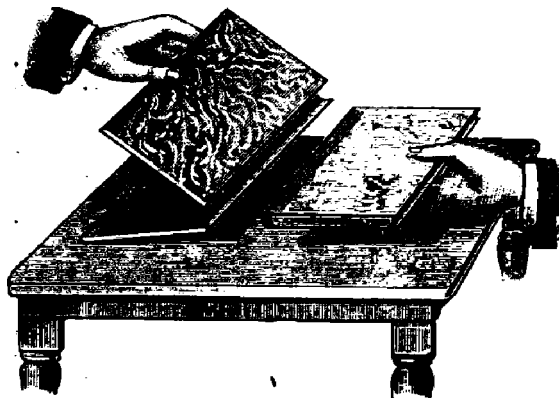
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No. 185. Vol. XVI.

MAY 25, 1906.

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Gibbons' 1905 No.	Description	Gibbons' Price. £ s. d.	My Net Price. £ s. d.
British Somaliland.			
101 to 105	On H. M. S., ½a. to 1r. mint set	..	1 6 0
106 to 110	Service ditto	..	1 4 0
	½a. King's Head, O.H.M.S., single C.A.	..	0 4 0
	1a. ditto ditto. single C.A.	..	0 5 0
	2a. ditto ditto, mult. C.A.	..	1 10 0
	8a. ditto ditto, single C.A.	..	2 10 0
British South Africa.			
* 8	10/- deep green ..	.. 1 10 0	0 10 9
12	£10 brown ..	.. 6 0 0	1 17 6
* 43	3d. on 5/- ..	.. 2 10 0	1 5 0
44 to 50	Set ½d. to 1/- ..	.. 2 4 6	1 0 0
Canada.			
142 to 144	7c., 10c., 20c. King's	.. 0 0 11	0 0 5
Cape of Good Hope.			
38	4d. on 6d. violet ..	.. 0 5 0	0 2 6
British Central Africa.			
* 6	8d. rose-lake ..	..	0 0 9
* 13	10/- deep green ..	..	0 10 3
* 14	£1 deep blue ..	.. 4 10 0	1 10 0
33	2d. green ..	.. 0 2 6	0 1 3
* 48	2/6 ultramarine ..	..	0 4 0
British East Africa.			
* 1 to 3	½a. on rd., 1a. on 2d., 4a. on 5d., set ..	.. 9 0 0	5 0 0
* 20	1r. carmine ..	..	0 0 10
* 21	2r. brick red ..	..	0 2 0
* 22	3r. dull purple ..	..	0 3 0
* 23	4r. ultramarine ..	..	0 4 0
* 24	5r. olive green ..	..	0 5 0
* 77	1r. slate ..	.. 1 0 0	0 10 6
* 78	1r. carmine and green ..	.. 0 10 0	0 5 6
* 81	5r. violet and ultramarine ..	.. 2 0 0	1 0 0
124	1r. blue ..	..	0 3 6
125	2r. vermilion ..	..	0 4 0
126	3r. violet ..	..	0 6 6
127	4r. carmine-lake ..	..	0 5 0
128	5r. deep brown ..	..	0 6 0
* 144	3r. violet ..	..	0 5 0
Ceylon.			
* 112	5c. on 3c. slate ..	.. 0 10 0	0 5 0
* 113	5c. on 3c. blue ..	.. 1 0 0	0 10 0
* 115	5c. on 6c. red-brown ..	.. 0 8 6	0 4 3
* 143	15c. on 16c. lilac ..	.. 0 2 6	0 1 3
* 123	25c. on 22c. slate ..	.. 0 5 0	0 2 6
* 125	30c. on 36c. blue ..	.. 0 5 0	0 2 6
* 147	10c. on 34c. purple ..	.. 0 4 0	0 2 0
* 148	15c. on 16c. orange ..	.. 0 7 6	0 3 9
149	28c. on 21c. slate ..	.. 0 3 0	0 1 6
* 136	1r. 12c. on 2r. 50c. ..	.. 0 12 6	0 6 3
165	2c. on 4c. lilac-rose ..	.. 2 0 0	0 17 6
Malta.			
* 29	1d. on 2½d., error PNEY ..	.. 0 7 6	0 3 6
Mauritius.			
* 36	4d. green ..	.. 2 10 0	1 5 0
Natal.			
114	½d. on 6d. ..	.. 0 0 6	0 0 3
115	Ditto error EALF PENNY ..	.. 0 8 6	0 4 3
115	Ditto error Half PENNY ..	.. 0 7 6	0 3 9
Newfoundland.			
19	4d. lake, very fine ..	.. 0 15 0	0 6 0
New South Wales.			
76	8d. orange, very slight mend ..	.. 5 0 0	1 10 0
Orange River Colony.			
38 to 42	3d. on 4d., fine set of 5 ..	.. 2 1 0	1 0 0
* 69 to 75	½d. on 3d. 7 0 18	8 0 9 0
* 76	Ditto double surch. 0 7 6	0 3 9
* 194	2½d. blue, no stop	0 12 6

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.. 6 ,, ,,	3 6

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2/0 brown	20 0	—
5/0 yellow	15 0	—
6/0 bistre	40 0	—
	Wmk. Q and Crown, perf. 13.		
1d. blue	0 9	—
1/0 green	3 0	—
6d. lilac	15 0	—
6d. blue	15 0	15 0
	Burele on back, p. 13.		
1d. violet	0 6	—
6d. brown	7 6	—
6d. violet	20 0	—
1/0 green	2 6	—
2/0 blue	4 0	—
2/6 vermilion	10 0	—
	Q and Crown, p. 13.		
2/0 green	6 0	—
1/0 blue	7 6	—
	Q and Crown, p. 12.		
1d. violet	—	2 6
6d. brown	2 0	—
1/0 green	2 0	3 0
2/0 blue	3 6	3 0
2/6 vermilion	6 0	—
10/0 brown	14 0	—

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2a. „ ...	0 6	0 9
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4a. „ ...	1 0	1 0
5a. „ ...	4 0	—
8a. „ ...	4 6	5 0
1r. „ ...	1 8	1 8
2r. „ ...	3 3	3 0
½a. multiple	0 1	0 2
1a. „ ...	0 2	0 2
2a. „ ...	0 3	0 3

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2c. „ ...	0 2	0 2
5c. „ ...	0 4	0 5
20c. „ ...	1 3	—
1c. multiple	0 1	0 1
2c. „ ...	0 2	0 2

British Somaliland.

½a. single ...	0 1	0 3
1a. „ ...	0 2	—
2a. „ ...	0 3	—
2½a. „ ...	0 4	—
3a. „ ...	0 5	—
4a. „ ...	0 7	—
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2½d. „ ...	0 6	—
6d. „ ...	2 0	—
1/- „ ...	3 6	—
½d. multiple	0 1	—
1d. „ ...	0 2	—
2½d. „ ...	0 4	—
6d. „ ...	0 8	—
1/- „ ...	1 4	—

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2c. ...	—	1 3
3c. ...	—	2 6
5c. ...	—	0 4
15c. ...	—	1 6
25c. ...	—	12 6
30c. ...	—	1 6

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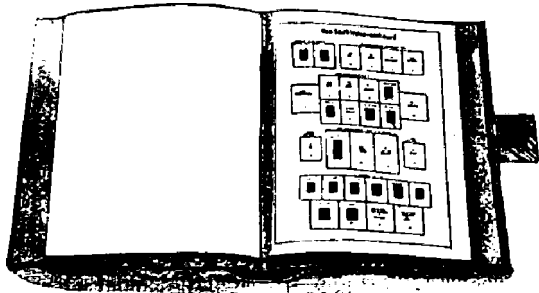
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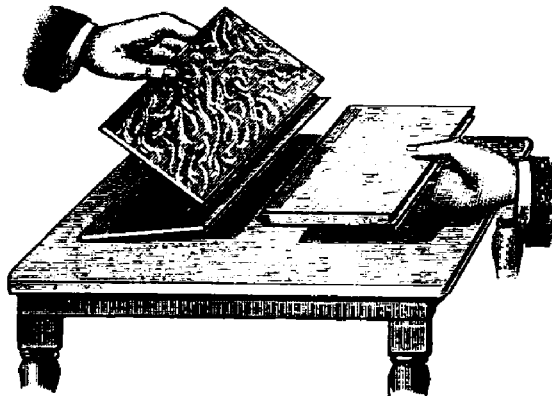
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50c. black and dark green (Liberian Flag)	2 6
75c. black and chocolate-brown (Liberian Hippopotamus)	3/9
\$1 grey and pink (Liberty)	4/10
\$2 black and dark green (Mandingoes)	9/8
\$5 dark grey and maroon (Head of President Barclay and Executive Mansion)	24/6
1c., 2c., 5c., set of three	6d.
1c., 2c., 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c. and 25c., set of seven	4/0
1c., 2c., 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 50c. and 75c., set of ten	11/0
\$1, \$2, and \$5, set of three	37/0

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These stamps are exactly the same in design, but the colours of all values except the 1c., 2c., 5c. and 10c. are different.

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The following is a further instalment, many of the prices being much reduced.

FIJI.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½d. single ...	0 1	0 1
1d. „ ...	0 2	0 2
2d. „ ...	0 3	0 3
2½d. „ ...	0 4	—
3d. „ ...	0 5	0 5
4d. „ ...	0 6	0 7
5d. „ ...	0 8	—
6d. „ ...	0 8	0 10
1/0 „ ...	1 3	—
5/0 „ ...	5 10	—
20/0 „ ...	23 4	—

GAMBIA.

½d. single ...	0 2	0 2
1d. „ ...	0 3	0 2
2d. „ ...	0 4	—
2½d. „ ...	0 8	—
3d. „ ...	1 0	—
4d. „ ...	0 8	—
6d. „ ...	1 0	—
1/0 „ ...	3 6	—
1/6 „ ...	2 3	—
2/0 „ ...	7 0	—
2/6 „ ...	3 9	—
3/0 „ ...	4 6	—

GIBRALTAR.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½d. single ...	0 1	0 1
1d. „ ...	0 3	0 1
2d. „ ...	0 6	0 6
2½d. „ ...	0 3	0 2
6d. „ ...	0 10	1 3
1/0 „ ...	2 0	—
2/0 „ ...	—	—
4/0 „ ...	4 8	—
8/0 „ ...	9 4	—
20/0 „ ...	23 4	—

MOROCCO AGENCIES.

5c. single ...	0 1	0 1
10c. „ ...	0 3	0 2
20c. „ ...	0 8	—
25c. „ ...	0 3	0 3
50c. „ ...	—	—
1p. „ ...	5 0	—
2p. „ ...	20 0	—
50c. multiple ...	—	0 6
1p. „ ...	—	0 10
2p. „ ...	—	1 8

GOLD COAST.

½d. single ...	0 1	0 1
1d. „ ...	0 2	0 1
2d. „ ...	0 5	0 5
2½d. „ ...	0 4	0 6
3d. „ ...	0 8	0 6
6d. „ ...	0 8	0 4
1/0 „ ...	1 3	0 9
2/0 „ ...	2 6	—

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1905	1889-97, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16 et 25 cents	...	6/0
1906	1889-92, one cent/3, 2/8, 5/12	...	1/3
1907	1892, one cent/3, 2 cents/12, 2 cents/3, 4 cents/8, 4 cents/6 cts	...	4/10
1908	1895, 2, 4, 6 et 8 cents	...	1/4
1909	1890-1900, 1, 2, 4, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 25, 50 cts et 1 dollar	...	7/5
SARDAIGNE.			
1910	1855, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80 cts, et 3 lire	...	0/11
SAXE.			
1911	1851, ½, 1, 2, 2 et 3 groschen	...	4/5
1912	1851-55, 3 pf., ½, 1, 2 et 3 neugr.	...	2/5
1913	1856, 5, 5 et 10 neugr.	...	12/10
1914	1863, 3 pf., ½, 1, 2, 3 et 5 neugr.	...	1/8
SELANGOR.			
1915	1891, 1, 2, 2, 5 cts et 3/5 cts	...	0/10
1916	1895, 3, 5, 8, 10 et 50 cents	...	3/0
1917	1, 2, 3, 5 et 10 dollars	...	42.0
1917a	1900, One s. 5 cents et one s. 50 cents	...	2/10

SENEGAL.			
1918	1887, 5/20, 10/4 et 15/20	...	7/10
1919	1892-99, 1 centime à 1 franc	...	2/7
1920	1900, 5, 10, 15, 25 et 50 centimes	...	1/0
1921	1903, 5/40, 10/50, 10/75, 10/1 fr.	...	2/3
1922	1906, Série 1 centime à 5 francs	...	10/0
1923	1903, Taxes, 10/50, 10/60, 10/1 franc	...	20/0
1924	1903, Série 5, 10, 15, 30, 50, 60 cents et 1 franc	...	2/7

SENEGAMBIE ET NIGER.			
1925	1903, 1 centime à 1 franc	...	3/7

SERBIA.			
1926	1866, 1, 2, 20 et 40 paras, pf. 9½	...	10/0
1927	10, 20 et 40 p., papier pelure	...	9/7
1928	1868, 1 et 2 paras, imperf.	...	7/2
1929	1869, 1, 10, 20, 25, 35, 40 et 50 paras	...	1/8
1933	1890, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 par., et 1 din	...	1/0
1934	1894, 1, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 paras et 1 dinar	...	1/2

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No. 187. Vol. XVI.

JULY 25, 1906.

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2/0 brown	20	0	—	—
5/0 yellow	15	0	—	—
6/0 bistre	40	0	—	—
	Wmk. Q and Crown, perf. 13.				
1d. blue	0	9	—	—
1/0 green	3	0	—	—
6d. lilac	15	0	—	—
6d. blue	15	0	15	0
	Bureau on back, p. 13.				
1d. violet	0	6	—	—
6d. brown	7	6	—	—
6d. violet	20	0	—	—
1/0 green	2	6	—	—
2/0 blue	4	0	—	—
2/6 vermilion	10	0	—	—
	Q and Crown, p. 13.				
2/0 green	8	0	—	—
1/0 blue	7	6	—	—
	Q and Crown, p. 12.				
1d. violet	—	—	2	6
6d. brown	2	0	—	—
1/0 green	2	0	3	0
2/0 blue	3	6	3	0
2/6 vermilion	6	0	—	—
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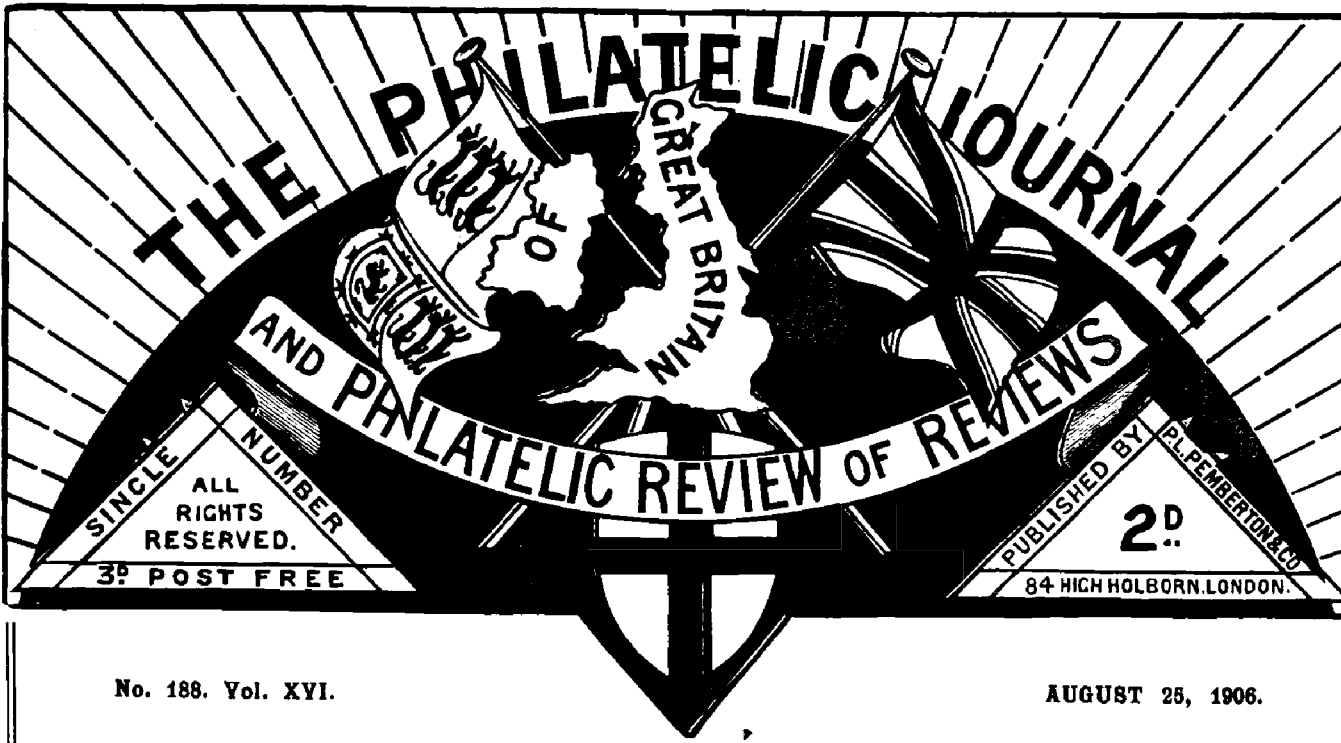
1896, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 annas, et 1 rupie	18/10
.. 2, 3 et 5 rupies, unused	28/0
.. ½, 1, 2½, 4½, 5 et 7½ annas	44/0
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.. ½ annas à 5 rupies	20/0
1890-01, ½, 1, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 4½, 5, 7½, 8 annas, 1 et 2 rupies	10/10
.. 3, 4, 5 rupies	24/0
1904, Set of 5 surcharged	30/0
.. ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 7½, et 8 annas	4/0
.. 1, 2, 3, 4 et 5 rupies	26/10

French Zanzibar.

1894 96, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5 et 10 annas ..	9/3
1894, 5/1, 10/3, 25/4 et 50/20 provisoires ..	35/7
1897-00, ½, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, et 50 annas	12/10

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No. 188. Vol. XVI.

AUGUST 25, 1906.

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No. 189. Vol. XVI.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1906.

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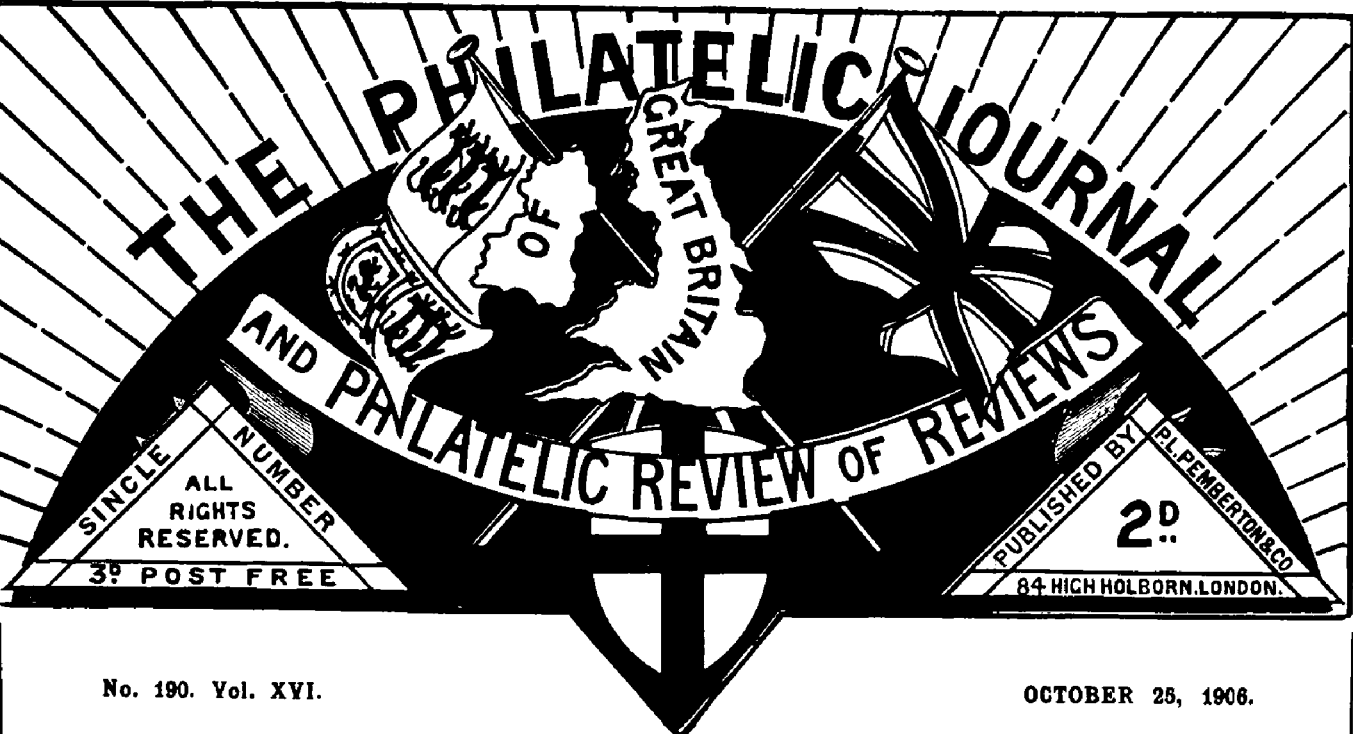
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No. 190. Vol. XVI.

OCTOBER 25, 1906.

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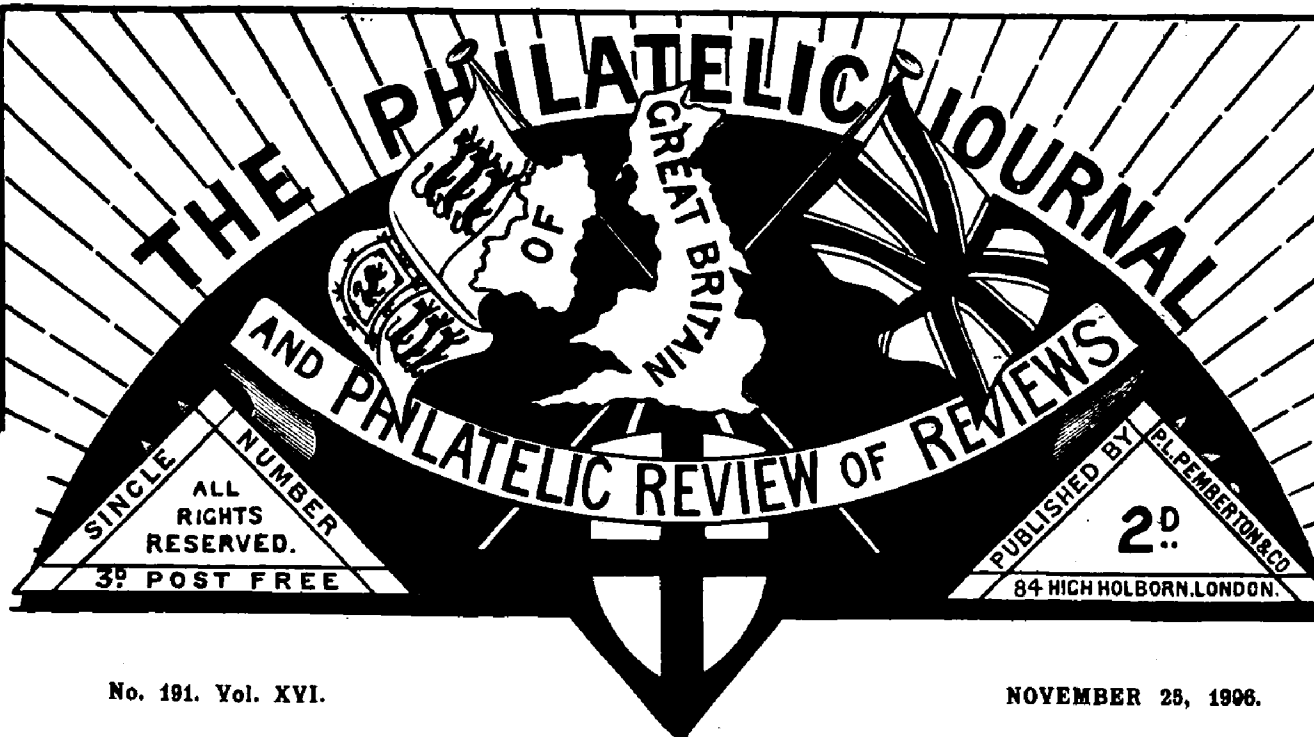
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No. 191. Vol. XVI.

NOVEMBER 25, 1906.

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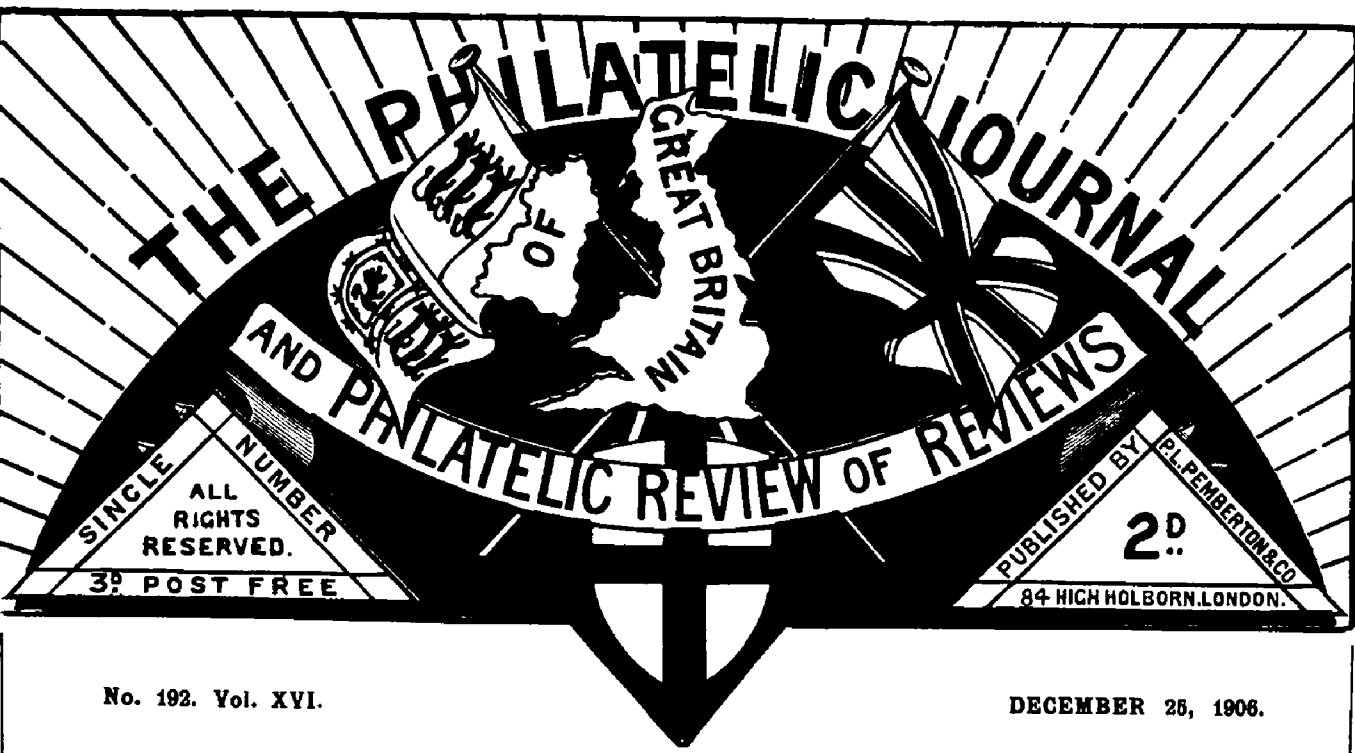
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DECEMBER 26, 1906.

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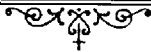
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Montenegro, 1896, 1 nov. to 2fl., 1 set..	5/0
*Natal, 1902, 5 and 10 sh. the pair	7/2
*BOSNIA, 1906, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50h., 1, 2, 5kr., 1 set, used	5/8

SETS.

(Taken from our GENERAL PRICE LIST.)

FARIDKOT.

1886, 23 différents, poste du rajah ..	2/0
1886-00, 3 pies, ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 annas et 1 rup. vert et carm.	14/0
1886-00, <i>Service</i> , ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8 annas et 1 rup. gris	25/8

GIBRALTAR.

1886, ½ p., 1 p. et 2½ p.	2/8
1887, ½, 1, 2 et 2½ p.	1/7
1888, 5/½, 10/1, 25/2, 25/2½, 40/4, 50/6, 75/1 sh.	10/0
1889, 5, 10, 25, 40, 50, 75 cent., 1 et 5 p.	10/0
1895, 20 cent., 1 et 2 pesetas.. ..	2/10
1898, 2, 4, 6 pence et 1 shilling	4/0
1903, ½, 1, 2, 2½, 6 pence et 1 sh. CA ..	3/3
1903-05, 2, 4 et 8 sh. et 1 pound	42/0
1904-06, ½, 1, 2, 6 pence et 1 sh. CA mult.	2/1

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