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THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF THE

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

Editor:

M. P. CASTLE

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The Brighton Forgeries.

HAROLD TREHERNE will now have ample time during the four months of his incarceration to reflect upon the dangers of carrying on a stamp business that provides its own surcharges. This case has occupied a not inconsiderable space in our columns and those of our contemporaries, but, having regard to the importance attached to it in philatelic circles, we think the publicity thereby attained is not too dearly purchased. Moreover, the fact that the Government officially prosecuted and convicted Treherne of the illegal possession of the dies denotes that the case is one of the most important that have occurred in Philately.

There can be no doubt but that Treherne was most righteously convicted, nor does his sentence err on the side of severity. The pleas ingeniously advanced by his counsel of youth and "agency" were rightly brushed aside by the learned Recorder, who described the prisoner as absolutely a principal, and a man who for many years past had taken the first responsibility (and profits) of his actions. The plea of poverty also made by the learned advocate (Mr. Rowland Harker) for the prisoner can also hardly be sustained. It is well known in Brighton that Treherne's circumstances were by no means straitened, and that he shortly anticipated taking an important step in life.

The manufacture of these spurious surcharges has been going on in Brighton for the last six or seven years, and so well managed has been the nefarious business that until now it has been impossible to lay hands upon the culprit. Nor was Treherne, although the principal offender, the only one. There are others whose names are well known to the Bench, who may think themselves fortunate that they did not stand beside Treherne; and they will do well in the future to take especial care that their wares are beyond suspicion. We must congratulate the Stamp Trade Protection

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Association upon the success which has attended their efforts. The case has been very well handled, and neither time nor expense has been spared by members of that Association in securing this conviction. Such a body is absolutely necessary in the interests of the trade, and we trust that it will in the future continue to keep a watchful eye upon all malpractices.

Notes on the Royal Philatelic Society.

By M. P. CASTLE.



IN accordance with the notice in the last number of this Journal, I propose from time to time to make comments upon the proceedings of the Royal Philatelic Society, not in any way with the idea of supplanting the official minutes, which faithfully transcribe the transactions, but rather with the view of supplying those lighter touches that could hardly appear in an official précis. These notes, which will be made with the sanction and approval of the Council, will naturally only reflect my own personal observations and opinions; but I trust that the confidence generously reposed in me by the Council will not be found to have been abused. I can but affirm that, as one of the oldest members of the Society, I should have but one aim—that is, to further the welfare of the Society and endeavour to increase the interest taken in its proceedings.

The attendance at the meetings of the Society during the past three months has been quite satisfactory, and shows a gratifying increase over the numbers who attended when the eight o'clock rule prevailed. It was at the end of the session of 1906 that this alteration was proposed by me, with the idea of holding the meetings before instead of after dinner, but I did not venture to suggest an earlier time than 6.30 p.m.! An amendment fixing the hour at 7 p.m. was, however, carried at the meeting of the Society, when the suggestion was discussed (at which I was unable to be present), and this was tried last season. The result was, as might have been foreseen, not a possible one, as seven o'clock is an hour that precludes a comfortable dinner either before or after the meeting. The present hour was voted for, on the voting papers submitted, by a large number of Fellows, and I quite hope will become the permanent hour for meeting. The claims of nature cannot be ignored, and Fellows now find that they can both have their meeting and their dinner in comfort! I might mention, for the benefit of those who are not habitual attendants, that the Holborn Restaurant, adjoining Southampton Street, offers every inducement for the evening meal, not the least of which will probably be held to be the presence of fellow-philatelists. A considerable number of members habitually go to this restaurant after the meetings, and find that the lighter "stamp-talk" that permeates each table is by no means an unpleasant continuation of the evening's philatelic work. I might also

mention, for the benefit of those who do not regularly attend, that there is an excellent afternoon tea place adjoining the entrance to the Society's rooms, which is frequently also used by Fellows of the Society. The social (and gastronomic) side of Philately is much to the fore on the Continent, and I think it might well be countenanced here, as far as possibly consonant with the real work of a Society, as it tends to attract members; and it is with this view that I have called attention to the question. The bigger the meetings of the Society the better; and the more inducements held out, the more members will attend.

I fear that as these notes are only commencing in mid-season, I can hardly do full justice to a retrospective consideration of the papers that have been read. The Earl of Crawford, who once more kindly placed his house at our disposal, opened the session with the very interesting paper which has already appeared in the *London Philatelist*, and delighted us with the remarkable set of essays and colour-trials that he had been fortunate enough to secure.

Mr. Hausburg has occupied two evenings of the Society by his truly marvellous displays of India and Victoria—papers on which will shortly appear in this Journal, and to which I hope to refer later on.

Mr. Reichenheim, on 4 December, showed how extremely interesting a modern issue can be, and his wealth of shades and varieties of the current French stamps suggests that he must have some one always lying in wait at the Post Office to catch specimens of every delivery from the printers. The illustrations in the December number, which are very clear, were kindly provided by Mr. Reichenheim and add much to his able paper.

The remaining two evenings so far (mid-January) have been occupied by Dr. James, to whose large and interesting collection I propose to devote a future note, and by myself with the Cape stamps, on which I will add some notes to run concurrently with my paper thereon.

I should be very glad if Fellows and Members would favour me with any expressions of opinion, suggestions, or remarks as to the papers and displays of the Society, which will receive my most careful attention. I do not want these notes to be a mere reflex of one's own views, but to form an article for the consideration and discussion of the Society's proceedings by the Fellows and Members generally. I shall therefore welcome (as I feel confident will the Executive of the Society) any communications of points of interest from my confrères. There is one point, for example, on which I am sure new ideas will be especially welcome, i.e. the Programme of the Society's work for the ensuing session.

Chalk-surfaced Varieties and Seebeck Reprints in the Catalogues.



THE question as to the exact status, from the collector's point of view, of the new issues on chalky paper has been one that has evoked considerable discussion among Philatelists. Some contend that this variation of paper is too minute to be catalogued, and others that it is more important than many other varieties that have been accorded catalogue rank. Our own opinion is on the whole with the latter, as we regard the change as so palpable as to be impossible, at least for the specialist, to overlook. For the general collector it may be different, but catalogues nowadays seem largely written for the former class. We confess, therefore, that we fail to see how these varieties can be consistently excluded. Not only is the paper quite different from the normal in its glazed surface, but in the majority of cases the colours and impressions of the stamps are affected thereby, thus constituting a distinct epoch in the life of the stamp.*

We certainly hold that this difference, affecting the whole appearance of the stamp, is far more worthy of full catalogue rank than such variations of perforations as "comb machine, $11\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, or 12×12"!

The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. have reluctantly decided to include chalk-surfaced paper varieties, as stated below, and we can but trust that time will strengthen their present wavering attitude. They write:—

"The interest in these chalky paper varieties has been considerable during the past year, and it is in response to requests from many of our customers that we are including them in this edition of the Catalogue. We must confess, however, that we have grave doubts as to the wisdom of this step, there being excluded from the Catalogue many varieties of paper much more easily distinguishable by the ordinary collector than is the difference in this case. Even among British Colonials there are some older issues on chalky paper which we have never been asked to include and which we still omit, as there is little interest in them. Frankly, our inclusion of both the chalky and ordinary papers (the scarcer being in every case listed in small type as a minor variety) is due only to what we believe to be a present demand for the information. If experience proves that the interest in these varieties is a passing one, we reserve the right to omit the classification in future editions, as our space has now grown too valuable to be used, unless for some special reason, on matters that do not properly belong to a general catalogue."

Messrs. Bright and Son include this paper in their A B C Catalogue, and we consider with them that as the Portuguese stamps on chalk-surfaced paper have always held catalogue rank, the British Colonials cannot now be excluded. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., on the other hand, announce that they

* We have ourselves frequently been prevented from placing unsuspected chalk-surfaced specimens among those on plain paper by the striking difference in the colour of the impression.—ED.

do not intend to separate the two varieties of paper of the Colonial issues, but content themselves with indicating where they exist by an "O" for ordinary and "C" for chalky paper. This is, however, hardly consistent with the fact that in Messrs. Gibbons' stock-books the two classes of paper are always separated. The principal obstacle to full acknowledgment of the difference lies in the fact that used stamps, or those that have suffered immersion, cannot be differentiated. This, however, does not ignore their primal separate existence, which marks a distinct epoch in the life of the issue; and when every unimportant and concurrently used variety of perforation is fully quoted which does not mark any phase of the stamp's existence, we fail to see that this paper can be ignored by any catalogue which pretends to list all the minor varieties of postage stamps. The chalk-surfaced paper should at least be catalogued as a minor variety in the case of any catalogue that is not a simplified one, as it is quite certain that almost all Philatelists who collect upon scientific lines will differentiate these two papers.

The second question (raised by the appearance of Messrs. Scott's Catalogue) is that of the alleged Reprints of the Seebeck issues, and we quote that firm's words on the foregoing question.

"The interest in these varieties" may give the publishers the "right to omit the classification" hereafter, but we ourselves venture to think the chalk-surfaced issues are of far more interest than the "speculative and unnecessary stamps" of the South American States. As examples hereof demonstrating the truth of our depreciation of this class of stamps, let us examine the cases of Nicaragua and Salvador. Some of the issues of both countries have been impugned, and it may well be that all the other Seebeck countries will undergo the like experience. Nicaragua for a period of twenty years, from 1862 to 1882, was content with five stamps, first perforated and then rouletted—ten varieties in all or one variety for every two years. From 1882 to 1907—a period of twenty-five years—there are over a thousand varieties listed in the catalogues, giving an average of forty varieties per annum. The number of new varieties issued during the last quarter of a century is *eightyfold* that of the preceding twenty years!

Salvador, between 1867 and 1887, had two issues, the first one overprinted, and the second one (1879) showing varieties of the types; but there were only nineteen main varieties in all, averaging thus about one stamp per year. Since 1879 there have been over a thousand varieties listed, averaging nearly forty per annum, and consequently a nearly *fortyfold* increase over the issues of the first twenty years! No one outside a lunatic asylum could believe that there was any real necessity for these alarming quantities of stamps, and the Seebeck Company has been responsible for the larger part thereof. We fancy, therefore, that collectors will receive with equanimity the information that appeared recently in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly*, and in Part II of that firm's Catalogue for 1908, which condemns numerous issues of Salvador as Reprints.

Messrs. Gibbons' Catalogue quotes Article 8 of the contract between the Seebeck Co. and the Salvador Government, which naïvely recites that the contractor has the right to "use the plates to make such *Reprints* as the engraving company may want to sell again to stamp dealers and col-

lectors"! Messrs. Stanley Gibbons state that their stock has been carefully examined and the Reprints expurgated. We have been shown by that firm their Reference Collection of the stamps of Salvador, and it seems to us clear that there are a large number of reprints differing in essential points from originals and which are unknown in a used state. This question is, of course, an important one, and bids fair to detract from the smouldering interest taken in these prolific stamp-issuing countries. We do not disguise our own opinion that the whole Seebeck system has been the most degrading and debasing incident in the whole annals of postage stamp collecting. Still there are always people "who will collect anything," and in their interest it is well that this question should be thrashed out. Messrs. Scott quite properly have not ignored this matter, but in their "Special Notices for 1908" have made the following statement, which practically means that they will suspend judgment until after a full examination of all the facts. They write:—

"In 1889, the countries of Ecuador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador made contracts with a banknote company in the United States to furnish them with yearly issues of postage stamps. Instead of payment for these being made in the regular way, the company was to have, at the end of each year, all unsold stamps left on hand, with the privilege of selling the same to collectors. From the name of the man who made this contract, the stamps covered by this arrangement have been popularly known as the 'Seebeck' issues. They include the issues of Ecuador, from 1892 to 1896, Honduras, 1890 to 1895, Nicaragua, 1890 to 1899, and Salvador, 1890 to 1899, all inclusive. Each year a large supply of these stamps has been left on hand, and these have been supplied to stamp dealers and collectors through a wholesale agency.

"For years we have noticed various differences of shade and paper in some of the Seebeck stamps, apparently due to different printings. As such differences often occur in stamps of countries about which there is no question, we have handled these issues on the guarantee of the wholesale agency that they were genuine originals. At present, while we know there are various varieties which have never been found genuinely used, or apparently were not to be had until long out of issue, we are not in a position to offer what would be accepted as *legal* proof that reprints have been made. Even the fact that certain stamps have never been seen used is no proof in itself, as supplies of certain shades might easily have been printed for the Government's use while the stamps were current, but, never being needed for postal purposes, have been included with the other remainders. The issues which, from our present information, seem to be affected are those of Ecuador, 1892 to 1896, Nicaragua, 1895 to 1899, and Salvador, 1895 to 1899. We regret that we have not been able to arrange our information on these countries in time for the present edition of the Catalogue, nor, in fact, under present circumstances, do we care to set prices on a revised list of these stamps. A very large stock is still being held, we understand, by the owners of the remainders.

"We ourselves shall discontinue dealing in undoubted reprints, removing such from our stock as fast as discovered. We hope, by another year, to have this matter entirely straightened out; but for the present season, the only way

in which we can supply unused Seebeck stamps, on the basis of our present Catalogue, is that we guarantee them to be exactly as sold to us by the wholesale agency (from which all dealers get their supplies), and without any further guarantee as to their being genuine originals."

We may confidently anticipate that a firm of the standing of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co., whose Catalogue is so deservedly published and accepted as a "standard" one, will take steps to thoroughly investigate this question with regard to all issues of the Seebeck stamps. The result will in any case be for the good of collectors of this class of stamps, as they will at least know what are originals, and it may, in fact, materially advance the value of many stamps, so that in the long run neither collector nor dealer will suffer "if the truth prevail."

The Surcharge Forgeries at Brighton.



THE Brighton Borough Quarter Sessions were opened on 3 January at the Town Hall before the Recorder (Mr. P. C. Gates, K.C.). He was accompanied on the Bench by the Mayor (Councillor Slingsby Roberts), the Town Clerk (Mr. Hugo Talbot), Sir John Blaker, Mr. M. P. Castle, Alderman Colbourne, and Alderman Sendall.

Harold Treherne, stamp dealer, who was bound over at the last Brighton Quarter Sessions to come up for judgment at the next Sessions, surrendered to his bail on conviction of attempting to obtain by false pretences from Thomas Charles Appleton the sum of £45, the moneys of the Stamp Trade Protection Association, Limited, with intent to defraud, on or about 24 July.

The Recorder intimated that he had seen the deposition, and was now prepared to deal with the case.

Mr. E. E. Humphrys, for the prosecution, pointed out that the case was respited to enable the prisoner to give information to the prosecution with regard to certain individuals who, it was alleged by prisoner's counsel, were the real people behind the scenes, and had induced him to forge the surcharges on these stamps. A statutory declaration had been made by the prisoner with respect to this, and a statement given of the information he was prepared to give. He was sorry to say the statement that prisoner was only nineteen or twenty was not true, because he was at least twenty-four. Then prisoner said his first dealings with these individuals were four years ago, but they knew from documents that at least six years ago a printing-press was supplied to him. The statements he had made had been investigated, and he (counsel) did not propose to say the result, but would like the Recorder to see a letter. This was handed up to the Recorder, and Mr. Humphrys added that the three persons prisoner had named had been subpœnaed there that day in case the Recorder wished to ask them any ques-

tions. He did not think it his duty, particularly after the letter he had handed up, to do anything in regard to it.

Mr. Rowland Harker, on behalf of the prisoner, said he did not know until that morning that the prosecution were in any way dissatisfied with the information prisoner gave some months ago. He originally pleaded not guilty, and then as a result of a conference withdrew his plea and pleaded guilty. Immediately after the proceedings at the last Sessions he supplied the prosecution with three names, and then he was taken downstairs in the custody of the police and told he had to make his further statement before he left the premises. Prisoner had no documents or dates by him, and that accounted for any discrepancies that had arisen and of which the prosecution complained. It was the prosecution who approached the defence, and as the prisoner had carried out his part of the arrangement it would be very hard to punish him because the information had not proved quite so good or effective as the prosecution thought it would be. The Court should also know that, subsequent to 22 October, the Inland Revenue authorities had prosecuted prisoner for being in possession of this die and printing-press, and he was convicted and fined over £20 or a month's imprisonment. That term he would have to do because he had not the money to pay. After all, it was part and parcel of the offence he was charged with now, and, under all the circumstances, he urged that the Recorder would be justified in taking a lenient course.

Mr. Humphrys did not agree that the defence was approached by the prosecution. It was suggested to the prosecution that if he were only fifteen or sixteen when he started these practices it was obvious that prisoner must have been instigated by some one, but that wore a very different complexion when it became known that his age had been misrepresented by at least four years.

In passing sentence, the Recorder said he was not at all surprised, in reading the report the Public Prosecutor had sent, that there was not sufficient evidence to bring anything home to those prisoner had named; and prisoner's own statement that he had "known one of them six years, and purchased stamps from him before he started surcharging stamps," suggested that he was acting for himself, and was not a mere agent. It seemed to him (the Recorder) that he had done these stamps so exceedingly well that even persons in the trade had bought them, and sold them again, in the belief that they were genuine. Was it true that there were other people who were greater offenders behind him? It might be that there were other people interested in it. It might be that they had received some benefit, but that they were the principals he (the Recorder) did not at present believe. Nor was it possible to deal with the case in any other way than by looking at the prisoner as the principal offender. At any rate, he was not only an accomplice, but the accomplished accomplice, because it was through his ingenuity that all these things had been done, and he would have to bear the penalty.

Prisoner was then sentenced to four months' hard labour.

Mr. Horton Smith held a watching brief on behalf of an interested party in this case.

Philatelic Note.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW VARIETY OF THE ALEXANDRIA.

THE Postmasters' stamps of the United States have received another accession to their great rarities, according to Boston journals of 27 December forwarded to us by a correspondent. The Alexandria stamp was issued by the Postmaster of that Virginian town in 1846, and consists of a plain circular design with an inner inscription and "Paid 5" in the centre, type-set in black, on thin buff paper. Mekeel's *Weekly Stamp Journal* of 4 January states that the discovery of this stamp has been proclaimed in hundreds of newspapers throughout the United States, and that it has given a splendid advertisement to Philately, adding the following noteworthy remarks as to this stamp:—"The Alexandria provisional, five-cent black on buff, was first described by the late John K. Tiffany, St. Louis, who found a specimen among letters that were preserved by his family, and in 1873 the first printed chronicle of the stamp appeared. Mr. Luff says that there are but three specimens of this stamp known to collectors, two of which are cut round and the third copy is not on the cover. He adds that the stamp was issued about 1846, the earliest cancellation being 9 September, 1846. Daniel Bryan was postmaster at Alexandria from 1845 to 1847, and the issue is credited to his enterprise. Four thousand dollars is not a record price for a postmaster's provisional United States, as we know that a ten-cent Baltimore was disposed of for four thousand four hundred dollars, ten or more years ago." It appears now that a variety has been found on blue paper, and for the present, anyhow, this stamp remains unique. We have to congratulate Mr. G. H. Worthington on becoming its possessor, his well-known collection of these rare stamps being of the finest. The circumstances of this interesting discovery are thus set forth in the American papers:—

"Kept for sixty years merely because of family associations and then by chance discovered to be of value and sold for $4000, is the history of a stamp that has just found its way into the collection of George H. Worthington, the well-known stamp fancier of Cleveland, O.

"This unappreciated treasure was in the hands of Mrs. M. Fawcett, an old resident of Alexandria, Va. Recently she showed it to a stamp collector, who recognized its value and told her so. She then wrote to a Boston stamp dealer, J. M. Bartels, who offered her $3000, but she did even better than that, in the end disposing of it to Mr. Worthington for $4000, and collectors say that in Europe it would have sold for $5000.

"This valuable stamp is a postmaster's provisional, issued in Alexandria, Va., in 1847. It is the only one known to be extant and is printed on blue paper. Collectors are congratulating themselves that it is to remain in this country, and especially in Mr. Worthington's collection, which, report says, will never be broken up, but is to go sometime in the possession of a museum."

The specimen is in fine condition, and though cut round, it is lightly cancelled "Paid." This word also appears on the envelope, and the circular Alexandria postmark also fills the upper left corner.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of 6 February, Mr. E. W. Wetherell will read a paper on the "Stamps of Spain," and give a display of the stamps from his collection.

On 20 February there will be a display of the stamps of Great Britain, with notes, by Mr. W. M. Gray.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1908 became due and payable on 1 January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without further delay *direct* to the Hon. Treasurer,

C. NEVILLE BIGGS,
16 Pelham Crescent,
South Kensington, London, S.W.

BINDING FINAL NOTICE.

MEMBERS and subscribers desiring to have their copies of Volumes I to XVI bound, can do so, in stock style, half marone morocco, gilt top, price Seven Shillings each volume, which price includes cost of return post, carefully packed in cardboard box.

Copies from abroad will be Eight Shillings each, which includes return by Registered Book Post, carefully packed.

All copies to be so bound must be sent in accompanied by remittance, and addressed, "MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 10 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C."

N.B.—No copies can be received for binding at above prices after the end of *February*, and the bound volumes will be posted *about* the end of March.

MESSRS. GRIEBERT AND CO.'S NEW BUSINESS.

THE latest accession to the numerous stamp dealers in the Strand is the firm of Messrs. H. Griebert and Co., who have removed to No. 170 in the "Philatelic Avenue" from their old quarters in New Bond Street. The situation is an excellent one, adjoining the new Strand-Holborn Railway and facing the "Island Site" on which the Victorian Government are about to erect their new offices. That very essential feature in the stamp business, the lighting, is of the best, as both in front and facing Surrey Street Messrs. Griebert's rooms have fine bold windows. The premises, which are on the first floor, are really palatial in their dimensions, and no dealer in the Metropolis can show a finer suite of offices. These comprise a very large show-room facing the Strand, stock rooms and private offices, that occupied by Mr. Griebert himself being a very spacious and comfortable room. The

size of the premises may be imagined when it is stated that they are nearly one hundred feet in depth, and furnished as they are with handsome fittings, Turkey carpets and substantial furniture, they present the most inviting aspect to the visitor. Messrs. Griebert and Co., as is well known, have effected several important purchases of late years, and both here and on the Continent have acquired a prominent position in the trade. The acquisition of these handsome new premises cannot but be conducive to the continued welfare and extension of their business, and we hope that Messrs. Griebert and Co.'s enterprise may be suitably rewarded.

NEW ISSUES VERSUS OLD.

THE remarks made in the September number of this Journal under the title of "New Lamps for Old" have been freely commented on and necessarily have found opponents as well as partisans. In support of the new issues Mr. H. L. Ewen writes as follows, but we do not see that his last sentence is logical, nor why "the initiation into the inner mysteries of Philately" should be acquired by taking all varieties in the new issues and ignoring them in the old ones :—

"I wish those who decry speculation would provide evidence of the speculation you write against. There are isolated cases, such as the $1 U.S.A. Columbus, the Straits on Labuan, the 5s. Zululand, etc., but even these cases have not done any harm, as far as I can see. I rarely sell a collector more than a block of four and have no speculators on my books at present, although occasionally a collector will buy a dozen or so of a stamp.

"I don't think you did my simplified system of collecting justice the other day. The principle of it is that a pupil who studies arithmetic first is far likelier to make a success of algebra afterwards than one who starts on algebra first. Look inside the new Stanley Gibbons, Part II, and imagine what sort of an impression it would make on a beginner! I think my simplified collection of ninety thousand varieties quite enough for a collector during his first few years of Philately, and he can then choose for himself where to begin specializing. In the meantime new issues, which are written about and explained in every paper he sees, will gradually initiate him into the inner mysteries of Philately."

Messrs Stanley Gibbons, in a preliminary notice of the forthcoming Part I of their Catalogue, also to a certain extent support the new issues against the old ones.

"As regards the *prices* quoted, we have not felt it necessary to increase many of the older issues. Colonials have gone up for some time, and we consider that, *for the present*, the prices are, in general, quite high enough; there are, of course, many exceptions to this rule.

"In regard to more modern stamps, we have run short of many of the *later issues* of the late Queen and of the *earlier issues* of His Majesty King Edward VII, and as we have had to pay higher for many of these stamps, the selling prices are also raised."

The solution of the discrepancy in Messrs. Gibbons' statement, as to the real value of these two classes of stamps, is probably to be found in the fact that though the old issues are more stationary, the condition of the stamps varies far more than that of recent issues, and consequently enables the price asked to vary below or above catalogue value according to the vendor's fancy!

On the other hand, the *Indian Journal of Philately*, in its September issue, is decidedly in favour of the "Old Lamps," as evidenced by the following quotation:—

"As an extreme instance of the curious prices stamps realize in London, we may mention the following (both on the same day at one of Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper's sales):—

"Brunei, on Labuan, 1 cent to 1 dollar, set of 12, mint, 31 shillings.

"Kashmir, 1866, ½ anna, black, single die, used on entire, 15 shillings.

"It seems difficult to believe that there are buyers in London for these speculative unnecessary Brunei stamps at such high prices, while the really rare Kashmir single die stamp of 1866 is thrown away for the absurd sum of 15 shillings! Personally we would much rather possess a single copy of this Kashmir stamp to fifty sets of the absurd Brunei labels."

The Scott Stamp and Coin Co. also express their predilections in favour of the old issues in the remarks following:—

"The steady reaction from the new-issue craze, which has been noted during the past year, and the tendency of all classes of collectors to turn, either as general collectors or as specialists, to the interesting old issues of all countries, seems to be spreading fast. The speculator, with his little book of single watermarks or 'ordinary' papers, has almost vanished from the stamp shops, and in his place is the man who sits down with a book of old Europeans or Americans and goes away with an envelope full of stamps for his collection. It is this kind of a buyer, who takes one of a kind and does not speculate, that is making the increased stamp business this fall, and, speaking as dealers, it is the kind of business we welcome. The speculator boosts the stamps in which he is interested to abnormal figures, sells a few at the higher rates, and then usually unloads what is left at big discounts. Such fluctuations in prices, for which the poor cataloguers often get discredit, only harm stamp collecting. The legitimate demand from bona fide collectors results in a slower but steady increase in values, and it is this process, continued during the past fifty years, which has placed stamp values where they are to-day."

THE INDIAN PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

IT has now been definitely arranged to hold the Exhibition on 20, 21, 22 and 23 January, in the Exhibition Rooms of the Photographic Society of India, 40 Chowringhee, Calcutta.

The Committee acknowledge the following further donations of medals:—

Mr. J. A. E. Burrup, 1 bronze medal; Mr. J. T. Chamberlain, I.C.S.,

2 silver medals; Mr. J. B. Robert (Editor, *Nederlandsch Tijdschrif.*), The Hague (Holland), 1 silver medal; Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, 2 silver medals; Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, I.C.S., 2 silver medals; Mr. A. Bancroft Thompson, 1 silver medal.

We sincerely trust that unqualified success may attend the efforts of the Committee, especially after their bad luck in the abandonment of the former proposed Exhibition.

THE BRIGHTON STAMP CASE.

PHILATELISTS have reason to feel satisfied at the termination of the forged stamp prosecution, which has engaged so much attention at the Brighton Quarter Sessions. Yesterday, Mr. P. C. Gates, K.C., the Borough Recorder, passed sentence of four months' hard labour upon the young man Harold Treherne, who had previously pleaded guilty to the manufacture of a large number of forged stamps, qualifying his confession by the remark that most of the specimens he had endeavoured to impose upon dealers were obsolete. The case had assumed a serious character by the statement of the Inland Revenue Authorities, in connection with the recent summary proceedings instituted against Treherne, that the plant seized at his lodgings constituted the haul of the largest stamp factory known to exist in England, and it was evident from the action taken abroad by parties to the Postal Union that the discovery of this agency was regarded as of international importance. For stamp collectors the case, of course, has its special significance, which the prisoner's plea, if anything, may considerably enhance. Originally the prisoner was represented as only nineteen years of age, and it was thought his youthful inexperience had exposed him to the designs of other people. The Recorder made it clear yesterday that, even were Treherne the tool of organized stamp fabricators, he had proved himself an "accomplished accomplice" in a daring scheme which might have resulted in widespread deception. Stamp collecting is a hobby which affords many people cultivated amusement, and it is satisfactory to know they have been protected from exploitation by Treherne's practices.—*Sussex Daily News*, 4 January, 1908.

IMPERIAL STAMP EXHIBITION, 1908.

WE have received the following communication from the Exhibition Committee, and commend the same to our readers and all friends of Philately.

In reference to the forthcoming Exhibition of Colonial stamps to be held under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on March 12, 13, and 14 of this year, it does not appear to be generally known that the Exhibition Committee is relying largely upon the voluntary donations of all stamp collectors interested in order to cover the very heavy expenses involved in such an undertaking.

As the admission is entirely free to all visitors there are only two sources of income open to the Committee, and little more than one-half of the total expense will be covered from the hire of the trade stalls.

Up to the present the voluntary donations only amount to £25, and this sum will have to be very considerably increased if the Exhibition is to be carried through without a heavy deficit.

The Exhibition will doubtless be one of the greatest value in the making of new collectors, and in stimulating the interest of young collectors and beginners. At the same time it will not be without its value to and effect upon the senior collectors.

We may point out that the Exhibition was embarked upon by the general desire of stamp collectors in London and the Provinces, owing to the huge success of the previous Exhibition held by the Junior Philatelic Society in Exeter Hall three years ago.

It behoves collectors, therefore, who have the interests of Philately at heart to show some substantial interest in the work of the Exhibition Committee in the form of a donation towards the expenses of an Exhibition which is being conducted on a plan well calculated to be of high importance in the development and progress of our mutual hobby.

We append an official list of the first donations received.

Donations may be sent c/o The Editor of this Journal, or direct to the Honorary Secretary of the Exhibition, Mr. Herbert F. Johnson, 44 Fleet Street, E.C.

Donations, small or large, will be gladly welcomed and duly acknowledged.

	£	s.	d.
Stanley Gibbons (per C. J. Phillips)	5	0	0
H. Clark	3	3	0
Humphrey Bennet	1	1	0
W. Darwen	1	1	0
Douglas Ellis	1	1	0
L. L. R. Hausburg	1	1	0
H. L. Hayman	1	1	0
H. J. Lee	1	1	0
E. M. Gilbert Lodge	1	1	0
Fred. J. Melville	1	1	0
J. D. Ragg	1	1	0
F. Reichenheim	1	1	0
Dr. Fred. W. Abbott	0	10	6
G. B. Browne	0	10	6
S. Chapman	0	10	6
W. Allan Harmer	0	10	6
H. Lee	0	10	6
R. Shepherd	0	10	6
J. W. Heath	0	10	0
W. H. Tarrant	0	10	0
L. W. Crouch	0	5	0
E. A. Leigh	0	5	0
Vivian Miles	0	5	0
Leon de Raay	0	5	0
A. J. Sefi	0	5	0
W. Tunstall	0	5	0
S. R. Turner	0	5	0
A. H. L. Giles, R.N.	0	3	0
Miss A. Cassels	0	2	6
Horace Heywood	0	2	6
Miss E. Newman	0	2	6
E. A. Smart	0	2	6
Mrs. E. Thatcher	0	2	6
Geo. E. Wells	0	2	6
C. T. Frances	0	2	0
E. H. F. Salt	0	2	0
R. White	0	1	0
	25	14	0

Reviews.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE, PART II.*



THIS is another of our "hardy annuals," of such vigorous and well-trained growth that it is difficult to see how it can have been improved in quality. Some of the countries have, however, been rewritten, viz. Finland, from M. L. Hanciau's able articles; Montenegro, from the notes and collection of Mr. C. J. Phillips; Nicaragua and Salvador being entirely new lists, based upon the article by Mr. J. B. Leavy. In this article the discovery is for the first time made public of the numerous *reprints* in the "Seebeck" stamps of Salvador. "Our own stock has been carefully examined, and every stamp we sell is guaranteed to be an original," write the publishers, and it will be seen that this discovery has materially affected the quotations of the stamps of this country.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News pertinently makes the comment following hereon: "It is worthy of note that in the first thirty-one years of its philatelic existence, including the whole of the Seebeck period, Salvador issued 285 varieties. The S.S.S.S. then stepped in, with the result that the Seebeck contracts were terminated, and no less than 305 new varieties have had to be added to the catalogue in nine years!"

Amongst other countries that have received attention are the following:—

Switzerland.—The "silk thread" stamps have been correctly classified, and the later issues divided into correct lists of perforations and shades.

Siam.—An entirely new list, based on the articles of Mr. Poole.

Venezuela.—New and correct lists have been written of the provisionals of 1903, showing the various printings and errors.

Wenden.—An entirely new list, based on the pamphlet of Mr. Svendson.

The Catalogue, as heretofore, attains a very high standard of excellence, and it is difficult to suggest any improvement beyond the one in which it lags behind the French Catalogue and that of the Scott Stamp Co.—the noting of the major varieties in large type and the minor ones in small. The prices, notably for Europeans, have all a strong tendency upwards, having all been carefully revised with the aid of the large collections recently acquired by the firm.

MESSRS. BRIGHT'S A B C CATALOGUE.†

Nearly 1500 illustrations have been made for this edition, which is Part I of Messrs. Bright's Catalogue, prepared for adhesives only, and the book has enormously benefited thereby, though there still remain a few of the old small-size blocks, which will no doubt disappear in the next edition. Among the list of the countries which have been revised and bettered are

* *Stanley Gibbons' Priced Catalogue of Stamps of Foreign Countries*, 1907-8, 391 Strand, London, W.C.

† *A B C Priced Catalogue of the World's Postage Stamps.* Bright and Son, 164 Strand, London, W.C.

those of Great Britain, which is much extended, and catalogues all the British stamps used abroad—a feature that will commend itself to many collectors who specialize our own stamps on these lines. The lists of the stamps of Greece, Cape, and Austria have all been greatly improved, having been rewritten by specialists. The publishers express their opinion that old stamps in good condition, foreign and colonial, will increase in the next few years to considerably higher quotations—an opinion we fully share.

The Catalogue, which is now bound in cloth, is excellently printed, and is in fact an excellent and reliable guide to collectors.

THE FRENCH CATALOGUE.*

The third edition of the Catalogue of the French Society is noteworthy for an innovation that is a distinct improvement, and one that will inevitably find imitators. The Catalogue is now divided into two volumes, the first 1840–1900 and the second 1900–7. Seeing that the latter already counts 350 pages and still leaves the former with 1300, it will be seen how admirable, nay even necessary, is the change.

The present edition is in many ways an improvement upon its predecessors, and really leaves practically nothing to desire. The system of arrangement is remarkably clear and succinct. The prominent varieties in large type, with a separate number, the minor varieties in distinctly smaller type without a separate number, but denoted as such either by *bis*, *ter*, etc., or letters of the alphabet, the perforations grouped together, and the illustrations excellent, continue to make this work a model of what a catalogue should be.

We notice in New South Wales that the engravers of the plates of the Sydney Views are not quite accurately given. Plate II of the 1d. should be ascribed to H. C. Jervis, as also Plate I retouched of the 2d., and all the subsequent plates of this value as now ascertained.

The list of the stamps of France is a remarkably good one, and includes quotations in many cases for pairs and blocks of four at prices that are calculated to raise the hair of the Gallic heads. We shudder to think what giddy elevations of prices would be obtained if blocks of four of our old colonial issues were to be the coming fashion.

This Catalogue reflects the highest credit upon the French Society and its publisher in every respect.

POSTAGE STAMPS AND THEIR COLLECTION.†

This is a novel feature in philatelic literature. Mr. Colson presents us with a detailed description of the Bowers Collection of stamps, and this volume is intended to be the first of a series that are to describe further celebrated collections. This idea is excellent; it is extremely well carried out, and if Mr. Colson is fortunate enough to get access to some of the great collections he will have produced a set of books that will not only reflect the

* *Official Catalogue of the Société Française de Timbrologie: Postage and Telegraph Stamps.* J. Bernichon, 4 Rue Rochambeau, Paris.

† *Postage Stamps and their Collection*, by Warren H. Colson. Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 1907.

greatest credit upon himself, but will form a valuable and highly interesting adjunct to every philatelic library.

Chapters 1 and 2 set forth the advantage of collecting, and give a sketch of the old-time methods as contrasted with collecting in 1907, Chapter 3 being devoted to a brief sketch of the leading American collections. The remainder of the book is occupied with the relation of the best and most interesting stamps in the collection of Dr. W. C. Bowers, of Bridgeport, U.S.A. This gentleman is well known to many collectors in this country, his magnificent lot of Sydney Views having been shown at the London Philatelic Exhibition of 1897. The writer had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Bowers in America some years since, and found him an amiable and accomplished Philatelist. Mr. Colson's text is accompanied by a large number of superb illustrations of the principal stamps, which greatly add to the permanent value of the book as a means of future reference and comparison. The author has admirably carried out his task, and has produced one of the most readable and enjoyable philatelic works that we remember to have read. We cordially congratulate him upon his successful entrance into the arena of philatelic literature, and shall anticipate with pleasure the arrival of his second work.

There is one collection in the old world whose examination and description would assuredly make a book of supreme and unique interest, and we hope that the enterprising author may eventually include it in his series. It will, however, be not yet!

In our preliminary reading of the book we have made the following notes :—

U.S. Carriers' and Local Stamps of the U.S.—These include interesting notes and illustrations of many scarce stamps, which form one of Dr. Bowers' strongest points.

Antigua.—A pair of 1d., Star watermark, imperf., but as illustrated appears to be too clipped to render this assured.

British Guiana is not very strong ; on the contrary, however, being Canada and Cape, with the errors.

Hawaii rejoices in the 5 and 13 c. of the first issue, and British North America is well represented with some very scarce bisections.

In New South Wales there are 375 specimens, being made up into remarkably fine plates according to the various papers, many of them being complete in all types. Even in the 3d. on laid paper Dr. Bowers has half the plate! The Laureates are also plated and very strong.

New Zealand.—The 6d. "chestnut," "serrated," and the 1d., Star watermark, rouletted, do not by their illustrations justify the description, while the "unlisted variety" quoted—one shilling, watermark N Z, "with pen perforation above and below, and perforated 13 at sides"—is certainly a novelty that we should like to verify.

Reunion includes the 15 and 30.

Roumania has the complete set of the rare first issue of Moldavia, the 81 paras being used—even rarer thus than unused, in our opinion.

Western Australia includes the 2d. of the first issue, rouletted, and printed on both sides, which is also an unknown stamp to us.

The author writes us as to the omission of a table of contents, that this was not thought necessary, owing to the rather small size of the book (112 pages), and also from the fact that the description of the Bowers Collection, which forms the greater part of the book, is arranged alphabetically and therefore easily followed.

We take leave of Mr. Colson's book with cordial appreciation. It is an interesting forerunner of a prominent series of books that will afford as much instruction as enjoyment to every collector.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING'S CATALOGUE.*

The publishers of catalogues are never weary of fresh editions, nor also, we presume, their readers; and as it is only ten months since the last edition of this Catalogue, the alterations have not been important. In one important respect there is a change. Messrs. Whitfield King, having been strongly urged to do so, have now inserted all the CA and Multiple watermarks; and rightly so, in our opinion, as the difference is too marked even for a "generalist" to ignore.

A large number of new illustrations have been added—printed from electrotypes made from blocks engraved by hand; and considering these are reduced to one-fourth of the size of the actual stamp, it is remarkable how sharp and unmistakable are the impressions. The Catalogue is thus excellently illustrated, the clearness of the typography could hardly be excelled, and in simplicity of arrangement the general collector could desire nothing better.

SWISS FORGERIES.†

The days when almost every collection included some of the Swiss Cantonal forgeries are happily past, but there still remain enough on the market—and the latest productions are the most dangerous—to vindicate the appearance of this little work. These articles have appeared in the *Philatelic Record*, and are now reprinted to form the fifth of the series of handbooks published by that journal.

If Baron de Reuterskiöld does not understand Swiss stamps, nobody does! It may therefore be taken as a certainty that his descriptions, alike of the real stamps and their numerous imitations, are convincing, and by their friendly aid any collector can diagnose his Cantonals correctly. The handsome plate of all the Cantonal stamps that accompanies the work will further help the collector in his comparisons, and M. de Reuterskiöld's book may be cordially commended to all collectors of these charming old stamps.

THE SCOTT STAMP CO.'S. CATALOGUE.‡

The fact that this Catalogue has reached its sixty-seventh edition is sufficient alike to proclaim its long-established claims to the attention of

* *The Universal Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World.* Whitfield King and Co., Ipswich.

† *The Forgeries of the Cantonal Stamps of Switzerland.* By A. de Reuterskiöld, *Philatelic Record* Handbooks.

‡ *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue*, 1908. The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., New York. W. T. Wilson, 192 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

Philatelists and to indicate that, with so many predecessors, there is hardly likely to be much room for improvement. Nor is there any very striking departure from the well-known excellence of previous editions. The new issues have been faithfully collated, the lists of some of the countries have been emended, the illustrations exhibit improvement in many instances, and the bulk has naturally been slightly extended. We have frequently considered the practical system of the Standard Catalogue in properly substituting minor varieties, and we gladly testify to the continuing excellence and reliability of the Scott Company's, which has firmly established itself as the collector's vade-mecum throughout the United States.

There are, however, two points in this work that present more features of interest to the reader than those involved in the ordinary and, perhaps, uninteresting course of reviewing, i.e. (1) the question of the inclusion of chalky paper in the general catalogue; and (2) that of the Reprints of the Seebeck issues of the South American Republics, and on which we comment elsewhere in the present number.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 10 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—It is reported in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* that the colour of the 1½d. envelope has been changed from yellow to violet.

Envelope.

1½d., violet.

BERMUDA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 2d., orange and grey, of the Arms type.

This stamp was chronicled on page 223, Vol. XV, doubtless from specimen copies.

Adhesive.

2d., orange and grey; multiple; ordinary paper; perf. 14.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—The *M. C.* on continental authority states the 2 c. and 5 c. have been printed in single colours, but nothing is said about paper and watermarks.

Adhesives.

2 cents, red.
5 ,, blue.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—Another provisional is chronicled in the *Metropolitan Philatelist.*

The 5s. stamp has again been surcharged, this time 1d., with a rubber handstamp, in black.

Provisional.

1d., in black, on 5s., vermilion and green; multiple; ordinary.

Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us the ½d. and 1d. values of the new permanent set bearing the inscription "Postage and Revenue."

Adhesives.

½d., green; multiple; ordinary; perf. 14.
1d., carmine ,, ,, ,,

GIBRALTAR.—We understand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that the 2s. on multiple, chalky paper has reached them.

Adhesive.

2s., green and ultramarine; multiple; chalky.

GRENADA.—The 6d. value on multiple, chalky paper is announced by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

6d., lilac and green; multiple; chalky.

HONG KONG.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 20 c., 30 c., and $10 on multiple, chalky paper.

INDIA.—We take the following from the *M. J.* of December, 1907.

Mr. Gordon Jones has kindly sent us a complete list of the King's Head stamps that have up to the present been overprinted for use in the various States, and we have to add the following to those already chronicled :—

Chamba.—The new "Postage and Revenue" stamps exist both with the ordinary and with the official overprints.

Ordinary.

½ a., pea-green.
1 a., carmine.

Official.

½ a., pea-green.
1 a., carmine.

Gwalior.—The three high values have been overprinted for use here, as well as the two new stamps, the latter for official as well as ordinary use. The 2½ a. has not yet appeared.

Ordinary.

2 r., carmine and yellow-brown.
3 r., brown and green.
5 r., ultramarine and violet.
1 a., carmine ; *Postage and Revenue.*

Official.

½ a., pea-green ; *Postage and Revenue.*
1 a., carmine ,, ,,

Jhind.—

Ordinary.

½ a., pea-green ; *Postage and Revenue.*
1 a., carmine ,, ,,

Official.

½ a., pea-green ; *Postage and Revenue.*
1 a., carmine ,, ,,

Nabha.—The 12 a., King's Head, has not yet been issued for official use.

Ordinary.

½ a., pea-green ; *Postage and Revenue.*
1 a., carmine ,, ,,

Official.

½ a., pea-green ; *Postage and Revenue.*
1 a., carmine ,, ,,

Puttialla.—The new stamps have not yet been issued for ordinary, but only for official use.

Official.

½ a., pea-green ; *Postage and Revenue.*
1 a., carmine ,, ,,

MALAY STATES.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the $1 and $2 stamps on multiple, chalky paper.

Adhesives.

$1, green ; multiple ; chalky.
$2, green and carmine ; multiple ; chalky.

MAURITIUS.—According to the *M. C.*, the colour of the 3 c. on multiple, chalky paper is lilac.

Adhesive.

3 c., lilac ; multiple ; chalky.

MOROCCO AGENCIES. — According to *Ewen's Weekly*, there is some doubt whether the 30 centimos on 3d., chronicled on page 298, Vol. XVI, exists.

PAPUA.—The ½d. and 4d. values of the new issue are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

"Papua" appears in place of "British New Guinea" at top, otherwise the design is the same as the New Guinea stamps.

The watermark on the specimens before us is difficult to trace, but *Ewen's Weekly* gives it as Crown and double-lined A upright. We make the watermark inverted.

Adhesives.

½d., yellow-green, black centre ; wmk. Crown and A inverted (?) ; perf. 11.
4d., sepia, black centre ; wmk. Crown and A inverted (?) ; perf. 12½.

QUEENSLAND.—*Gibbons Weekly* has the lithographed £1 stamp watermarked Crown and single A twice sideways, and it is thought possible that this stamp on the Crown and Q paper may turn out a good thing.

Adhesive.

£1, bluish green ; Crown and single A twice sideways ; perf. 12½, 13.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS.—We read in the *M. C.* that the ½d. stamp has been printed in green, but paper and watermark are not given.

Adhesive.

½d., green.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—The 1s. value on multiple, chalky paper, chronicled in 1906, has reached Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Other values, the 4d., 6d., 5s., and 20s., on multiple, chalky paper, also listed in 1906, have reached *Ewen's Weekly*.

The 2d., red-brown and pale grey, on multiple, ordinary paper, is reported in *Ewen's Weekly*, and should be added to our chronicle.

Adhesive.

2d., red-brown and pale grey ; multiple ; ordinary paper.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The $5 stamp on multiple, chalky paper has been received by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

$5, green and yellow-brown ; multiple ; chalky.

TRANSVAAL.—The *M. C.*, on continental authority, reports the 2d. stamp printed in a single colour, orange.

Adhesive.

2d., orange.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—Mr. W. T. Wilson kindly sent us a set of the new Austrian stamps, fully described in our last.

Gibbons Weekly makes a few additions to the catalogue, and *Mekeel's* adds to the new cards listed on page 299, Vol. XVI.

Adhesives.

5 h., light yellow-green; old type; no shiny bars.
60 h., yellow-brown; old type; no shiny bars, but perf. 9, 9½.
60 h., yellow-brown; old type; no shiny bars, but perf. 12½, 13×9, 9½.
24 kr., grey-blue; issue 1890; perf. 10, 10½+11, 12.

Post Cards.

5 h., green on buff.
5+5 h. ,, ,,

LUXEMBURG.—We gather from the *M. C.* that the single card, as well as the double 10+10 c., previously listed, with stamp of the latest design, has appeared.

Post Card.

10 centimes, carmine on yellowish.

ROUMANIA.—We are informed by *Ewen's Weekly* that the issue of the new set of stamps referred to on page 267, Vol. XVI, has been indefinitely postponed.

SWITZERLAND.—It is reported in the *M. C.* and *Ewen's Weekly* that the 2 c., 3 c., and 15 c. of latest type have appeared, and *Ewen's Weekly* makes additions to the set of 1906–7 on granite paper. *Gibbons Weekly* states that the new issue is watermarked with the old Cross, but it is extremely faint and cannot be seen at all without the application of benzine.

Adhesives.

2 c., yellow; new design; granite paper.
3 c., lilac-brown ,, ,,
15 c., violet ,, ,,
20 c., orange; issue 1906–7 ,,
25 c., blue ,, ,,
30 c., deep brown ,, ,,
40 c., grey ,, ,,
50 c., green ,, ,,
1 fr., carmine ,, ,,
3 fr., bistre ,, ,,

Ewen's Weekly chronicles a post card in the new type.

Post Card.

5 c., green (Tell).

AMERICA.

CHILI.—The *M. C.* notes a report that the 12 c. stamp of the current series has not been issued, and there is at the present time no need for such a value.

COSTA RICA.—We are informed that one sheet each of the 2 c., 4 c., and 5 c. of the last issue has been discovered in an imperforate condition.—*Gibbons Weekly.*

ECUADOR.—*Gibbons Weekly* has received three values of the current set, which appear to be overprinted with a diamond-shaped control mark. This control appears to be handstamped, in black, once to every block of four on a sheet, so that only a quarter of the whole control is seen on any one stamp, that being, of course, on one of the corners of the stamp.

Adhesives.

5 c., black and lilac-rose.
10 c. ,, indigo.
20 c. ,, pale green.

PANAMA.—We read in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* of the issue of two new post cards.

Post Cards.

1 c., green on white, with head of Vasco Nunez de Balboa in black.
2 c., red on white, with head of Fernandez de Cordoba in black.

PARAGUAY.—*Gibbons Weekly* reports the finding of one copy of the 5 c. on 2 c., vermilion, showing no trace of the figure "5."

URUGUAY.—It is reported in *Gibbons Weekly*, on continental authority, that the recently issued 50 c., rose, has been overprinted with the word "Oficial."

Official.

50 c., rose; perf. 11½.

VENEZUELA.—It is reported in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* that the 50 c. Official stamp has changed its colour from claret to brown-red.

Official.

50 centavos, brown-red.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CUBA.—The 5 c. stamp, re-engraved, has at length made its appearance.

The "secret mark" will be found on label bearing the name "Cuba." —*Metropolitan Philatelist.*

RIO DE ORO.—The *M. C.*, on Spanish authority, states that the so-called error—4 pesos, *green*, of the 1907 issue, never saw the colony, never even left Madrid, and should be excluded from the catalogues.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 3 and 4 December, 1907.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ sgr., repaired	2	12	6
Roumania, 1858, 27 paras, black on rose	21	0	0
Saxony, 1850, 3 pf., close and thinned	2	6	0
Ceylon, 4d., imperf., close at top	5	12	6
Ditto, 9d., ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., ditto*	2	7	6
Ditto, 2s., ditto	4	10	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, perf.	2	15	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, ditto	4	4	0
Ditto, 10 c. on 36 c., blue, mint	2	18	0
Hong Kong, C A, 10 c., blue-green, mint	2	17	6
Jhind, 1886, red inscription, 1 rupee, ditto	2	8	0
Straits Settlements, 1867, 1½ to 32 c., complete,* several mint	5	15	0
British East Africa, 1890, ½, 1, and 4 as.*	3	10	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of 4 provisionals, mint	4	0	0
Lagos, 1s., orange, value 15½ mm.*	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 16½ mm., mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1884–6, 2s. 6d., olive-black, ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., blue*	4	15	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange on bluish, medium imp.	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on yellowish, early imp., cut close	4	2	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on bluish, medium imp., close	2	14	0
Ditto, 1854–62, 4d., black and green	2	12	0
Niger Coast, ½ in blue, on half 1d., vermilion	3	0	0
Canada, 1897, 1 c. to $5, mint	3	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet, *pair*, close at top	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, single, small margins	3	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, close top right side	6	10	0
Bahamas, C C, 12½, 1s., green,* thinned	2	10	0
Barbados, 1d. on left half of 5s.	3	12	6
Nevis, 1s., blue-green,* no gum	2	2	0
Ditto, 6d., litho, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, C A, 6d., green	2	10	0
St. Kitts, 1888, One Penny on 2½d., with inverted surcharge	10	0	0
St. Lucia, 1883–6, 1s., orange-brown, mint	2	0	0
St. Vincent, 1s., brown, mint	3	3	0
St. Vincent, 1d. on half 6d., pair, small tear	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, single*	2	4	0
Ditto, One Penny on 6d., yellow-green	2	6	0
Tobago, £1, mauve, C C, mint	6	12	6
Trinidad, 1859, pin-perf. 14, 6d., yellow-green, block of 15, mint	16	0	0
Ditto, 1860, clean cut, 4d., brown, block of 8, mint	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, single, mint	2	2	0
Turks Islands, "4" on 1s., lilac, Type 16,* part gum	3	5	0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d., rose on white,* no gum	2	5	0
British Guiana, 1860, 4 c., blue, corners framed, mint	10	10	0
British Honduras, 1888, 50 c. on 1s., ditto	2	2	0
New Zealand, 1872, lozenges, 2d., vermilion	3	0	0
Victoria, 1854, 6d., orange, serrated and serpentine perf.	2	12	0
Ditto, 1873–83, 1d., green on yellow, a block of 6, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., green on drab, a block of 4, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., mauve on green, block of 4, mint	2	8	0
Collections: 3288, £12 10s.; and 2263	12	0	0

Sale of 17 and 18 December, 1907.

Bavaria, 1849, 1 kr., black, strip of 3	2	0	0
Great Britain, 1840, 1d., black, a series of 395, on entire originals, dated from May, 1840, to January, 1841, almost complete	14	0	0
Ditto, College Stamps, collection of 294	46	0	0
Ditto, collection of 1698 stamps	28	0	0
Tuscany, 1851–2, 2 soldi, thinned	2	10	0
Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf., close at bottom	10	0	0
British South Africa, 1891, ½d. and 4d. on 6d., and 8d. on 1s.*	2	10	0
Cape, woodblock, 1d., *blue*, repaired	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, thinned	8	15	0
Ditto, triangulars, 1s., emerald, pair, mint	5	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Mauritius, 1859, small fillet, 2d., blue, *early impression* *	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, large fillet, 2d., deep blue, a small nick at right side	11	10	0
Natal, 1877–9, "Halfpenny" on 1d., yellow, double surcharge*	3	5	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, £1, violet and green, mint	3	12	6
British Columbia, 1861, imperf., 2½d., mint	4	5	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple*	19	10	0
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s, vermilion,* no gum	8	0	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, small tear, and perfs. clipped	4	5	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., cut round	3	12	6
Ditto, 1888–9, $1, green and black, mint	2	2	0
Fiji, 1874, Gothic "V.R.," 6 c. on 3d.,* with gum	6	0	0
Tasmania, 1856, pelure paper, 1d., brown-red, a pair, unused, and with full gum, but a little marked on face	7	15	0
Victoria, 1860–2, 3d., mauve,* no gum	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., orange	£2 12s. 6d. and	3	5	0
Collections: 6116, £72; 830	21	0	0

Sale of 31 December, 1907.

Great Britain, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1902, 1s., green and scarlet, strip of 3	2	10	0
Ditto, "ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL," Type 1, 2½d., block of 5, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Type 2, 1½d., block of 12, ditto	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d., block of 6, ditto	3	10	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, single wmk., £1, mint	3	12	6
Canada, 12d., black, "Specimen"	2	7	6
Collections: 5231, £35; and 3623	20	0	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 5 and 6 December, 1907.

Great Britain, "I. R. OFFICIAL," 1884–5, 5s., rose	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, King's Head, 5s., carmine	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., ultramarine	31	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 5d., mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., ditto	3	15	0
German China, 1900, Tientsin provl., 80 pf., mint	5	0	0
Russia, wmk. fig. 2, perf. 15, 20 k.*	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, fig. 3, perf. 15, 30 k., mint	5	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Russia, 1868–71, 10, 20, and 30 k., hor. laid, imperf., mint	9	0	0
Ditto, 1884, 35 k. and 70 k., both imperf., ditto	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3½ roubles, imperf.	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 7 roubles, ditto	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1k., 3 k., and 7 k., all imperf., ditto	11	0	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k., creased	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 20 k.	3	15	0
Finland, 1st issue, vert. laid, 10 k., rose	5	0	0
Spain, Madrid, 3 c., bronze,* thinned	5	10	0
Ceylon, 9d., lilac-brown, imperf.	2	13	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I.," 6d., bright carmine, pair, one without stop after "V"	2	12	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green*	2	10	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., ver., pair, one nicked	4	0	0
Trinidad, litho, 1d., blue	3	15	0
Fiji, 1882, 10 × 12½, 6d., rose, mint	2	7	6
New Zealand, "N Z," 1s., green, imperf., ditto	2	4	0
Collection: 2800, Great Britain and Colonies	28	0	0

Sale of 19 and 20 December, 1907.

Great Britain, 1d., black, 263 picked specimens	6	5	0
France, 1st issue, 1 f., orange-vermilion,* thinned	12	0	0
Russian Locals, collection of 848	4	0	0
Spain, 1850, 6 reales, deep blue*	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 reales, blue-green*	2	8	0
Ditto, 1851, 2 reales, red*	14	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 reales, blue*	2	7	6
Ditto, 1852, 2 reales, red, corner clipped, used	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 reales, greenish blue*	2	10	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 reales, vermilion, used	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 reales, blue*	2	2	0
Ditto, 1865, 12 cuartos, rose and blue, frame inverted, imperf., used	5	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 19 cuartos, rose and brown, mint	3	0	0
Ceylon, 1861, clean-cut perfs., 4d., dull rose, perfs. partially clipped*	2	7	6
Labuan, 1880, "8" on 12 c., carmine, S.G. No. 13, mint	3	0	0
Cape triangulars, 1s., emerald-green, block of 4, ditto	12	12	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, pair, ditto	5	5	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., earliest imp., defective	4	4	0
Zanzibar on Indian, 6 a., "ZANIBAR," mint	2	12	0
British Columbia, 1865, 5 c., rose, imperf., cut into	4	10	0
British Guiana, 1876 type, perf. 12, wmk. C and CA, 12 c., mauve, error, value omitted, mint	3	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, perfs. partially clipped	2	12	0
Ditto, 1893, ½d. on 4d., grey, strip of 3, centre stamp with dropped stop	3	0	0
New South Wales, laureated issue, 1852, 3d., green, on blued paper, a little damaged right side, but showing part of next stamp on left, unused	4	12	6

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 12 and 13 December, 1907.

Great Britain, "ARMY OFFICIAL," King, Type 2, 6d., mint	2	17	6
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," Queen, 1s.	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, King, 5d., mint	4	0	0
Mecklenburg, 1864, rouletted, ¼ s., red, thinned in corner	2	2	0
India, Service, 4 a., purple	3	7	6
Labuan, 12 c., carmine,* slight stain	3	0	0
Ditto, 16 c., blue, mint, sheet of 10	3	0	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of 4 provisionals*	3	15	0
Zululand, £5, red, slight crease	2	10	6
Canada, 7½d., green, mint	4	17	6
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion	5	5	0
United States, 1855, 90 c., blue	2	0	0
Ditto, 1869, 90 c., no grille,* gum	2	4	0
South Australia, 1894, ½d., Venetian red, perf. 15 × 12½, pair, mint	2	4	0
Tasmania, 1856, no wmk., 1d., brick-red, pair*	10	10	0
Victoria, 1860, 6d., deep orange, perf.	2	2	0
Western Australia, 1d., black, and 6d., sage-green	2	0	0
Ditto, 1857, 2d., brown on red	2	8	0

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MESSRS. MARTIN, RAY, AND CO.

Sale of 30 November, 1907.

Ceylon, 1861, Star, 8d., yellow-brown	2	6	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I.," 1d., lilac, "1" omitted	1	0	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 3d., block of 4, one stamp with Roman I and antique 2 of ½, mint	1	0	0
St. Vincent, 1s., slate-grey, compound perf.*	1	3	0
Transvaal, 1900, "V.R.I.," 4d., overprint inverted	1	1	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ½d., 1d., and 6d., no stop after "R", mint	1	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d. and 2s. 6d., no stop after "V", mint	1	2	0
Collection of 1459	15	10	0

Sale of 9 December, 1907.

Barbados, 1860, pin-perf. 12½, 1d., blue	1	1	0
Cyprus, King, single, 45 p., pair, mint	1	11	0
St. Vincent, 1871–2, 11 to 12½, 1s. rose*	1	10	0
South Australia, 1856–9, imperf., 1d., yellow-green*	1	16	0
Spain, 4 c., carmine, "Corrfos"	1	3	0
Western Australia, 1854, 4d., pale blue, rouletted	1	6	0

Sale of 14 December, 1907.

Great Britain, 1847–54, 10d., repaired*	1	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., ditto*	1	10	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., on Indian red, repaired	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., golden-bronze, ditto	2	0	0

Sale of 21 December, 1907.

Bangkok, C C, 2 c. on 32 c., orange-red	2	7	0
British Honduras, C C, 14, 6d., rose, mint	1	10	0
Ceylon, 5 c. on 24 c., purple-brown*	2	15	0
Fernando Poo, 1869, 20 c.*	1	10	0
Great Britain, Maltese cross, 10s. and £1, "Specimen"	3	15	0
Queensland, 1881, litho, 20s., rose	1	3	0
St. Lucia, 1883–6, 1s., red-brown*	1	8	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., pale blue	1	3	0
Transvaal, 1900, surcharge inverted ½d., 1d., and 2d., mint	1	7	0

Sale of 30 December, 1907.

Cape of Good Hope, triangular, 1d., brick-red, pair, mint	1	11	0
Great Britain, 1867, 2s., pale blue*, no gum	1	0	0
St. Vincent, 1s., grey, compound perf.*	1	1	0
South Australia, 10d. in black on 9d., yellow, 11½ top and right, 10 bottom, plain left, surcharged "P.S."	1	10	0
Ditto, 1874, 1d., blue-green, wide S A, perf. 11½, ditto "O.S," no stop after "S"	1	15	0

THE

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Philatelic Literature.

THE remarkable vitality and generally flourishing condition of Philately, which has latterly been the subject of comment in this and other journals, has been shown in a marked degree by the increasing interest in and importance attached to the literature of Philately. The formation of so many new Societies has had a very stimulating effect in producing this result, as one of the most important functions of a Philatelic Society is the diffusion of knowledge, only to be attained from the writings on the subject. The formation of a philatelic library is obviously the first duty of a new Society; hence the present active demand and increased value of all the better classes of works on Philately. The purchase of the Tiffany Collection by the Earl of Crawford, and his numerous subsequent additions thereto, now forming the most complete philatelic library in the world, have also given a great stimulus to the cult of philatelic literature. We have further reason to believe that the important library of the late Mr. H. Fraenkel, of Berlin, has also found a home in this country, and beyond this there are many collectors and Societies who possess libraries of great value and importance.

The times, therefore, were propitious for the lately formed Philatelic Literature Society, which has already a list of forty members, inclusive of the Royal Philatelic Society and many of the leading Philatelists, with Mr. E. D. Bacon most worthily filling the office of President. This Society has now published the first number of its own paper, entitled *The Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society*, which, alike for its palpable sphere of usefulness and its literary merits, will be accorded a universal welcome. The initial number is largely indebted to Mr. E. D. Bacon for his valuable articles, and to Mr. L. W. Fulcher for an interesting account of the Library of the Royal Philatelic Society, while Notes, Queries, and Lists of Exchanges and other matter contrive to make up a journal whose excellence is on a par with its novelty. We very cordially welcome this latest addition to the ranks of philatelic literature, and congratulate its founders upon the success that has attended their efforts to promote the study of the literature of stamp collecting.

Notes on the Stamps of Holland and Colonies.

A Paper (in the form of an address) read at a meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 16 January, 1908.

By A. J. WARREN.



LTHOUGH the stamps of Holland and Colonies do not rank among our most interesting series, yet if we consider the history of each issue as well as its appearance, we may, I will hope, find something of interest even here.

First of all we have in Dutch Indies, from 1756 to the end of the British occupation, the amount of postage stamped from dies direct on the letters. We have all heard that Philately teaches history and geography. We get something of this here.

The early dies show a monogram, "V.O.I.C.," meaning the Vereenigde Oost Indische Companie: two companies had amalgamated, and acquiring sovereign rule put their monogram on coins and postage.

In 1811 the French put a Bonaparte on the throne of Holland, and so we find his initials "L. N." on our stamps.

The English promptly came down from Calcutta and turned them out, using a large new die to indicate their rule. The island capitulated on 11 September, 1811, but it was some time before English rule at the eastward was regulated: Philately confirms history in this. I have a letter from Sourabaya dated 12 October, 1811, stamped there with the "V.O.I.C." die and at Batavia with the English one: incidentally this shows either that the French had not had time to assert themselves much at the eastward, or that the postmaster discarded the French die and used his old one. Officials, as may be seen from the letters, remained in the minor offices unaffected by the change in rulers: a Sourabaya letter of 1812 has the English stamp.

The rates during the whole of the above period are in "stuivers," equal to "pence," and were at first not high, but were doubled when the post-road was made, the postmen requiring, in many parts, protection from robbers or wild beasts.

In the old days of the "V.O.I.C." there was no post office for mails to and from Europe; in fact, Government had a right to open any letters to see if they contained anything against the Company's interest.

Later on ship's letters paid about 1s. at each end, while for mail per overland 3s. had to be paid in Java; and so we come to the oldest Postage Due stamps in the world, the *Te Betalen Port* of 1845–7.

These were adhesives affixed at Batavia to indicate the postage due on letters from foreign countries.

The official rate was 3s., or rather f1.80, given on the stamps as f2.16 "koper" or "duiten," silver currency being to copper as 5 to 6.

These stamps were printed apparently in a small frame, each with an ornamental border made with small woodblocks.

There exist four settings. The first three have the "koper" currency,

and are distinguishable from one another by the top line being a little to the right or left as compared with the second line; the second setting has the word "Mail" spelt with two "l's"; both first and second setting have, moreover, each one stamp with a variation in the "t" being raised above the line. The fourth setting has the amount stated in "duiten" coinage.

Now, of course, these stamps do not indicate postage which might have been, but was not, paid in advance, but they as truly indicate postage which had to be paid. The primitive ideas of those days were content with a stamp on which the amount due had to be filled in. But should they therefore be ignored? The late Mr. Gordon Smith thought so, but then he would have liked to exclude from the catalogue all Postage Due stamps as coming rather under the head of "Local stamps."

As regards the question that the sender could not prepay for delivery in Java, this condition lasted many years, and was the origin of the first "Te Betalen" 5 c. and 10 c. of 1874. Newspapers, samples, etc. from Singapore were then surcharged 5 c. in Java, the Singapore share of the postage being prepaid there, each party thus collecting its own share.

The "Te Betalen" of 1845 and 1874 were, therefore, so far on identical lines. The 20 c. of 1874 was, of course, for the inland service, double the usual single rate of 10 c. (2d.) per 15 grammes. The Dutch Indies joined the Postal Union in 1877.

Beyond those found in 1886–7 by Messrs. Myer, Soesman, and myself, not many of these 1845 stamps have turned up; Mr. Myer has a set like mine; Mr. Soesman has also the raised "t" of the second setting. Of the usual forms Mr. Soesman has sold some dozen or so in Holland.

Those of you who have seen the Dutch standard work will perceive that I have given a different sequence from theirs, but Mr. Myer, who was largely responsible for that work, should as an old Netherlands Indian have known better than to put "duiten" before "koper."

Other instances of a similar inversion will appear as we proceed.

Here, however, we would fail to give as we should our philatelic support to history. After the English left, currency went from bad to worse, till only a vague sort of "copper" currency was left, and when at the end of 1845 Governor-General Rochussen started putting matters right with a paper currency on a silver standard basis, with 120 "duiten" to the guilder, the change is duly recorded by our stamps. This was followed in 1854 by making currency in India the same as in Holland, so it is interesting to see from letters up to 1855 how postage is charged first in "duiten" only, then in both currencies, and finally in silver currency only—first by a "chop" and then by pen-and-ink scrawl.

In the ordinary issues there are a few points of interest besides the general one of the perforations, of which I hope to give you a consistent history.

The Proofs or Essays shown have all been most kindly lent me by Mr. C. J. Phillips, and have proved useful in several ways. Mr. Wetherell has very kindly helped me with several curiosities as well as rarities. And I wish also to say how much I have been assisted in my studies of the perforations by Mr. J. E. Bohlmeyer, of Amsterdam.

The first issue of Holland was made in 1852, design by L. Wiener, of Brussels, and printed at the Government Mint at Utrecht.

The proof-printing in black of the 5 c. is the only original. All other colours, as shown by Mr. Phillips from the Breitfuss Collection, are copies of the 10 c. from the original plate, and were made for the Dutch Society in 1895 on issuing their work. The copy then circulated by them is in green, and marked on the back "NADRUK" (reprint). The rejected colours were, I suppose, sold by the printer to the omnivorous Moens.

When these stamps were printed it was evidently customary to give the plate a wash over of colour: corner stamps with full margin show this in a very interesting manner. This washing varied, like all the work, greatly in tint and intensity, and accounts for the smudgy look the stamps often have.

The light or water-blue, catalogued first, comes really last. The first 5 c. of 1852 was a dark blue; a fortnight later, in response to the Minister's request for a lighter colour on which the cancellations would show better, we get a bleached sort of blue, and then diverse blues, the sequence of which it is not easy to fix without entires, owing to the frequent omission of the year from the date-stamp.

The second issue, in 1864, design by J. W. Kaiser, Amsterdam, printed at first at the Government Mint, Utrecht, appeared perforated $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.

There was only one matrix; the different values being given by "inset figures." This can be seen in the proof-printings shown, and is very noticeable also on the later stamps.

Messrs. J. Enschedé & Sons, of Haarlem, took over from the Government, in 1866, the printing and perforating of all stamps, but it cannot be said that they were more successful in keeping to the one tint for each colour than the Government Mint had been.

The proof-printings, as well as my strips, show also how in some stamps the central letters "TZ" of "POSTZEGEL" stand out over the line of the frame and in others are obliterated by it.

With the third issue in 1867 our troubles begin, especially as to the perforations.

The dies were all formed from one matrix, including the word "CENT"—note that from first line of "C" to outside of frame measures always just 10 mm.: the values were added by "inset figures," of which there were two sets.

In the Breitfuss Essays all the trial colours are in Type 1, but the set in correct colours (10 c. is wanting) are all Type 2. Perhaps Messrs. Enschedé had to supply new fount, but were allowed to use up the old. At least in the first issue, perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, Type 1 is commoner—indeed, of the Type 2 I have not seen the 15 c.; but with the new perfs. issued in 1869 Type 1 becomes very scarce, existing only in one or two values.

Baron Lehmann has, I am told, a block of the 50 c. with both types in it: the 50 c. was not printed after 1868, according to Messrs. Enschedé's books *re* delivery of stamps to Government. Other instances may still turn up, but blocks are rare for these years.

We get this issue, then, first in the Governmental perforating machine giving—

1. 12½ × 12. A comb machine, working upwards, as some stamps show. It worked well for Holland and Java till 1868.

   For the stamps issued in 1869 a trial was made of various machines. The first was also a comb machine giving—

2. 10½ × 10, but was found unsuitable, probably because the holes were too far apart.

   There were three other machines giving 13½, 13¼, and 14, with much smaller holes. These used singly or in combination gave us

3. 13½ (small holes) all round in this issue.
4. 13¼ (small holes) all round, not here but in the Arms issue of 1871, and the Postage Due stamps of Holland, 1870.
5. 14 (small holes) all round in this issue, the first Arms issue of 1869–70, the 1870 issues for Curaçao, Surinam, and Dutch Indies.
6. 13½ × 14 (small holes), and
7. 13¼ × 14 (small holes): in this issue and the next, and for Dutch Indies, 1870–4, while (7) did duty for the Postage Due, Dutch Indies, 1874.

Let us be thankful there are no more combinations!

I am assured that in England one cannot take account of "¼s," and I know that the Editor of the *Dutch Monthly Journal* pokes fun at "¼s," though attaching much value to dots, lines, scratches, and all blemishes in the printing, however temporary; but as you will perceive the "13¼" was a separate machine, and not in any sense a variation in or of the "13½." It had a separate existence, and possessed, indeed, variations of its own, being sometimes nearly 13 only, while the 13½, like the 14, varies infinitesimally only.

The fourth or "Arms" issue, 1869, for newspapers and documents, designed by J. Nusser, Dusseldorf, and engraved by Virey Frères, Paris, was, I think, printed in Haarlem, not in Paris. There were separate dies for each value.

The first stamps appeared in January, 1869, perf. 14, as did also the ½ c. and 2½ c. in November, 1870; these latter are rare.

From 1871 the Haarlem printers used perf. 13¼ only.

Later issues are deeper in colour; the last issue in 1875 had the perf. 13½, large holes, of which I shall speak presently.

If, as I think, the 1 c. is printed from unaltered plates, all faults should be found in both colours. A slight fault, the omission of the dot from the left-hand corner in the 1 c., exists both in the black and the green. Another is a white blotch in the wreath to the left of the shield.

The fifth issue in 1872 designed by F. C. ten Kate, engraved at the Reichsdrukkerei, Berlin, continued in use for twenty years; the monotony is only relieved by the somewhat doubtful pleasure of working out the system (or the want of it) of the perforations.

The official decree stated that the f. 2.50 would appear on 1 July, 1872, the others as wanted.

The lower values came out in the line perforations we have been considering, though all the combinations are not as yet known to exist.

The f. 2.50, however, appeared in perf. 14, small holes, only.

The sheet of Essays in trial colours is interesting, as the colour actually chosen for each value is, in that value, absent.

The new value in 1875, the 12½ c., is shown in the Essays in green, orange-yellow, blue, and fawn-grey, perf. 14, large holes, and gummed; the colour selected, slate-grey, imperf. only.

The 12½ c. was not issued in perf. 14, large holes, so the stamp shown must be from the proof-sheet only; the two envelopes showing the fawn-grey stamp, used, both imperf. and perf. 14, large holes—in 1896, thus five years after the introduction of the "small Queen's Heads"—are really only curiosities. The other values in this perf.—5 c., 20 c., 25 c., and 50 c.—have all, I think, a real philatelic value, though my 20 c. is not "used."

8. 14 × 14 (large holes) was the last of the line machines for the present.

   It was mainly used for Curaçao and Surinam, and only sparingly for Holland and Dutch Indies, for which it counts among the rarities. Its date is late in 1874. The 1 c. and f. 2.50 for Dutch Indies, issued April, 1874, have still the "small holes."

   In 1873 these Type 1872 stamps came out in

9. 12½ × 12 (small holes) "defective," i.e. the position of the needles was irregular. The full strip shows one column 11½ × 12, one 12¼ × 12, five columns 12½ × 12, and three 12¾ × 12.

   The machine, however, worked well for twelve years, not only for Holland and Colonies, but also for Luxemburg and Transvaal, along with

10. 13½ × 13½ to 13¼ (large holes) after 1875—in which year an entire overhaul of the first must have been made, and larger needles substituted for the slender ones it first had. These evidently could not stand the strain, and stamps exist which seem to show that stouter needles replaced broken ones before the complete overhaul.

    My full strips that show perforations are all the "larger holes" and from Dutch Indies issues, where I lived. Mr. Wetherell, however, helps us with a fine strip of five of the 20 c. in "small holes," which I make to be columns 6 to 10, showing same peculiarities and bearing out my conclusions.

    In 1875, then, we get

11. 12½ × 12 (large holes) "defective," which with (10) 13½ did all the work for the next ten years.

    The sixth issue, a new Newspaper stamp (½ c. to 2½ c.), appeared in 1876, and exists perf. (9), (10), and (11). This was rather puzzling. As, however, a special issue of the old set came out in 1875 perf. 13½, I concluded that a forgotten stock of these had been found, and the new set kept back, so that what were already perforated "small holes" (9) got to the bottom of the heap, the rest of which were perf. (10) and (11), and this would

account for so many of the "small holes" being "used" so late as 1880 and 1884. Mr. Wetherell's unique specimen of the ½ c. of this new set "perf. 14, large holes," supports this theory, as showing that the preparation and approval of the stamp were of much earlier date (probably along with the 12½ c. mentioned above) than would at first appear likely from the date of issue, which in the decree is given as "after September, 1876."

In 1885 we get a new machine

12. 12½ × 12 (large holes) "corrected." This date agrees not only with my experience with these stamps, but is confirmed by the Transvaal issue of that year, the first values of which appeared perf. 13½ and 12½ × 12 "defective," and the rest in 12½ × 12 "corrected." (I have not seen the 6d. and 5s. of this set noted in perf. 11½, but I make both of them to be of that perf. (11): the others must follow, if Mr. Tamsen was right in saying they were issued December, 1885, but arrived at Pretoria in May).*

Some authorities confuse either or both of these "12½ × 12" with that of 1864, which by now would be twenty-one years old and unused for seventeen years. The 1864 machine worked upwards with a comb setting of 17¾ mm.; the 1885 machine downwards with a comb of 19½ mm. Let us suppose the old one scrapped! The suggestion that 1864 was "spoilt" into working "11½, etc." (but so that it did good work for years in that state) shows erroneous ideas of its working and of its bedplate.

(10) and (11) being in their turn now abandoned, we get along with the "12½ × 12 corrected," in 1885.

13. 12½ (small holes) all round. Seeing that a machine already existed in 1884, perf. 12½, medium holes, used for stamps for postal remittances (as per stamps shown), it is singular to find them starting this machine with slender needles. Of course in a couple of years they had to abandon it. It worked downwards (see Dutch Indies, 5 c. and 12½ c.). Besides the "Holland" set some colonial values appeared in this perf.

In 1887–8 the 1884 machine was brought into use and also one with very large needles; thus we get

14. 12½ all round, medium and large holes. The "large cyfer" issue of Dutch Indies gives a good epitome of the perfs. In 1883 the 2 c. and 2½ c. appeared in perf. 12½ × 12 "defective"; in 1886, 5 c., green, in 12½, small holes; in 1887, 3 c., mauve, and 5 c., blue, in medium; and in 1888, 1 c., black, in large holes.

In the 3 c. is a fault: a spot between the pillar and left arm of the T—can be found also in the surcharge with 2½ c.

The Luxemburg (catalogued) date of 1884 for this perf. should, I think, be altered to 1887–8, unless supported by dated stamps or entires, as it is unlikely these stamps were treated differently from

* Mr. Yardley reported the interesting discovery of the 6d. in 11½ × 12.

all the others. These two 12½ machines have remained in use till now.

Before leaving the 1872 issue, we must note some printing faults which can be traced through all the perfs. and are thus of a little interest. Most are in the first column. Mr. Wetherell has kindly helped me to show their nature, especially the 20 c. with dot after the figure, the 25 c. with broken "T" and snicks in frame, the 5 c. with bald spot on head even shown imperf.

Evidently printing faults did not trouble the Government official on duty in Messrs. Enschedé's works.

In this connection, however, I must maintain that the Dutch were in one particular very careful, in that they did not allow stamps that were improperly, or doubly, perforated to be sold over the counter.

The one solitary instance of "double" perfs. is the ½ c. of 1876. I was able to trace this to the fact that a religious community at 's Hertogenbosch used a very large quantity for a small paper published by them, the postage on which was ½ c., and no doubt they received under order direct from the printers a considerable number of sheets that had not been examined, among which were the faulty ones.

That some stamps should have an additional perf. of 14½ is much to be regretted, and I offer no explanation of the fact.

Of this ½ c. stamp an issue appeared for a short time in 1894 in brown-red, but the usual shades of pink continued till 1897, when it became nearly crimson.

In 1891 appeared the "small Queen's Heads," with which Messrs. Enschedé seem less able than ever to control the colours, except in the 20 c., green; the values have a different tint each year.

The only notable printing fault is in the 12½ c. Dutch Indies, of which I show a strip giving "INDIL," etc.

In 1898 a new set appeared with an older bust of the Queen, and when we colonials got this same stamp surcharged we had an idea it was because the Queen did not like it (and no wonder), so the stock was to be used up, and we got our new ones in 1902—but the Hollanders have still to be content with the old one!

During the past fifteen years we find for some stamps

15. 11½; this and
16. 11 to 11¼ were line machines, and used for stamps of varying sizes, as shown; and, to wind up with, I hope, we have
17. 12½ for the Tuberculosis stamps of 1906, and
18. 12½ × 12 for the "de Ruyter" stamps of 1907.

I show marginal blocks proving both to be comb machines but of exceptional sizes.

The Colonies have some surcharges of their own of variable interest. I show several, of which the chief are the 10 c. on 20 c. Dutch Indies, with its varying "1's" and letters; and the 10 c. on sundries in Surinam, which varies in width and has a broken "T."

The cancellation of "ST. MARTIN NED. GED." on Curaçao stamps attracted my attention. I found St. Martin to be one of the northernmost islands of the "Lesser Antilles," which, small as it is, is partly under Dutch rule from far-away Curaçao, and partly under French rule from their nearest island Guadeloupe.

That is a little geography to balance the history with which I began.

We come now to the "Te Betalen Port" or Postage Due stamps. Holland, 1870; 5 c. and 10 c., perf. $13\frac{1}{4}$.

Enough were printed to avoid the $13\frac{1}{2}$ and the $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ "defective," the second type in these values not appearing till 1885 in $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ "corrected."

Dutch Indies, 1874, 5 c., 10 c., and 20 c., perf. $13\frac{1}{4} \times 14$, I have already alluded to. A second supply of the 20 c. appeared in 1876, along with the 15 c., perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ "defective."

With our usual luck, there being two dies for the 5 c., the first one has been dubbed "B" and the second "A." The latter is the one used in 1874 for Java, and is the Type 4 of the second (1881) set. The "Breitfuss" sets of proof-printings are in Type B for Holland and A for Dutch Indies.

With the second (1881) set, the usual inversion resulted in the last-issued die becoming Type 1 and the first Type 4. Type 4 was always the least used and appears last in the setting used for the 5 c. and 10 c. Holland, 1885, perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ "corrected." Some sheets from this setting, in which there were only three of Type 4, were perforated with the new perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, but these are exceedingly rare. I am fortunate in being able to show a strip with a Type 4. I have never seen the 10 c. Type 4 in this perf.; indeed, my block of 10 c. in perf. $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ is nearly unique.

Of the trial blue set made in 1894 out of the last-existing setting, I am able to show one or two good blocks and strips showing the three types. After 1894 only one type was used, first Type 3, which was promptly abandoned for Type 1, still in use.

The *faults* in the dies or clichés are:—

Type 1: (*a*) In first setting; left-hand and top lines of inner frame do not meet; occurs twice, 4th column 11th line, and 6th column 15th line. The Colonial issues will show you that this ran through all the issues till 1895.

(*b*) Dot before "P"; visible in third setting, 5th column 16th line, and faintly suggested in first setting; goes also through all the issues.

Type 2: (*a*) In first setting to third; lower line of inner frame extends across outer frame; last stamp on second row.

(*b*) A scratch in the frame below the third "e" in "Te Betalen"; this did not appear till perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$, say about 1888; the block in Curaçao, 1892–3, shows it was in second row.

Type 3: (*a*) A small circle in upper frame below "N"; exists in first issue of 10 c. Holland, 1870, and again for a moment in the 1895 issue, but not in the intermediate ones.

Type 3: (*b*) A spot between "E" and "T" in upper frame; in first setting, last stamp in 11th line; gets shifted afterwards but turns up all right even in 1894.

(*c*) I am afraid I must still try to locate a spot between "T" and "E" in upper frame, as I have it in Holland and Indies.

Type 4: (*a*) A spot between "E" and "T" with smudge into inner frame; the pairs show it to have been in 18th or 20th row, changed to Type 3 along with the next one. Sometimes called Type 5.

(*b*) A smudge on the chain ring, a snick on the top of the frame, and a crack in the lower part below the "R," point to an accidental blow. It appeared in an early (the second) setting of 1881, used for 5 c. Dutch Indies and several values for Holland, but soon changed for a Type 3. Sometimes called Type 6

Curaçao and Surinam followed in the wake of the mother country.

I have not been in a position to interest myself much in questions as to quality of paper or the "blueing" thereof, as material for the study of this was, in the Tropics, quite unreliable, and now I must leave it to some one else. I only show the sheet of stamps with the "frame" marks showing.

Of postal cancellations I will say nothing, except to warn future ages against the date **2681** appearing on Dutch Indies stamps, page 23. It is really nothing but the carelessness of the Passaroean postmaster in putting his year-date, **1893**, upside down.

Among the Holland "Te Betalen" you will notice a black-looking envelope. These envelopes are used for post cards and printed matter. They are made *transparent* in front, so that you can see the address, but *opaque* behind, so that you can't see what is on the card before deciding whether you will pay the surcharge-postage!

The Government have been blamed for surcharging the "de Ruyter" Tercentenary stamps into a full series of Postage Due stamps, but I say "Alas! de Ruyter!" and hope that this experience will discourage such issues.

Some Notes on South Australia.

By the Rev. P. E. RAYNOR, F.R.P.S.L.

WHEN the distinction was first made between the wide and close forms of the "Crown over SA" watermark it seems to have escaped notice that there is an intermediate variety coming between the two. The wide SA was in general use for the 2d. value from September, 1868, to July, 1877; but until January, 1875, the old Perkins Bacon type of the 1d. continued in use; consequently the type-printed 1d. of De La Rue and Co., which was then issued, was printed on the wide SA paper for a year and a half only (1875–7), as compared with the nearly nine years' currency of the 2d. value with this watermark (September, 1868, to July, 1877). This fact accounts for the comparative scarcity of the De La Rue 1d. with the wide watermark. About the beginning of 1877 the intermediate variety began to appear, and was employed concurrently with the wide variety during the first half of that year. Its use appears to have continued until about 1880, and since then the close type alone has been employed. In the second or middle type the Crown is very similar to that in the wide SA, the chief difference being that the rudimentary cross above the ball is absent, while the ball itself is more rounded. There is a difference in the distance between the letters SA, which are 2 mm. apart in the centre, while the wide type has a space of $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm., and the close type of 1 mm. only. But the most striking difference is in the shape of the letters themselves, which in the intermediate type have distinct serifs; these are very slight or altogether absent in the other two types.



Middle S.A.

It may be noted that this type of watermark sometimes has the transparent appearance of the earlier type, the pulp of the paper being so thinned in the process of manufacture that the watermark almost shows through the stamp.

The surcharged ½d.

This stamp was issued on 1 January, 1882. A curious fact in connection with its issue is that copies were used on 31 December, 1881. Owing to the fact that 1 January was a Sunday the public were allowed to use the stamps on the previous Saturday. I have copies postmarked "Adelaide De. 31. 81." There is not much variety to be found in the lettering of the overprint; the most noticeable is a short bar, measuring only 14 mm. instead of the full 16; it ends under the shank of the "Y" in the overprint instead of extending 2 mm. beyond it; thus (in the normal position) failing to obliterate the "Y" of the "ONE PENNY." Another distinct variety is caused by the dropping of the letter "P" in "PENNY" below the line, thus:—"ꝑENNY." A "P" with broken shank ("ꝑ"), and a defective "E," may also be found.

The ½d. green (small type).

In the Society's work on Oceania the following description is given (p. 95):—

"*Issue XIX. August,* 1885.

"*One value.* Same in every respect to the Halfpenny of 1883, but changed in colour. ½d., green. *Note.*—This stamp is catalogued by M. Moens, but it does not appear to have been issued. An imperforate pair exists in the collection of the Vice-President."

The error of date (1885 for 1883) was corrected by Messrs. Napier and Gordon Smith in their *Handbook*, but those authors themselves are not quite correct in the details which they give of the origin of the stamp (p. 117. Note on Issue 33). The original intention of the authorities was to issue the stamp in green, and a few sheets were struck off in this colour, and gummed, but not perforated. Some of these sheets were cut up into pairs, and specimens were sent round to the post offices, accompanied by a circular stating that a stamp would be issued like the attached specimen. I have seen a copy of this circular, although I do not possess one. One sheet passed into private hands, while the only remaining one still exists, I believe, in the archives of the Adelaide Post Office. These stamps cannot, therefore, be strictly classed as proofs, but come into the same category as the 1d. "V.R." English—"stamps prepared for use, but not issued."

Philatelic Notes.

BRITISH GUIANA: THE ONE CENT OF 1856.

WE are indebted to the *British Guiana Philatelic Journal* for the following interesting history of the former ownership of this unique stamp, emanating from the pen of Mr. A. D. Ferguson, one of the leading Philatelists in that colony:—

"It was in 1872 that Mr. Vaughan, then a boy not yet in his teens, commenced collecting stamps. In 1873, in searching through some old family papers for stamps, Mr. Vaughan came across several old Guianas; among them was one which is now known as the rarest stamp in the world, the 'ONE CENT, magenta, of 1856.' As far as his memory serves him, this stamp was looked upon as a very ordinary one; he was not impressed with it, more so as it was cut octagonally and not a particularly fine specimen. Removing it from the letter sheet, it duly found a place in one of the blank squares in his album; but it was not destined to remain long in that modest book. Vaughan decided to take a stamp out of his album to sell, and going through the book for one which he cared least about, he picked out the 'ONE CENT, magenta, of 1856,' a stamp which he then considered he would be able to replace again by a better specimen on his next search through the family papers.

"Taking the stamp to Mr. N. R. McKinnon, who he knew had been collecting stamps for several years, he offered it for sale. Mr. McKinnon at first would have nothing to do with it, his chief objection being that it was cut octagonally and appeared to be a bad specimen; however, on learning the object of Vaughan's desire to sell the stamp, after some hesitation he said he would risk six shillings on it, which Vaughan consented to take, Mr. McKinnon duly impressing on him at the time the great risk he was running in paying six shillings. This stamp, the 'ONE CENT, magenta, of 1856,' remained in Mr. McKinnon's possession for near ten years, when it found a purchaser for £25 in one of the London merchants, a sum which even in those comparatively recent days was considered a good price. It is said that after being shown at some exhibitions it ultimately passed into the hands of the celebrated philatelist Baron von Ferrari of Paris, at a price which has never been made public. The present value of this unique stamp —the rarest in the world—has been variously estimated at £1000 in an English paper, at $10,000 in *Hobbies*, and at finally £5000."

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of 5 March, there will be a display of the stamps of Barbados and Grenada by H.R.H. the President; on 19 March, Mr. C. J. Daun will give a display of the stamps of the Orange River Colony, with notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1908 became due and payable on 1 January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without further delay *direct* to the Hon. Treasurer,

C. NEVILLE BIGGS,
16 Pelham Crescent,
South Kensington, London, S.W.

DONATIONS TO THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S COLLECTION.

WE have pleasure in notifying the following particulars of the donations to the official collection :—

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—A fine and valuable collection of the stamps of Afghanistan, including—

1288. Plate C: strip of 5 abasi.
1288. Plate D: strip of 5 abasi.
1291. Half rupee: strip of 5.
1291. One rupee: strip of 5.
1292. Abasi: strip of 3 black.

1292. Abasi: two strips of 5 purple.
1292. Abasi: strip of 5 purple.
1292. Sunar: two strips of 5 purple.

Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T.—A large and valuable selection of the stamps of Great Britain, including some trial impressions and samples of original gum.

A very large selection of stamps of the various British Colonies, including many valuable stamps.

A considerable number of forgeries.

M. P. Castle, Esq., J.P.—A quantity of forgeries and reprints.

Harvey Clarke, Esq.—Some choice used copies of the following Sydney Views:—

One Penny.	Plate I, two specimens.
	Plate II, two „
Two Pence.	Plate I, one specimen.
	Plate II, two specimens, including the one "crevit" omitted.
	Plate III, two copies.
Three Pence.	Two fine specimens.

F. H. Melland, Esq., of Rhodesia.—A quantity of unused stamps of British South Africa, including a block of 4 of the 2s. value of 1890, a pair of 4s. value, 1891–4, and one £2 value of 1897, and others.

C. L. Pack, Esq., of U.S.A.—A small selection including, among other countries, some stamps of Spain (with the 12 c. of 1865, centre inverted), Transvaal, Bremen, etc.

W. V. Morten, Esq.—A useful selection of picked forgeries.

Stanley Gibbons, Esq.—Three parcels containing a large selection of forgeries, reprints, and photographs.

M. Giwelb, Esq.—A quantity of forgeries.

SPECULATIVE OR UNNECESSARY ISSUES.

WE have so often ventilated this question of the issues of unrequired postage stamps by the postal authorities that it is with pleasure we note a weightier influence than our own has been cast into the scale. The recent Brighton stamp prosecution has attracted the attention of *Truth*, and that trenchant and vigorous journal has printed a long article upon the profits made out of Philately by Post Offices and their employés. We regret that we have not space for the entire article, which is of very considerable interest and ably written, doubtless by some one within the philatelic fold. The following paragraphs will, however, be found to contain the main points of that journal's contention, and we are gratified to find that so able and independent a public journal as *Truth* should absolutely confirm the strictures that have been freely passed upon the various postal authorities by the *London Philatelist*:—

"If a Government, rich or poor, can make a little money in relief of the burdens of taxation by manufacturing articles for which there is a certain

demand at fancy prices, I am by no means prepared, being a taxpayer myself, to say that there is any moral wrong in its doing so. But if the fact is that collectors, if they knew all the circumstances, would not pay fancy prices for particular stamps, and if advantage is taken of their ignorance in putting bogus issues of stamps on the market, the operation is not honest, and no Government ought to condescend to such practices. *Caveat emptor* is a very good rule up to a point, but it can hardly be used where one of the parties occupies a position which many of those dealing with him will consider as placing him above suspicion. That is the view which many collectors will take of the position of a Government issuing postage stamps; that is to say, they will be apt to take for granted that the stamps are issued *bona fide* for the purpose of paying for the postage of letters, and they will not suspect a Government to be capable of manufacturing sheets of bogus stamps merely for sale to dealers and resale by them to collectors.

"But whether or not a Government is justified in issuing stamps in this way, it is quite clear that all the profits of any such operation ought to go into the public exchequer. It is pretty certain that they do not at present. As already pointed out, postal officials are, obviously, in a position to make a very big profit for themselves when a small issue of stamps rises to fancy prices, and though there is no proof of their having done so, they must be almost more than human if they have not."

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

WE are desired by the Committee to notify that the Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P., Postmaster-General, has consented to open the Exhibition of Postage Stamps to be held by the Junior Philatelic Society at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on 12 March next.

The Exhibition will remain open three days, and it is anticipated that 20,000 stamp collectors will visit it. As admission will be by free tickets, which may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, 44 Fleet Street, E.C.), there will probably be a large influx of visitors, and Philately will thus have a powerful advertisement. The Committee appeal for funds to help them in the heavy expenses of the Exhibition, and all donations will be thankfully acknowledged by the Hon. Secretary.

Reviews.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE, PART I.*

REVERSING the normal order of things, Part I of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue has at length appeared some weeks later than Part II, and while preserving its usual and accepted excellence does not call for any extended notice either on account of alterations or innovations. One decided improvement, however, is (in the publishers' words): "One alteration is to do away with the former description of perforations in such countries as New South Wales. This used to read :—

a. *Perf.* $12\frac{1}{2}$–13
b. „ 10
c. „ 11
d. „ $a \times c$
e. „ $b \times a$

and so on. This necessitated constant reference to see what *a*, *b*, or *c* stood for, but now we always quote the actual perforation to each set of stamps."

We have frequently gnashed our teeth over this system of recording complex perforations, but even now we consider that, in the cases of New South Wales and other countries where complex concurrent perforations exist, a much more simplified system of cataloguing could be found. In fact, we consider that where the perforations denote nothing more than the haphazard use of one out of many perforating machines in concurrent use, the stamps are not worthy of being awarded a separate section, but should be placed in the collector's album, each value along with its *minor* varieties of perforations. Such variations of the perforation are, in our judgment, no more entitled to a separate place either in album or catalogue than would be minor shades and printings that are found in almost every issue.

The most important alterations in this Catalogue are in the following countries :—

Great Britain.—A considerable alteration has been made here by removing the list of "plate numbers" from their position after the general issues and including them in the general list under their proper issues. This is a simpler arrangement, and it will facilitate prompt reference.

India has been practically rewritten and arranged by means of the mass of new information given in the Handbook on India recently published for the Philatelic Society of India. "The list of the 1854 issue has been considerably extended, and the varieties of dies, retouches, etc., are now correctly listed, and throughout the later issues many new varieties have been catalogued for the first time." The list of Queensland has been extended by including the two forms of watermark in the issues of 1868–79 and 1879–81, and also in the large stamps of 1882–6, and the 1850 issues of Victoria

* Stanley Gibbons' *Priced Catalogue of Stamps of the British Empire*, 1908, Part I. 391 Strand, London, W.C.

have been rearranged and corrected and brought up to latter-day knowledge, notably in the question of prices, which in some cases are palpably wrong. Other countries have been slightly modified or amended, but the net result only represents the addition of ten pages more than in the previous edition.

We referred to the question of chalky paper in the January number of this Journal. The publishers in the Introduction make the following statement hereon :—

"The general wish of the bulk of our clients seems to us to be against increasing too greatly the number of minor varieties; we have therefore decided *not to list* the varieties on the new paper, separately, in the Catalogue, but we have indicated the existence of the papers by the letters '**O**' (*ordinary*) and '**C**' (*chalky*) after the description of all stamps where it is possible for the chalky paper to occur. The two letters together of course signify that the stamp exists on both papers."

We consider this conclusion both lame and disingenuous! The wishes of their clients have not hitherto influenced Messrs. Stanley Gibbons one iota as regards the inclusion of minor varieties, of which there are many that could be well eliminated from the Catalogue. The chalky paper varieties should either be wholly ignored or properly included, which could have been easily done by placing them where they exist in parallel columns with the ordinary papers.

We are all, however, glad to have our "Gibbons" brought up to date, and every collector will join with us in testifying to its great accuracy and exceptional merit, which makes Stanley Gibbons' *Catalogue of Stamps of the British Empire* absolutely indispensable to every collector.

BRIDGER AND KAY'S CATALOGUE OF REVENUE STAMPS.*

There are many collectors of Revenue stamps, notably on the Continent, and this Catalogue, compiled from information collected by the Fiscal Philatelic Society, will be found to be a most useful guide to the numerous varieties of Fiscal stamps of this country and its colonies.

Mr. Kay states in the Preface that the "work is based upon the lists of British Colonial Adhesive Fiscal Stamps, compiled by the Fiscal Philatelic Society during 1902 and 1903. With the kind assistance of many friends, large numbers of additions have been made, and the Catalogue brought up to date. The lists of Telegraph and Railway stamps, though not strictly within the scope of 'Fiscals' as usually understood, have been included to add to the usefulness of the book," and Mr. Kay adds his acknowledgments to Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, who has thoroughly revised the exceedingly difficult lists of Ceylon and Indian Revenues and Telegraphs.

The Catalogue will also be found to possess an interest for collectors of postage stamps, notably in cases like New South Wales, where the long Fiscals of 1885–98 were surcharged "Postage" for the high values, and in New Zealand and South Australia, where so many Fiscals have been allowed

* *Priced Catalogue of the British Colonial Adhesive, Revenue, Telegraph, and Railway Stamps*, 1908, by A. B. Kay. Bridger and Kay, 71 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

to do postal duty. It is a pity that the question of expense has precluded the illustrating of the book, but as far as our limited knowledge goes the Catalogue seems to be carefully compiled and to be one that will be of great service to all collectors of British Fiscal stamps.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 10 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—According to the *M. J.* the following fresh varieties of Postage Due stamps (Type 2) have recently been met with.

Postage Dues.

1s., emerald-green; Crown and N S W; perf. 11½, 12 compound with 11.
2s., emerald-green; Crown and N S W; perf. 11½, 12 compound with 11.
5s., emerald-green; Crown and N S W; perf 11.
5s., emerald-green; Crown and N S W; perf. 11½, 12.

BRITISH LEVANT.—It is reported in *Ewen's Weekly* that the 2 piastres on 5d. and 12 piastres on 2s. 6d., Great Britain stamps, have been seen on chalky paper.

Adhesives.

2 piastres on 5d., lilac and blue; chalky paper.
12 ,, on 2s. 6d., lilac ,,

CEYLON.—A new wrapper is listed by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Wrapper.

6 c., rose (same design as 5 c., yellow-brown).

GIBRALTAR.—*Mekeel's Weekly* states that the new 1d. in a single colour, carmine on white, is printed on ordinary paper, and not on chalky as previously reported.

GRENADA.—We read in the *M. C.* of the issue of a reply ½d. card; the single card was reported long ago.

Post Card.

½d. + ½d., green on cream; King's Head.

INDIA.—*Gwalior*—On page 20 we reported that the 2½ annas, King's Head, had not yet appeared. Now the *M. J.* corrects this, and we find that on page 238, Vol. XIV, 1905, we stated that this stamp had been received by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The *M. C.* lists a new Service card.

Official Post Card.

¼ anna, red-brown; King's Head.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—It would appear from *Gibbons Weekly* that the 30 c. on 3d. really has been issued, and, it is believed, on chalky paper.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Some unchronicled varieties are reported in the *Australian Philatelist.*

Adhesive.

5d., green; wmk. sideways; perf. 11½ × 12.

Official.

1d., red, "OS"; wmk. Large Crown; perf. 10 × 12.

NEW ZEALAND.—A new "Inland Post Card," bearing a halfpenny stamp, with, so it is stated, an excellent portrait of His Majesty King Edward VII, is listed in the *Australian Philatelist.*

Post Card.

½d., dark blue on buff; King's Head.

We read in *Ewen's Weekly* that the 1s. adhesive has appeared in the smaller size, same as the new 3d. and 6d. values.

Adhesive.

1s., vermilion; smaller size; perf. 14 × 13, 13½ (comb machine, large holes); wmk. N Z over star.

PAPUA.—Referring to our chronicle on page 20, we read in the *Australian Philatelist* that the new 4d. stamp is found with the 11 perf. as well as the 12½ perf., but that the former is the rarer.

The 2d. value, with *small* overprint "Papua," is chronicled in the *Philatelic Record*, and the 2½d. in *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesives.

2d., violet and black; *small* type overprint "Papua."
2½d., blue and black; *small* type overprint "Papua."
4d., sepia and black; *new issue*; perf. 11.

QUEENSLAND.—Additions to the set on Crown over A paper are made by the *Australian Philatelist*.

Adhesives.

½d., green; Crown over A; perf. 12½.
1d., vermilion ,, ,,
2d., blue ,, ,,
4d., yellow ,, ,,
6d., green ,, ,,
5s., rose ,, ,,

SEYCHELLES.—The issue of a new provisional envelope is announced in the *M. C.*

Envelope.

6 cents on 15 c., blue on cream.

TASMANIA.—*Gibbons Weekly* chronicles the 2d. Pictorial perf. 12½ and 11 compound, watermarked Crown and double-lined A.

Adhesive.

2d., purple, Pictorial; wmk. Crown and A; perf. 12½ compound with 11.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—The 6 h., without shiny bars, is reported by the *M. J.* to exist perf. 12½, 13 compound with 9, 9½, and *Gibbons Weekly* has had the 1 krone, Type 17, in quite a different shade of rose and on white.

Adhesives.

6 heller, orange; without shiny bars; perf. 12½, 13×9, 9½.
1 krone, carmine-rose on white; perf. 12½, 13; granite paper.

BAVARIA.—5 pf. single and reply cards, allowing the left portion of the face for correspondence, are reported in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

Post Cards.

5 pf., green on buff.
5 + 5 pf. ,,

CRETE.—Two Official stamps have been issued here, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent a specimen of the 10 l.

The usual figures of value above a Post-horn appear in the centres, the inscriptions being in Greek characters.

Officials.

10 lepta, claret; no wmk.; perf. 14½.
30 ,, blue ,, ,,

ITALY.—From Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co we have received specimens of the new 40 c. and 50 c. stamps.

They are similar to the 15 c. of 1906, except that the head faces the left instead of the right.

The *M. J.* reports a 25 c. in a similar design, remarking that the word "cent" is in the fancy type of the stamps of 1901, and *Ewen's Weekly* tells us that this stamp is *without* water in the background.

Adhesives.

25 c., deep blue; wmk. Crown; perf. 14.
40 c., light brown ,, ,,
50 c., lilac ,, ,,

LUXEMBURG.—It is reported in several journals on continental authority that five more values of the new set have appeared.

Adhesives.

30 c., olive-green.
87½ c., blue.
1 fr., violet.
2½ fr., black or red.
5 fr., mauve or lilac.

ROUMANIA.—Although the new adhesives have not yet made their appearance, some new stationery bearing stamps of the new design is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly* on continental authority.

Letter Card.

15 bani, dark lilac.

Post Card.

5 bani, light green.

SWITZERLAND.—To the new set lately issued the *M. C.* adds the 12 c., blue, adhesive, and a 2 centimes envelope.

Adhesive.

12 c., blue, new type; granite paper (?); perf. 11½ (?).

Envelope.

2 c., pale brown (Tell).

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—The 100 reis, *black* and *rose*, Gibbons' Type 41, perf. about 8½×11½, is chronicled in the *M. J.*

Adhesive.

100 reis, *black* and *rose*, Type 41; perf. 8½×11½.

ECUADOR.—To the set of provisional stamps of December, 1906, surcharged with Gibbons' Type F 11, *Gibbons Weekly* adds the 3 c. on 25 c., yellow.

The so-called control marks, referred to on page 21, are being provided, so it would seem, in great variety, and until more is known about them we shall postpone our further chronicle of these stamps.

Provisional.

3 c. on 25 c., yellow; overprint Gibbons' F 11.

HONDURAS.—It is reported in *Gibbons Weekly* that by a decree issued on 30 April,

1898, five values of the 1898 set of adhesives were overprinted "OFICIAL" in black in large double-lined caps, but were only in use for a very short time.

Officials.

5 c., pale blue, black overprint; perf. 11½.
10 c., indigo-blue ,, ,,
20 c., orange-brown ,, ,,
50 c., vermilion ,, ,,
1 peso, light blue-green ,, ,,

NICARAGUA.—We take the following from *Gibbons Weekly*: "Our New York house forwards us four new Officials, all overprinted on the 1 c., green, Waterlow print. The disfiguration consists of the word 'Oficial' in one line, and the value in another, both reading up. So far we have received a 15 c., 20 c., and 50 c. in *black*, the value being in figures, and a 1 peso in *red*, expressed in words—'Un Peso.'"

Mekeel's Weekly adds the 10 c. to this issue.

Officials.

10 c., in black, on 1 c., green; Waterlow print.
15 c. ,, on 1 c. ,, ,,
20 c. ,, on 1 c. ,, ,,
50 c. ,, on 1 c. ,, ,,
1 peso, in red, on 1 c. ,, ,,

PARAGUAY.—A 1 peso stamp, dated 1904, grey frame and black centre, showing a Government building, reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The *M. J.* lists a 2 c., olive-green, without surcharge, for general use, and *Gibbons Weekly* a 20 c., purple, "Official."

We believe all these to be new to our chronicle, but the issues of this country are now difficult to follow.

Adhesives.

2 c., olive-green, "1904."
1 peso, grey and black, "1904"; perf. 11½.

Official.

20 c., purple, dated "1904"; perf. 11½, 12.

SALVADOR.—We are informed by *Gibbons Weekly* that the 1 c. and 5 c., as well as the 2 c. of the late issue, have been found with the shield omitted.

It is also stated in this journal that "the stamps of this issue show a picture of the Palacio Nacional, beneath which appear the words 'Palacio Nacional.' We had not previously noticed that this inscription exists in each stamp in *black* and *also* in the colour of the frame. As two-colour printing means two distinct impressions from two different plates, it follows that this inscription must exist on both plates, probably with the idea of superimposing the two inscriptions so as to get the rest of the stamp in perfect register. It is not apparent on every specimen that the inscription is in two colours because of its minuteness, but traces of the second colour can generally be seen."

Adhesives.

1 c., green and black; shield omitted.
5 c., deep blue and black; shield omitted.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

EGYPT.—A new 2 m. post card, with the face divided into two equal parts, the left for communication and the right for the address, is reported in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

Post Card.

2 m., green on buff.

FERNANDO POO.—The 10 c. of 1907, overprinted "Habilitado — para — 5 ctms." in three lines, is reported in *Ewen's Weekly*.

Provisional.

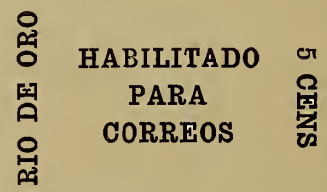
10 c., claret, of 1907; surcharged as above.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles a new 4 c. card — portrait of McKinley—with one-third of the face reserved for correspondence.

Post Card.

4 c., black on buff; face divided.

RIO DE ORO.—On continental authority, *Gibbons Weekly* announces the issue of a large 50 c., green, stamp, overprinted in carmine (aniline).



The stamp itself is something like the well-known fiscal stamps of Spain, and is imperforate.

Provisional.

5 c. on 50 c., green, carmine surcharge; imperf.

In *Ewen's Weekly* we are told of another provisional, the 25 c. of 1907, surcharged 15 cents.

Provisional.

25 c., olive-green, of 1907, surcharged "Habilitado para 15 cents."

SIAM.—Another provisional is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly*.

The 24 atts, brown-purple and blue, has been surcharged "1 Att," with a thin bar through the old value.

Provisional.

1 att, in black, on 24 a., brown-purple and blue.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1907-8.

President—H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., etc.
Vice-President—The Earl of Crawford, K.T.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. Tilleard.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. Biggs.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

E. D. Bacon. C. E. McNaughtan.
M. P. Castle, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).
T. W. Hall. T. Maycock.
L. L. R. Hausburg. F. Reichenheim.
T. Wickham Jones. R. B. Yardley.

The fourth meeting of the season 1907-8 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 5 December, 1907, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, H. R. Oldfield, L. L. R. Hausburg, E. D. Bacon, T. Maycock, R. Frentzel, John Walker, jun., E. W. Wetherell, L. W. Fulcher, C. Neville Biggs, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, T. W. Hall, J. A. Tilleard, D. C. Gray, Col. J. Bonhote, A. Chilver, R. B. Yardley, W. Schwabacher, J. R. Burton, M. C. Cooke, L. E. Hall (Associate).

The chair was taken by the Hon. Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on 21 November, 1907, were read and signed as correct.

A letter was received from Mr. Warren H. Colson, of Brighton, U.S.A., enclosing a copy of *Postage Samps and their Collection*, being No. 1 of a series of handbooks upon the Great Philatelic Collections. The Hon. Librarian was directed to acknowledge the gift with thanks.

The members then proceeded to consider the election of the following candidates, who, after ballot, were declared duly elected members and fellows of the Society :—

Mr. John George Rutherford, proposed by the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Assistant Hon. Sec.

Mr. George Rupert Thomas Upton, proposed by Mr. C. J. Daun, seconded by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

Mr. Thomas George Wayman, proposed by Mr. John Walker, jun., seconded by Mr. E. J. Nankivell.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim then read a paper on "The Stamps of France in the Sower Types and their different retouches," accompanied by lantern enlargements made from stamps in Mr. Reichenheim's collection and shown by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg. The paper dealt with the three different designs in the Sower types, and explained why the alterations were made and how the different designs were produced from each other. Of the first design (Sower with lined background, with line marking the horizon and with sun) only one type exists for all the values; of the second design (Sower with plain background and walking on an incline) which was only used for the 10 c. value, Mr. Reichenheim showed two different types, the second one made by removing some shading lines on the face and garment of the figure; and of the third design (Sower with plain background, walking on level ground) Mr. Reichenheim has found four different types in the 10 c. Type 1, thin figure of Sower. Type 2, figure improved by a thin white line made by M. Mouchon on the back part of the garment from the waist downwards. Type 3, white line made thicker by a working engraver at the Government Printing Office. Type 4, shading of garment in loops. Mr. Reichenheim further proved through the enlargements that the 35 c. with thin figures of value were undoubtedly drawn from the same matrix as the 10 c. with thin and thick white line, but that the matrix used for the 5 c, 25 c., 30 c., and 35 c., the latter with thick figures of value, has undergone another alteration by removing the shading between the original contour of the figure and the added thick white line. The collection, which was inspected afterwards, is extremely rich in shades and contains all the principal and numerous minor varieties of all the values.

After the conclusion of the display, Mr. M. P. Castle proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Franz Reichenheim for, as he termed it, "an excellent and really philatelic paper, containing a number of important discoveries," moving at the same time a not less hearty vote of thanks to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg for his courtesy in giving the lantern display. Mr. Castle also asked Mr. Reichenheim to convey the thanks of the Society to M. E. Mouchon, who, as Mr. Reichenheim stated, had very kindly given him valuable information as to how and why the alterations of the design and the different retouches in the 10 c. stamps were made. The vote of thanks, seconded by Mr. T. W. Hall, was carried unanimously, and suitably responded to by Mr. Reichenheim.

The fifth meeting of the season 1907-8 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 19 December, 1907, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, H. R. Oldfield, E. D. Bacon, Thos. W. Hall, R. B. Yardley, Gerald Coles, E. A. Elliott, H. S. Bridgwater, T. A. Wise, T. Maycock, M. S. Cooke, D. C. Gray, F. G. Peplow, L. W. Fulcher, A. J. Warren, Franz Reichenheim, L. L. R. Hausburg, T. G. Wayman, John Walker, jun., A. Chilver, E. W. Wetherell, W. Schwabacher, C. Neville Biggs, B. D. Knox, H. M. Hansen, L. E. Hall (Associate).

The chair was taken by the Hon. Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on 5 December, 1907, were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Assistant Sec. explained that the absence of the Hon. Sec. was caused by his attendance upon the President.

The Hon. Librarian reported that he had received an important donation from Mr. Castle of a large number of journals and catalogues for the use of the Library.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Castle for his valuable gift was moved by Mr. Fulcher, seconded by Mr. Bacon, and unanimously carried.

Mr. Castle then proceeded to read a paper on the "Engraved Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope," with a display of all issues of the colony.

The paper, containing a quantity of valuable and useful information, was fully illustrated by the stamps shown, and was much appreciated by the members present.

A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Yardley, who called attention to the fact that the stamps of the colony had been classified by Mr. Castle in a way which had not previously been attempted.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Hansen, and after some remarks in support by Mr. Bacon, was carried unanimously, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

THE sixth meeting of the season 1907–8, was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 2 January, 1908, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, H. R. Oldfield, R. B. Yardley, Thos. W. Hall, T. Wickham Jones, Willy Ehrmann, T. G. Wayman, A. R. Barrett, Dr. J. A. Keynes, Dr. E. Barclay Smith, A. Chilver, M. S. Cooke, T. Maycock, D. Ellis, C. Stuart Dudley, D. C. Gray, L. W. Fulcher, E. W. Wetherell, C. Neville Biggs, Baron P. de Worms, C. McNaughtan, E. D. Bacon, John Walker, jun., J. A. Tilleard, B. D. Knox, W. Schwabacher, L. E. Hall (Associate), and one visitor.

The chair was taken by the Hon. Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on 19 December were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Sec. reported the resignation of Mr. R. M. Mann and of Mr. H. F. Lowe, and such resignations were accepted with regrets.

The Hon. Sec. also reported the death of Consul E. F. Weber of Hamburg, and he was instructed to communicate with the relatives of the late Mr. Weber, and to express the regret and sympathy of the members of the Society.

The members then proceeded to consider the election of the following candidates, who after ballot were declared duly elected members and fellows of the Society:—

Mr. Frank Arthur Bellamy, proposed by Mr. E. D. Bacon, seconded by the Hon. Sec.

Mr. H. B. Phillips, proposed by Mr. A. H. Weber, seconded by Mr. L. H. Kjellstedt.

Mr. Emile Maurice Marx, proposed by Baron P. de Worms, seconded by Baron A. de Worms.

Upon the motion of Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, it was resolved that the Royal Philatelic Society become a member of the Philatelic Literature Society, and that the nomination of a representative of the Royal Philatelic Society be left in the hands of the Council.

A paper was then read by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg on the first issues ("Half-Length" Series) of Victoria, and such paper was illustrated by a display of original stamps, enlarged photographs and lantern enlargements.

Mr. Hausburg called attention to the different states of the dies of the first issue, and pointed out that traces of the old fine border were still to be seen on the die of the two pence value. The stamps were printed in sheets of 120, there being two panes of sixty each, and in the close printing of the 1d. and 3d. values each pane consisted of five groups of twelve stamps, an intermediate stone being used with twelve impressions in two rows of six. He further explained that each stamp could be identified by means of flaws which were constant as regards the stamps printed from the different groups, and this was illustrated by the reconstructed sheets contained in the collection. The Campbell and Ferguson printing were in sheets of ninety-six stamps (four panes of twenty-four). There was only one intermediate stone for the 1d. value in all these printings, but several large stones must have been made from it.

There were two intermediate stones for the 3d. value of this printing, on one of which the stamps were about 2 mm. apart, and on the other 3 mm.

Among other stamps shown by Mr. Hausburg in illustration of his paper, there were complete reconstructed sheets of the 1d., brown-red, 1d., rose, 3d., blue (with the stamps 2 mm. apart), and 3d., dark blue (with the stamps 3 mm. apart).

The reading of the paper and the opportunity of inspecting Mr. Hausburg's magnificent collection of these stamps were fully appreciated by all the members present, and the proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to him for his paper and display.

THE seventh meeting of the season 1907–8 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 16 January, 1908, at 6 p.m.

Members present: R. B. Yardley, A. J. Warren, T. G. Wayman, Maurice Jonas, D. C. Gray, H. A. Slade, L. W. Fulcher, E. W. Wetherell, J. A. Tilleard, Thos. W. Hall, A. Chilver, B. D. Knox, W. Schwabacher, and one visitor.

In the absence of the Vice-President and the Hon. Vice-President, the chair was taken by Mr. R. B. Yardley.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Hon. Secretary reported the receipt of a letter from Moscow

announcing the formation of a Philatelic Society in that city, and was directed to convey to the President an expression of the best wishes of the Royal Society for the prosperity of the newly-founded Russian Society.

On the motion of the Hon. Secretary, seconded by Mr. H. A. Slade, it was resolved that a donation of £25 be made out of the Exhibition Funds towards the expenses of the proposed Exhibition of the Junior Philatelic Society.

Mr. A. J. Warren then read a paper on the stamps of Holland and Colonies, accompanied by a display of his collection of the stamps of the countries under consideration.

After dealing shortly with events in the history of the Dutch Indies, Mr. Warren explained that from a very early period the amount of postage on letters there was shown by impressions from dies bearing the initials of the old East India Companies, and showed a series of letters so marked dating from 1756, amongst which was one of special interest on which the letters "L.N." were substituted for the Company's monogram in 1811, when a French Bonaparte occupied the throne of Holland. This die was apparently only in use for a short time, as the island capitulated to the English in the same year, and a large new die was used to indicate their rule.

In 1845 "Te Betalen Port" adhesive stamps were introduced to indicate postage due on letters from foreign countries. There are four settings of these stamps, but very few examples are known beyond those produced at the meeting.

After explaining the changes of currency and other matters of interest, Mr. Warren proceeded to deal with the regular issues of the stamps of Holland and the Colonies, giving the history of their production, and describing the various issues in their order of date, with full particulars of the intricate questions of perforations, commencing from the issue of 1867; and the paper, which is full of valuable and interesting information, much of which has not before been published, will be read with great interest when it appears in the *London Philatelist*.

The reading of the paper was accompanied by a display of Mr. Warren's very fine collection, which was much admired by the members present. The numerous points dealt with in the paper were fully illustrated in the collection, which in its arrangement proved the care and patience and the great philatelic research involved in dealing with the difficult task which Mr. Warren has undertaken in his endeavours to settle the numerous and intricate questions arising out of the study of the stamps of Holland and its Colonies.

Nearly everything of interest was fully represented by unused and used specimens, including in numerous instances strips and blocks of stamps, and amongst other varieties shown the following were worthy of special notice:—

Holland.—The 15 c., perf. 10½ × 10, on entire; the set of 5 c., 12½ c., 20 c., 25 c., and 50 c. stamps, perf. 14, clean cut; the ½ c., brown-red, of 1894, perf. 12½; the 5 c. (Te Betalen), Type 4, perf. 12½, and the blocks and slips from the blue proof printing in three types in 1894.

Dutch Indies.—Blocks of 25 c. and 50 c., perf. 12½, small holes, and the "Te Betalen" stamps of 1845–7, and the envelopes, 1789–1814, above referred to.

Also the full sheets and strips to illustrate the perforating machines, and showing the faults in the four types and the various printing faults.

Mr. Warren acknowledged his indebtedness to Mr. C. J. Phillips for the loan of the numerous proofs and essays shown with his stamps, and to Mr. E. W. Wetherell for assisting in the display by preparing for the occasion, from his own collection, a number of sheets of stamps of interest, including several sheets illustrating the printing faults, and his specimen of the ½ c. (1876), perf. 14, clean cut (large holes), which is believed to be the only used copy of this stamp known to collectors.

On the motion of Mr. E. W. Wetherell, seconded by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, the cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Warren for his most interesting paper and display.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. President—Sir W. B. Avery, Bart.
President—R. Hollick, Esq.
Vice-Presidents—
T. W. Peck, Esq. W. Pimm, Esq.
Committee—
Mr. H. Barnwell. Mr. H. Grindall.
Mr. F. T. Collier. Mr. C. A. Sephenson.
Mr. P. T. Deakin. Mr. A. R. Walker.
Hon. Sec.—Mr. G. Johnson, B.A., 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

1907.
28 Nov.—Inspection of auction lots.

Messrs. J. Cansius and C. J. Smith were elected members. Messrs. J. C. Morgenthau, Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Nassau Stamp Co., were thanked for auction catalogues. Messrs. J. Walker and Co. were thanked for presenting one of their new patent loose-leaf albums (largest size, with protection sheets), with the object of accommodating part of the Society's Permanent Collection.

It was decided to insure the Society's collection and library.

The remainder of the evening was devoted to the inspection of auction lots of the December sale and to general business.

5 Dec.—Auction. 302 lots belonging to members of the Society were disposed of at very fair prices.

12 Dec.—Paper on "Printing" by Mr. T. B. Widdowson.

Dr. A. I. Esslemont was elected a member, and Mr. I. Cansino thanked for donation to the Permanent Collection.

Mr. Widdowson then gave his paper on "Printing," with special reference to the printing of postage stamps. Besides the paper itself, he gave a very interesting and instructive demonstration of the various methods and processes employed, by means of printing blocks, lithographic stone, etc., and well merited the hearty vote of thanks he received at the close of the meeting.

The next auction will be on 5 March, lots for which must reach the Hon. Sec. on or before 10 February.

JAN. 2. — Lantern Display. Mr. J. A. Margoschis.

Mr. T. Groom, D.SC., F.G.S., was elected a member.

Rev. W. N. Usher and Mr. F. C. Henderson were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection.

Mr. J. A. Margoschis then gave, by means of the aphengescope, an interesting lantern display of varieties, oddities, and forgeries, supplied by himself and most of the members present.

A number of junior collectors had been invited, and the President (Mr. R. Hollick), in a happily worded speech, gave them a very cordial welcome.

The Hon. Sec. (Mr. G. Johnson) showed a series of stamps photographed in colour by the new direct printing (Lumière) process. It was a matter of interest and surprise that even the most delicate colours were faithfully copied.

The slides were afterwards shown at the Midland Institute Conversazione to the 6500 members and friends who attended on the four evenings which this important social event covers.

JAN. 23.—Paper: "Argentine." Mr. F. T. Collier.

Messrs. J. H. Lewes, F. Hayward, J. Vidal, J. Spibey, and J. J. Knowles were elected members.

Mr. F. T. Collier then gave his paper on "Argentine, 1858–77," with a very complete account of the types of the early issues and their arrangement in the sheet. The varieties of perforation, to which little attention is given in some catalogues, were fully dealt with.

It was decided that the subsequent issues should be dealt with on another occasion.

FEB. 6.—Display: Tasmania. Mr. W. Pimm.

Messrs. D. S. Charles, J. Sargant, and G. B. Barrington were elected members.

Mr. W. Pimm's very fine collection of Tasmania was then displayed by its owner, who gave notes, wherever necessary, on the various plates, perforations, and oddities.

The next auction will be held on 5 March, at 6 p.m. at the Acorn Hotel, Temple Street, Birmingham. Nearly three hundred lots have been sent in by the English and colonial members of the Society.

Any one who has not received a catalogue may have one on application to the Hon. Sec.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Aylesbury, Furze Hill, Brighton.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 10 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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CHALKY PAPER.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to express my delight at reading your remarks *re* chalk-surfaced paper inserted in this month's *L.P.* I am very pleased to see you are strongly inclined to champion the "cause" of collecting or distinguishing stamps on chalky paper, as apart from ordinary or non-surfaced paper. Although I admit there are too many varieties of paper, stamps, etc., in our days, still, after all, I consider chalky paper is as much a variety of paper as, say, laid is from non-laid. Further, I may say that in collecting mostly only used stamps, I am considerably helped in distinguishing chalky from non-chalky, by procuring dated copies, as it is not often both stamps on chalky and non-chalky are used at one and the same time; and further, thanks now to certain journals, we are informed when an actual stamp was issued. As Gibbons have listed Portuguese on chalky paper and other stamps, I fail to see why they should now omit English on chalky paper. Still, they are gradually ceasing doing so, I see, in their forthcoming catalogue, as you point out.

Believe me, faithfully yours,

ERNEST HEGINBOTTOM.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 14 and 15 January, 1908.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., black, reconstructed sheet of 240 in frame	5	10	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 6d., purple,* creased	2	0	0
Ditto, 1882–6, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac on bleuté	2	2	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d.	2	4	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, poor	2	4	0
British Bechuanaland, 2d., lilac, figure in red, curly-footed "2"	2	0	0
Cape, triangular, 1853–8, 6d., slate, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, woodblocks, 1861, 4d., blue £2 and	3	10	0
Mauritius, 1859–61, 1s., yellow-green, block of four, mint	3	7	6
Niger Coast, 1894, ½, in red, on half 1d., bright blue, ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, one half penny on 2½d., pair	2	10	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I.," 1d., *brown*, pair, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., *orange* £2 15s. and	3	0	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902, £1, mint	3	7	6
Transvaal, 1900, "V.R.I.," £5, ditto	4	0	0
Nevis, 1883–90, 1s., lilac, block of four, mint	2	2	0
St. Vincent, Star, 5s., rose-red, ditto	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, used	5	15	0
Trinidad, 1859, pin-perf., 6d., yellow-green, block of four, mint	4	7	6
Ditto, 1860, clean-cut perfs., 4d., brown-lilac, ditto, ditto	5	2	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., yellow-green, ditto, ditto	8	5	0
Buenos Ayres, ship, 5 pesos, yellow, repaired	2	0	0
Hawaii, 1863, 2 c., black on thin greyish*	2	12	6
Ditto, 1864, 2 c., black on white wove*	2	12	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, Plate 2*	3	15	0
Ditto, Laureated, 8d., yellow, £2 and	2	2	0
New Zealand, 1872, no wmk., 1d., brown, mint	2	2	0

Sale of 28 and 29 January, 1908.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
French Colonies, 1871–6, 2 c., brown on buff, and 4 c., grey, mint	4	4	0
Great Britain, £5, orange on bleuté, thinned	3	3	0
Great Britain, "I. R OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., carmine	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902–4, 5s., ditto	9	5	0
Ditto, Levant, 1885, 40 p. on 2½d., double surcharge, mint	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another, used	4	0	0
Roman States, 1852, 5 baj., printed on both sides	2	2	0
Spain, 1850, 10 reales, green,* with gum	3	5	0
Ditto, 1851, 6 ditto, blue*	2	2	0
Ditto, 1852, 6 ditto, ditto*	2	10	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 ditto, vermilion*	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 ditto, blue*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1854, 1 ditto, indigo*	2	7	6
Switzerland, 1850, 2½ r., Poste Locale, without frame to cross	4	15	0
Afghanistan, 1875–6, 1 r., purple*	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another, the variety with unit in value	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, a vertical pair*	7	15	0
Ditto, 1876–7 ½ r. and 1 r., black*	2	15	0
India, 1854, ½ a., red, eight arches, block of four	3	10	0
British Bechuanaland, 1888, 2d., with value in green	2	0	0
Ditto, Protectorate, ditto, 2s., green	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s. 6d., ditto, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., ditto, ditto	5	15	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of four provisionals, all used	4	10	0
Ditto, 1890, One Penny on 3d., grey	2	6	0
Cape of Good Hope, woodblock, 4d., blue, the variety with retouched corner, a little close at bottom, but showing adjoining stamps on other two sides	13	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, "Post Paid," 1d., on bluish, worn plate*	4	10	0
Natal, first issue, 1d., buff	2	0	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, £1, purple and green, mint	3	7	6
Swazieland, 1889, 10s., brown	2	7	6
Transvaal, 1876, 1d., bright red, hard-surfaced paper, wide roulette	3	10	0
U.S.A., State, 1 c. to 90 c.*	3	12	0
British Guiana, 1862, 4 c., blue, No. 3, no roulettes	2	16	0
New South Wales, 1854, Diadem, imperf., 2d., blue, retouched plate, showing the head entirely redrawn	4	0	0
Collections: 7753, £38 10s.; and 2892	20	0	0

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 16 and 17 January, 1908.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., red-brown, on Dickinson paper, block of four *	5	0	0
Brunswick, 1853-6, 3 sgr., black on rose,* no gum	3	0	0
Spain, 1851, 2 reales,* part gum, thinned	8	0	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, perf., mint	2	0	0
Labuan, "6," in red, on 16 c., blue, and the original value obliterated with an upright "6," also in red	2	18	0
Cape, woodblock, 4d., *dark blue*, small margins	3	15	0
Mauritius, "Post Paid," 1d., vermilion, early state, defective	2	2	0
Zanzibar on Indian, 6 a., bistre, "Zanibar," mint	2	2	0
St. Vincent, 1d., rose-red, clean-cut perfs. *	2	0	0
New South Wales, Laureated, 1851, 1d., carmine-red on yellowish, the error "WALE"	5	5	0
Queensland, 1860-1, Large Star, 14 to 16, 2d., blue *	4	0	0
South Australia, 1876-7, 11½, 4d., purple *	2	0	0
Portuguese India, 1871, stout paper, 20 r., orange-vermilion on entire £2 6s. and	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 300 r., deep red-violet	8	0	0
Ditto, 1872, 40 r., blue, double figures of value	3	12	6
Ditto, blue, 40 r., an unused horizontal strip of three in mint state, including the *tête-bêche* variety	24	0	0
Ditto, 1873, 300, 600, and 900 r., all *	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 300 r.* and 900 r., violet, used	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, small figures of value, 20 r., vermilion, mint	4	12	6
Ditto, 1876, Die II, "V" barred, 100 r., green,* and 300 r., violet *	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 600 r., violet * £3 and	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 900 r., ditto *	3	17	6
Ditto, 1881, provisional, 1½ on 20 r., vermilion, of 1872, Gibbons' No. 109, with expert's certificate	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1½ on 20 r., vermilion, Gibbons' No. 112, with inverted surcharge	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1½ on 20 r., vermilion, Gibbons' No. 113, with inverted surcharge	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 on 15 r., rose, of 1876, Gibbons' No. 116	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 on 10 r., black, Gibbons' No. 124, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 1881-2, ditto, 1 t. on 10 r., green, perf. 13½	2	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Portuguese India, 1881-2, provisional, 1 t. on 40 r., blue, pf. 13½ *	2	8	0
Ditto, 1883, ditto, 4½ on 40 r., blue, Gibbons' No. 236	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4½ on 100 r., yellow-green, ditto 237, defective	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6 on 100 r., green, ditto 244 *	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6 on 200 r., yellow, ditto 246 £2 12s. 6d. and	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6 on 200 r., yellow, ditto 247	2	12	0

Sale of 30 and 31 January, 1908.

Great Britain, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., on piece	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, King, 10d., pair, on piece	5	5	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF TRADE," ½d. to 1s., set of twelve, all mint	3	0	0
Ditto, Levant, 1 p. on 2d., on piece	5	10	0
Afghanistan, 1289, 6 shahi, purple	2	16	0
Ditto, 1292, abasi, black, cut square	2	4	0
Ditto, 1293, value in tablet, shahi, black	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ rupee, black *	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, on piece, cut square	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, purple *	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1 rupee, ditto,* pair	5	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, black *	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, grey-black *	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, sunar, green *	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1 rupee, green *	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ rupee, green *	2	0	0
Ditto, 1294, 1 rupee, black, pair *	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, yellow, pair *	3	0	0
Ditto, 1295, skeleton type, shahi, black *	3	5	0
Ceylon, 5 c. on 4 c., rose, block of four,* with inverted surcharges	3	10	0
British Central Africa, 1895, £1, orange, mint	2	10	0
Cape, triangulars, 1s., emerald-green, block of four, mint	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, ditto	4	12	6
Mauritius, 1891, provisional, "TWO CENTS" on 4 c., carmine, error surcharge inverted, used	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, another with double surcharge, one inverted, used, but perfs. clipped at left	4	4	0
Transvaal, "1 Penny," in black, on 6d., black, Gibbons' Type 16 *	2	12	0
Canada, 7½d., green, mint	4	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	2	10	0
U.S.A., 1875, *without grille*, 90 c., mint	2	8	0
Trinidad, Officials, ½d. to 5s., set of seven, mostly mint	5	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., lake, Plate 1, No. 22 on plate	2	6	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., pale red, Plate 1, Nos. 14, 19, and 24, vertical strip of three	4	0	0
Ditto, 1852, fine background, 6d., brown, strip of three, Nos. 13, 14, and 15	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, Nos. 14 and 15	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, Nos. 19 and 24	2	17	6
Ditto, 1853, 8d., yellow, with dated postmark, No. 17	5	5	0
New Zealand, serrated perf., 1s., blue-green	6	6	0
Tasmania, 1892–9, £1, green and yellow, mint	4	5	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 9 and 10 January, 1908.

Cyprus, Single CA, set of nine, mint	2	10	0
Spain, 3 cuartos, bronze	2	15	0
Ceylon, 1857, no wmk., ½d., lilac on bluish, pair	2	4	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of four provisionals*	3	17	6
Ditto, April, 1896, "One Penny" on 3d., no stop after "Penny," mint	2	14	0
Cape, triangular, 1863, 1s., emerald, mint	3	0	0
Northern Nigeria, 1900, 10s., mint	2	0	0
Southern Nigeria, King, Single CA, £1, ditto	3	7	6
Zululand, first issue, 5s., carmine	2	4	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., deep blue, circle cut	2	2	0
Canada, 1858, perf., 6d., purple-brown	3	10	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet,* pin-hole	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, used, thinned	5	15	0
St. Kitts, 1882, CA, 1d., lilac-rose,* crease	2	0	0
Queensland, 1860, 6d., green, imperf.	3	7	6
Collections: 1310 (colonials), £30; and 2570 (foreign)	26	0	0

Sale of 23 and 24 January, 1908.

China, 1900, Tien-tsin provisionals, 3 pf. (2), 5 pf., 20 pf., 30 pf., all on entire	6	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, reconstructed sheet of 240	3	0	0
Ditto, 1883, blued paper, 2s. 6d., lilac, imperf., mint	2	15	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 10s., blue, accounts cancellation	4	0	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1887, 1s., pair, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," King, 5d., on piece	2	15	0
Great Britain, Admiralty, Type 1, 2d., block of eight, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2½d., strip of five, ditto	3	10	0
Ditto, Levant, 1906, 1 p. on 2d., on piece	5	5	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., tiny defect	2	8	0
Siam, 1907, 1 tical, 20 t., and 40 t., used £4 and	4	4	0
Cape, triangular, 1855, 6d., slate-lilac*	2	0	0
Ditto, woodblock, 1d., scarlet, creased	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue	6	5	0
Ditto, 1863, De La Rue, 1s., emerald, mint	2	12	6
Gambia, 1880, 1s., green, block of four, mint	4	10	0
Natal, 1869, 3d., blue, tall caps	2	10	0
Zanzibar, 1895, 2½ on 1½ a., a mint block of nine; the centre stamp shows the error "Zanzidar" and inverted "q," and five others are with inverted "q"	5	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	6	15	0
Fiji, 1875, gothic "V.R.," 2d. on 6d., Gibbons' No. 42	2	2	0
Hawaii, Interisland, March, 1860, 2 c. on bluish green, Gibbons' No. 203, used, with red postmark on piece, apparently slightly damaged	2	12	6
New Zealand, 1855, 1d., dull carmine	3	10	0

Sale of 6 and 7 February, 1908.

Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s.*	3	3	0
Ceylon, 1861, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown	4	10	0
British Central Africa, 1896, no wmk., £10, vermilion	5	0	0
Ditto, 1897, £10, yellow	2	6	0
Ditto, 1903, £10, blue	3	0	0
British East Africa, 1891, ½ anna in MS., on 2 a.	4	4	0
British South Africa, One Penny on 4s., mint	1	13	0
Ditto, ditto, on 3d., ditto	2	4	0
Cape, triangular, 1s., emerald, ditto	2	8	0
Mauritius, 1859, 2d., deep blue, pair	2	17	6
Sierra Leone, 1860, no wmk., 6d., on blued, imperf.*	2	0	0
Bahamas, 1861, no wmk., perf. 13, 6d., lilac*	3	0	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., blue, cut round	3	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 1 c., red, pair, white line above value	2	2	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion*	3	5	0
St. Vincent, One Penny on 6d., mint	3	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Turks Islands, 1881, 4 on 1s., lilac, Type 16, mint	2	10	0
Fiji, 1874, 6 c. on 3d., No. 21	3	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., yellow-green on laid	2	6	0
South Australia, 1867, perf. 11½, 1d., yellow-green, block of four, mint	2	10	0
Western Australia, 1861, "not so clean cut," 2d., blue, pair*	2	0	0

* * *

WE are requested to mention that from the 29th February, 1908, the business of Messrs. Martin, Ray, and Co., at 69 Fleet Street, London, E.C., will be carried on under the style of Harmer, Rooke, and Co., and under the joint management of Mr. Ernest G. Harmer and Mr. Mark Rooke.

MESSRS. MARTIN, RAY, AND CO.

Sale of 6 January, 1908.

Cape, triangular, 1863–4, 6d., bright mauve, pair, mint	2	0	0
Hanover, 10 gro., minute tear	1	5	0

Sale of 11 January, 1908.

Great Britain, embossed 10d., brown,* repaired	1	0	0
New Zealand, 1856, no wmk., imperf., 1d.,* ditto	2	0	0
St. Lucia, 1860, Star, 14 to 16, 4d., blue	1	9	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., deep green*	1	10	0
Ditto, 1882–4, 1s., orange	1	9	0
Ditto, 1883–6, 1s., red-brown, mint	1	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac, ditto	1	2	0
Virgin Islands, 1866, 6d., rose	1	1	0
Ditto, 1867–8, double-lined frame, 1s.*	1	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used	1	6	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., pair on entire	1	2	0
Collection: 5110	13	10	0

Sale of 18 and 20 January, 1908.

Cape, triangular, 1863–4, 1d., carmine-red, pair, mint	1	16	0
Ceylon, CA, 5 c. on 24 c., purple-brown*	1	0	0
Cyprus, King, single, 9 p., pair, mint	1	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 18 p., ditto, ditto	1	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 45 p., ditto, ditto	1	10	0
Great Britain, "ARMY OFFICIAL," Type 2, 6d., lilac, pair	2	7	6
Transvaal, "V.R.I.," 4d., overprint inverted, mint	1	2	0
British Bechuanaland, £5, lilac and black	1	5	0
British Columbia, 1861, imperf., 2½d., rose*	3	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cape, triangular, 1863–4, 1s., emerald, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 1855–8, 1s., yellow-green, ditto	2	17	6
Bergedorf, 1861, 3 sch., black on rose*	5	10	0
Great Britain, Maltese cross, £1, brown-lilac	1	6	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	1	8	0
Ditto, "ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL," Type 2, 2½d., blue	1	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1½d., mint	1	0	0
New Zealand, Lozenges, 2d., orange-red	2	10	0
Northern Nigeria, Queen, 10s., mint	1	18	0
Tonga, 1893, "G.F.B.," 1s.*	1	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair*	1	14	0
Turks Islands, 4d. on 6d., Type 15	1	6	0

Sale of 25 January, 1908.

Barbados, 1861–70, rough perfs., 4d., lake-rose, mint	1	3	0
Ditto, 1878, 1d. on half 5s., pair	10	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red, repaired	1	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, ditto	2	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet,* pinhole	5	5	0

Sale of 1 and 3 February, 1908.

British Central Africa, 1895, £1, orange	1	1	0
Cape, triangular, 1863–4, 6d., bright mauve, mint	1	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald-green, ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, 1855–8, 1s., deep green, ditto	2	0	0
Orange River Colony, 2½d. on 3d., no stop after "V," ditto	1	10	0
Queensland, 1886, script, 1d., vermilion, ditto	1	2	0
Transvaal, "V.R.I.," 10s., no stop after "V"	1	0	0
Virgin Islands, wove paper, 6d., rose	1	2	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., black on blue	3	3	0
British Somaliland, 1905, O.H.M.S., 2 annas	2	14	0
British South Africa, £2, rose, mint	2	12	6
Cape, woodblock, 4d., blue	1	14	0
Bergedorf, 1861, 3 sch., black on rose*	4	4	0
New Zealand, 2d., orange-red, wmk. Lozenges	2	8	0
Nevis, 1861, perf. 13, 4d., rose on bluish	1	16	0
Ditto, 1867, 1s., yellow-green £2 and	2	4	0
Ditto, 1878, litho, 6d., grey*	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, mint pane of twelve, full margins	13	0	0
Ditto, 1883–90, CA, 6d., green*	3	5	0
U.S.A., 1861, Type 1, 5 c., brown*	5	15	0

THE

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Stamps for the South Pole!

IN our new issues is included an account of a "stamp" to be issued or surcharged by the New Zealand postal authorities in commemoration of the *Nimrod* Expedition to the Antarctic under Lieutenant Shackleton. The *New Zealand Times* of 23 December, 1907, gives the following account of the origin of the proposal:—

"Rather an interesting event took place on Saturday, when the Postmaster-General (Sir Joseph Ward) appointed Lieutenant Shackleton, leader of the *Nimrod* Antarctic expedition, to be a postmaster for New Zealand in King Edward VII. Land. It was stated a few days ago in the *New Zealand Times*, that Sir Joseph had authorized the overprinting of a hundred sheets of penny stamps for use in the Far South, and Lieutenant Shackleton is now appointed as postmaster to have charge of their issue, and of the post office which he will establish there."

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the opinions so frequently expressed in these columns as to the speculative and unnecessary issues that have been and are still being perpetrated by some of our colonies. In this case, however, the issue of this stamp seems even more uncalled for than any of its predecessors. It seems palpable to every one that there are no living creatures except polar bears and wild birds in the Antarctic regions, nor can the letters sent home by the vessel require any postage stamps until their arrival at the nearest port, when they would require franking with the stamps of the country to which such port belonged. There can therefore be no possibility of a legitimate demand for these Antarctic Expedition Advertisement stamps!

The *Sydney Morning Herald* of 9 January writes thus explicitly hereon, and the Australian papers generally breathe contempt upon the entire scheme:—

"Sir Joseph Ward is a very fine fellow and a gentleman for whom we have the greatest respect. We cannot say who originated the idea of overprinting the stamps and appointing Lieutenant Shackleton as postmaster of

an uninhabited part of the globe, but whoever it was he must have a 'kink' in his brain so far as postage stamps are concerned. Lieutenant Shackleton has proved himself such a good stage manager that we should not be surprised to learn he suggested the scheme and applied for the appointment. We wish the expedition every success, but such claptrap advertising is contemptible, and we are at a loss to know why philatelists are singled out in this manner as 'good marks' for spoliation.

"As 'souvenirs' the stamps may be appreciated, but we doubt the inference of Professor David that they will ever become valuable as rare stamps.

"We must express our profound regret that the New Zealand postal authorities have of late 'kicked over the traces' so frequently. It is very bad policy which, while bringing the Dominion more prominently under the eyes of the world for the time being, leaves an impression of pettiness and grasping at straws, which is highly undesirable in any country having respect for its dignity.

"Philatelists do not seek for such things, speculators may; but such practices as those indulged in by the New Zealand authorities if tolerated, and encouraged, will eventually, without doubt, bring about the downfall of Philately."

The Stamps of British India.

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG, F.R.P.S.L.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 7 November, 1907.

THE first postage stamps used in India and, as a matter of fact, in Asia, were those introduced by Sir Bartle Frere in the Province of Scinde on the first of July, 1852, and commonly called "Scinde Dâk" stamps.

These stamps were printed in England, though at present it is not known by whom. The first issue was probably the vermilion one, which appears to have been embossed on a wafer, and was soon abandoned owing to its extremely fragile nature. The same design was then embossed without colour on white paper; but this also proved unsatisfactory owing to the difficulty of seeing the design when the stamp was affixed to a letter; and finally the stamp was embossed in *blue* on white paper. These stamps used to be classed among the greatest rarities, until two large "finds" were made in India, about twenty years ago. When the use of postage stamps was introduced throughout India in 1854, the "Scinde Dâk" stamps were suppressed and the remainders burned.

Experiments with a view to the manufacture of postage stamps were first commenced by Colonel Forbes at the Mint in Calcutta early in 1853. The first design produced was that known as the "Lion and Palm Tree," for the half anna value. No stamps of this design were ever issued, as it was found that it would take a very long time to duplicate a sufficient number of dies to form a plate. About the same time a design for the one anna, bearing the head of Queen Victoria, copied from the five shilling coin engraved by Wyon, was also prepared at the Mint, but was never made use of.


INDIA
HALF ANNA

1


INDIA
HALF ANNA

2


INDIA
HALF ANNA

3


INDIA
FOUR ANNAS

7


INDIA
ONE ANNA

4


INDIA
ONE ANNA

5


INDIA
ONE ANNA

6


INDIA
FOUR ANNAS

8

During the time that these experiments were being carried out, and indeed before they were commenced, the Indian authorities were endeavouring to persuade the Court of Directors in London to have the stamps printed in England, but for some time without success. In India, at any rate, the first issue was looked upon only as a provisional one.

When it was found to be impossible to manufacture stamps at the Mint, Captain Thuillier, who was in charge of the Lithographic Department of the Survey Office, was ordered to prepare designs for stamps of the value of half, one, four, and eight annas. You will see that the first essays for the lower values were very unlike the designs ultimately adopted.

The first stamps actually printed for use were of the half anna value of the well-known type with the "nine and a half arches." It has hitherto been uncertain whether any of these stamps were ever used, but I think it is quite certain that they were never *officially* issued, though a few may have been allowed to pass through the post by accident, possibly as one anna stamps. The whole of the printing, nine hundred sheets, was sent to Bombay, but their issue was stopped by telegram. The reason for this was that a vermilion ink sent from England had been used for this printing, and when this supply was exhausted the native ink used entirely spoiled the stones. A new design had then to be prepared, as no standard copy of the old one had been kept.

The new design was engraved on copper by a native called Numerodeen, and was multiplied by means of transfers on to a stone. At first large stones were used, as the paper was in sheets containing three complete watermarks, and you will see that the proof sheet in black has different lettering up the left-hand side, "*three rupees per sheet, nine rupees per whole sheet*," from any of the issued sheets, on which the latter part is omitted. It was soon found much more convenient to print from a smaller stone of the size of a single pane.

Four different transfers were made, as you will see by the dates at the bottom of the sheets—May, July, August, 1854, and August, 1855. Each of these settings differs as regards the distance of the corner ornaments and the border lines from the stamps. There are other differences too. The May and July transfers are from the earlier state of the die, which shows a fair amount of detail in the "back-hair" or chignon of the head (Illustration 1).

In the August, 1854, transfer most of the detail has disappeared (Illustration 2), while for the August, 1855, transfer this part of the die has been entirely redrawn (Illustration 3). In addition to these variations there are several retouches to the different stones, which you will see both on the sheets of stamps themselves and on the plates from the "India" book.

The sheet of the August, 1855, transfer is, I believe, the only one known, and is in a greenish-blue shade, which is peculiar to this printing. It is now possible, in the case of single stamps, to separate quite easily the May and July printings from those of August, 1854, and of August, 1855, but owing to the uneven wear of the stones it is not possible, with any degree of certainty, to divide up the May and July printings.

Owing to the difficulty in preparing a suitable vermilion ink, blue was the colour adopted for the half anna, but after many experiments and failures it

was found possible to again make use of the former colour, and it was the one adopted for the one anna value. The die for this was also engraved by Numerodeen on copper, and in this case three transfers were made, in August and September, 1854, and probably in August, 1855. In the one anna value it has been known for a long time that the die was retouched, the last state being that commonly known as the "pointed bust."

There was, however, an earlier retouch. The first state of the die had comparatively little detail in the chignon (Illustration 4), and that part was retouched for the second transfer (Illustration 5 *) in September, 1854, and is practically identical with that of the "pointed bust," while in the latter state (Illustration 6) the lines of the background have been deepened and the eye redrawn.

Unfortunately no entire sheets are known of either the first or last state.

There were various retouches to the stones of both the first and second transfers, which you will see both on the stamps themselves and in the plates belonging to the "India" book.

Owing to the fact that Captain Thuillier was fully occupied in making sufficient quantities of the half and one anna values, the two annas, which was thought to be of more use than the eight annas, was manufactured at the Mint, being printed from a plate formed of blocks struck with a punch, and not of electros as hitherto believed.

Soon afterwards it was found necessary to have a stamp of the value of four annas, and this had to be made at the Survey Office, as it was to be in two colours, and lithography was the easiest and quickest process for this kind of printing.

In the case of this value there were, as is well known, three very distinct settings. In the first setting the stamps were very widely spaced, being about 18 mm. apart horizontally and 11 mm. vertically, and separated by blue dividing lines. In this setting there were only twelve stamps on each sheet, and it was soon found that it would be quite as easy and much less expensive to print a larger number. Accordingly in the next printing there were twenty-four stamps on each sheet, 6 mm. apart horizontally and 4 mm. vertically. This was also not quite satisfactory, as it often happened that the corner stamps missed the watermark altogether. A third arrangement was then tried, still with twenty-four stamps to the sheet, but with the stamps closer together, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. horizontally and 2 mm. vertically.

As in the case of the half and one anna values, there was a re-engraving of the die, the chignon being redrawn, and this took place after there had been two printings of the first setting (there were three altogether). It is therefore possible to distinguish single specimens of the two earliest printings of the wide setting from the third printing of the same setting and from the two subsequent settings. There were several retouches to the stone, especially in the case of the second setting, though at present there are a certain number of retouches which cannot be definitely assigned to any particular setting.

* Unfortunately this does not come out well in the enlargements. Perhaps the best way to distinguish between the two states of the die is that in the second the chignon is separated from the head by a white space.

I have only briefly touched upon the various printings and varieties, including both those due to the retouching of the dies and stones, as they are described at length in the "India" book. I would only just like to point out that there is still a very great deal to be found out. No entire sheets of the first and third states of the die of the one anna are known, but they might be reconstructed, and there are, no doubt, a great many more retouches of the lithographed stamps still to be discovered.

Not much need be said about the De La Rue issues. It is now quite certain that the two annas, *yellow-green*, was never officially issued, though a few copies may have been allowed to pass through the post. Most of the cancelled copies bear a trial obliteration. The colour of the four annas was changed from black to green, partly because it was very difficult to see a faint postmark, and partly because it was successfully forged.

Until the year 1867, ordinary Indian stamps were used in the Straits Settlements, and owing to a shortage in the supply of certain values, bisected stamps were allowed to be used. The eight pies stamp was bisected to make up the rate to the United States, which was at that time 13 a. 4 p., and there is in the collection a bisected one anna stamp which was evidently used instead of half an eight pies.

With regard to the provisional six annas, the small setting does not appear to have any varieties except those due to broken letters or defective inking, but there are twenty types of the large setting, and I have been able to reconstruct, by means of overlapping pairs and strips, the whole setting, the only missing link being a pair wanting to connect No. 14 and the pair Nos. 15 and 16, either together or to either of the adjacent stamps.

With regard to the Official stamps, the chief points of interest are the two settings of the small "Service," one made in Calcutta during the years 1865 and 1866, and the other in Bombay in 1872. The latter was only on the values half and one anna and eight pies, and can be easily distinguished from the other setting by means of the pane of the eight pies, Plate XVIII in the book. This setting is the same on each pane, while in the case of the earlier setting the overprint was applied to the whole sheet of four panes in one operation.

There are varieties peculiar to each of these settings. In the case of the earlier one there are the large wide "S" and the thin open "S". In the second setting the chief varieties are (1) no dot to the "i" of "Service", and (2) no stop after "Service".

There is possibly another type of overprint on the half and one anna values for the fresh supplies made in Calcutta in February, 1867, and again another on the half anna for the overprint made, probably in Madras, in March, 1867.

There seem to have been two settings of the words "SERVICE POSTAGE" on the half anna Receipt or Draft stamp, one being in a horizontal row of twelve, and the other in a block of four rows of twelve, the bottom row in the latter case being identical with the single row of the other setting. There is still more to be done with regard to the setting in the block of forty-eight, and I should be very glad to see pairs and blocks.

The London Stamp Exhibition of the Junior Philatelic Society.



THE third annual Exhibition of stamps organized by the Junior Philatelic Society, at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on 12 March, was opened by the Postmaster-General. In his opening speech Mr. Buxton announced that there was this year to be a new 1908 issue of red penny postage stamps. Philately had become a serious and almost scientific occupation for a very large number of people. It was a remarkable thing that foreign countries were so long in adopting the adhesive stamp after us, France not following our lead until nine years later. What struck him as noteworthy was the great advance in artistic merit in the designs of stamps. With regret he was not able to say as much of the English stamp; it was certainly not worthy of this great country in artistic merit or design, but any alteration would be an expensive matter. It was something to be proud of as members of the British Empire that in stamp collecting they could run from one end of the alphabet to the other—from Antigua to Zululand. In conclusion, Mr. Buxton intimated that in the new building at St. Martin's-le-Grand a special department was to be set aside for the Post Office's own collection of old and obsolete stamps.

The Exhibition remained open for three days, during which period, thanks to the very wide publicity given to the scheme and the fact that admission was free, there was an enormous influx of visitors, so much so as to render locomotion and inspection of the exhibits matters of difficulty. A large proportion of the sightseers were juveniles, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that the Exhibition may be the means of enrolling many converts to Philately. The Caxton Rooms are fine buildings and allowed ample room for the exhibits (the total value of which approached £100,000), but unfortunately the light was not sufficiently strong to allow of a perfect inspection of the exhibits. This is, however, always a difficult question with stamp exhibitions, as the presence of strong sunlight is an even greater drawback, and the Committee are generally to be congratulated upon the success that has attended their efforts. The time available for making the arrangements was of the shortest, nor was there any substantial pecuniary fund to rely upon; the Junior Philatelic Society may therefore feel well content at having achieved such a successful result under all the circumstances.

The fact that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was an exhibitor, showing his superb collection of Barbados (a description of which will be given shortly in this Journal), gave a great impetus and éclat to the Exhibition. His Royal Highness, accompanied by Mr. J. A. Tilleard, Hon. Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other members of the Royal Philatelic Society, also paid a visit to the Exhibition on 13 March, remaining for a considerable period, and evincing his well-known philatelic interest by a close inspection of some of the leading exhibits.

There were no less than twenty-two stalls devoted to the dealers, most

of the leading firms in London being represented, and apparently being fully occupied in attending to a constant throng of purchasers and inquirers. Mr. Leonard Wright's orchestral band performed each day between 4.30 and 9.30, and ample arrangements were made in the catering department. In addition there were Lantern Lectures, Readings of Prize Essays, and Philatelic Auctions, so that every effort was made to render the Exhibition alike instructive and interesting to the visitors. Mr. F. J. Melville, the President of the Junior Philatelic Society, and the energetic Exhibition Committee are fully entitled to sincere congratulations upon the successful result of their arduous labour.

THE EXHIBITS.

The exhibits were divided into five sections :—

Section I.—Stamps of the British Colonies (in the Large Hall and Grand Council Chamber) ;

Section II.—Exhibits of the British and Colonial Governments and Government Printers ;

Section III.—Competitive Section. Medal and Prize Collections by collectors under nineteen years of age ;

Section IV.—King's Heads and recent British Colonial stamps ; Forgeries of Colonial stamps ; Colonial Section of the Junior Philatelic Society's Permanent Collection, etc. ; and

Section V.—Philatelic Literature Exhibit.

SECTION I. (for which no prizes were offered) was naturally the great attraction of the Exhibition, including as it did a number of the fine collections belonging to His Royal Highness the President, and other members of the Royal Philatelic Society.

BARBADOS.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

This superb specialized collection was displayed by H.R.H. at the meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society on 5 March, and an account thereof will appear in the next number of this Journal. The collection is exceptionally strong, practically lacking nothing, and, needless to say, was immensely appreciated by the visitors to the Exhibition.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

PERCY BRIGHT.

This is a collection formed recently and was exhibited for the first time ; it is very strong in the triangulars, which were a very fine lot, principally specimens with good margins, and in the case of used copies, lightly cancelled.

1853. Perkins Bacon and Co. Bluish paper.—1d. and 4d, unused. 1d., used, 69 specimens, including 12 pairs, 6 blocks of 4, 1 block of 8, mostly in superb condition. 4d., 20 used specimens, including 3 pairs and a block of 4.

1855–58. White paper.—1d., 28 unused specimens including 3 pairs and 2 blocks of 4 ; 37 used specimens, including 8 pairs and 1 block of 4, the

latter with red postmark. 4d., 11 unused specimens, including 2 blocks of 4; 139 used copies in various shades, with numerous pairs and blocks, including a block of 8 with red postmark. 6d., lilac, reddish lilac, slate-lilac, and purple, 14 unused specimens, mostly very fine, including 3 on bleuté, and a pair of the lilac shade, rare thus; 53 used specimens, including 6 pairs and a block of 4 in a remarkable series of shades, also several specimens of the "worn plate" variety. 1s., yellow-green, 4 unused specimens; 29 used specimens, including 7 pairs and a block of 4. 1s., dark green, 5 unused specimens, including 2 pairs; 22 used specimens, including a pair, block of 4, and on original cover.

1861. Provisional Issue.—The 1d. is not shown unused, but 4 specimens of the rare brick-red shade, and 23 specimens of the carmine shade, including 2 pairs and blocks of 3 and 4, the latter on original cover, are present and in superb condition. 4d., light blue: here is a fine unused specimen and 23 used specimens, including 3 pairs, very rare thus, one pair and several singles being on original covers. 4d., medium and dark blue: 10 fine used copies of this rare stamp are shown in various shades. A superb specimen of the 1d. error, with fine margins, was shown.

1863. De La Rue and Co.—1d., carmine-red, unused, in blocks of 8, pairs, etc. 1d., carmine-red, used block of 4, pair, etc. 1d., brown-red, unused and used in blocks, pairs, etc. 4d., blue, 24 unused specimens, including blocks, pairs, etc., and a superb specimen of the "worn plate" variety; 76 used specimens in various shades, including blocks, etc. 6d., bright mauve, 13 unused specimens including blocks and pairs; 15 used specimens, including block of 4 and 2 pairs, rare thus. 1s., pale yellow-green, unused, in pairs. 1s., emerald-green, 3 unused pairs and 11 used specimens, including a pair. Variety, watermark Crown and C C.—A mint pair.

The Rectangular Issues.—Very complete, including many pairs and blocks unused. The following may be noted: 5s., C C, 2 unused specimens; the errors "THE.EE" and "PENCB." The short figure "3" on threepence, inverted, unused; the error "ONE HALF- ENNY"; 4 used specimens of the 5s., C A, including a pair and numerous other scarce varieties. The Mafeking issues were also present.

GRIQUALAND WEST.

R. B. YARDLEY, F.R.P.S.L.

Mr. Yardley's well-known specialized collection is arranged after the handbook written by Lieut. F. H. Napier, R.N., all the different printings and settings of the overprint being represented and clearly indicated.

Amongst the rarities are the following:—1874. Manuscript surcharge, pair unused, also a single specimen. Overprinted with the large "G" printed in red or black (Lieut. Napier's "all red" setting). There are many unused specimens of the rarer types of the 4d. with and without frame, and of the 6d., 1s., and 5s.; the rarest type, "2b" of the handbook, being represented unused in the 6d., 1s., and 5s. There is a strip of three of 1d. overprinted with the second setting of the large "G," black (Lieut. Napier's B setting). Overprinted with the large "G" printed in black (Lieut. Napier's "all black"

setting). There is a vertical strip of the 4d., mint, also a complete set of the rare types on the 6d.; and an almost complete double pane of the 1d. with all the rarest types represented in position. The smaller antique "G," Roman or italic, are almost completely represented, including the double and the inverted overprint, and the rare specimens of the Roman and italic "G" varieties, *se tenant*, normal and inverted. Included are a vertical strip of three of the 6d, italic overprint, unused (very rare in this condition), and the ½d. overprinted with the Roman "G" in black, normal, and the Roman "G" in red, inverted. There are three specimens of the 4d. with outer frame, with italic or Roman antique overprints.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

HARVEY R. G. CLARKE, F.R.P.S.L.

This collection is too well known to require description. It contains a truly marvellous lot of Sydneys and Laureates, the former embracing many matchless unused specimens, and it is, without doubt, the most important collection of these stamps in this country.

NEW ZEALAND.

H. L. HAYMAN.

This is a fine collection formed by Mr. Hayman of recent years, and was now exhibited for the first time. It consists of the first type only, of the issues from 1855 to 1872, the greater part unused, with many shown in large blocks, pairs and strips. Amongst them were mint copies of the 1856, thick paper, no watermark, 1d., 2d., and 6d., and several of the pelure paper and of other scarce stamps—nearly 1000 in all.

TRINIDAD.

F. RANSOM, F.R.P.S.L.

The first issues, represented by used and unused specimens, showing varieties in shades and papers, and including stamps on original envelopes. The lithographed issue of 1852 shows the various stages of the plate, and includes five pairs and an entire sheet of 54 stamps of the (1d.) red. Amongst the pin-perforated stamps of 1859 is a corner block of the 1d. red. The later issues include many blocks and pairs, and there are three copies of the "Lady McLeod."

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG, F.R.P.S.L.

Mr. Hausburg's magnificent collection contains mostly unused specimens, including 1854, 1d., black, block of four; proof in black of 4d., litho; 4d., inverted swan, or more properly *inverted frame;* chart of the complete sheet of the 4d., showing all the transfer varieties and their positions, including that of the inverted; another transfer variety with "AUSTRALIA" squeezed together, which does not occur on the sheet, and was probably corrected at the same time as the inverted swan; a vertical strip of five of the 1d. rouletted (used); a pair of the 4d., blue, litho, rouletted horizontally only, and containing two of the chief transfer varieties, "PE" close and the letters "RALIA" shorter. 1857, 2d., unused (six); 6d. (three), one showing bronze, several being mint; 2d.

rouletted, Indian red, used. 1861, perf. not so clean cut: 1d., block of four, 2d., block of twenty, 4d. (three), 6d. (three), 1s. (one). Rough perf.: 1d., block of nine, 6d., bleuté (two), 1s., dark green (two). 1864, no watermark, 1d. and 6d. on very thin, almost pelure, paper. 1865, Crown and CC watermark, 4d. and 6d. double prints; 2d. in colour of 6d., mint; 1d. on 2d., block of twelve and ditto surcharged three times, used. Crown and CA watermark, 1d., 12 × 14, two mint. All later issues shown in blocks of four, with sheets of the surcharges.

ZANZIBAR.

T. W. HALL, F.R.P.S.L.

Mr. Hall's fine collection formed for the purpose of and arranged after the articles in the Royal Philatelic Society's work, *Africa*, Part III, obtained a silver medal at the International Philatelic Exhibition of 1906. Among the rarities attention may be drawn to nine copies of the overprint in blue. The second known copy of the 3 annas, orange, "Zanizbar," and four copies of the same error on the 1 a. 6 p. surcharged 2½. Fourteen "Zanzidar" errors, including the rare 1 rupee, grey. All the "Zanibar's" with one exception in unused pairs. A set of the early stage of the "Zapzibar" error, showing the tail of the "p" erased with a knife before issue, including the only known copy of the 1 rupee, grey, with many of the subsequent states in which the bottom of the letter "p" was broken off the type. Four copies of the inverted "r" on the 2, 3, and 5 rupees. Eleven copies of the thick "b," again including the only known copy of the 1 rupee, grey. The only known entire pane of 1 a. 6 p. surcharged 2½, which includes the two "Zanzidars," the "Zanizbar," "Zapzibar," and thick "b" errors. Block of four and three singles of the 1 rupee, green and carmine, with vertical overprint. Some 280 copies of the Postal Union surcharges in various settings and showing all the errors. Blocks of four and singles of the double overprint on the 2 c., blue, and 1 a. red, on B.E.A., with four copies of the double surcharge (one inverted) on the 5 rupees. The only known uncut sheet of the 4½, orange-yellow, on B.E.A. stamp of 1896, and an entire uncut sheet of the 2½ on 4 a., myrtle-green, of 1897, also a block of nineteen of the same stamp in an unknown setting. Most of the later issues are shown in entire uncut sheets, and the collection includes several reconstructed sheets in different settings, six sheets of Indian stamps issued in Zanzibar prior to the 10th November, 1895, the date of the British Protectorate, with many forgeries and bogus surcharges for comparison.

Among other exhibits worthy of note in this section may be cited—British East Africa, Mrs. E. C. Bazett; British New Guinea and Papua, A. Ashby; Cape of Good Hope, W. H. Tarrant; British Somaliland, Mrs. Field; Ceylon, J. C. Sidebotham; Canada, Major H. C. French; Gibraltar and Morocco Agencies, G. F. H. Gibson and H. W. Westcott; India, D. C. Gray; Ionian Isles (containing some fine used specimens), Owen Fearnley, R.N.; Malta, J. C. North; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, Edgar Nelton; New South Wales, A. H. L. Giles, R.N.; Seychelles, J. W. Heath; South Australia, W. W. Munn; Straits Settlements, Dr. F. W. Abbott, etc. Beyond the foregoing there were many colonial exhibits of undoubted merit and interest.

Section II.

EXHIBITS OF THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS AND GOVERNMENT PRINTERS.

Board of Inland Revenue.—A collection, in frames, of specimens cut from the imprimatur sheets of the postage stamps of Great Britain.

British South Africa Company.—Display of the Company's postage and fiscal stamps, post cards, and postal stationery. A framed photograph of the Victoria Falls from which the design of the 1905 issue was taken.

The High Commissioner for Canada.—Stamps and postal stationery issued by the Postal Department of the Dominion.

The Director-General of Stores, India Office.—Frames of Indian postage stamps.

The High Commissioner for New Zealand.—Frames of postage stamps and postal stationery issued by the New Zealand Post Office.

The Agent-General for Western Australia.—Revenue stamps and colour trials of fiscal issues.

Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., Ltd.—Two original water-colour drawings of the Queen's head, the larger of the two being that used for the stamps of Ceylon, and the other that for the stamps of Natal, etc.; also original drawings of the design for the 5s. New South Wales stamp. A frame containing an entire sheet of the 1d. Great Britain (1855), printed in black, being the one-millionth impression taken from the plate. One frame of proofs, in black, of various Colonial stamps. Cards of proofs and essays in black and sundry colour trials of various English, Colonial, and foreign stamps, printed by the firm, including a proof in black from the original die of the 1d. stamp, engraved by Heath, March, 1840. Original letter from Sir Rowland Hill to the late Mr. Bacon, dated 1840, stating that the Queen approved of the design for the first postage stamp. A frame containing a letter, dated 26 August, 1856, from the Tasmanian Government, with sketches for 6d. and 1s. stamps, and specimens of the 1d., 2d., and 4d. stamps of the colony, printed by the firm. Also a letter, dated 11 November, 1854, from the Inland Revenue, Somerset House, approving of the retouched steel die for the 1d. stamp of Great Britain. A similar frame containing a memorandum from Mr. R. P. Raymond, Inspector of Stamps, New South Wales, and an estimate for 1d. and 3d. stamps, with specimens of these values of the "Laureated Series" attached.

Section III.

EXHIBITS OF THE MEDAL AND PRIZE COLLECTIONS ENTERED FOR COMPETITION BY COLLECTORS UNDER 19 YEARS OF AGE.

Gold medal.—Specialized collection of Straits Settlements.—*L. P. Napier*, Rugby (age 16).

Special silver medal.—Collection of British Colonies in a loose-leaf album.—*C. E. Henning*, Dublin (age 18).

First prize.—Collection of Chili.—*Roy Mackenzie Stewart*, Edinburgh (age 18).

Second prize.—A General Collection.—*J. Wilfrid Beauland,* Thirsk (age 13).

Third prize.—A small General Collection.—*Doreen Watson*, Hamilton (age 12).

Fourth prize.—Small General Collection with copious manuscript notes. —*C. B. Pope*, Streatham (age 14).

SECTION IV.

SEPARATE EXHIBITS OF KING'S HEAD AND RECENT BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS, FORGERIES OF COLONIAL STAMPS, COLONIAL FISCALS, THE COLONIAL SECTION OF THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S PERMANENT COLLECTION, ETC.

SECTION V.

POSTAL AND PHILATELIC LITERATURE, CURIOSITIES, ETC.

Some scarce and interesting exhibits by E. D. Bacon, H. Clark, H. F. Johnson, M. Z. Kuttner, F. J. Melville, B. T. K. Smith, and others.

The Calcutta Philatelic Exhibition.*



THE Philatelic Exhibition held by the Philatelic Society of India in Calcutta, 20 to 23 January, may be pronounced an unqualified success. During the four days it was open there were several hundreds of interested visitors, and the class of stamps shown was of a high order. The thanks of the Society are due to the Photographic Society of India, who very kindly lent their rooms for the occasion. Owing to Mr. Stewart-Wilson's absence in Burma, Mr. Hoffmann officiated in his place as one of the Judges.

The following list denotes the different sections and the prizes awarded to the several exhibitors:—

SECTION I.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Special Gold Medal.—Sir David Masson (Stamps of Kashmir).

Class I.—No entries.

Class II. (British India).—Silver medal, Sir David Masson; bronze medal, Major R. J. Brown.

Class III. (Convention States, India).—Silver medal, Lieut.-Col. Hancock; bronze medal, Sir David Masson.

Class IV. (Native States).—Silver medal, Sir David Masson.

Class V. (British Asiatic Colonies).—Bronze medals, Mr. G. Norman (Ceylon) and Mr. Th. Hoffmann (Ceylon).

Classes VI. to VIII.—No entries.

Class IX (British African Colonies).—Silver medal, Lieut. A. E. Stewart; bronze medal, Mr. T. Hoffmann.

* We are indebted to the *Philatelic Journal of India* for portions of our account of this Exhibition.—ED.

SECTION II.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Special Gold Medal.—Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson.

Class I. (Europe).—Silver medal, Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson; bronze medal, Mr. E. Berthoud.

Class II. (Asia).—Silver medal, Sir David Masson.

Classes III. and IV.—No entries.

SECTION III.

RARITIES.

Class I.—No entry for competition.

Class II.—No entries.

SECTION IV.

FISCALS, TELEGRAPHS, ETC.

Class I.—Silver medal, Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, for British Indian Fiscals and Telegraphs.

Class II.—Bronze medal, Messrs. Gilbert and Kohler, for a general display of Fiscals.

Class III. (Curiosities).—Bronze medal, Mr. Wilmot Corfield.

To Sir David Masson is largely due the success of the Exhibition, his exhibits being of great magnitude, interest, and importance. In addition to splendid displays of the Indian Native (Convention) States and the Feudatory States, including his world-renowned collection of Jammu and Kashmir (extending to over 700 pages!), Sir David Masson exhibited India and Afghanistan. We append a few notes of the latter two countries.

INDIA.

A very fine specialized exhibit of enormous extent (over 350 sheets are not shown). The undernoted stamps included are of interest:—

1854, mint sheets of ½ anna, blue, of the various printings in shades; ditto, 1 anna, red; 2 as., green, mint block of 40; 4 as., red and blue, a very fine lot of the different transfers, in pairs and blocks, including 3 singles and 2 superb corner pairs, mint.

1856–64, imperf. mint pairs, ½ anna, blue, and 2 as., yellow; perf. mint pairs, 2 as., yellow, and 2 as., dull pink; 8 pies on bleuté, mint, etc.

1886, 6 as., provisionals, a mint pair, short letters.

1874, 1 rupee, grey, mint blocks of 4 and 14.

1883, ½ anna, double print, mint block of 6.

1865–74, mint panels of the 8 pies, 1 anna, 2 as., orange, 4 as., green, oct., 6 as. 8 pies, slate (also blocks of 30 and 20 showing shades), and 8 as., Die II.

1865, 8 as., Die I, E. Head, large used blocks of 25 and 16.

Service, 1867, small print, a large selection, with and without wmk., including a mint block of 32 of the 2 as., yellow. Large "Service," ½ anna, blue, Die II, a mint block of 5.

Service, Provisionals, 2 as., black and purple, a single and a strip of 20, mint; 2, 4, and 8 as., green and purple, two superb mint sets, etc.

AFGHANISTAN.

A highly specialized collection of this country, extending to about 750 sheets, of which comparatively a small portion only is exhibited. This collection is of great interest and importance, and is probably the finest in existence of these intricate and little-known stamps. In the portion exhibited the undernoted stamps are of interest :—

1288–1295, Sher Ali series. 1289, reconstructed plate of 4. 1290, 5 copies of the purple stamps. 1292, partly reconstructed sheets in purple and in black. 1293, tablet series, partly reconstructed sheets in both colours. 1293, later plates, a superb range of reconstructed plates in all the colours. 1294, ditto, ditto; special attention is drawn to the sheet of 40 in olive-green on *wove* paper, which is probably unique. 1295, a very fine series of plates. 1295, skeleton type, ditto, ditto; the reconstructed plate in *black*, showing all the 40 varieties unused, is alsolutely unique.

1298, Abdur Rahman circular issues, very fine, containing many very great rarities.

Later issues, a magnificent and exhaustive range of stamps, etc. etc.

Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson also exhibited the very fine collection of Holland that gained him a gold medal at the London Philatelic Exhibition of 1906, but this was the only non-Asiatic exhibit of importance. Fine displays of Indian stamps were also made by Major R. T. R. Brown, Professor O. V. Muller, Mr. J. V. B. Saunders, and Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Hancock, while Ceylon found worthy exponents in Mr. G. Norman and Mr. Th. Hoffmann.

The unavoidable alteration in the date for holding the Exhibition unfortunately precluded the participation by collectors in this country, and it is of course to be regretted that Mr. Hausburg's magnificent collection of India could not have been entered for competition. The Exhibition, however, appears to have been quite a success, and we tender our congratulations thereon to our Indian confrères.

The Cardiff Stamp Exhibition.

AN Exhibition of Postage Stamps was held at the City Museum, Cardiff, from 18 to 26 February. It was under the auspices of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society, a Society which though only in its second year has shown much energy and bids fair to be of considerable utility and extent. The success it has achieved is due in great measure to the enthusiasm and hard work of its Chairman, Mr. E. P. Crowther, who has gathered into its ranks some sixty members. The present Exhibition is not intended to rank with those extensive and comprehensive ones that have been held in London, but only to intensify the interest felt in Philately by the present members and to attract recruits. Notwithstanding its unpretentious character, however, the stamps shown are of great and varied

interest, and the Society and its officers and members are to be congratulated on a very successful first attempt, and future exhibitions in Cardiff (where it is suggested the function shall be an annual one) will be looked forward to with agreeable anticipation.

The Exhibition, which is well arranged in most suitable glass cases provided by the Museum authorities, was opened on Tuesday, 18 February, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, by Alderman Illtyd Thomas, the Lord Mayor of Cardiff, who expressed his pleasure at welcoming the first public appearance of Philately in the city. After commending the science to the favourable consideration of those in search of a hobby, and claiming for himself the almost universal experience of having had a valuable collection in past years and parted with it for a song, his lordship formally declared the Exhibition open and proceeded to inspect the exhibits. Afterwards Alderman Trounce, President of the Society, proposed a vote of thanks to his lordship for his attendance on the occasion, and the vote having been supported by Mr. Walter Scott, Vice-President, Mr. G. E. Petty, Consul for Uruguay, and others, was carried with acclamation and suitably acknowledged by his lordship.

The Exhibition was intended to close on Saturday, 22 February, but it was found that so much interest had been shown in it, and such large numbers of the public had visited it, that it was decided to extend it to the 26th, and it is satisfactory to know that the attendance increased steadily during the whole period. Many new members have joined the Society during the week, and every one is thoroughly satisfied with the result of the first Cardiff Philatelic Exhibition.

Among the stamps exhibited are a good collection of Canadian and other North American Colonials by the President, Alderman Trounce, and very complete and fine collections of Finland (including the rare errors), France, and Russia by the Chairman, Mr. Crowther. Mr. Page (of Newport) shows the line-engraved stamps of Great Britain, including fine blocks and strips of the first penny and twopenny, and an extensive range of varieties of perforation, watermark, and postmarks of the later ones, and also a complete set of the penny plate numbers. This collection is most carefully and artistically arranged and mounted with full descriptions, and does its owner very great credit. The surface-printed stamps of Great Britain are shown complete by Mr. V. E. Brukewich, who also has a good exhibit of Officials. Mr. Walter Scott does not exhibit any complete country, but has several cards of triangular Capes showing superb copies of all the varieties. The two errors of the 1d. and 4d. in the woodblock series are not included, but as a set-off there are no less than three copies of the equally rare retouched corner 4d. Mr. Scott's other exhibits include a large number of Sydney Views, all the pence Mauritius (except the "Post Office"), and a number of special rarities, including the Great Britain 1d. V.R., the "Cardiff" 1d., the 3d. of 1862 with white dots, the 1s. of the same issue, plate 3, magnificent copies of the 1s. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 4d. and 8d. imperf. Ceylon, double Geneva and other scarce Swiss, 3 lire Tuscan, Trinacria, Naples, and some fifty or sixty other stamps valued at from £10 to £50 each. As a relief from these, Mr. Scott also shows what he terms "a Philatelic

Menagerie," being a collection of stamps bearing illustrations of various birds and animals. This has interested the juvenile visitors, especially the 10 c. (1900) of Uruguay, which is stated by the exhibitor to be a portrait of "Mary and her little lamb."

Mr. G. E. Petty shows a complete and very fine collection of Uruguay, including all the rare Officials. He also has an extensive assortment of Spanish stamps.

Other exhibitors are Mr. Lougher (a very nice and complete lot of Newfoundland), Dr. Fiddian (Jamaica, including most of the errors), Dr. Mackenzie (a good selection of Ceylon), and Mr. Perkins, the Hon. Secretary of the Society, who shows Orange River Colony, including an uncatalogued error V.R.L. for V.R.I. on the 1d. of 1900. A fine and almost complete lot of Roumanians, including several errors, is shown by Mr. Korner, and there are other exhibits less extensive but not less creditable sent in by some of the younger members of the Society.

Occasional Notes.

NOTES ON THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

By M. P. CASTLE.

ATTENDANCE OF H.R.H. THE PRESIDENT.

THE appearance, at the meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society on March 5th, of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the President of the Society, was an event as gratifying as unexpected by the vast majority of the members present. The announced display of the President's stamps of Barbados had naturally attracted a large attendance, but the members who had fortunately been able to attend little anticipated the honour of being presided over by His Royal Highness in person.

The official minutes of this meeting not having been yet passed for publication, I am perhaps not strictly in order in alluding to the visit of His Royal Highness; but I feel sure that our country and foreign members will be glad to have this early intimation of the privilege that the Royal Society has once more enjoyed by the presence of its President in the chair.

The collection of Barbados displayed by His Royal Highness, and the notes thereon read by Mr. J. A. Tilleard, were worthy of the highest traditions of the Society, and a full account thereof will appear in the next number of the *London Philatelist.*

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of 2 April there will be a Display of the Stamps of Portuguese India by Mr. R. B. Yardley. On 23 April, Mr. H. R. Oldfield will display portions of the Society's Collection.

THE "TRUTH" ARTICLES ON "THE COLONIAL POSTAGE STAMP SCANDAL."

SOME able and substantially accurate articles on the superfluous issues of stamps that have latterly emanated from some of our Colonial Post Offices have lately appeared in the columns of *Truth*, and we cordially welcome our powerful contemporary's aid in calling attention to this growing scandal. The *London Philatelist*, as the organ of the Royal Philatelic Society, has frequently called attention to the needless issues of some of our Colonial possessions, but our contemporary has gone further and urged that the Royal Philatelic Society should take the matter up. This suggestion was followed up by a paragraph which appeared in *Truth* for Feb. 12th, 1908, as under :—

"In the last *Truth* article on 'The Colonial Postage Stamp Scandal' it was suggested that the Royal Philatelic Society is the proper authority to move in this matter. A collector writes in reference to this that the Society is itself closely connected with one of the leading firms of stamp dealers, from which it seems to be inferred that little activity is to be expected from it in regard to this or any other similar scandal. Not being a stamp collector myself, I cannot say what justice there may be in this suggestion. But it is not open to question that an association of this character ought to be essentially an association of amateurs, and it is not likely to fulfil its functions properly if trade interests have any influence in it."

In reply to this paragraph the letter following has been sent, but as far as we have seen this correction has not appeared in the above-mentioned journal.

[COPY.]

"15*th February*, 1908.

"SIR,—In reference to the observations in the note in your last issue relating to 'The Colonial Postage Stamp Scandal,' I trust that I may be permitted to correct the suggestion of the existence of trade influence in the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

"There is no foundation for the statement by 'a collector' that the Society is 'closely connected with one of the leading firms of stamp dealers,' apart from the fact that some of the works of the Society have been entrusted for publication to a firm of philatelic publishers and stamp dealers under a strictly business contract.

"The Society is, as you very properly say it should be, essentially an association of amateurs, and the trade element is expressly excluded by the terms of its articles of association.

"Every candidate for membership has to sign an application, in which he declares that he is an amateur, and is not engaged or employed in trade or trading transactions in connection with stamps, and the articles provide for the automatic resignation of a member should he be or become so concerned, engaged, or employed.

"Whilst gladly acknowledging the courtesy and assistance so freely extended to the Society by members of the stamp trade generally—and that notwithstanding their exclusion from our ranks—I would repeat that trade interests have no influence whatever in the work and undertaking of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

"I am, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"(Signed) J. A. TILLEARD,

"*Honorary Secretary.*"

"The Editor, *Truth*."

THE LINDENBERG MEDAL.

THIS medal, founded by the Berliner Philatelisten Klub in 1905 "for conspicuous services and successful authorship in Philately," in honour of the Hon. President, Judge C. Lindenberg, is awarded annually, and this year's recipient is Major E. B. Evans. We are confident that no more worthy bestowal of the honour could have been made. Major Evans's services to Philately have been life-long, and his name is deservedly a household word in stamp circles throughout the world. It augurs well to the credit of English philatelic literature that of the six recipients of the honour two should be from this country, viz. Mr. E. D. Bacon and Major Evans, whom we very heartily congratulate thereon.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 10 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BRITISH ANTARCTICA.—"We have seen an envelope which covered a letter sent by a member of the British Antarctic Expedition to a relative in London. The letter was no doubt brought by the *Nimrod*."—*Ewen's Weekly.*

The stamp franking the letter is thus described :—

Adhesive.

1d., rose, of New Zealand, overprinted vertically, reading up, "King Edward VII—Land" in two lines in black.

Earliest postmark seen (of a specimen actually used on a letter), 15.1.08.

The postmark reads "BRIT. ANTARCTIC EXPD." with date, in a large circle.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.—The 1 cent and 75 cents of the current set have reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

We find the former is on ordinary paper, and the latter on chalky paper.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—Yet another provisional, the 2½d. on 4d., brown and blue, is reported in *Ewen's Weekly.*

Our contemporary writes :—

"We believe it is correct that practically none of any of the Cayman Islands provisionals are being sent to dealers at face value, the idea amongst the Cayman islanders evidently being that they will thereby foster a hungry and competitive market amongst the trade and reap big profits for themselves. And perhaps they are not far wrong, for collectors want the stamps and dealers have no redress against the postal officials. Dealers are in much the same position as a man who is blackmailed, and to get the stamps for their clients they will have to pay, and of course clients will have to pay too. It is only to be hoped that a just retribution will overtake those responsible for the speculations."

Provisional.

2½d., black, on 4d., brown and blue.

CEYLON.—The 6 c. reply post card of the current type is listed by *Mekeel's Weekly.*

Post Card.

6+6 cents, carmine on white.

JAIPUR.—The current 1 anna in a *bright shade of red* is chronicled in *Gibbons Weekly.*

The new shade, it is stated, is much brighter than the 1 anna of the 1904 issue, perf. 12.

Adhesive.

1 anna, bright red; perf. 13½.

MALAY STATES.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the $5 stamp on multiple, chalky paper.

Adhesive.

$5, green and blue; multiple; chalky.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—We are informed by *Gibbons Weekly* that the 30 c. on 3d. *does not exist.*

NEW ZEALAND. — Mr. M. Giwelb has shown us a used copy of the 2d. lake of 1898, no wmk., perf. 15 at sides and undoubtedly imperf. top and bottom, with a portion of the next stamp at top showing.

The *Australian Philatelist* reports a Registration envelope with the value reduced from 3d. to 2d. by simply crossing out the figure "3" with red ink and writing the figure "2" on the right side. *Ewen's Weekly* lists the 4d., yellow-brown and blue, with comb perforation 14 × 13½.

Adhesives.

2d., lake, 1898, no wmk, perf. 15 at sides and imperf. top and bottom.
4d., yellow-brown and blue, comb perforation 14 × 13½.

Registration.

"2" in red ink on 3d., King's Head.

PAPUA.—The remainder of the set inscribed "Papua" have now been issued, states *Gibbons Weekly* on continental authority.

Adhesives.

1d., red and black; Crown and A; perf. 11.
2d., violet and black ,, ,,
2½d., ultramarine and black ,, ,,
6d., green and black ,, ,,
1s., orange and black ,, ,,
2s. 6d., brown and black ,, ,,

ST. KITTS-NEVIS. — The expected 1d. rose stamp, already chronicled, is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. and is found to be on ordinary paper. In *Mekeel's Weekly* we read that the 6d. value has also been issued.

Adhesive.

6d., violet and olive-green; multiple; ordinary paper.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—A new shade of the 8d., dull pale blue, of the large "Postage" issue, is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesive.

8d., dull pale blue; Crown and A; perf. 12.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA. — The ½d., grey-green, already chronicled, has been received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and we find it to be on multiple, ordinary paper.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Mekeel's Weekly* announces the arrival of the 3 c. and 4 c. stamps in carmine and lilac respectively.

Adhesives.

3 c., carmine; multiple; ordinary paper.
4 c., lilac ,, ,, ,,

Johore. — The *M. J.*, on continental authority, reports the issue of a $10 stamp in the current type.

Adhesive.

$10, green and black; wmk. and paper (?).

VICTORIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* writes: "We are indebted to Mr. Barnard for a sight of a current 2d. stamp perforated 12 at top, 11 at bottom, and 12½ at sides. The same gentleman has also shown us several ½d. and 1d. values with watermarks vertical when they should be horizontal, and vice versa." Our contemporary remarks "that as the Victorian sheets are square, and have been for a long time, it would be easy for a printer to reverse the position of the paper unwittingly."

We read in the *M. J.* that the 5s. with Crown and A watermark is known perf. 12½ as well as 11, and that the 4d. "Emblems" has been seen on horizontally laid paper, *rouletted.*

Adhesives.

4d., rose, (?) 1857–63. *Hor. laid paper; rouletted.*
2d., violet; Crown & A; perf. 12 × 12½ × 12½ × 11.
5s., carmine and blue; Crown and A; perf. 12½.

EUROPE.

ALBANIA.—*Gibbons Weekly* has been informed that 10 c. and 50 c. Italian stamps have been overprinted for use here as follows:—

Adhesives.

20 para 20 on 10 c., rose, of 1906, for use in Callée, Janina.
80 para 80 on 50 c., mauve, of 1901, for use in Callée, Janina.

Similar overprints, but with the word "Albania" added, for use in all the remaining Italian offices in Albania.

Overprint in black.

AUSTRIA.—*Gibbons Weekly* chronicles a new set of Newspaper stamps, square in shape, figures of value in all corners, and head of Mercury in the centre.

Printed by typography on paper that is

slightly chalk-surfaced, unwatermarked and imperforate.

Newspaper Stamps.

2 h., deep blue. | 10 h., rose-carmine.
6 h., orange. | 20 h., chocolate.

BOSNIA.—A new letter card is listed in the *M.C.* This is the 10 h. letter card with the value raised to 11 h., as in the corresponding Austrian variety.

Letter Card.

11 heller on 10 h., carmine.

FRANCE.—The *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*, on continental authority, mentions two varieties of the 20 centimes "Sower" type.

Varieties.

"20" instead of "20 c."
"POS S" ("TE" omitted) instead of "POSTES."

The first of these varieties has been located on the third stamp of the second row; the second occurs in the second stamp of the fourth row.

HOLLAND.—Two printings of the De Ruyter Postage Dues are known to have been made, and *Gibbons Weekly* tells us that in Type 1 the figure and the fraction are nearly twice as far apart as they are in Type 2.

First Printing.	Second Printing.
1½ c., 2½ c., 6½ c. The whole sheet had the figures as in Type 1 (*fraction bar wide*).	The whole sheet had the figures as in Type 2.
7½ c., whole sheet, Type 1. Except No. 40, which is Type 2 (*fraction bar close*).	The same as first printing.
12½ c., whole sheet, Type 1. Except No. 108, which is Type 2.	Whole sheet, Type 2.

ICELAND.—As we go to press we have received from Mr. W. T. Wilson the 1 aur of the current set.

Adhesive.

1 aur, yellow-green, with red centre; wmk. Crown; perf. 12½, 13.

LUXEMBURG.—The colours of the three high values of the new set given on page 43 are incorrect, for we read in *Gibbons Weekly* that they should be chronicled as lavender, orange-vermilion, and marone respectively.

ROUMANIA.—To the list of new stationery listed on page 43, the *M. C.* adds the following:—

Post Cards.

5+5 bani, pale green on white.
10 ,, rose on white.
10+10 ,, with stamps of the old type, but with modified inscription, and with "Carta" instead of "Carte" in the instructions.

SERVIA.—It is reported in *Gibbons Weekly* on continental authority that all the values of the current set, with the exception of the 3 din., have been issued on thicker paper, laid horizontally, the perforations being now 12 × 11½ instead of 11½.

Adhesives.

1 para, pale grey and black.
5 paras, pale green ,,
10 ,, rose-red ,,
15 ,, lilac ,,
20 ,, yellow ,,
25 ,, blue ,,
30 ,, grey-green ,,
50 ,, deep brown ,,
1 din., buff ,,
5 ,, violet ,,

SWITZERLAND.—*Gibbons Weekly* corrects the report that the colour of the new 12 c. stamp is blue; it should be catalogued as in ochre colour.

Some new stationery is listed in the *M. C.*

Post Card.

10 centimes, red on yellowish.

Wrappers.

2 centimes, brown on buff.
5 ,, green ,,

AMERICA.

COSTA RICA.—*Mekeel's Weekly* informs us that the new set of adhesives, with the exception of the 20 c. value, has been surcharged with the word "Oficial."

Some new stationery is listed in the *M. C.*

Envelope.

5 centimos, orange on white.

Post Cards.

2 centimos, green.
4 ,, lilac-brown.

NICARAGUA. — Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 50 c. orange stamp, surcharged "Vale 10$" in blue, vertically, reading downwards.

This would appear to be new, but we are somewhat lost over the surcharges of this country.

To the Officials listed on page 44, *Gibbons Weekly* and other journals add a 2 pesos value.

Provisional.

"Vale 10$" on 50 c., orange; blue surcharge.

Official.

Dos pesos in red on 1 c., green; Waterlow print.

PARAGUAY.—A 30 centavos grey Official stamp is listed by *Gibbons Weekly*.

Official.

30 c., grey, dated 1904; perf. 11½, 12.

SALVADOR.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* lists the new set of Official stamps referred to on page 301, Vol. XVI.

From the same source we gather that a 1 centavo on 2 c., black and rose, has appeared, and that the 12 centavos, black and purple, without the rayed shield counter stamp, exists.

Mekeel's Weekly lists a number of Provisionals; those we do not appear to have noticed before are included below.

Officials.

1 centavo, green and black.
2 centavos, rose ,,
3 ,, yellow ,,
5 ,, blue ,,
10 ,, purple ,,
13 ,, ,, ,,
15 ,, brown ,,
24 ,, rose ,,
50 ,, yellow ,,
100 ,, emerald-green and black.

Officials.

(No anchor and shield.)
1 c., green and black.
3 c., yellow ,,
5 c., ultramarine and black.

Provisionals.

1 centavo on 2 c., rose and black.
1 ,, on 6 c. ,, ,,

Adhesives.

(Shield omitted.)
12 centavos, purple and black.

Envelopes used as adhesives.

Issue of 1906, no anchor and shield.
Figure of value punctured.
1 c., green and black.
2 c., carmine ,,
3 c., yellow ,,
5 c., blue ,,

URUGUAY.—The following is taken from the *M. C.*:—

"The *D. B. Z.* translates an official order of 26 November, 1907, announcing the issue of 2 c. and 5 c. stamps, printed from old plates. It is said that in the 2 c. the impression is yellowish red instead of the former vermilion shade.

2 centesimos, yellowish red.

"In addition to these, *Madrid Filatélico* chronicles the following stamps of the 1895–6 types, but in altered colours:—

7 centesimos, chestnut-brown.
10 ,, bluish green.
20 ,, blue and black.
50 ,, olive ,,
2 pesos, sepia ,,
3 ,, light blue and black."

OTHER COUNTRIES.

AFGHANISTAN.—A 1 rupee stamp has been issued, reports *Gibbons Weekly* on continental authority. It is stated to be somewhat similar in design to the 1 and 2 abasi lately issued.

Adhesive.

1 rupee on bright blue, imperf.

ALEXANDRIA (*French Post Offices*).—The following envelope has been issued.—*M. C.*

Envelope.

10 centimes, red on greenish.

CHINA (*Belgian Post Offices*).—*Ewen's Weekly* states, on continental authority, that in consequence of the increasing commercial relations of Belgium with China, the Belgian Government has opened several post offices in China. The stamps to be issued are the current 5, 10, 25, and 50 c. surcharged "Chine," and with value in Chinese money.

These may be superseded by a series of distinctive design.

Adhesives.

5 c., green, overprinted "Chine."
10 c., rose ,, ,,
25 c., blue ,, ,,
50 c., grey ,, ,,

FRENCH POST OFFICES ABROAD.—It is announced in *Mekeel's Weekly* that new envelopes have been issued at China, Crete, Levant, and Port Said, and *Ewen's Weekly* adds to the list.

Envelopes.

2 c. on 5 c., green.
10 c., carmine.
0 10 c. on 15 c., vermilion.

Post Cards.

4 c. on 10 c., carmine on green (single and reply).

Letter Card.

4 c. on 10 c., rose on bluish.

JAPAN.—A 4 sen stamp of the current design, perf. 13 × 13½, in pink colour, is listed by *Gibbons Weekly*.

Adhesive.

4 sen, pink; perf. 13 × 13½.

PERSIA.—*Gibbons Weekly* announces the receipt of a new set, the design being similar to that of the 1903–4 issue, the colours being approximately the same as before, but having a different appearance, as the paper used for the whole issue is of a strong shade of blue.

Adhesives.

1 ch., olive; blue paper; perf. 12½.
2 ch., bluish grey ,, ,,
3 ch., deep green ,, ,,
6 ch., crimson ,, ,,
9 ch., ochre ,, ,,
10 ch., sepia ,, ,,

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Another new post card, having one-third of the address side reserved for correspondence, is listed by the *M. C.*

Post Card.

2 centavos, black on buff (Rizal).

RIO DE ORO.—A batch of provisionals is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The 50 c. and 75 c. stamps of 1905 have been surcharged in three horizontal lines in carmine ink, "1907 10 cens," and the 2 pesetas in violet ink, "1908 2 cens."

Provisionals.

10 cens on 50 c., myrtle-green, of 1905; surcharge as above.
10 cens on 75 c., violet, of 1905; surcharge as above.
2 cens on 2 pesetas, dull orange, of 1905; surcharge as above.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1907-8.

President—H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., etc.
Vice-President—The Earl of Crawford, K.T.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. Tilleard.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. Biggs.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

E. D. Bacon. C. E. McNaughtan.
M. P. Castle, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).
T. W. Hall. T. Maycock.
L. L. R. Hausburg. F. Reichenheim.
T. Wickham Jones. R. B. Yardley.

The eighth meeting of the season 1907-8 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 6 February, 1908, at 6 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, E. W. Wetherell, Thos. W. Hall, C. McNaughtan, T. Maycock, R. B. Yardley, T. G. Wayman, A. J. Warren, D. C. Gray, E. A. Elliott, M. S. Cooke, C. Neville Biggs, L. W. Fulcher, J. C. Sidebotham, Franz Reichenheim, A. Chilver, W. Schwabacher, F. G. Peplow, J. A. Tilleard, and L. E. Hall (associate).

The chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and the minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Honorary Secretary reported the resignation of Mr. W. W. Blest, which was directed to be accepted with regret.

The business of the evening consisted of the reading of a paper by Mr. E. W. Wetherell, entitled "Notes on the Different Types and Settings of some of the Stamps of Spain and those of Cuba from the same Dies," together with a display of his collection of the issues referred to in the paper, and of certain other issues useful for comparison in illustration of some of the questions arising on a careful examination of the stamps under consideration.

The issues dealt with were those of 1855-6, 1862, and 1873, and in his opening remarks Mr. Wetherell explained that he did not claim to give a display of rare stamps or the results of any long period of study, although in the course of his investigation he had examined an enormous quantity of stamps, as was evidenced by the large number produced for inspection, which fully occupied the close attention of the members present during the whole of the time available for the meeting. The subjects covered by the paper consisted chiefly of questions concerning the manufacture of the stamps, their settings and varieties, the secret marks and retouches to be found, the adaptation of the dies of the Spanish stamps for those of Cuba and vice versa, and the numerous forgeries made to deceive and defraud the postal authorities.

All of these matters were very fully explained and dealt with by Mr. Wetherell, and, as will be seen when the paper is published in the *London Philatelist*, a very large number of novel and interesting facts have been discovered which have hitherto been unknown to philatelists.

A large portion of the paper was devoted to the numerous secret marks intentionally placed in some cases on the dies, and in others on the separate clichés or plates, and to the defects and flaws to be found by means of which the stamps can be plated and the settings accurately ascertained.

These were divided by Mr. Wetherell into seven classes, all of which, together with a large amount of other interesting detail in connection with the stamps, were fully described in the paper and illustrated by reference to the stamps themselves.

In referring to the forgeries, the curious fact was explained that in examining the stamps of Cuba for the period in question it was found that over 5 per cent of them were forgeries, a large quantity being found even amongst the remainders sold by the postal authorities.

The cordial thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Wetherell for his most interesting paper and display, on the motion of Mr. A. J. Warren, seconded by Mr. E. D. Bacon, both of whom called attention to the valuable nature of the work done by Mr. Wetherell in a comparatively short period in the examination and classification of the stamps shown, and congratulated him on the important discoveries he had made that had hitherto escaped the attention of students of the stamps of Spain.

The ninth meeting of the season 1907-8 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 20 February, 1908, at 6 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, Wm. M. Gray, Thos. W. Hall, A. W. Chambers, H. M. Hansen, T. G. Wayman, B. D. Knox, G. R. T. Upton, D. C. Gray, Douglas Ellis, L. W. Fulcher, E. W. Wetherell, C. McNaughtan, C. Neville Biggs, E. J. Nankivell, A. Chilver, J. A. Tilleard, W. Schwabacher, and L. E. Hall (associate).

In the absence of the Vice-President and the Honorary Vice-President, Mr. E. D. Bacon took the chair, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Honorary Secretary having called attention to the observations in regard to the Society in a recent number of *Truth*; and explained the steps he had taken to refute the suggestion that the Society was influenced by trade interests, his action was approved by the meeting.

A ballot was then taken for the following candidates, who were declared duly elected Members and Fellows of the Society:—

Mr. Walter Caughey Fox, proposed by the Hon. Sec., seconded by the Hon. Asst. Sec.

Mr. Chas. Lane Bagnall, proposed by Mr. George B. Bainbridge, seconded by the Hon. Sec.

Mr. Frederick Reid Cornwall, proposed by Mr. C. A. Howes, seconded by Mr. L. H. Kjellstedt.

Before proceeding to give his display of the stamps of Great Britain, Mr. W. M. Gray read a few notes in which he described the lines on which he had proceeded in forming his collection, explaining that he had endeavoured to obtain stamps as far as possible in "mint state," resulting in the acquisition of upwards of seven thousand unused stamps, nearly all in perfect condition, and some of them of the greatest rarity and interest, and containing a substantial basis for enlargement on the lines for collecting demonstrated by the Vice-President.

After referring to a block of stamps to be shown having a bearing upon the debated question of a retouched plate of the 1d. red stamps, Mr. Gray proceeded with his display, which occupied the close attention of the meeting until a somewhat unusually late hour.

The collection contained upwards of 2600 of the line-engraved stamps, 26 of the embossed stamps, and nearly 3900 surface-printed stamps, in addition to 700 Officials, all for the most part in superb unused condition, and composing one of the most perfect collections of the stamps of the mother country ever shown before the Society.

All the General and Official stamps (the latter both used and unused) were with but few exceptions fully represented, and amongst other rarities the following were specially noticeable :—

Examples of the 1d., black, Plates 1 and 2, printed in April, 1840; a large block of the 2d. "no lines."

Specimen of the used "Essay" for the 1d. in Prussian blue, prepared by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. towards the end of 1840, by order of Mr. Rowland Hill. A block of thirty 1d., red (Plate 90), of 1841, showing a line round each stamp (the only plate so issued). The 3d., rose (Plate 3), with secret dots. A magnificent strip of three of the 4d. (small garter), on white safety paper; the 10d., Plate 2, 10s., and £1 (anchor wmk.), on blue and on white; £5 on blue; I.R. Official £1 (crowns), £1 (orbs), and 5s., 10s., and £1 King's Heads, all mint; the 1d. and 1s. Government Parcels with inverted overprint.

The only used stamps were shown amongst the Officials.

On the motion of Mr. E. J. Nankivell, seconded by Mr. T. W. Hall, a very cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Gray for his most interesting display, coupled with an expression of the high appreciation of members for the trouble taken by Mr. Gray in the interest of the Society in coming from Yorkshire to afford his fellow-members the privilege of inspecting his valuable collection.

In acknowledging the vote of thanks Mr. Gray explained that there are many points of interest in connection with the issues of the present reign to which he should have called attention had time permitted for showing the stamps.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. President—Sir W. B. Avery, Bart.
President—R. Hollick, Esq.
Vice-Presidents—
T. W. Peck, Esq. W. Pimm, Esq.
Committee—
Mr. F. T. Collier. Mr. H. Grindall.
Mr. P. T. Deakin. Mr. C. A. Stephenson.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—
Mr. G. Johnson, B.A.
Official Address—
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

February 27.—Inspection of auction lots and adjourned annual meeting.

It was decided to hold an exhibition of stamps at the Midland Institute Conversazione in January next. The Press show would be on 11 January, and the Exhibition 12–15 January inclusive. As the average attendance for many years past has been over six thousand for the four nights, it was thought to be a very favourable opportunity for such an Exhibition.

It was resolved that the following additions be made to the rules :—

"*Property.*—The whole of the assets of the Society shall be vested in the Officers and Committee as Trustees, who shall take all reasonable care of the said assets, but be exempt from any personal liability.

"In case of winding up the Society, the assets shall be disposed of according to the wishes of a majority of the whole of the members. Every member shall be supplied with a voting paper at least seven days before the meeting called for the purpose. If not filled up and returned, the member not writing shall be considered neutral."

March 5.—Auction. Three hundred and twenty-seven lots belonging to members of the Society were disposed of at fair prices.

Messrs. Bright and Son were thanked for a copy of their complete Catalogue for 1908, and Mr. C. Nissen for his 1908 *Stamp Collectors' Annual.*

March 19.—Paper: Turkey. Mr. P. T. Deakin.

Messrs. F. C. Henderson, Colonel G. H. Robinson, H. L. Hayman, and J. H. Lewes were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection.

In view of the Exhibition, it was decided to postpone Messrs. Hollick and Stephen-

son's display of Victoria from next meeting (2 April) till next session, and invite members to bring their collections of those colonies they would prefer to exhibit with a view to selecting those required.

Mr. P. T. Deakin then gave a paper, illustrated by his own collection and enlarged illustrations on (*a*) the two types of Turkey, 1890, provisional (Gibbons' No. 132); (*b*) the varieties, catalogue and otherwise, of Turkey, 1869–73.

Notice.—Will members let the Hon. Sec. have good notice of their holidays, so that he may arrange lists accordingly? All packets will of course be circulated as usual during the summer, and whether members can see them or not, he would be glad to receive sheets from all, whether in British Isles or abroad, for circulation, as very few less see them than in the winter, and sales are nearly as good. Recent Colonial issues would find a ready sale.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Aylesbury, Furze Hill, Brighton.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 10 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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HOLLAND AND COLONIES.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

SIR,—With reference to my paper on "Holland and Colonies," the editor of the *Dutch Journal* assures me that he does not hold the views ascribed to him by me on page 29 of *London Philatelist*, February, 1908.

This is a great satisfaction for me, though I very much regret having so misunderstood him.

I should like, with your permission, to make good two omissions and to answer an inquiry.

The first omission is regarding the 5 c. orange-yellow of the "small Queen's Heads," 1891. This is of course a "trial-colour," but it seems that a sheet was really sold, in whole or in part, at Haarlem in 1895, and sent for certain small payments to four or five places where some were traced by the post officials and exchanged. A few had really passed the post, others were neatly cancelled, leaving the value uninjured, perhaps a dozen in all.

At about the same time a young man offered a dealer to get him the 5 c. in orange-yellow, or indeed any other value. He was promptly ejected, but the idea got about that he was going to produce them chemically, whereas we know that all the values would exist in this as well as all the other colours.

That there was some carelessness at the time regarding these "trial-colours" may be taken for granted when we remember the way "trial-colours" of the 12½ c. King's Head got abroad, and were used January to May, 1896, in Amsterdam itself without being detected.

Qy.: Does a "trial-colour" become a "stamp" if it passes the post? Is its value as such increased if it has been really "issued," as the 5 c. was?

The inquiry I had was regarding the "plating" of the "Te Betalen," and the placing of the four types.

There were three main settings (of which I enclose photos), in all of which the types occur quite at random, and there are some seven variations of the first two, caused by taking out worn clichés of Types 1, 2, or 4, for which a Type 3 was invariably substituted, the clichés being movable, with no value indicated.

The first printings were from Setting A, in blue for Holland, and in rose-red for Dutch Indies. After a number of sheets had been printed, the Type 4 marked was changed for a Type 3, and more sheets printed; other changes followed. Meantime a new setting had been made.

The values were then set up, and printed in black in centre of clichés. As the printers worked their way through the piles of sheets it followed that certain values follow a definite setting quite closely, but sometimes a different pile was attacked; thus the 20 c. Dutch Indies was mostly printed on a setting with no Type 4 in the first column, perf. 11½ × 12, but more sheets being wanted, some of the first setting (A) were used where it does exist.

When we get to the Colonial issues with "cent," we find in use a variation of the second main setting, and likewise the third main setting, which last was also used for the trial printing of the new ultramarine colour for Holland in 1894.

There is a very curious variation of the

second main setting, which requires a few words.

It will be seen that the four lower rows of the second main setting consist of Type 3 only; well, the *first* variation of this setting has the four lower rows from the first variation of the first main setting, while the *second* goes back to Type 3! What can have happened? Can the four rows (Type 3) have got displaced, and so they took the four rows from the other plate to finish what they were doing? It must be so; and moreover in doing this another accident happened, and some blow damaged two Type 4 in those rows, and produced what the Dutch call Types 5 and 6—changed, of course, to Type 3 as soon as they had finished printing the sheets they wanted from either main plate.

The other omission I referred to is that of the "faults" in the "de Ruyter" stamps and surcharges.

The main defect is that both "D's" in "NEDERLAND" occasionally seem to shoot or explode in various ways. Remembering who De Ruyter was, I am rather wondering whether they are not English "D's" of the common or explosive sort. This might explain why one "C" of "CT" has a black eye, why one "R" has its hair on end, why one "N" has a bad wound, why one cliché has a deep scratch, and finally why several of them have little wedges stuck here and there in the lower lines of the frames!

Study them from this point of view, and you will see some "historical hints" (?) in these unfortunate "de Ruyters." Get them in blocks of four, used and unused, in the stamps and in the surcharges Types 1 and 2, and then let us have no "Commemorative" issues.

I hope, sir, you will acknowledge I have acquired the right to poke fun at these things; my Dutch friends won't grudge it me. Yours, etc.,

A. J. WARREN.

THE CEDARS, EPSOM, 7 *March*, 1908.

CUCUTA AND SANTANDER.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—*Colombia.*—We have been making inquiry concerning the provisional stamps issued for Cucuta and Santander last year, as we had been informed that a decree was issued in 1903 forbidding the use of separate issues of postage stamps in the various departments. We wrote to the British Consul at Bogota asking him to make inquiries, and we enclose copy of his reply. The stamps referred to will be found in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, page 123, Nos. 49 to 69, and page 124, Nos. 32 to 46. We think the stamps have been made officially, but in view of this letter we can hardly believe that they were intended for postal use, but most likely were surcharged in order to get rid of the stock.

Yours faithfully,

WHITFIELD KING AND CO.

IPSWICH, 3 *March*, 1908.

[COPY.]

"BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
"BOGOTA,
"*January 22nd*, 1908.

"GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 30th November last, I beg to inform you that I have shown the enclosed stamps to the Postmaster-General of the Republic, who confirms your supposition as to the impossibility of their being genuine. He informs me that you are also correct in believing that a decree still exists prohibiting any further issues of postage stamps by the different departments, and he remarked that the surcharging of the stamps was, to his mind, in itself conclusive. I have also shown the stamps to an acquaintance of mine who is a collector, and he informs me that some, at least, of the stamps are obvious forgeries, and they all look to him doubtful.

"I beg to return the stamps, as requested, and remain,

"Gentlemen,
"Your obedient servant,
"(Signed) VICTOR HUCKIN,
"Vice-Consul.

"WHITFIELD KING AND CO.,
"Ipswich."

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 11 and 12 February, 1908.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Bremen, 1867, 7 grote, perf.	2	17	6
France, 1849, 40 c., orange, the two varieties with wide "4" on both sides and with wide "4" on one side *se tenant*, one slightly cut into at bottom and the other a little close at right	3	17	6
Great Britain, 1840, 1d., black, a reconstructed sheet, in frame, nearly all very fine copies (240)	5	5	0
Ditto, 1854–7, the reprint of the 1d., plate 66, in black, a corner block of nine, showing plate number	9	15	0
Ditto, 1862, 3d., rose, plate 3, secret dot, with penny perforation, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d. orange, plate 4, hair-lines, a block of nine	4	5	0
Holland, 1867–71, 15 c., chestnut, Die II, 10½ × 10	5	0	0
Portugal and Colonies, a collection of unused, mounted on twenty-five large, specially designed cards, formed by the Portuguese Government for the Milan Exhibition (1473)	42	0	0
Prussia, 1857, 2 sgr., blue*	2	12	6
Switzerland, Geneva, 1843, 5 + 5 c., green, the two halves, apparently used together, fine, but a little cut into at top	6	0	0
Ditto, Vaud, 1849–50, 4 r., cut close	9	10	0
Ceylon, 1861, 2s., blue, intermediate perf.*	2	4	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange, on almost white paper, worn impression, thinned in one small place*	4	0	0
Canada, 12d., black, "Specimen"	2	12	6
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, thinned	6	17	6
U.S.A., 1856, reprints of the 1 c. to 90 c.	5	0	0
Trinidad, 1859, pin-perf., 6d., green, pair, mint	2	10	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., magenta, corners cut	2	12	6
Fiji, Roman "V.R.," 12 c. on 6 c., rose*	2	6	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 14 February, 1908.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 2d., blue, plate 12, block of 4, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1882, £5, orange, ditto	4	10	0
Ditto, 1880, Garter, 4d., grey-brown, pl. 17, block of 4, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, "BOARD OF TRADE," Queen, ½d. to 1s., set of 15, ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," ditto, 10s., blue	4	7	6
Roumania, 1879, perf. 11, 5 bani, *rose-red*, mint	1	16	0
Cape, woodblock, 1d., red, thinned	2	12	0
Cape, triangular, 1s., yellow-green, *rouletted*	8	10	0
Ditto, Mafeking, set of nineteen	8	5	0
Transvaal, 1893, 2½ Pence on 1s., green, twice surcharged, once inverted, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, 1900, 5s, slate, no stop after "V," ditto	2	5	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange-vermilion,* with gum	5	10	0
British Guiana, first issue, 12 c., blue, cut octangular	3	10	0
Nevis, 4d., orange, litho, mint	3	10	0
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	7	0	0
Trinidad, 1852, litho, 1d., blue	2	17	6
Virgin Islands, 1899, ½d., yellow, green (2), and 4d., brown, Gibbons' Nos. 51, and 52, 53	3	7	6
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., red on bluish, plate 2	2	10	0
Collections: 1918 Colonials, £28; 3476 Foreign	20	0	0

* * *

Sale of 27 and 28 February, 1908.

Great Britain, 1882, £5, orange on blued	3	3	0
Bergedorf, 1861, ½ sch., black on pale lilac, mint	7	0	0
Monaco, first issue, 5 fr., ditto	2	2	0
Roumania, 1876-8, 5 bani, *blue*,* slightly creased	3	0	0
Ceylon, first issue, 6d., deep claret	2	10	0
Perak, 1895–9, $25*	2	12	0
Transvaal, 1887–90, £5, deep green, mint	3	3	0
Zululand, £5, purple on red, ditto	6	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
U.S. America, 1869, 90 c., black and carmine, ditto	2	0	0
Bahamas, 1861, no wmk., 4d., rose*	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac*	3	5	0
Panama, collection of 207, all*	15	0	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., black-bronze	2	10	0
Collections: 3450 Colonials, £30; 2870 Foreign	19	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 20 and 21 February, 1908.

Great Britain, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," Queen, 1s., mint	3	10	0
Ceylon, 1861, clean-cut, 8d., brown	4	10	0
British Bechuanaland, 1887, £5, lilac and black,* creased	3	15	0
British South Africa, 1897, Waterlow print, £2, mint	2	12	6
Cape, triangular, 1863, 1s., emerald, ditto	2	6	0
Congo, first issue, 5 fr., block of four, ditto	2	12	6
Northern Nigeria, Queen, 10s., ditto	2	0	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I.," 6d., carmine, no stop after "V," ditto	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lilac, without figure of value, ditto	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., carmine, ditto	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., brown, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., carmine, mixed stops, ditto	0	12	0
Southern Nigeria, King, single, £1, violet, ditto	2	10	0
Cayman Islands, 1d. on 5s., block of four, ditto	2	8	0
Fiji, Gothic "V.R.," 6 c. on 3d., pen-cancelled	2	15	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 6d., green	2	6	0

Sale of 5 and 6 March, 1908.

Great Britain, 1d., black, postmarked with Maltese Cross, Nos. 4 and 8 in centre	7	0	0
Ditto, 1d., black, Maltese Cross in yellow, two copies, and a 1d., Small Crown, 16, with same obliteration (3 stamps)	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, various rare obliterations, including two Scotch, London Suburban No. 72, London District No. 15, and Camelford (7 stamps)	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, wmk. Large Crown, the royal reprint, mint	2	2	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 2d., blue, with numbers in Maltese Cross, Nos. 1, 7, 9, 11, and 12 (5 stamps)	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, four very scarce obliterations	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, two fine copies (several superb), including two pairs and a strip of three (22 stamps)	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, with English, Scotch, and Irish obliterations, including the scarce City and Suburban obliterations (17 stamps)	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, three pairs, a strip of three, and two singles (14 stamps)	2	6	0
Ditto, Large Crown, imperf., 1d., brown-red, pair, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1858–79, 1d., a collection of plate numbers, mostly in mint pairs and blocks (503 stamps)	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, imperf., the unused set from 71 to 225, all in superb condition, and all except three having top margins with inscriptions, includes plate 116, the Cardiff 1d. (150 stamps)	64	0	0
Ditto, 1870, ½d., rose, imperf., the set of plate numbers 1 to 20, all unused (15 stamps)	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1½d., lake, the "O P P C" error	2	0	0
Ditto, 1855, 4d., Small Garter, imperf., unused	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, variety dotted Liverpool postmark	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Large Garter, variety dotted 2 in three dotted circles, a rare postmark	2	6	0
Ditto, 1856, 6d., lilac on blued, imperf., with margin and inscription on top	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, imperf., on blue safety paper,* ditto, ditto	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, plate 2, imperf., mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1865, Emblems, 3d., plate 5, imperf., unused, with gum, but has ink stain at back	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9d., bistre, imperf., mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., green, plate 5, Emblems instead of Spray, ditto, ditto	4	10	0
Ditto, 1867, Spray, 6d., plate 10, ditto, ditto	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., red-brown, plate 2, ditto, ditto	7	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1867, 2s., blue, plate 1, mint, imperf.	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, plate 3, mint, imperf.	11	0	0
Ditto, 1867, Cross, 5s., plate 1, imperf. *	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, plate 4, ditto, mint	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., grey-green, ditto, ditto	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac, ditto, ditto	8	0	0
Ditto, 1873, 2½d., rose, "L H F L"	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, plate 5, mint, imperf., with wide margins, the rare error of watermark Anchor instead of Orb	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, plate 14, imperf., mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1873, proof in violet of the 1s., plate 13, wmk. Crown, imperf., mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 1880, 3d. on 3d., lilac, and 6d. on 6d., lilac, both mint, imperf.	2	10	0
Ditto, 1883, blued paper, 10s., blue, imperf., mint	6	0	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown, imperf., ditto	3	10	0
Ditto, 1888, Orbs, ditto,* creased	5	10	0
Ditto, the "V.R." 1d., black, close on left	5	15	0
Ditto, Army Official, King, 6d., type 2, mint	2	10	0
Cape, triangular, 1863, 1s., emerald, mint	2	6	0
St. Vincent, 1869, 4d., orange-yellow, mint	2	5	0
Ditto, 1880, 1d. on half 6d.*	2	10	0
Trinidad, 1869, C C, 12½, 5s., mint, blocks of four, £2 to	2	6	0
Ditto, 1892, 1d., in *black*, on 6d., green, on entire	4	0	0
Collection, 5100	16	0	0

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MESSRS. MARTIN, RAY, AND CO.

Sale of 8 February, 1908.

Cape, triangular, 1s., emerald-green, mint	2	10	0
Natal, 1874–8, 5s., marone, ditto	1	5	0
New South Wales, "O.S." 10s.	1	19	0
Queensland, 1886, script, 1d., vermilion, mint	1	1	0
Transvaal. "V.R.I.," 10s., no stop after "V"	1	7	0
Victoria, 1860, laid, perf. 12, 3d., deep blue,* repaired	1	15	0

Sale of 15 and 17 February, 1908.

Great Britain, Admiralty, type 1, 2½d., mint	1	6	0
Ditto, ditto, type 2, ditto, ditto	4	15	0
Leeward Islands, 1897, Jubilee, 5s., mint	1	5	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion	3	5	0
Natal, 1902–3, £5, mauve and black	1	10	0
Ceylon, King's Head, single CA, 1.50, pair, mint	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2.25, ditto, ditto	2	7	6
Great Britain, "BOARD OF TRADE," King, ½d. to 1s., all mint	3	0	0
Lagos, King, single, 5s., block of four, ditto	5	7	6
Perak, Service, 1894, 5 c., blue, No. 217, mint	3	7	6
Transvaal, 1879, 1d., in red, on 6d., No. 291	1	18	0

Sale of 22 February, 1908.

Cape, triangulars, 1863–4, 1d., carmine-red, pair, mint	1	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, ditto, ditto	1	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, ditto, ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald-green, ditto, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, 1855-8, 1s., green, ditto, ditto	4	10	0
Great Britain, "BOARD OF TRADE," King, ½d. to 1s., set of twelve, ditto	3	0	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermilion, ditto	13	5	0
New Zealand, 1856, Colonial print, 1d., red*	1	8	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., black on Indian red, repaired	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., golden bronze ditto	2	0	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XVII. APRIL, 1908. No. 196.

Gift of the Fraenkel Library by the Earl of Crawford to the Royal Philatelic Society.

AT the meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society of April 2nd, Mr. E. D. Bacon announced on behalf of Lord Crawford, the Vice-President of the Society, that his lordship, who had purchased the Fraenkel Collection of philatelic literature, after selecting the relatively few works required by himself, had presented the remainder of the library to the Royal Philatelic Society. It need hardly be stated that this announcement was received with the greatest gratification by all present, and the Earl of Crawford may be assured of the deepest appreciation and gratitude of all his brother members for such a munificent donation.

In order to duly appraise the importance of Lord Crawford's liberality, we must glance at the formation of this library, and in so doing we cannot follow a better guide than Mr. E. D. Bacon, who, in No. 2 of *The Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society*, published on April 15th, gives the following information. We may add that Mr. Bacon has an intimate acquaintance with both Lord Crawford's and the late Herr Amtsrichter Fraenkel's libraries, and that philatelic literature possesses no better judge.

"The collection was started about 1884 by the late Herr Amtsrichter a. D. Heinrich Fraenkel, of Berlin, and from that period until almost up to the day of his death he was indefatigable in his efforts to add to it every publication that had the remotest bearing upon Philately. Some years after he had commenced the collection he purchased the philatelic library of Mr. Sigmund Friedl, of Vienna, a collection which had been made from early philatelic times and contained a number of the older publications. With the purchase of Mr. Friedl's volumes the Fraenkel Library acquired a prominent position, and it has since then been universally recognized as one of the finest and most complete collections of philatelic works that has ever been brought together. To give some idea of the magnitude of the library it may be stated that when sent over to this country it filled thirty-nine large cases, curiously enough the

exact number that the Tiffany Library occupied when it was forwarded to London. It must, however, be remembered that, as in the latter instance, the cases contained a large quantity of duplicates. The library is naturally strongest in German publications, which are very complete, and contain certain numbers of journals that are unique, and there are even duplicates of some of the rarest numbers and sets of journals. The literature of the other continental countries is also exceptionally strong, and there are but few lacunæ of any importance. The weakest portion consists of the early journals of Great Britain and the United States, although even here there are copies of some of the great rarities. In addition to philatelic publications the library contains a large number of works on postal history as well as collections of articles on stamp collecting in non-philatelic journals. Herr Fraenkel, besides collecting himself, was librarian of the Berliner Philatelisten-Club from the end of 1890 until the end of 1901, and possessed a wide and varied knowledge of philatelic literature, especially of the publications of his Fatherland. As far back as the year 1894 he published his *Chronologische Tabelle der deutschen philatelistischen Zeitschriften*, 1863–1893, and this still forms one of the most useful reference lists of German journals."

Mr. Bacon, at the meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, announced on behalf of the Earl of Crawford, who is at present away from England yachting in the East, that after all the desiderata he required for his own collection had been taken out of the Fraenkel Library, it was his intention to present the whole of the remaining portion to the Society. "No donation approaching this," writes Mr. Bacon in the forenamed journal, "either in value or importance, has ever been received by the Royal Philatelic Society, and it will be the means of raising the library of the Society at a bound to one of the first rank."

It will be seen, therefore, that this gift is of the first magnitude and importance, and that its acquisition will place the library of the Royal Philatelic Society in the forefront of those of all similar societies. Lord Crawford's gift is as judicious as it is munificent, for nothing could be better calculated to maintain and enhance the reputation of the Royal Philatelic Society than the possession of a really fine library. Nor is it the first instance of the great interest taken in the Society's affairs by its Vice-President.

The members of the Royal Society cannot be too grateful to Lord Crawford for his noble gift, which will afford enjoyment and instruction to the present and future races of Philatelists. We are convinced that the Vice-President could not have made a more graceful or appropriate gift, and that he has endeared his name to the members of the Royal Philatelic Society for all time to come. We trust that on Lord Crawford's return some practical way may be devised of demonstrating to him our full appreciation of his great services to Philately.

Notes on some of the Issues of Barbados.

By J. A. TILLEARD, Honorary Secretary.

Read at a Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 5 March, 1908, on the Occasion of a Display of the Stamps of Barbados from the Collection of His Royal Highness the President.



HE choice of Barbados for a display of stamps from the collection of the Prince of Wales is one that will, I think, be approved by His Royal Highness's fellow-members. No display of these interesting stamps has, to the best of my belief, been given at a meeting of the Society for many years, and the country is one that commends itself as a special study, even to those collectors whose means may be somewhat limited, as, unless unused stamps are considered a necessity, a thoroughly representative collection can be made at the present time for a moderate outlay, most of the stamps being fairly plentiful and comparatively inexpensive in the used state.

Unfortunately this does not hold good of the stamps when unused, many of them being extremely scarce and high-priced in that condition, even in cases where used examples of the same stamps may be quite easy to find at a small price.

If one were told of a country that for thirty years had retained one type alone for all the stamps, and that these consisted of five values only, with the addition after the first twenty years of one extra value in which the original design was closely preserved, one would be apt to think that there could not be a very wide field of study. But, as you all know, this is not so in the case of Barbados. The simplicity and beauty of design and workmanship of the old dies, and the wide range of shades to be found in most of the original values owing to the length of time that they were used, with the interesting study afforded by a proper classification of the colours and of the various systems of perforation employed (all of which with the watermarks are so carefully described in the handbook hereinafter referred to), and the number and variety of unissued stamps to be found, all help to make the stamps of this colony favourites even with advanced collectors.

Although no great difficulties exist in the study of these stamps, some care and discrimination are needed, and I think I may safely say that their collection in a serious manner will afford an excellent object lesson to less advanced students, for many of the questions that they will find require consideration as they advance in the practice and science of Philately. I may add that Barbados is, philatelically speaking, essentially a clean country, as until 1892 nothing was produced that could not be fully justified, and even if the provisional value of that date may be said to offend philatelic susceptibilities, I think this was greatly due to the action of collectors themselves.

The whole subject of the stamps of Barbados has been so thoroughly and exhaustively dealt with in the admirable handbook by Messrs. E. D. Bacon and F. H. Napier, published in 1896, that it was not originally my intention to prepare any notes to accompany the display. I had purposed only to offer a few verbal explanations and suggestions on points of interest in connection with the stamps as they were passed round for examination.

It so happened, however, that, having read in a philatelic journal an announcement of the proposed display to be given this evening, Mr. F. Gregory, now resident in Ireland after some years spent in the colony, where he made special study of the stamps while assisting the Secretary of the Philatelic Society there, wrote to our President, offering to place at the disposal of His Royal Highness particulars as to some of the issues, obtained by inquiries on the spot, or gathered in the course of the investigations undertaken by collectors in Barbados.

I have accordingly thought that it might prove of sufficient interest to add the information so imparted to a few observations of my own, and to embody the whole in the form of a short paper for your consideration.

To begin with, I will ask to be excused for reverting once more to the well-worn subject of the old idea of the existence of a stamp of the first issue, in slate-blue, of the value of twopence. I recognize the presumption of suggesting that there may have been some foundation for this idea, when the last word on the subject has, apparently, been said by such eminent philatelists as the authors of the handbook before referred to.

There can be no doubt that some of the earlier collectors considered that there had been a stamp of this value, and to this day, according to Mr. Gregory, the oldest collectors in Barbados are unanimous in their belief that a 2d. value was in use in or about the year 1854.

It is, however, quite certain that no used copies of the slate-blue stamps, in their entirety, are known, and it is, I think, fairly clear that no stamp was ever actually issued as of the value of 2d. At the same time I think, for the reasons to be explained, that it is probable that some stamps in the shade referred to were sent out to the colony and were in stock or in reserve there in the autumn of 1854. The divided stamps on blue paper, to which Messrs. Bacon and Napier attribute a value of one penny, are in my experience invariably in a colour almost identical with that of the slate-blue stamp that is generally considered as one that was never issued. I have examined many copies, and I have never seen any of the half-stamps in the colour of the blue stamps that were admittedly one penny stamps.

It has, I believe, been too readily assumed that the half-stamps in the duller colour are "sulphuretted" specimens of the ordinary stamp. Those I have seen have not, to my mind, borne this appearance, and having tried the effect of "peroxide" on one of the copies shown to-night, there has been no change in the colour, which is quite different from that of any of the stamps known to have been issued as 1d. stamps.

Mr. Gregory tells me that he found in collections in Barbados and Grenada a number of half-stamps, all of which had been used on the "Prices Current" lists sent regularly by Barbados merchants to their correspondents in the other West Indian islands. The specimens he examined came from several different islands; all were of the same shade—slate-blue—and there were no traces of discoloration observable.

Mr. Daniels, the oldest collector in Barbados, is very positive in his recollection of this stamp, and he was in close touch with the Postmaster, Mr. Tinling, who, on being appealed to in 1865, when the existence of the stamp was questioned, not only recollected the stamp, but on reference to his papers

is said to have found an order in his books for a stamp in the debatable colour. This order, if given, would not have been an order to the printers, but a requisition to the Treasurer, for, as Mr. Gregory explains, the stocks of stamps in Barbados are kept at the Treasury, and not at the Post Office (although both offices are in the same building), the Colonial Treasurer acting as Distributor of Stamps, and the Postmaster only holding enough for current requirements from day to day. Whether any such order was given or not, is it not possible that one printing of stamps, forwarded by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. in lots of 50,000 at a time, may have been in the colour in question, and, as Mr. Gregory suggests, may have been put aside with the idea of their use as a 2d. value, and then on the shortage of 1d. stamps in the autumn of 1854 have been divided into vertical strips, and each half used as 1d.?

Mr. Gregory made careful search for bisected copies of the blue and dark blue stamps on the blued paper, but, like myself, he could find none, so that, as he says, it would seem practically certain that the divided copies referred to above are not discoloured specimens, it being impossible to imagine that *all* the half-stamps should have changed colour by "sulphuretting." He discovered some specimens of the 4d. on blued paper divided diagonally and each used as 2d., but the earliest bisected blue stamps in the ordinary colours found in the colony were all on the white paper, and apparently used for the ½d. value.

One thing is quite clear, viz.: that these half-stamps were undoubtedly issued, as originally suggested in the Barbados handbook, as 1d. stamps. That was the rate of postage on the "Prices Current" lists referred to, while many copies are known that have franked ordinary letters in the colony, for which the postage would have been 1d.

A large number would have been required for the "Prices Current" lists on each mail day, and, as it would seem that none are known to have been used as entire stamps, the fact of the halves being used for the 1d. value may have given rise to the impression of the existence of a 2d. stamp, although no such value was actually issued.

The next stamp in order of date to which I would desire to call attention is the 6d. value on white paper. There is no doubt that this is an extremely rare stamp in unused condition, and great care has to be taken in its selection in this state, because of the possibility of the existence of imperforate copies of a later perforated issue of this value in colour very similar to the first 6d. stamp.

The "pin-perforated" stamps next claim our attention, and all of them are very difficult to find, unused, in anything like a satisfactory state, owing to the fact that so many have been severed by cutting, the system of perforation employed being practically useless for the proper separation of the stamps. Owing no doubt to the imperfection of the system, the stamps are often found twice perforated.

From the particulars given as to the two consignments of these stamps, one would expect to find both of them in each of the two perforations, viz. 14 and 12½, but at the time of the publication of the handbook it was considered that the blue stamp did not exist in the 12½ gauge. Although I

have never seen this stamp unused, a few used copies are known, and it is now included in the catalogues.

In the issue of 1861—the unwatermarked stamp with clean-cut perforations—the 1d. blue, although not at all uncommon used, appears to be extremely scarce unused, and I have only seen a very few copies for sale in recent years.

The roughly perforated stamps on unwatermarked paper having for the most part enjoyed a life of nine years show, as might be expected, a wide range of shades in all the values except the 1s. In some cases the classification is very difficult, and I think the list given by Messrs. Bacon and Napier might in a few instances be slightly extended or varied. Thus to the ½d. stamps, which are described as dark blue-green (slight shades), yellow-green (numerous shades), and grass-green, I would add light blue-green, as well as dark green and light green, in tones quite distinct from the true yellow-green stamps which themselves run through a variety of shades. To the 4d. values I would add rose, and I find a bright rose-red, as well as the dull rose-red given in the handbook. The 6d. stamps I would myself classify as rose, rose-red, vermilion, bright orange-vermilion, orange-vermilion, and orange.

The 1s. value of 1863 has an extremely interesting history, on which collectors were first enlightened by Messrs. Bacon and Napier. This stamp was previously issued, imperforate, in a brownish black colour, but, as explained in the handbook, the contractors sent out the first supply (50,000 in number) of the perforated issue printed in blue, in the shade used for the 1d. stamps. This supply was not used, although there was at first a suggestion that they should be employed and that the 1d. value should be changed, and the authors of the handbook in referring to them say "it is an interesting problem what became of them; they must, we think, have either been destroyed in the colony or are still in existence there."

Thanks again to Mr. Gregory, I think it is fairly clear that, with the exception of a few copies, stated by the Colonial Secretary in his letter to Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. of 25 September, 1863, to have since been "disposed of for a Postage Label Album," they were all destroyed.

So far as Mr. Gregory could ascertain, only one copy of the 1s. blue remained in Barbados, in the collection of Mr. Daniels. Thinking that some might remain at the Post Office, he made inquiries from the Postmaster, Mr. Trimingham, who succeeded Mr. Tinling, and received a reply in the following terms:—

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, BARBADOS,

"DEAR SIR, "20 *July*, 1898.

"In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I beg leave to inform you that there is no record in this office of the one shilling stamps that were sent out by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. in 1863, improperly printed in blue, as none of them were ever issued to this office. I have, however, reason to believe that they were all destroyed by order of the Governor at the time.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"(Signed) WM. TRIMINGHAM,

"Fred Gregory, Esq., "*Colonial Postmaster.*

"Hon. Secretary, Philatelic Society,

"Bridgetown."

I have the original of this letter, which Mr. Gregory has very kindly asked me to retain, in case it may be of interest for the Records of the Royal Philatelic Society.

A copy of this stamp, which has more than the ordinary interest attaching to unissued stamps in general, will be found in the collection of our President to be presently submitted for inspection.

Examples of nearly all of the other unissued varieties mentioned by Messrs. Bacon and Napier will be found in the President's collection, with the addition of one not referred to, viz. the ½d. in a dark shade of yellow-green with the same perforation (12½) as the unissued 1d. blue. I have never seen or heard of this stamp elsewhere.

The Star-watermarked papers are so carefully and fully described by Messrs. Bacon and Napier that it would be superfluous for me to add anything to their observations. The series of issues on this paper supply some of the most interesting stamps, including several of great rarity when unused. Personally I have found the 6d. small Star with clean-cut perforations the most difficult to obtain in this state.

The only addition I can make to the lists given in the handbook is the 1s., with the large Star watermark, "imperforate." This I class as an unissued stamp, as I have never seen it used.

The 6d., imperforate, with the same watermark was formerly regarded as unissued, but several used copies are known, one of which will be found in the President's collection, and it is possible that a small number were issued.

Amongst the most interesting of the stamps of Barbados is the provisional made in 1878 by overprinting the value of 1d. on each of two halves of the 5s. stamp, which was perforated down the centre for division so as to form two stamps of the new denomination, the original label of value being cut off.

The overprinting for this provisional was done by Mr. Fraser, of the West Indian Press, who on referring to his books was able to inform Mr. Gregory that 100 sheets were so treated, giving a total of 9600 of the Provisional stamps.

According to the list given by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. there were in all 10,000 5s. stamps sent out by them, so that the total number remaining available for use as of the original value is reduced to 5200, by the employment of the 100 sheets (4800 stamps) above referred to for the 1d. stamps.

Mr. Fraser was unable to give any information as to the types, appearing to have been under the impression that they were all alike.

Very few of the provisionals seem to remain in Barbados, and although my informant heard of a strip of five unused, his efforts to obtain a sight of it were fruitless. He tells me he only saw in the island three unused pairs, two of which had the two types of the larger numeral, while the other was a pair with the smaller overprint. The only other unused copy was a single stamp of the variety in which the period is missing. Used copies were almost equally scarce, and in all cases consisted of single copies only.

From this it would appear that most of these stamps have, as is usual with the rarities of any of our colonies, gravitated to this country, as a con-

siderable number are known in collections here, although pairs are undoubtedly scarce.

The original value was not removed from the stamps by the printer, but was cut off at the Post Office, and a quantity of strips with the value labels were given to one of the older collectors in Barbados, who is still believed to have them in his possession.

In writing to me on this subject Mr. Gregory makes a suggestion for an interesting puzzle. He says: "It has struck me that if a considerable number of stamps could be brought together with these strips, it might be possible to reconstruct at any rate a part of a sheet."

In regard to the stamps printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. from the plates taken over from Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., it is only necessary to call attention to the 4d. value on the Crown C C paper with compound perforation 14 by 12½. Very few copies are known, and no information is forthcoming in regard to the stamp; but, so far as I am aware, it has never been seen used, and I should imagine that it was never sent out to the colony.

The surface-printed issue of 1882–6 does not present any matter of special interest except in the 1s. stamp, which I have seen with the value omitted, as in the case of the 10 c. (carmine) of Gibraltar, of 1889. Unlike that stamp, which I believe to have been sent to the colony, the Barbados 1s. without value never, I imagine, went further than Downing Street, even if it ever actually reached the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

The overprinting of the ½d. value on the 4d. stamp in 1892 was, as in the case of the 1d. on 5s., entrusted to Mr. Fraser, and executed in the West Indian Press.

From the information given by him, it appears that the colour of the overprint was ordered by the Colonial Postmaster to be "red." A trial sheet (pane) in this colour was struck off and was sent to the Postmaster, who considered that the colour was not sufficiently conspicuous, and accordingly returned the pane to Mr. Fraser with instructions to print off in "black" instead of "red." The pane returned was placed with the others and so went through the press again, and as Mr. Fraser had to account for every one at its full face value of £1, he was careful to return them all.

The pane overprinted in the two colours was sold in the ordinary way with others, and it is quite certain, from Mr. Fraser's account, that there was but one.

The books of the West Indian Press show that some four or five weeks after the first printing a second small lot of 240 panes, or 14,400 stamps, were overprinted in black, and these can be distinguished by the heavier printing.

Mr. Fraser denies that there was any intentionally careless printing, and he knew nothing of any vertical or diagonal surcharges. None of the stamps vertically overprinted are known to collectors in Barbados, while one or two copies only with diagonal overprint are found there, and these so slightly off the level as not to be worthy of notice as varieties of any importance. I have myself seen a portion of a sheet in which, the alignment being somewhat off the level, some of the overprints on individual stamps could be

called diagonal, but it so palpably arose from carelessness in inserting the sheets in the press, that in the ordinary way it would undoubtedly have been treated as printer's waste. A high price was asked for it, but I did not acquire it for His Royal Highness, who, I know, has a strong objection to encouraging the multiplication of varieties of this nature, by treating such "freaks" as worthy of the serious notice of collectors.

I do not mean to suggest that anything in the nature of varieties in the printings under consideration was purposely done, and indeed I think that, as compared with many other cases of overprinted stamps, these are singularly free from anything that cannot be accounted for by the use of worn or battered type, or the slight misplacement of letters.

Mr. Gregory, who has examined many sheets, gives the following as the varieties that he considers worthy of notice in the first setting: No. 42, a broken "Y"; No. 47, no bar to "H," or perhaps two "I's" have been used instead of "H"; No. 50, hyphen missing.

In the Barbados handbook No. 7 is given also as without hyphen, but it is believed this must have been due to a faulty impression in the stamp from which the description is given, as in all the sheets examined by Mr. Gregory the hyphen in No. 7 shows, although only faintly, while he saw a portion of a sheet in which Nos. 7, 13, and 19 were all without trace of the hyphen, although in other sheets traces of it are to be found. It is, of course possible, where the bar is very faint or very small—and it varies considerably throughout the stamps—that it may often escape impression, although it may be in the "forme."

It is not uncommon to see stamps in which, by a slight misplacement of the sheets in the printing process, the overprint does not read correctly, such as "Alf-Penny H," and one sheet was found reading "Penny Half," but I do not think that serious collectors are likely to attach much importance to such varieties.

After a long search Mr. Gregory found one stamp with "Penny" only upon it. It was No. 42 with broken "Y," and was evidently the end stamp of a row in which the surcharge had been commenced too far to the left, no doubt on the margin. Being used and on the entire envelope, it had evidently served as 1d., or possibly even 4d., as there is no ½d. rate in Barbados for letters.

In the second setting Mr. Gregory notices that the broken "Y" (No. 42) has been corrected, and in No. 50 a period has been inserted to serve for the missing hyphen.

The Diamond Jubilee issue of 1897 was designed by Mr. E. F. S. Bowen, of the Public Works Department, Barbados. It was intended that the stamp should be of the usual size, but either to save cost or with the view of bringing out the central portion more clearly, a larger size was adopted.

The first delivery was made on 15 November, 1897, and consisted of the following quantities, viz.: 500,040 each of the ¼d. and 1d. values, 499,680 of the ½d., 50,040 of the 2½d., 10,080 of each of the 5d., 6d., 10d., and 2s. 6d. stamps, and 20,040 of the 8d. Further supplies of 8400 of the 5d., 5280 of the 6d., and 2160 of the 10d. were delivered in June, 1898.

The only point of interest in this issue is the question of the reason of

the "blueing" of the paper. This is found in varying degrees of intensity even in different parts of the same sheet, as I understand is the case in an entire sheet of the 2s. 6d. value which Mr. Gregory has examined.

In some of the values, notably the ¼d. and 2½d., the "blueing" is fainter than in others, those showing deep "blueing" being scarce, while the 8d. and 10d. with full "blueing" are seldom found. Not many unused sheets were preserved, but an examination of large numbers of used stamps by members of the Barbados Philatelic Society gives the following result as to the percentage of "blued" stamps found: ¼d., about 3 per cent; ½d. and 2½d., 1½ per cent; 1d., 2½ per cent; 5d., none; and in the 6d., 8d., 10d., and 2s. 6d. only a few copies of each.

The Crown and C C paper of the large spacing appears to show a tendency to this "blueing," which is noticed in other stamps for which it was used, such as some of the Sierra Leone and Trinidad stamps.

From the great difference observable in the stamps of different values the extent of the "blueing" depends, I should imagine, upon the action of the ingredients used in the ink for the various colours employed for the different values, as the paper would no doubt be the same for each.

It is presumed that the printers could explain the matter and so clear up the question, and it is to be hoped that they may at some time be induced to do so.

The Kingston Relief Stamps of 1906, sold for 2d., of which 1d. served for the postage, and the balance for the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake in Jamaica, are the last to which I need refer.

I have not had an opportunity of seeing any large quantity of these stamps, but from the slight examination I have been able to make it would seem that there are two or more settings, and various printings differing in the clearness of impression and the tone of the red surcharge, which ranges from bright carmine to brown-red. The reversed surcharges are quite common, and were no doubt purposely made, but I suppose that as the stamp was issued in the cause of charity one need not, even from a philatelic point of view, severely criticize the action of those responsible for the production of the stamp.

The surcharge, being in four lines, which vary somewhat in their relation to one another, affords opportunity for those who like to multiply varieties to indulge their fancy, but I have satisfied myself with taking only a few of the most prominent varieties.

In the first setting I believe that there was only one such variety with the period after the "d" of "1d." level instead of raised, and I believe I am correct in saying that there were no inverted or double surcharges in the case of this setting.

I am indebted to Mr. Gregory, who has made a partial study of the issue, but without taking note of anything due to variation in the setting of each of the four lines of the surcharge, for the following further particulars.

The first setting is overprinted in clear lettering, and was originally issued in blocks of twelve stamps with margins, changed in the subsequent printings to panes of sixty without margins, these being removed by the printers before putting the panes through the press. In this setting the

stamp with the level period after the "d" of "1d." is No. 2, the "R" of "Relief" being well to the left of the "F" of "Fund."

In the second setting the variety above referred to is still on stamp No. 2, but the "R" of "Relief" is now almost if anything slightly to the right of the "F" below it. The reversed surcharges and double surcharges occur in this and subsequent settings, the second impression, in the case of the double surcharges, being diagonal. In the second printing of this setting, the period after the "d" of "1d." has disappeared on No. 54 of the pane, and in the next printing Nos. 6, 18, 30, 42, and 54 are without the period, while in another Nos. 6, 8, 18, 20, 30, 32, 42, 44, 54, and 56 show the same omission, both in the normal and reversed impressions. It is presumed that these varieties arise through the periods having accidentally fallen out of the "forme."

There appears to have been a third setting, in which the "R" of "Relief" in No. 2 (the stamp with the level period) is again somewhat to the left of the "F" of "Fund," but not so far off as in the first setting, and the other varieties referred to under the second setting still remain uncorrected.

The overprinting was done by Messrs. T. E. King & Co., Barbados, who held the Government printing contract for the year. They have no record of the types of the different printings, which were done in lots varying from 2000 to 6000 as required.

In conclusion, I would venture to express the hope that the colony having safely passed through what I would term a mild form of the "epidemic" of commemorative and other issues of a more or less doubtful character, from which so many of our possessions have in late years suffered, may now revert to some purer type, more in keeping with the undoubtedly clean record held by Barbados for the first forty years in the history of its postage stamps. Possibly when new stamps are required for the colony, the authorities may see fit to provide a representation of the Sovereign, whose portrait is, in my humble opinion, the most fitting subject for the postage stamps of all parts of the Empire.

Notes on the Royal Philatelic Society.

By M. P. CASTLE.

The Display of the Stamps of Barbados by H.R.H. the President.

THE minutes of the Royal Society, elsewhere recorded, give a good general idea of the importance and completeness of the collection of the stamps of Barbados exhibited by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at the meeting of 5 March, but nothing short of personal inspection could adequately convey the due appreciation of this specialized collection. Every issue was shown in great strength and profusion, pairs and blocks of scarce unused varieties abounding, and even the rarest varieties being frequently numerously shown in several shades. In fact, the collection fully attains the twentieth-century high-water mark of specialized Philately, being un-

doubtedly the finest lot of Barbados stamps ever collected. H.R.H. the President of the Royal Society is to be heartily congratulated upon being the possessor of such a beautiful collection, and we are all immensely indebted to him for having allowed it to be displayed. The more so as it was shown by the Prince in person. There was a large attendance at the meeting, and the members all evinced their great enjoyment of the entertainment graciously provided by their Royal President. The reading of Mr. Tilleard's able paper on the stamps of Barbados (published in this number) materially added to the success of the evening, and it will be seen how many interesting points are dealt with in this important article. I sincerely hope that His Royal Highness, at some future date, will again favour us with a display of some portion of his beautiful collection.

Dr. James's Collection.

I am afraid I am a little belated in my remarks on Dr. James's stamps, which were shown earlier in the season, but these notes were only inaugurated in the January number, and unfortunately I was in the South of France for a couple of months after Christmas. The London Society has been so long accustomed to seeing only specialized collections, that the sight of a really good general collection, such as Dr. James's, makes a pleasant variety. In olden days almost every one made a general collection, the more modest Philatelist being content with "England and Colonies." I myself, from 1873 to 1885, collected everything, specializing throughout, making plates of all countries with type varieties, taking all shades, perforations, and watermarks, all locals, envelopes, and post cards, and even included some fiscals! The times are, however, changed, and to attempt such a feat in the year 1908 would require a lifetime, a secretary, and a fortune! A general collection can, however, be made as has been done by Dr. James, practically on the lines of Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, moderately specialized in the case of old or provisional issues, such as New South Wales, Mauritius, or Trinidad, and only occasionally exceeding the limits of the catalogue where required by the presence of marked shades or minor but distinct varieties. The result is certainly pleasing, instructive, and infinite in its variety. Dr. James only showed one volume out of the twelve composing his collection, viz. British Africa, and there was more than ample for a very full evening's entertainment. An enormous number of specimens are embraced in each of Dr. James's large volumes, and the collection in its entirety must be one of much magnitude and value. I can but wonder how Dr. James in his busy life—he has been head master of Rugby since 1895—can have found time to collect, arrange, and carefully annotate such a vast accumulation of stamps. The Doctor, like so many of us, imbibed his philatelic proclivities as a boy, and did not resume collecting until 1893, since when, as evidenced by the result, his progress has been rapid and constant. Except that he has not seriously collected Indian Native States, French Colonies, locals, and war stamps, and that he limits his stamps to those of Queen Victoria and the nineteenth century, Dr. James takes all known varieties of all the countries of the world, and if the book exhibited is a fair specimen of the rest, he has gone far towards completeness. For instance, in such

countries as British South, Central, and East Africa he has everything, including all the surcharge varieties and high values; in British Bechuanaland he has practically all the rare surcharges; in Zanzibar the same may be said; while Oil Rivers, Swazieland, and Uganda are all strongly represented. The Transvaals are a really fine lot, including wide roulettes, pin-perforations, red and inverted surcharges, and other rare varieties of the overprints. The very rare stamps with values omitted and the *têtes-bêches* were also partly in evidence, and as a whole the Transvaal could rank with a specialized collection. In Capes Dr. James showed both errors and some nice woodblocks; and the native Mauritius were represented by fifteen to twenty specimens showing all states of the plate. The difficult surcharges of Natal were also practically complete, including all varieties on the shilling down to the red surcharge! In the remaining countries there were hardly any stamps missing; and the collection may be summed up as being complete with but trifling exceptions. It certainly afforded us all a most interesting evening, and in heartily congratulating Dr. James upon his successful Philately (the collection throughout evinces great philatelic knowledge), I can but express the hope that we may be privileged to see other parts of his collection at the Royal Society's meetings.

Occasional Notes.

A REITERATED WARNING.

MR. M. H. B. PHILLIPS, of Berkeley, California, furnishes us with the letter following emanating from that well-known purveyor of "facsimile" stamps, i.e. forgeries, F. Fournier, of Geneva. The letter was accompanied by a well-executed forgery of a 1 crazia Lion of Tuscany, well calculated to deceive the unwary, and we think it well to caution Philatelists against the wiles of M. Fournier, coupled with a blush of shame for the Swiss authorities who can allow such manufactures of forgeries to exist.

"DEAR SIR,

"In consequence of the daily growing demand for approval selections, and as it is my desire to give entire satisfaction to my numerous patrons, I find it advisable to establish an especial department exclusively for the expedition of same. My business transactions, which at present already extend over every country of the world, will be very much improved through this arrangement, and as my stock has been enormously enlarged during the last three years, I am now in a position to satisfy any demand. In future I ask you to send for an approval selection, under conditions specially stated on enclosed order form, which contains no obligation on your part as to the amount of purchase; you will simply fill up order form, cut it off, and send it to my address, when you will receive by return of post the stamps F.-S. desired. Should your takings be Fr. 33, 40 gross, I shall allow you a commission of 25 per cent (trade discount). Below Fr. 25.00 nett prices are strictly nett, and postage for sending selection extra. I hope you will take advantage, and am convinced that it will give you full satisfaction for esteemed orders.

"I remain, yours truly,

"F. FOURNIER."

THE PROPOSED COMMONWEALTH ISSUE.

REPORT BY MR. GULLICK.

THE *Sydney Daily Telegraph* of 30 December writes as follows hereon :—

"We have previously published, in the form of an interview with the State Premier, detailed information concerning the proposed centralization in Melbourne of the printing of the postage stamp issue for the whole Commonwealth. This departure is largely the outcome of advice tendered by a committee which recently sat to consider the question of a uniform stamp issue. One of the committee's recommendations was that, in future, the steel-plate engraving process should be adopted, instead of the present electro method. Since the publication of Mr. Wade's statement, quite a number of rejoinders have come from Federal Ministers, and a request has been received by the Government Printer of this State from the Secretary to the Commonwealth Treasury to be furnished, for the information of the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, with a report upon the desirability or otherwise of adopting the change which has been recommended by the committee already named, as well as the relative expense of the two processes. Mr. Gullick's report has been forwarded by Mr. Wade to the Prime Minister."

Our contemporary then gives the report, which fully discusses the subject under the following heads: Method of Production, Cheapness of Printing, Safety from Fraud, Cost and Life of Plates, and sums up Mr. Gullick's deductions as follows :—

"To sum up the situation is this: Unless the Commonwealth is prepared to fit out a properly equipped Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the whole of the States, at an expense of anything from £30,000 upwards, besides engaging a staff of engravers—the better class of men of whom demand, and readily obtain, salaries quite equivalent to those paid to State Ministers, and even higher, if they are particularly expert men—it cannot expect to produce like the American issues, where the plant costs at least £400,000; and Canada, where the plant has cost over £50,000.

"It is proposed to make nineteen varieties with four plates of each, equal to seventy-six plates. At the lowest American quotation available, they would cost £115 each plate.

"But, as shown by years of practical experience with the power plate press, both here and in New Zealand, with such large issues to provide for, all the plates for the popular issues, such as ½d., 1d., and 2d. at least, would be in bad condition within twelve months, and this would necessitate for these plates a duplicate set to keep current issues going while the worn plates were being doctored. The worn plates, after being repaired, which would be an expensive matter, would then introduce a whole host of philatelic freaks, which would be a constant annoyance to the postal service, and it would also defeat any claim for uniformity of issue, as a means of securing detection of fraud. These re-engraved stamps form the choice catalogue numbers among many philatelic dealers.

"The experience and practice, therefore, of the oldest countries are, with the exception of the American group, entirely in favour of this present system of production for these main reasons :—

"1. Security from forgery.

"2. Cheapness of production.

"3. Inexpensive plant, and

"4. Rapidly available methods of production. There is the additional fact also, that the whole method of production can at the present time be

controlled within the Australian States, whereas the committee's suggestion is practically to go abroad ; and the recommendations are made mainly from a philatelic standpoint, without regard to cost of production, initial cost of plant, or current working expenses. Certainly, as judged by the practical experience so clearly voiced by Mr. Purcell, C.B., the English controlling authority, there is much less security under the proposed innovation than in the existing system."

HANDBOOK ON THE STAMPS OF AFGHANISTAN.

IT will be seen from the minutes of the Philatelic Society of India, elsewhere recorded, that Sir David Masson and Mr. B. Gordon Jones, who are both recognized authorities herein, are engaged upon a compilation of a work upon the stamps of Afghanistan. The late Mr. Gilbert Harrison, who was a well-known member of the Royal Philatelic Society had, with his fine collection of these stamps, accumulated many notes and papers with a view to the publication of a similar work. These have now been handed over by Mr. E. D. Bacon, in whose hands they were left, to the Philatelic Society of India, and will doubtless be found of considerable value to the compilers of the new work on the interesting issues of Afghanistan. We are glad to know that this valuable work of so able a writer as the late Gilbert Harrison will be preserved for the benefit of Philately.

IMPENDING CHANGES IN THE BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS.

THE important announcement is made in the *Colonial Office Gazette* for April that in future the values of stamps under 3d. will be of single colours, and that those of the value of 3d. and upwards will be printed on coloured papers. This will involve another important change in our colonial stamps, which have assuredly not suffered from want of variety during the past few years! Our contemporary's announcement is as follows :—

"In our last issue we stated that we hoped to be in a position to discuss definite schemes for rendering impossible the manipulation of the values of stamps. The following plan, which is on the point of being submitted to the various Colonial Governments, would involve no expenditure except in very few cases. The scheme, which will allow of the existing plates being retained, is the adoption of single singly-fugitive colours for all stamps of less value than 3d., stamps of the value of 3d. and upwards being each printed partly in doubly-fugitive ink on the following coloured papers, i.e. red, yellow, blue or green. Of the four coloured papers mentioned above, red, yellow, and blue have been fairly frequently used in the past, but it so happens that green paper has only been used for the 25 cents stamp of Mauritius. We may mention that a fifth kind of paper of a buff colour has hitherto been used in the case of the 5 and 8 cents stamps of Mauritius, and the 4d. stamp of Trinidad, but in all probability no more of this paper will be made. The only colonies whose stamps so far have been, or are being, printed in accordance with this new colour scheme are Grenada, Cayman Islands, St. Helena, and the Nyasaland Protectorate, the issues of each of them being of a description to a greater or less degree new. The details of these issues will be found below, and it will be noticed that green paper is used in the case of the 1s. and 10s. values. Now, as green paper has been so little used, no fresh supply has been required since the introduc-

tion of the new multiple watermark, so that the paper given out for the 1s. and 10s. stamps of the above four Colonies, was of the old single watermark kind, except in the case of the 10s. stamp of the Nyasaland Protectorate, which is of a large size. It was the necessity for paper with the new watermark for this stamp which called the attention of the authorities to the fact that the other stamps were all on the old paper, which will not be used again for the printing of stamps. Thus, the watermark of the paper will show the first 'editions' of the various stamps. The number issued of each kind of stamp will be duly announced."

FISCAL STAMPS USED "POSTALLY"?

WE have frequently inveighed against the undue prominence given in the modern catalogues to this class of stamps. There are, of course, a few well-known cases where such fiscal or telegraph stamps have done regular postal service, such as the Platypus type of Tasmania, the Telegraph stamps of 1d. and 6d. of Western Australia, and certain values of Victoria and New Zealand; but it is safe to say that of the usual fiscal used postally of philatelic commerce not one tenth part has ever done postal duty. The case here cited may usefully serve to point our warning, none the less so that the sentence seems hardly likely to exercise a deterrent influence. Our report is taken from the *Daily Telegraph* of 31 March.

"At Enfield police-court on 30 March, Joseph William Duncuff, a stamp dealer, of 47, Millais Road, Bushhill Park, Enfield, was summoned

"(1) For having in his possession instruments for making certain fictitious stamps, viz. certain paper, date dies, paint brushes, colouring matter, pigments, and perforating punches, in contravention of the Post Office Protection Act, 1884.

"(2) For fraudulently removing and causing to be removed from an instrument a certain adhesive stamp, contrary to the form of the Stamp Act, 1891.

"Mr. J. H. Shaw was counsel for the prosecution.

"Under power of a search-warrant the defendant's house was visited in November last by Inspector Davis, chief of the Preventive Staff, Somerset House, who there found what was alleged to be a complete plant for the manufacture of fictitious stamps—there were a large number of bills, several bottles of acids, paints, a number of dies for impressing what appeared to be Post Office marks, and over six hundred foreign and colonial stamps.

"Defendant, said counsel, told the inspector that he was a collector, and that he collected these from caretakers attached to City offices; that he washed the stamps with acids to remove cancellation marks, and that he might mark them with the imitation Post Office dies in his possession; and that he sold the stamps to dealers, which, he added, was quite a common practice. The Commissioners of the Inland Revenue did not believe that to be true. In a dishonest person's hands such stamps, freed from cancellation marks, were available either for postal or fiscal purposes. In many cases they would pass without detection, and could be shipped back in bulk to the country of origin, as the defendant by his process rendered them, to outward appearances, fit to use over again.

"William Robert Hatswell, of the Secretary's Office of the General Post

Office, stated that he received stamps from Inspector Davis, a number of which were available for denoting rates of postage.

"Inspector Twigg stated that he accompanied Mr. Davis to defendant's house. Defendant said he got the stamps from housekeepers, caretakers at City offices, and waste-paper merchants. By removing the marks the defendant said it would increase the value from a philatelic point of view. Defendant added that there was no secret about it; hundreds did it.

"Defendant denied having ever made a stamp in his life. What he did was a common practice.

"The Chairman: Can these bill stamps be used for postal purposes?

"Mr. Shaw: Some are available for postage purposes and some are not.

"The Chairman asked Inspector Twigg what he knew about the defendant.

"Inspector Twigg: At one period he had a stamp business in the City, and I think he told me that he had an income of £1000 a year. At the present time he has not got a penny.

"The Chairman: Whether you fraudulently removed stamps from a certain instrument we have a doubt, and we shall dismiss the charge; but as to being in possession of instruments for making fictitious stamps, there is no question that you were defrauding stamp dealers and the Revenue. You were in possession of stamps which could be used again for postal purposes, thereby defrauding the Government. You are liable to a fine of £20, but taking into consideration the facts as stated by Inspector Twigg as to your circumstances and your illness, we shall reduce it to a fine of 40s. and costs. I might say that in allowing these bill stamps to be distributed from banks it is opening the door to an enormous amount of fraud. We therefore hope that this case will be brought to the notice of banks."

ABOLITION OF SEPARATE INDIAN TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

THE following "Special Notice" appears in the *Indian Telegraph Gazette* of 26 March: "From 1 April, 1908, ordinary postage stamps will be used in place of the double telegraph stamps in payment of telegrams at all telegraph offices. Two new postage stamps of Rs. 10 and Rs. 15, respectively, are being manufactured. Service postage stamps, i.e. postage stamps overprinted with the letters 'On H.M.S.', may be used in payment of State telegrams. The stamps must be affixed by the sender himself to the telegram form. The counter clerk (i.e. the booking clerk) will merely calculate the charges and sell the stamps to the sender to be affixed to the telegram form in the proper place. When the stamps have been affixed, the counter clerk will obliterate each one with the name and date stamp of the office in the presence of the sender. The receipt to be granted to the sender will bear no stamp or portion of a stamp. On and after 1 April, 1908, telegraph stamps will not be used on any telegrams."

PROPOSED PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT AMSTERDAM.

WE are informed that the Dutch Philatelic Society will celebrate in May, 1909, their twenty-fifth jubilee. In recognition of this fact the Society will organize an International Philatelic Exhibition to be held this year at Amsterdam, to which we cordially wish success. The Executive Committee

is composed of Messrs. C. Wafelbakker, Chairman; Jhr. J. A. A. von Schmid, Hon. Treasurer; C. C. Altena, L. A. Beausar, A. W. Polman, G. J. Stork; M. Z. Booleman, Hon. Secretary. Further particulars as to the Exhibition will be furnished later.

*POLITICS AND STAMPS.**

An Issue by the Sinn Féin (Irish) Society.

THE Irish political organization known as the Sinn Féin (pronounced "shin fáne," the first word short, the second heavily accentuated, and meaning "Ourselves only"), issued early in January, 1908, two labels or stamps, which have already had a large sale among its sympathizers in Ireland and the United States. The central design of the first is a harp, formed by Erin rising from the sea, this being the genesis of the harp according to Irish legends. The Arms of the four provinces appear in the corner squares, Munster, Connaught, Ulster, and Leinster. "Eire," the ancient name of Ireland, from which the present name is presumably derived, fills the top label, and a very poor representation of an Irish wolf-hound (the animal represented is far more like a dachshound) fills the lower label. Printed in orange, green, black, and white.

The second design consists of a Celtic high cross, the full size of the stamp, with "Eire" at its central junction, and "Sinn Féin" on the upper and lower quadrants of the ring, a shamrock in each corner outside the ring, and two Celtic scrolls at the base. Colours black, white, and St. Patrick's blue. Printed in sheets of 110, in eleven rows of 10. Each sheet of the harp stamps has the first stamp in the second and third rows inverted, showing that the manufacturers were aware of the additional interest which a couple of *tête-bêche* varieties would lend to the issue. Printed by James Walker and Co., Dublin. A first printing of 250,000 was made.

Although the Sinn Féin has only been a few years in existence, it has increased in numbers and importance very rapidly, and has already become a dangerous rival to the Nationalist party led by Mr. John Redmond. As its name implies, its policy is *Ireland for the Irish*, and a strict boycott of everything British. No taxes to be paid to Great Britain, no British goods to be purchased, and no Irish members to be sent to the British Parliament. The Sinn Féin policy appeals strongly to the feelings, and particularly with the younger and more extreme section, which has come to the conclusion that the present Irish Parliamentary Party is too much given to talk, and too little to action.

Like the mourning stamps issued in Finland, when Russia withdrew her right to have a House of Representatives, it is to sympathy alone that this issue appeals; but in a country where sympathy and imagination are so exceptionally developed in the national character, there is little doubt but that the enterprise will prove a success. Money is required to start a political newspaper in the interests of the Sinn Féin, to publish its programme and increase its membership, and stamps are to do it, that being the object of the issue.

* Communicated to the Royal Philatelic Society at meeting of 5 March, 1908, by Mr. W. Lane Joynt.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 10 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Antigua.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 1s. value on multiple, chalky paper.

Adhesive.

1s., lilac and blue; multiple; chalky.

British South Africa.—A part sheet of twenty-eight current penny stamps, imperf. vertically, is illustrated in the *Philatelic Adviser* for March.

Dominica.—The 6d. pictorial on multiple, chalky paper is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

6d, orange-brown, grey-black centre; multiple; chalky.

Gibraltar.—The *Philatelic Adviser* has received the ½d. value in green, and states that this is distinct from the previous issues, which were in grey-green, with value in emerald, the latter being printed separately; the whole stamp being now printed in one operation.

The £1 stamp on multiple, chalky paper is reported in *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesives.

½d., green; multiple; ordinary.
£1, lilac on red; multiple; chalky.

India.—*Cochin.*—The *M.J.* chronicles the 1 puttan, current type, on thinnish *laid* paper, very similar to that on which the ½ puttan of the first issue is known.

Adhesive.

1 puttan, pink, on laid.

Jhind.—Some new stationery is chronicled in the *M. C.*

Envelope.

½ anna, green on white.

Registration Envelope.

2 annas, blue.

Levant (*British Post Offices*).—*Ewen's Weekly* tells us that the 1½d. and 1s. British stamps on chalky paper have been overprinted "Levant."

Adhesives.

1½d., lilac and green; chalky paper; "Levant" overprint.
1s., carmine and green; chalky paper; "Levant" overprint.

Mauritius.—The 3 cents, green and carmine, on multiple, chalky paper, is listed in *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

3 c., green and carmine; multiple; chalky.

New South Wales.—The *Australian Philatelist* reports the finding of a 1d. Diadem, perf. 11½ × 12½, and also varieties of perforations in the 10d. and £1 values of the current set which have not appeared in our chronicle as far as we can trace.

Adhesives.

1d., Diadem, scarlet; wmk. double-line Ⲛ; perf. 11½ × 12½.
10d., lilac; wmk. Crown and A; perf. 11½ × 11.
20s., blue ,, ,, ,, ,, 11½ × 11.
20s. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 11½.

New Zealand.—*Gibbons Weekly* reports the issue of the 3d., small size, perforated 14 × 13, 13½, comb machine.

Adhesive.

3d., brown; perf. 14 × 13, 13½, comb machine.

Sarawak.—A new 3 cent stamp of the current type, printed all in one colour, has reached the *M. J.*

Adhesive.

3 c., lilac.

South Australia.—Mr. E. Heginbottom kindly points out a slip on our part on page 71. The 8d. dull pale blue stamp is watermarked Crown SA, and not Crown and A.

We have lately seen an unused copy of the 1s., brown, of 1867–70, perf. 12½ all round.

Adhesive.

1s., brown, 1867–70; perf. 12½ all round.

SUDAN.—From *Ewen's Weekly* we gather that the 5 pias. stamp has been issued on Crescent and Star multiple paper, and that some new stationery has appeared.

Adhesive.

5 pias., brown and green; wmk. Crescent and Star multiple.

Registration Envelopes.

1 piastre, blue.
1½ ,, deep orange.

Wrapper.

1 mil, dark brown.

TRANSVAAL. — Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write: "We have just received a consignment of Postage Due stamps, and on examining sheets of the 5d. value we find there has been a new printing, as the error with inverted 'p' instead of 'd' has now been corrected."

TRINIDAD.—Mr. W. H. Tarrant has shown us the £1, green and carmine, Britannia stamp, on *single CA*, *chalk-surfaced* paper.

As far as we are aware, this variety has never been chronicled. Several journals report the 4d. value also as appearing with this watermark and chalk-surfaced.

Adhesives.

4d., green and blue; *single CA; chalky.*
£1, green and carmine ,, ,,

VICTORIA.—The current ½d., green, wmk. Crown and A, perf. 12½ × 11, is listed by the *Australian Philatelist.*

Adhesive.

½d., green; wmk. Crown and A; perf. 12½ × 11.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us specimens of the new Postage Due stamps just issued.

The stamps are square in shape, have the double eagle at top, "PORTO" at foot, and the figures of value in white on a solid background in a frame with fancy border in centre. Chalky paper, perf. 12½, no wmk.

Postage Dues.

1 h., carmine; chalky paper; no wmk.; perf. 12½.
2 h. ,, ,, ,, ,,
4 h. ,, ,, ,, ,,
6 h. ,, ,, ,, ,,
10 h. ,, ,, ,, ,,
20 h. ,, ,, ,, ,,
30 h. ,, ,, ,, ,,
50 h. ,, ,, ,, ,,
100 h. ,, ,, ,, ,,

DENMARK.—To the list of current stationery the *M. C.* adds the following:—

Wrapper.

5 öre, green; Frederick VIII.

FRANCE.—The *M. J.* calls attention to a second variety of colour of the 3 c. of 1900–6 issue, copies existing in *lake-red* as well as *orange-red*, and states that the former has been found used in May and June of last year.

On an envelope sent to us by Mr. Franz Reichenheim from Hyères, dated 29 March, 1907, both varieties of colour of the 3 c. are found side by side.

Adhesive.

3 c., lake-red; issue of 1900-6.

HOLLAND.—The *M. C.* tells us that the provisional 3 c. letter card of 1904 has been superseded by one of a definite type, corresponding with the 5 c. letter card of 1907.

Letter Card.

3 cents, olive on grey.

TURKEY.—A new series of stamps, the design of which is similar in style, states the *M. J.* on continental authority, to that of the issue of 1905, but has the central device and an elaborate inscription in a circle, and the figures denoting the value in two circles, side by side, below.

Ewen's Weekly chronicles this issue as follows:—

Adhesives.

5 paras, bistre.
10 ,, green.
20 ,, rose.
1 pias, blue.
2 ,, grey.
2½ ,, brown.
5 ,, violet.
10 ,, red.
25 ,, grey-green.
50 ,, brown.

Four values of the set have been surcharged for use on foreign correspondence.

Adhesives.

10 paras, green; overprint red.
20 ,, rose ,, blue.
1 piastre, blue ,, red.
2 piastres, grey ,, ,,

The overprint is the Turkish "b" as on the preceding issue. There are also:—

Newspaper Adhesives.

With overprint as before.

5 paras, bistre.
10 ,, green.
20 ,, rose.
2 piastres, grey-blue.
5 ,, violet.

All are perf. 13½ × 12.

Postage Dues.

1 pias., black on rose.
2 ,, ,, ,,

WURTEMBERG.—The 30 pf. stamp of the official "Amtlicher Verkehr" set on the paper with Crosses and Circles is chronicled in *Gibbons Weekly*.

Adhesive.

30 pf., orange and black; wmk. Crosses and Circles.

AMERICA.

MEXICO.—*Ewen's Weekly* on continental authority chronicles a set of Postage Due stamps.

Postage Dues.

Line-engraved; figure of value in centre; inscribed *Timbre Complementario* (a new title for Postage Due stamps) and *Correos Mexico*.

2 c., blue.
4 c. ,,
5 c. ,,
10 c. ,,

All are perf. 14. The design is an upright rectangle, and not oblong.

NICARAGUA.—Another provisional is listed by the *Metropolitan Philatelist*.

This time it is the 20 c., Waterlow print, overprinted 10 c. in *black*.

Provisional.

Vale 10$ on 20 c., claret; black surcharge.

PARAGUAY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us some novelties.

The 1 c., ordinary issue, dated 1904, now comes in a pale greenish-blue shade, and the 5 c. Official, in both pale greenish-blue and dark blue colours, have been overprinted in two lines in black "Habilitado" for use as ordinary stamps.

No doubt the bar was intended to cover the word "Oficial," but it entirely fails to do so.

Adhesives.

1 c., pale greenish blue; dated 1904.
5 c., deep blue, Official; overprinted "Habilitado."
5 c., pale greenish blue ,, ,,

SALVADOR.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* informs us that certain values of the current postage stamps have been overprinted "Deficiencia de Franqueo" in black, reading up, for use as Postage Dues.

Mekeel's Weekly adds that these stamps also bear the "Anchor and Shield" overprint.

Postage Dues.

1 centavo, green and black; overprinted as above.
2 centavos, red ,, ,, ,,
3 ,, yellow ,, ,, ,,
5 ,, blue ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, violet ,, ,, ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—*Japanese Post Offices.—Ewen's Weekly* reports that the new 6 sen stamp has been overprinted for use here.

Adhesive.

6 s., dark lilac-brown; overprinted "China."

Russian Post Offices.—The *M.J.* chronicles the 7 kopecs Russian stamp, on *vertically* laid paper, overprinted for use in these offices.

Adhesive.

7 kop., blue; *vertically* laid paper.

CURAÇAO.—The following additions to the current set are made by *Ewen's Weekly* on continental authority.

Adhesives.

7½ c., grey.
22½ c., brown on olive.

DUTCH INDIES.—Some new values of the adhesives and some new stationery are chronicled in the *M.C.* and *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesives.

7½ c., grey-lilac; perf. 12½ (figure design).
22½ c., brown and olive.

Envelopes.

12½ c., dark blue.
17½ c., yellow-brown.

Post Cards.

With space on the address side.

5 c., carmine on rose; single and reply.

EGYPT.—The following is reported in *Ewen's Weekly* on continental authority.

Envelope.

Embossed circular design with edge of curves.

3 mill., orange.

ELOBEY, ANNOBON Y CORISCO.—It is reported in the *M. C.* that the 10 c., violet, of 1907 has been surcharged in black with "Habilitado—Para—05 ctms."

Provisional.

5 c. on 10 c., violet, of 1907.

HAYTI.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 5 c., deep blue, and 10 c., orange-brown, of 1904, each surcharged "1 centime" as in 1906—Gibbons' Type No. 17—but this time in brownish black.

These friends inform us that a new set of stamps has been prepared in the United States, and is ready for delivery against

cash payment. The money to pay for the new stamps will probably be forthcoming shortly, but in the meantime, the stock of 1 c. and 2 c. stamps having run out, further provisional issues will probably be necessary.

Provisionals.

1 c. on 5 c., deep blue, of 1904; brownish-black surcharge.
1 c. on 10 c., orange-brown, of 1904; brownish-black surcharge.

JAPAN.—*Mekeel's Weekly* announces the issue of two new stamps, the 5 and 10 yen.

The main feature of the new stamps, it is stated, is the portrait—presumably that of the Empress—which is contained in an oval nearly filling the stamp. This is surrounded by a band having the value "5" or "10 yen" below, Japanese characters and square tablets at each side, with other native characters. The chrysanthemum appears at top with cherry blossoms on either side. The *S. C. F.* gives the colours as deep violet and deep green respectively, but in *Mekeel's Weekly* the colours are described as—

Adhesives.

5 yen, green.
10 ,, purple.

MOROCCO.—*French Post Offices.*—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. specimens of four low values of the set of stamps with "Maroc" at foot overprinted in Spanish currency.

Adhesives.

1 centimo in carmine on 1 c., grey.
2 centimes in black on 2 c., claret.
3 ,, ,, 3 c., red.
4 ,, ,, 4 c., brown.

German Post Offices.—To the set on watermarked paper *Gibbons Weekly* adds the 35 centimos stamp.

Adhesive.

35 c on 30 pf., orange and black on yellow, with watermark.

PERSIA.—To the new set of stamps listed on page 73 *Gibbons Weekly* adds the 13 and 26 chahis.

The design, as illustrated, is very similar to the 1882–4 issue, Types 7 and 8 of Gibbons.

Adhesives.

13 chahis, indigo-blue; no wmk.; perf. 11, 11½.
26 ,, orange-brown ,, ,,

SPANISH GUINEA.—The *M. C.* chronicles a similar provisional to that of Elobey, etc., reported this month.

SURINAM.—The four low values chronicled on page 238, Vol. XVI, are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co, and we find the perforations to gauge 12½, and not 11.

New values are added to the current set of adhesives, and some new stationery is reported in *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesives.

7½ c., grey.
22½ c., brown and olive.

Post Cards.

2½ c., green on greenish (single and reply).
5 c., red on rose ,,

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1907-8.

President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., ETC.
Vice-President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

E. D. BACON. C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).
T. W. HALL. T. MAYCOCK.
L. L. R. HAUSBURG. F. REICHENHEIM.
T. WICKHAM JONES. R. B. YARDLEY.

THE tenth meeting of the season 1907-8 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 5 March, 1908, at 6 p.m.

Members present: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., etc., E. D. Bacon, H. G. Bridgwater, Douglas Ellis, Baron P. de Worms, T. Wickham Jones, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, F. Ransom, A. Chilver, J. R. Burton, Col. J. Bonhote, B. D. Knox, J. A. Tilleard, R. B. Yardley, Thos. W. Hall, T. Maycock, C. Neville Biggs, Miss A. Cassels, E. J. Nankivell, G. E. Petty, W. Schwabacher, G. R. T. Upton, C. Stuart Dudley, A. C. Emerson, W. M. Gray, D. C. Gray, T. G. Wayman, C. J. Daun, L. W. Fulcher, E. W. Wetherell, L. E. Hall (associate), and three visitors.

The chair having been taken by His Royal Highness the President, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Amongst the correspondence read was a letter from Mr. Lane Joynt, sending for inspection a sheet of each of the two "Sinn Fein" stamps, with a note explaining their object, viz. the raising of funds in aid of this organization.

A letter from the Honorary Vice-President was also read expressing his regret that absence abroad prevented him from attending the meeting.

The business of the evening consisted of a display by the President of His Royal Highness's collection of the stamps of Barbados; and before proceeding with the display the Honorary Secretary asked leave to read a paper on points of interest relating to some of the issues proposed to be shown.

Amongst other matters dealt with was the question as to the *slate-blue* stamp on blued paper, which is generally considered to be an unissued stamp, although it appears to have been used for the divided stamps employed in the autumn of 1854 as a provisional 1d. value.

The paper also contained some fresh information in regard to several of the general issues and as to the unissued stamps, and also in relation to the 1d. stamps of 1878 made by overprinting this value on the 5s. stamps, and the more recent provisional stamps, together with some statistics as to the number of stamps on blued paper found in the different values of the Jubilee series of 1897.

Mr. Tilleard explained that he was indebted for much of the information contained in his paper to Mr. F. Gregory, who had spent some years in Barbados and had made a study of the stamps there while connected with the Philatelic Society of Barbados.

At the conclusion of the paper the collection was passed round for inspection, and was greatly admired by the members present at the meeting. It is a very fine specialized collection, and is practically complete, most of the issues being fully represented by pairs and blocks and single stamps in mint unused condition, with examples of all the numerous shades to be found in some of the issues.

The interesting unissued stamps were also shown with only one or two exceptions; and all the various issued stamps were also shown in used as well as in unused condition.

Amongst other rarities contained in the collection (all unused unless otherwise described) may be mentioned: a fine block of four of the 6d. (imperf.) on white paper; the 1d. (no wmk.), clean-cut perfs., in two shades; the ½d. and 1d., pin-perf. (14); the ½d., pin-perf. (12½), with the 1d. (used) in the same perfs.; and also a pair of 1s. (rough perfs.), imperf. vertically between the stamps. In the issues on the Star-watermarked papers are pairs of each of the 1d., Large and Small Stars (rough perfs.), and of the 4d., Large Star (clean-cut perfs.); the 6d., Large Star, imperf. (used); and the 6d., Small Star (clean-cut perfs.). The provisional 1d. on 5s. is represented by a pair and two singles (unused), and five pairs (used), showing various types and varieties, in addition to several single stamps. The scarce ½d. on 4d. with double overprint in red and black was also shown in a pair; one of the stamps being the variety without hyphen. Amongst the unissued stamps are the ½d. (no wmk.), perf. 12½, not before known to exist; the 1s., *blue*, error; a pair of the 1s., Large Star (imperf.); and the 4d. (1875), perf. 14 × 12½.

A resolution was moved by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and seconded by Mr. T. W. Hall, expressing the dutiful thanks of the meeting to the President for the honour conferred by him on the Society in attending the meeting in person, and in affording the members the privilege of inspecting the fine collection shown, and the resolution was carried by acclamation.

His Royal Highness, in replying to the vote of thanks, assured the members of the great interest he felt in the work of the Society and in the study of Philately.

THE eleventh meeting of the season 1907–8 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 19 March, 1908.

Members present: M. P. Castle, C. J. Daun, R. B. Yardley, G. E. Petty, L. W. Fulcher, E. W. Wetherell, F. J. Peplow, D. C. Gray, Douglas Ellis, T. Maycock, T. G. Wayman, C. E. Fagan, E. D. Bacon, J. A. Tilleard, A. Chilver, W. Schwabacher, L. E. Hall (associate).

The Honorary Vice-President having taken the chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Charles Edward Fagan, proposed by His Royal Highness the President, and seconded by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, was duly elected a Member and Fellow of the Society.

Mr. C. J. Daun then read a paper on the provisional stamps of the Orange River Colony issued between March, 1900, and October, 1902.

After a short reference to the history of their creation by overprinting the stamps of the Orange Free State current at the time of the occupation of Bloemfontein, Mr. Daun proceeded to describe in detail the different printings and the errors and varieties to be found, giving in most cases the position on the plates occupied by each variety. The paper contains a complete description of the whole of the somewhat complicated issues referred to, and will be read with much interest when it is published in the *London Philatelist*.

A display of Mr. Daun's superb collection accompanied the reading of the paper, the stamps being shown in mint unused condition and in most cases in complete panes, enabling the various settings to be identified and the positions of the errors and varieties in all the printings to be accurately ascertained.

Amongst the many rarities shown the following may be mentioned. In the first printing—a block of forty-eight ½d. stamps with variety with figure of value missing; the same variety in the 1d., and this value with letter "d" omitted; a pane of the 1d. containing the stamp with letter "I" missing; a pane of the 6d., carmine, with figure of value missing; a pane of 1s. with space

between figure of value and letter "s"; the 5s. with figure of value wanting, and the same value with a period level with top of letter "R."

In the second printing—a block of fifty of the 3d. value with letter "I" missing on one stamp; two pairs of the 5s. with level and raised stops, and a block of eight of the same stamp containing three mixed-stop varieties.

In the third printing—the ½d. with space between "V" and "R"; a pane of 1d. with small "I," and the 1d. and 2d. with inverted overprint; a block of eighteen 2½d., four stamps having the thick "V," and one with Roman "I" and antique "2," and a block of six containing the last-named variety and one other with thick "V"; a block of four of the 3d. value, one with space between figure of value and letter "D"; two pairs and a block of the 6d., carmine, each containing a stamp with thick letter "V"; and in the stamps overprinted "E.R.I.," the 6d., blue, with double overprint, one inverted.

A resolution thanking Mr. Daun for his most interesting paper and display was moved by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and seconded by Mr. R. B. Yardley, and being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

Philatelic Society of India.

THE annual meeting of the Society was held at Mr. Larmour's residence, Calcutta, on Friday, 20 March, 1908. Mr. Hoffmann, on taking the chair at 6.15 p.m., called on Mr. Corfield to present the Treasurers' accounts, and these disclosed a prosperous financial position, and were passed unanimously. Approval was given to the final arrangements for the early publication of an elaborate and fully illustrated handbook on the stamps of Afghanistan—a work which, from the nature of the stamps it deals with from the student's point of view, will meet a long-standing need of the stamp-collecting world. It will be necessarily costly, as the demand for a monograph on the issues of this difficult and expensive country can only be expected to be a limited one. The authors, Sir David Masson and Mr. B. Gordon Jones, each recognized experts in Afghan Philately, have, it is understood, spared no pains to prepare an exhaustive and reliable work, which will form a notable addition to the standard library of the pursuit.

Since the last annual meeting the Society's *Handbook on the Postal and Telegraph Issues of British India* has been published by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, London, and has met with the widest approval.

The success of the Calcutta Philatelic Exhibition of January last was reported upon, and its committee dissolved.

Certain arrangements were ordered to be entered into with the management of the *London Philatelist*, the official organ of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, of advantage to Indian collectors; and after the discussion and settlement of other business matters of a routine nature, the following honorary officers were appointed for 1908–9:—

Honorary President: Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, I.C.S. President: The Hon. Sir David Masson, C.I.E., Lahore. Vice-Presidents: The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T., Mr. Wilmot Corfield (Calcutta), Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg (Weybridge, England), the Hon. C. F. Larmour (Calcutta), Mr. E. W. Wetherell (Bangalore). Hon. Secretary: Mr. W. Corfield (Calcutta). Hon. Treasurers: The Punjab Banking Co., Limited, Lahore. Librarian: Mr. Th. Hoffmann, Calcutta. Editor of the *Philatelic Journal of India:* Mr. B. Gordon Jones. Committee: Mr. J. A. E. Burrup (Calcutta), the Hon. A. G. Cardew, I.C.S. (Madras), Mr. J. T. Chamberlain, I.C.S. (Ellichpur, Berar), Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, I.C.S. (Ahmednagar) Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Hancock (Jhansi), Lieut.-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S. (Calcutta), Prof. O. V. Muller (Bombay), and Mr. J. O'B. Saunders (Calcutta).

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Aylesbury, Furze Hill, Brighton.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 10 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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THE BRITISH NEW GUINEA 2S. 6D. AND THE "PAPUA" SURCHARGE.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—I thank you for inserting my correction *re* unused B. N. G. 2s. 6d. in your December issue, page 290. It answers Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen's criticism. But that gentleman, in announcing "*that the* (*my*) *statement that* '*the whole issue was suddenly surcharged*' *is also inaccurate*," is himself in error. The large-type "Papua" surcharge was overprinted on the spot, at Port Moresby, on the stock in hand, viz. 83,580 stamps of all denominations. The small type was overprinted in Brisbane (135,751 stamps), and came into issue as the large type ran out.

As to the scarcity of the 2s. 6d., used, I estimate that not more than 700 to 750 copies are in existence of the *un*surcharged, and of the large-type surcharge I should be surprised to find there are as many as 500 used! They were only in issue a few months, the bulk of the unused stock being bought up by dealers and speculators. There were only 2730 issued of this type. And, as far as I can gather from official sources, not more than 500 2s. 6d. are used postally during a year in the whole of British New Guinea. So that the large-type surcharge 2s. 6d., used, are even scarcer than the *un*-surcharged.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. err in supposing that "all the surcharged stamps are exhausted." Up to the present we know only of the ½d. and 4d. being sold out. The next will probably be the 6d. Of the 2s. 6d., there being about 10,000 in stock three months ago, we are not likely to see the last for a long time to come. But the 1s. will, I think, soon run out; I refer, of course, to the small, or later, type surcharge.

Yours faithfully,

YOUR AUSTRALIAN CORRESPONDENT.

24 *February*, 1908.

THE SOWER TYPE OF FRANCE.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—With reference to Mr. F. Reichenheim's article on the Sower type of France, he mentions a stamp of 25 c. showing a flaw looking like seed falling from the right hand of the "Sower," illustration No. 8. On looking over some duplicates, I find a very similar mark on a specimen of the 10 c. with ground under feet. There is a slight difference. In my specimen there are two white lines extending downwards from the right hand on the 10 c., while on the 25 c. they appear somewhat thinner and less distinct.

Yours truly,

W. H. EARL.

9 *February*, 1908.

PRICES OF SOMALILAND "O. H. M. S."

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—I find the following on page 157, Volume XVI, No. 186, for June, 1907, of the *London Philatelist*, in Puttick & Simpson's sales :—

British Somaliland, 2 a., violet, single watermark, mint .	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 rupee, green, pair, mint	5	0	0

In Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue for 1908, Part I, I find these stamps priced, unused, as follows (at page 57) :—

The 2 as. . . .	6d.
The 1 R. . . .	2s.

Probably Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's list contains an error, i.e. the omission of the statement that the stamps referred to are On H.M.S. This is the only solution I can arrive at.

Perhaps you would kindly oblige by referring to the matter in your monthly notes.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

J. S. SUMMERS, F.R.P.S.LOND.

7, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA, BOMBAY, INDIA.

NOTE.—The apparent contradiction in these prices referred to by Captain Summers arose from the omission of the necessary "dittos," as shown by the quotation following from Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's Catalogue, the stamps in quotation being, of course, those surcharged "O. H. M. S."

Lot.		*No.*
162	BRITISH SOMALILAND: Ditto, 1905, 'O. H. M. S.', ½, 1, and 2 a. (the latter is with multiple wmk.), a pair of each, unused, in mint state	6
163	Ditto, 2 a., violet, with single wmk, unused, in mint state . . .	1
164	Ditto, 8 a., blue and black, a pair, ditto	2
165	Ditto, 1 rupee, green, ditto, ditto .	2

—ED.

PERFORATION "FAKES."

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—I received recently from an English philatelist of repute a sheet of nine Australian stamps on approval. Of these, two, priced at high figures, were "frauds," and another was sufficiently doubtful for me to reject on sight.

Now I do not call into question the *bonâ fides* of my correspondent. I quite believe he was unaware of the illicit character of these stamps. But the fact set me thinking; and I began to call to mind the number of men of "the Old Brigade" whom I had known in former years, many like myself having been young collectors in the fifties and sixties, but who, although some are still alive, had given up Philately.

Why? Well, one reason, in some cases certainly, was the continually increasing amount of fraud and dishonest dealing in stamps, giving occasion for annoyance, monetary loss, and distrust of all and sundry connected with their hobby.

I do not wish to cast reflection upon stamp dealers, who are neither better nor worse than any other mercantile traders. But I do say that as a rule they do not exercise enough caution in their dealings with strangers who, for aught they know, may be expert stamp forgers.

My attention has lately been called to transactions in "compound perforations" of certain Australians, which I do not wish to specify more particularly. The original and genuine issues were small, therefore these specimens commanded high prices. But, as time went on, more and more copies were offered for sale, until the prices fell heavily. In the meantime it had been found that a quite extensive business was being carried on in cleverly "faking" these stamps. So that a large proportion of those contained in collectors' albums may fairly be assumed to be forgeries. And the more eagerness is displayed in obtaining scarce compound perfs. the more inducement there will be for the I. S. D. ("illicit stamp dealer") to practise his nefarious calling, the result being to increase the growing feeling of distrust, and to cast opprobrium on our interesting hobby.

My opinion is that far too much attention is paid to perforations. They are the least important part of a stamp from a philatelic point of view. And if collectors were to trouble less about them the occupation of the "fakist" would be gone, and philatelists would lose that dreadful feeling of distrust, which is very painful to contemplate, and which seriously bans a collector's interest and enjoyment in his pursuit.

The remedy lies in the hands of collectors themselves. Leave the questionable value of "a half perf." to the few specialists who delight in such details! And let the great majority ignore them! It is my belief that were this done, the depleted ranks would not only be filled up, but largely added to, thus inducing many novices who quake at the multitude of "varieties" now offered for sale to take up Philately with energy and appreciation.

One last word! I strongly advise every collector who shall read this never to purchase a high-priced "compound perf." without first obtaining the opinion of an expert, unless, of course, he happens fortunately to be one himself.

Yours faithfully,

AN AUSTRALIAN PHILATELIST.

29 *February*, 1908.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE PROVISIONAL STAMPS.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

SIR,—May I venture to refer you to Mr. E. D. Bacon's remarks on Cape of Good Hope provisional stamps (woodblocks) contributed to the *Stamps of Africa*, Vol. I, and to your articles on the same subject appearing in the *London Philatelist* in July and August, 1907?

Mr. Bacon tells us that "early in the year 1861 the stock of one penny and fourpenny stamps became exhausted, and recourse was had to colonial printers for a supply, pending the receipt of a fresh consignment from England.

"The one penny stamps (woodblocks) were printed on April 10th, 1861, and the fourpenny on April 12th of the same year. The number of the one penny stamps printed was 24,660, while there were 12,840 of the fourpence, and both values were issued as soon as they were obtained from the printers.

"Only one printing of these provisional stamps was required, as further large supplies of one penny and fourpenny stamps were forwarded to the colony on the 1st and 29th April, and again on the 8th May, 1861. The provisional stamps could not therefore have been wanted beyond a few weeks, but no doubt the stock printed off of both values was used up by the Post Office."

With respect to these observations, from particulars recently published by you as to the dates of issue of these provisionals, it is clearly proved that the above information is inaccurate, both as to the dates of issue of the stamps and the number printed.

Dated specimens on original letters show that these stamps were issued at the end of February or beginning of March, 1861, or

about six weeks earlier than stated by Mr. Bacon; and if the number alleged to have been printed, viz. 37,500, be noted, it will be seen by my later observations that it would be far below the quantity required to supply the public demand existing at that time.

In the articles referred to appearing in the *London Philatelist* last July and August, the following remarks occur as to the number of these provisionals that would be required:—

"The number of 1d. and 4d. stamps forwarded by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. to the Cape, as given in the lists in *British Africa*, Part I, from the years 1855 to 1861 inclusive, amounts to an average of 1,059,000 per year, working out to about 88,250 per month, and about 2941 per day. According to this the total quantity of provisionals printed by Messrs. Saul Samuel & Co. would have sufficed merely for the requirements of twelve or thirteen days, and I believe that these stamps were in use for a considerably longer period than this."

It will be observed that you, sir, in arriving at an estimate of the postal requirements of the colony, base your calculations upon the consumption of the years 1855 to 1861 inclusive, and obtain an average of 2941 per day as the number of stamps likely to be required early in 1861. In arriving at this estimate, however, I venture to suggest that the following points have been overlooked:—

(*a*) The omission of the number of stamps forwarded by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. in 1859, which are not mentioned in the list of postage stamps sent by the firm to the Cape of Good Hope, as set out on page 49, Part I, of the *Stamps of Africa*.

(*b*) The inclusion of the number of stamps used in 1855–8 in your total of consumption when the stamps sold in those years averaged about 1,437,000 per annum, as compared with 2,640,000 used between May, 1860, and May, 1861—say twelve months.

(*c*) The inclusion of stamps sent out by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. to the Cape in the middle of the year 1861, some time *after* the issue of the "provisionals," as they would not affect the shortage alleged to have existed early in the same year (1861).

I therefore submit that your estimate of the consumption of postage stamps early in 1861 accordingly requires amending, and I propose to offer for consideration an alternative estimate of the postal requirements of the Cape public at that period.

If the annual consumption of stamps at the Cape be accepted as given by Mr. Bacon, it will be observed the quantity used in 1860 (immediately before the printing of the provisionals) was double the quantity used in 1855, and very much larger than was used in any of the years between 1855 and (May) 1860. These substantial sales, of course, being consequent upon increased population and enlarged commerce, conditions well known to exist at the period named.

On 1 May, 1860, 1,200,000 one penny and 1,440,000 fourpenny stamps—together 2,640,000—were sent out from England, and these stamps would arrive at the Cape about 10 June, 1860. Assuming, therefore, that they were put on sale immediately, it is evident this supply was intended as provision for a year's increased consumption; this is proved by comparing the quantities sent out in previous years.

If therefore the 2,640,000 be taken and divided by 46 (weeks), i.e. 10 June, 1860, to 30 April, 1861, an average supply is given of about 57,400 weekly, or about 8000 stamps daily.

It will be observed that I take the stamps received at the Cape on 10 June, 1860, as being sufficient only for the requirements of 46 weeks, my strong contention being that in all probability the Cape postal authorities in or about January, 1861, observed an abnormal increase in the sale of stamps, and proceeded to calculate how long their stock on hand would last; they then came to the conclusion that at the then rate of consumption it would be exhausted by the end of the following April or early in May, and consequently at once proceeded to order a further supply from England. They also, as a precautionary measure, ordered a provisional supply of stamps from Messrs. Saul Samuel & Co., of Cape Town, to be used in case of necessity.

I submit, therefore, that an actual *total exhaustion* of Cape stamps *never did arise* in the year 1861, the current line-engraved issues being merely supplemented by the provisional stamps made in Cape Town.

Yours faithfully,

WM. MARTELLO GRAY.

SEFTON LODGE, BRADFORD, YORKS,
18 *March*, 1908.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 10 and 11 March, 1908.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Brunswick, 1852, 2 sgr., blue,* part gum	4	15	0
Germany, Alsace and Lorraine, 5 c., green, net downwards,* with gum	12	0	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884–5, 10s., blue on bleuté, "Specimen"	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac, Crowns, ditto	4	5	0
Italy, Postage Due, 1870–4, 5 lire, numeral inverted, strip of six	4	10	0
Ditto, Estero, 30 c., brown, corners unaltered, perfs. cut at left	15	0	0
Modena, 1859, 80 c., *used*, with Dr. Diena's guarantee, slightly thinned	10	10	0
Naples, ½ t., blue, Arms	8	10	0
Portugal, 1855, 5 reis, red-brown*	2	5	0
Tuscany, 2 soldi, brick-red on azure, strip of five on piece	42	0	0
Ditto, 60 crazie, ditto, ditto, £5 and	6	10	0
Ditto, 9 crazie, lilac-grey*	4	10	0
Ditto, 3 lire, yellow,* cut into at left	29	0	0
Ditto, another, used	27	0	0
Ceylon, 2s., blue, imperf.	6	0	0
Ditto, 2 r. 50 c., 12½ × 14,* with gum	4	15	0
British South Africa, 1896, One Penny on 3d., grey	2	3	0
Cape, woodblock, 4d., deep blue, poor copy	2	7	6
Southern Nigeria, £1, purple and green, mint	3	5	0
New South Wales, 1890–8, 20s., ultramarine, pair, mint	2	0	0
South Australia, 11½ and roulette, 10d., blue on yellow, printed both sides	5	0	0
Collections: 3853, £37; 1607	26	0	0

* * *

Sale of 24 and 25 March, 1908.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, £5, orange,* creased	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, on bleuté	2	12	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884–5, 5s., carmine,* no gum	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used and thinned	2	4	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d.	2	2	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1s., green and scarlet	3	3	0
Sicily, 1859, 20 grana, the retouch	3	0	0
Ceylon, 1862, no wmk., 1s., violet, mint	8	15	0
India, Service, 1867–73, 6 a. 8 pies, ditto	3	15	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of four provisionals, ditto	4	17	6
Cape, woodblock, 4d., blue	3	3	0
Natal, first issue, 9d., blue, on piece	5	10	0
Ditto, 1859–60, no wmk., perf. 14, 1d., carmine, block of twelve, mint	4	0	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, £1, purple and green, mint	2	15	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., vermilion	3	15	0
St. Lucia, 1860, 4d., blue, pair, mint	2	12	6
Trinidad, 1859, pin-perf., 6d., yellow-green, pair, mint	2	3	0
Ditto, 1860, clean-cut perfs., 6d., green, block of four, mint	7	5	0
New South Wales, 1850–1, Sydney Views, 1d., carmine on yellowish, plate 1, two copies on entire original, both damaged	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine on yellowish, plate 2, a pair on entire original, one slightly creased	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, two copies, used together on entire original	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d, deep dull blue, in the earliest state of the plate, on entire	3	7	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New Zealand, 1855, London print, 1d., dull carmine	3	0	0
Collections: 6471, £30; 4073, and some entires	24	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of 7 March, 1908.

Brunei, 1 c. to $1, mint set of twelve	2	4	0
Great Britain, £5, orange, 27s. and	1	12	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	1	5	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I.," 6d., carmine, both varieties, with level and raised stops, mint	1	0	0
Straits Settlements, 1900, 3 c. on 8 c., double overprint, mint block of four	1	10	0
Transvaal, "V.R.I.," ½d., 1d., and 2½d., with inverted overprint, all mint	1	2	0

* * *

Sale of 14 and 16 March, 1908.

Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown, repaired	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, ditto	1	4	0
Ditto, Star, rough perfs., 6d.*	1	5	0
Cyprus, King, single, 30 p., 1, 2, 4, 6, and 12 pias., mint	1	0	0
Lagos, ditto, ditto, ½d. to 1s., set of seven, ditto	1	10	0
Straits Settlements, ditto, ditto, 1 c. to $2, set of eleven, ditto	1	7	0
Western Australia, 6d., golden-bronze, repaired	1	10	0
British Central Africa, 1898, 1d., imperf.*	1	10	0
British Honduras, 10 c., "Bevenue"*	1	17	0
Brunei on Labuan, mint set of twelve	1	18	0
Brunswick, first issue, 2 gro.*	4	17	6
Cayman Islands, ½d. on 1d., mint block of six	1	3	0
Great Britain, 3d., brown on orange, mint	1	0	0
Trinidad, litho, 1860, 1d., dull red, blocks of four, mint, £2. 2s. &	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1852, 1d., blue, £1. 11s. and	1	14	0
Ditto, 1882, CA, ½d., lilac, block of four, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, single copy, ditto	1	2	0
Trinidad, litho, 1894, "O.S.," ½d. to 5s., set of seven, ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, clean-cut 14 to 16, 6d., yellow-green, ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, CC, 14, 4d., grey, mint block of four	1	16	0

* * *

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 12 and 13 March, 1908.

Great Britain, 1882, £5, orange on blued	4	12	6
Ditto, Admiralty, type 1, set of six, mint	2	2	0
Great Britain, Admiralty, type 2, 2d., ditto	3	5	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1d., inverted overprint, with certificate, mint	16	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., rose, defective	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue, tiny tear	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, King's Head, 5s., carmine	10	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," ditto, 10d., purple and scarlet	3	0	0
Afghanistan, 1293, value in tablet, 1 r, purple, pair*	5	15	0
Ditto, 1294, ½ r., black, and 1 r., black, both*	3	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., lilac-brown	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	2	4	0
Cape, woodblock, 4d., deep blue, on entire, cut into corner	4	10	0
Ditto, another	2	8	0
Cape, triangulars, 1853–64, 1d., carmine-red, block of twelve, mint	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d, mauve, block of eight, ditto	7	7	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, block of twelve, ditto	32	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of four, ditto	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald-green, pair, ditto	6	5	0
Natal, 1875, "POSTAGE" without stop, 6d., violet, double overprint	2	8	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I.," 6d., bright carmine, figure of value omitted, mint	2	0	0
Southern Nigeria, King, single CA, £1, violet, ditto	3	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Swazieland, 12½ × 12, 2d., block of four, ditto	2	0	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion, cut close	2	0	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion,* oxidized	2	0	0
Trinidad, litho, 1d., blue, thick paper, close	2	6	0
Fiji, 1881–3, perf. nearly 12, 5s., red and black	2	15	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 3d., green, whip omitted	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald-green, ditto	2	0	0
New Zealand, 1862, 6d., brown, imperf., pair, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 1872, 2d., vermilion, Lozenges	4	0	0
South Australia, 1870–1, "3 PENCE" on 4d., blue, twice surcharged	8	0	0
Ditto, Officials, 1900, "O S" wide, perf. 10, 2s. 6d., lilac,* creased	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., rose,* ditto	3	5	0
Tasmania, first issue, 1d., blue	2	7	6
Victoria, 1866–8, double-lined figure 1, 3d., grey-lilac, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, 1868, 5s., lilac-blue and red, ditto	2	16	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown-black on red	3	3	0

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Sale of 27 March, 1908.

Great Britain, 1d., black, strip of eight, on entire	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, worn plate, strip of ten, black postmarks	4	0	0
Oldenburg, first issue, 1/10 th., yellow,* part gum	4	10	0
Saxony, ditto, 3 pf., red, fair	2	10	0
Wurtemberg, ditto, 9 kr. on pale rose*	4	10	0
Sardinia, 1855–61, 20 c., milky blue, pair*	2	4	0
Italy, "Estero," 1874, 10 c., orange-buff, vertical line on bottom right-hand corner omitted*	2	0	0
Switzerland, Winterthur, 2½ rappen	2	0	0
Ditto, Zurich, 6 rappen*	2	6	0
Siam, Provisionals, 1907, 10, 20, and 40 ticals	3	10	0
Cape, woodblocks, 1d., red, pair,* one with tiny spot	56	0	0
Transvaal, 1876–7, coarse paper, 1s., yellow-green, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1887–90, £5, deep green, ditto	4	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 19 and 20 March, 1908.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
France, 1849, 1 fr., orange	4	17	6
Ditto, 1872, 10 c. × 15 c., bistre on rose, *se tenant**	8	10	0
Ditto, Senegal, 75 c. on 15 c., No. 34	2	10	0
Gibraltar, first issue, mint set of seven	3	3	0
Great Britain, 1862, 1s., plate 2, hair-lines, imperf., mint	2	4	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., type 5, close on right	3	7	6
Ceylon, 1883, 24 c., purple-brown,* full gum	4	10	0
Hong Kong, 1882, CA, 10 c., blue-green, mint	3	0	0
Straits Settlements, 1883, 4 c., in black, on 5 c., ditto	3	0	0
Perak, "P.G.S.," 8 c., orange, wide-space variety, ditto	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 24 c., green, CC*	2	17	6
Sungei Ujong, 1881–3, 10 c., slate, type B, mint	2	6	0
Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1887, 2s., green, ditto	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s. 6d., ditto, ditto	3	10	0
British East Africa, first issue, set of four	2	4	0
Ditto, Nov., 1895, 2½ a., pair, one stamp "EAS," mint	3	17	6
British South Africa, 1897, Waterlow print, £2, ditto	2	17	6
Cape, triangular, 1863, 1s., emerald, ditto	2	0	0
East Africa and Uganda, 1906, 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 20, and 50 r., all mint	6	10	0
Lagos, King, single CA, 2s. 6d., mint	2	4	0
Uganda, 1896, 5 rupees, pair	2	2	0
Turk's Islands, 1s., lilac, perfs. cut two sides	2	6	0
Ditto, 4 on 6d., black, type 15	2	0	0
Ditto, 4 on 1s., lilac, type 16, mint	3	0	0
Queensland, 1887, 9½ × 12, 2d., blue*	3	5	0
Collection: 4456	15	0	0

* * *

Sale of 2 and 3 April, 1908.

Gibraltar, first issue, set of six*	2	11	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, reprint, Large Crown, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1867, Anchor, on blued, £1, brown-lilac	2	10	0
Naples, 50 gra., rose,* part gum	2	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf.	9	10	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto	5	10	0
Ditto, 1872–80, CC, perf. 12½, 2 r. 50 c., lilac-rose, mint	6	0	0
Labuan, 1880, "8," in black, on 12 c., carmine,* with gum	2	17	6
British Central Africa, 1896, CC, £1, blue, mint	2	12	0
Cape, triangular, 1853, 4d., blue, blue paper *	3	0	0
Ditto, 1855, 1d., rose, block of four *	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, ditto	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., lilac *	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., slate on blued *	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pair	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	3	17	6
Cape, woodblock, 1d., bright red, block of four on piece	30	0	0
Ditto, 1d., ditto £3. 5s. and	3	15	0
Ditto, 4d., blue,* but defective	3	0	0
Ditto, 4d., dark blue, £8. 10s. and	9	10	0
Ditto, 4d., deep medium blue	4	5	0
Ditto, 4d., blue	4	10	0
Ditto, 1d., blue, error	68	0	0
Ditto, 4d., blue, retouched corner	7	5	0
Cape, triangulars, 1863, 1d., carmine, block of four, used	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., mauve, pairs, ditto £2 and	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of four, ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale emerald, ditto £2 10s. and	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, ditto	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep emerald, ditto, ditto £4 and	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale emerald, block of four, mint	8	0	0
Gold Coast, CA, 1d., blue,* part gum	2	10	0
Griqualand, large "G" in black on 6d., four types	2	0	0
Lagos, King, single CA, 2s. 6d. and 5s., both mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., mint	5	15	0
Mauritius, 1862, 1s., deep green, perf.,* no perfs. on left	8	0	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902, King, single, £1, mint	3	0	0
Zululand, first issue, 5s., mint pair	4	0	0
Ditto, 1894, £5, red, postally used	4	10	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf, 5 c., rose*	5	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Grenada, 1883, provisional, "Postage" diagonally on half 1d., orange, pair *	2	2	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet, dotted postmark	7	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, strip of three on piece	2	12	0
St. Vincent, 1866, compound perfs., 1s., slate-grey *	2	0	0
Ditto, 1877, 1s., vermilion,* part gum	2	12	6
Ditto, 1881, ½d. on half 6d., pair *	2	8	0
Trinidad, 1896, 10s., mint block of four	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, ditto, ditto	4	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., bright red on greyish, plate 2, early	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on yellowish, plate 2, hill unshaded	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, on laid paper, one being the no clouds variety, but with traces of pen-cancellation	7	15	0
Ditto, 2d., plate 1, early state, deep colour, crease across	3	3	0
Ditto, 2d., plate 1, pale blue, early state	2	17	6
Ditto, 2d., plate 3, second retouch, lilac-blue, on laid paper	3	17	6
Ditto, 2d., plate 3, second retouch, deep lilac-blue	3	3	0
Ditto, 3d., green on greyish, a horizontal pair, with fine margins all round, fold in paper	3	7	6
Ditto, Laureated, bluish laid paper, 1d., horizontal pair	3	7	6
Ditto, 1854–5, 5d., green, imperf., mint	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., dull red, imperf., block of four	2	6	0
Victoria, 1860–2, 6d., orange	2	0	0

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MESSRS. MARTIN, RAY, AND CO.

Sale of 29 February and 2 March, 1908.

Cape, triangulars, 1855–8, 1s., green, mint pair	3	10	0
Lagos, King, multiple, chalky, mint set of ten	2	2	6
Perak, 1900, 3 c. on 8 c., double overprint, mint block of four	2	0	0
Vryburg, 1899, ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 6d., on entire	3	12	6
Great Britain, "BOARD OF TRADE," 1887, set ½d. to 1s.	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, King's Head, ditto, ditto	2	12	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, "I. R OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., carmine on bluish,* defective	3	3	0
Grenada, no wmk., 6d., rose * .	1	6	0
Ditto, 1886, surcharge inverted, 1d. on 1½d., yellow * . .	2	0	0
Ditto, 1888, upright "d," 4d. on 2s., orange * . . .	4	7	6
Ditto, 1881, ½d., pair, mint, one "OSTAGE" . . .	1	6	0
Jamaica, 2½d. on 4d., brown, double surcharge . .	1	5	0
Mecklenburg, 1864, ¼ sgr., orange-red, *used* . . .	1	10	0
New South Wales, 1850, laid paper, 3d., green, repaired . .	1	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New Zealand, 1856, Colonial print, imperf., 1d., red * . .	1	6	0
Ditto, 1d., vermilion, pelure paper,* defective . .	1	14	0
Northern Nigeria, Queen, 10s., mint	2	0	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I.," 2½d. on 3d., no stop after "V," mint	2	7	6
St. Vincent, 1869, 4d., yellow .	1	1	0
Spain, 19 c., rose and brown .	1	2	0
Tobago, CC, 6d., stone, mint .	1	14	0
Trinidad, 10s., green and blue, mint	1	2	0

THE

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The late J. B. Moens.

PHILATELY in this country stands bareheaded at the grave of the great Belgian Philatelist. The name of Moens has always commanded the profound respect and admiration of the British stamp collector; hence will the passing away of the veteran head of this historic firm evoke naught but the kindliest memories of a great career, fraught alike with benefit to vendor and client. Immeasurable as has been the influence of the Brussels firm upon the past of Philately, the personalities of the house of Moens were far less impressed upon their clients than is the case at the present day. There were countless correspondents of the firm who were never aware of the individuals comprised in the business, which was almost entirely carried on through the medium of the post.

To M. J. B. Moens was due the foundation and prospering of this celebrated firm, and to his unceasing labour, philatelic knowledge, and honourable conduct is mainly due the esteem in which his name is held throughout the stamp world.

Associated with him, however, for practically a lifetime was that of another honoured name—still happily spared to us—that of his brother-in-law, M. L. Hanciau, to whom of late years was worthily accorded the first Lindenberg Medal of the Berlin Philatelic Club. The philatelic works of the firm of Moens—many, various, and important—emanated from the pen of M. Hanciau, whose intimate acquaintance with all the most intricate details of Philately and whose assiduity in their collation remain absolutely unsurpassed in the domain of Philately. It is therefore but fitting, when we pay our deserved tribute of respect to the firm of Moens, that our appreciation should not ignore the living representative of the house. "Moens of Brussels" meant the late J. B. Moens and L. Hanciau, and the brothers-in-law, by their combined abilities and industry, have achieved a success and an esteem that will remain unique in the history of Philately.

The indebtedness of collectors to the firm of Moens is one that to-day can be with difficulty sufficiently appraised. It may perhaps be better brought home to the modern collector by the simple statement that a very large portion of the old stamps that exist to-day in fine unused condition would never have been preserved but for the importations of Moens. It is simply due to the prescient purchases of M. Moens in the fifties and sixties that numerous old continental and colonial issues were preserved at all. Cases abound where M. Moens failed to procure a supply of one particular stamp of a series, and this value or shade is invariably found to be either non-existent, unused, or of the greatest rarity—even in moderate condition. It is therefore palpable that we all owe a great debt of gratitude to M. Moens for an inestimable service rendered to Philately. Nor are the claims to our recognition of M. Moens' merits limited to this phase. From the earliest days of his importations M. Moens apparently adopted a simple, straightforward, and eminently fair method for the disposal of his wares. The sale prices were fixed at about double face, and were not raised above this for a lengthened period, when, as the stocks depleted, the values were steadily and automatically raised to perhaps four, five, or even ten times their original face value. The stamps were thus sold absolutely on their real value according to the stock of the original importer, with the pleasing result to the purchaser that their further increment of value was his alone. Beyond this M. Moens did not—as to-day—too closely regard minor varieties of shade or printing, and all his unused stamps were cut from the original sheets by himself! Collectors were thus enabled for many happy years to fortify their collections by single specimens and pairs or blocks of old issued stamps in faultless condition at truly moderate prices.

M. Moens, in effect, held for many years a monopoly of many of the old issues in unused condition, but he never charged monopoly prices, nor, to our knowledge, was he ever known to sell a stamp, either used or unused, at an excessive or unfair valuation. It is superfluous to say that "we shall never look upon his like again," nor is it to be expected. In those prehistoric days of Philately M. Moens virtually had the field to himself, and even with his absolutely modest system of "profit-sharing" he amassed a very large fortune.

In the fierce competition of the twentieth century neither dealer nor collector could profitably follow the example of M. Moens, but the knowledge of this fact does not diminish our appreciation of the methods of the celebrated Brussels firm.

The record of M. Moens is unimpeachable. Practically the first dealers to start, the firm carried on the business for almost half a century with the utmost respect and friendship of all their clients, with the appreciation of Philatelists for their great scientific publications, and finally dissolved their partnership in the evening of their lives, having attained alike the financial success they so well deserved, and secured for all time the respect and esteem of the world of Philately.

The 1882-3 Issues of Argentine.

By THOS. WM. HALL, F.R.P.S.L.

Read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 7 May, 1908.



HE Envelope series of 1882–3 have been more or less of a mystery for a long time.

They were formerly supposed to be the production of Messrs. Maclure, Macdonald, and Co., and it was not until our 1897 exhibition in Pall Mall, when the exhibit made by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co. contained an imperforate block of proofs of the 12 c., Prussian blue, stamps of 1883, that it was surmised these stamps were produced by them.

The complete 1882 issue consists of the ½ cent., brown, 1 cent., red, and 12 cent., ultramarine, and they exist (except the ½ cent., brown) in two perforations, 12 and 14.

In 1883 there appeared a 12 cent. stamp in Prussian blue which is only found in the one perforation, 14.

In 1884 came the regular engraved series produced by the American Bank Note Co., and which I do not propose to here deal with.

This 1882 series, so far as its method of production was concerned, has had various descriptions applied to it. The late Monsieur Jaquier stated that both the 1882 and also the 1883 issues were typographed, whilst Scott and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons for years described the brown, red, and ultramarine stamps as lithographs, and the 12 c., Prussian blue, as typographed, although in their last catalogue they have altered the description of the latter to engraved.

Comparing the 12 c., blue, stamps of 1882, 1883, and 1884, what do we find? The 1884 engraved stamps are self-evidently produced from a hand-engraved plate, but a comparison of the early stamps (of 1882) with the 1883 issue shows at once that the latter are as much superior to the former in fineness of work as the 1883 are inferior to the engraved series of 1884. This at once raises the query, By what process were the 1882 and the 1883 stamps produced, and are the 1882 issues lithographs or what?

All these stamps are printed in sheets of 100, ten horizontal by ten vertical rows, and none of the sheets for any of the values bear any marginal inscriptions. In the 1882 stamps the blue of the 12 c. is a bright ultramarine, whilst the 1883 type is in Prussian blue.

For purposes of description I retain the dates of the respective issues as 1882 and 1883, although, as a matter of fact, there is little doubt that both the stamps were issued in 1882, and that the stamp in Prussian blue was actually prepared first.

Let us first consider the Prussian blue stamp of 1883, which, as before stated, has been variously described as lithographed, typographed, and engraved.

That fine philatelist, Dr. Diena, first called my attention to several peculiarities in the production of this stamp which seemed to indicate some plate process in its manufacture as distinct from either lithographic or typographic methods. In the *Monthly Journal* for August, 1901, page 33, he wrote as follows:—

"Monsieur Jaquier, in his interesting paper on the 'Stamps of the Argentine Republic,' states that the 12 c., Prussian blue, to which he assigns the same date of issue as the other values of July 13, 1882, is typographed like these others. A close examination of this stamp, the details of the design of which are entirely different from those of the 12 c., ultramarine, typographed, convinces me that it was engraved in *taille-douce*. It is the work of Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., Ltd., of London, who showed proof impressions of it at the exhibition in London, 1897, and Manchester, 1899.

"My belief is that this stamp appeared at the end of 1882 or beginning of 1883. I have seen a copy with the obliteration dated Feb. 13, 1883.

"I would draw the attention of Monsieur Jaquier to the little differences of design shown in this stamp, differences of a somewhat similar nature to those in the stamps of Spain, 1876, which were also manufactured by Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co."

Following up the subject, I noted several minute but none the less striking differences in the stamps. For instance—

Variety A. There is a diagonal line across the "ICA" of "REPUBLICA."

Variety B. The vertical line on the right side of the figure "1" is prolonged too high, and appears over the top of the figure. There appear to be two varieties of this slip—one more accentuated than the other.

Variety C. The semicircular lines forming the face of the Sun vary greatly, and are either parallel or irregular, or even coalesce on the left-hand side.

Other slight variations are discernible, such as the Phrygian Cap on the left, the lines of shading in which do not always exactly correspond.

In addition, I show one copy with a large blue scratch right across the envelope, but this is evidently an accidental scratch on the plate itself foreign to the process of manufacture.

All these, though unimportant of themselves, appeared difficult to reconcile with the products from an engraved die, and from the look of the stamps themselves the work appears too fine to be produced either by lithography or surface printing, although, as I have stated, they do not show anything like such fine work as the later engraved series of 1884.

However, through the great kindness of Mr. P. Wilmot Wilkinson, the managing director of Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., Ltd., I have cleared the matter up, and find the process of manufacture not only interesting, but one which, so far as I am aware, has not been hitherto described as having been employed for the purpose of producing postage stamps.

In order to appreciate this, let us recall for a moment the method of preparing the plate for our own old engraved stamps—the 1d., black, for instance. A single copy of the design is first engraved upon a block of soft steel. This block of steel is then hardened to such an extent that it can hardly be

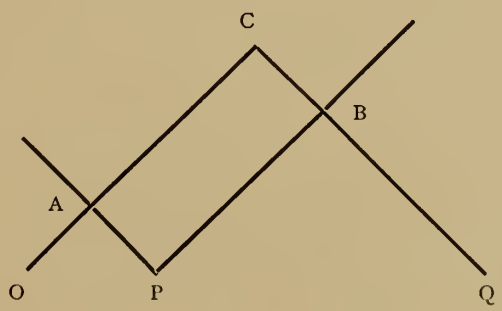
scratched. An impression from it is next taken upon the curved surface of a small roller of soft steel, some three or four inches in diameter, and of sufficient thickness to receive the impression upon its circumference. For taking this impression the die is placed face upwards upon the bed of a species of press; the roller is placed on the face of the die and carefully rocked backwards and forwards until it has received a complete and accurate impression of the engraving upon the die.

The roller having been hardened, a plate is constructed from it by taking the number of impressions required in exactly the same manner as in transferring from the original die to the roller.

To return to the Argentine stamps under consideration. Both the 1882 and 1883 stamps are printed from plates; the 1882, or ultramarine, stamp by typography or surface printing; the 1883, or Prussian blue, stamp from an engraved plate. Their mode of production was as follows:—

The Engraved Plate.

In the first instance, a large design eight times the size of the issued stamp was engraved by hand on a zinc plate in negative, and then deeply bitten in by acid; a second covering plate was also engraved in zinc similar in design, and of course also in negative, to carry parts of the background and shading. This large design was then mechanically reproduced by means of a pantograph, which is an instrument for mechanically tracing a figure similar to a given figure, but enlarged or diminished in a definite ratio. The principle of the pantograph is very ancient; indeed, it is supposed that the ancient Egyptians used an instrument acting on similar principles to trace out the ornamentation on their sarcophagi. The pantograph usually consists of four rods forming a jointed parallelogram with sides continued to convenient dis-



tances beyond the joints, as shown in the figure. O C and C Q are two rods of equal length hinged at C, and C A P B forms a parallelogram the sum of whose sides C A, C B is equal to C O or C Q.

The ratio of the sides, however, may be altered at will by means of sliding clamps.

For any given adjustment it is clear that O P Q lie in one straight line, and that the ratio of O P to O Q is equal to the ratio of O A to O C—that is, as C B to C B + C A.

If, then, the point O is kept fixed and the point P is made to trace out a given curve, the point Q will trace out an exactly similar curve larger than the former in the ratio named, a ratio which remains the same for any given adjustment of A and B, however the linkage may alter its form, as the points P and Q trace out their respective curves. Similarly if Q is made to trace a given curve P will trace out a diminished reproduction of it.

The pantograph used by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson was one of their own invention, which by means of ten diamond pointers simultaneously produced at one operation a strip of ten reproductions of the zinc design before mentioned, all reduced to the proper postage stamp size.

This operation was continued ten times, a *vertical* row of the sheet being made by each operation.

The pantograph was operated for each vertical row, as the diamond points which actually did the engraving are set in thick holders, and as the stamps are deeper than they are broad, the vertical rows allowed more space in the machine for the holders.

As the zinc plates were in negative the engraved plate would be also negative, so that beyond touching up the plate by hand where the pointers had from some cause or other failed to engrave properly, all the plate required was to be bitten in by acid and then put to press.

I might mention that before the engraving process commences the operator rubs the zinc plates with whitening. This is useful for two reasons: first, to show up the design the more clearly, and, secondly, to enable the workman to see which lines of the design he has already gone over with the pointer.

Of course, this process is not so satisfactory and cannot produce such fine work as hand engraving, and there would be several stamps which would be incomplete in minor detail owing to the method employed. Each stamp on the plate would consequently have to be carefully examined, and where necessary gone over by hand with the engraving tool, in order to touch up or correct any little omissions of detail.

Typographed Issue of 1882.

The typographed stamps of 1882 were prepared in a somewhat similar manner. Another drawing was made on a similar zinc plate, eight times larger than the issued stamp, but this time in positive. From this a row of ten stamps was pantographed on copper which would also be in positive. Ten electro duplications of this row of ten were then made which would be in negative, and these electros were then clamped together and formed a negative printing plate of one hundred stamps, which was used for the 12 c., ultramarine, and the ½ and 1 cent. value stamps of 1882.

Any little imperfection appearing in each of the first ten clichés would thus be faithfully reproduced in each vertical row, which accounts for the fact that in the fourth vertical row the foot of the "2" has by some means (possibly a slight damage to the original electro) lost its serif. Consequently every stamp in the fourth vertical row is to be found in the same condition.

I am deeply indebted to Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co. for the extremely kind way in which they exerted themselves to afford me all the

information in their power; they not only explained all the details of the operations but actually introduced me to their engraver, Mr. James, who did the work for both plates in the year 1880, and they moreover showed me the zinc type plates and the original copper plate for the Prussian blue stamps. Moreover, through the kind intervention of Mr. Tilleard, our worthy Honorary Secretary, we were jointly able to calm their scruples, and they generously pulled and lent me impressions, both from the typographical and engraved plates, which I am now able to exhibit to you.

The typographical plate, as you see, shows the fourth vertical row with the "2" without serif.

Of course, the engraved plate is the most interesting. On examination you will see the variety A with line across "ICA" of "REPUBLICA" is in the tenth vertical row, and, as we should expect, the slip of the pointer is faithfully reproduced on every stamp. Variety B occurs in two forms on the fifth, eighth, and ninth vertical rows, whilst variety C is particularly noticeable on the eighty-sixth, eighty-seventh, eighty-ninth, and ninetieth stamps on the plate.

The stamp showing the horizontal scratch on the envelope is No. 38.

Variety C, with the coalescing lines of the sun, may be caused either by a retouch by hand on the plate, or it might also be caused by some slight slipping of the second overlay zinc plate (which carried the background and some of the detail work of the design)—one semicircular line of the sun was on the original plate, and the other on the background plate—and it may well be that some slight give in the diamond pointer, or the very slightest fractional difference in setting, would result in the small variation here found.

I also exhibit a proof in blue of the 12 c. enclosed in a lined border, which Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co. could not at first explain. However, after investigation they found that in their tender for the work in the first instance they sent out a number of these proofs to the Argentine. Further search resulted in their turning up a steel die, which had never been hardened; this was also produced by means of the pantograph machine from the original zinc plate, but in this instance they only made the one impression, the border, as Mr. Wilkinson laughingly stated, being afterwards engraved on the steel die to make it look pretty.

It may not be uninteresting to put on record the fact that Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson also produced by this process the Spanish stamps of 1876 and the Hyderabad-Deccan stamps of 1871, and doubtless others.

The number of 12 c., blue, stamps of 1882 and 1883 together supplied by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co. was two millions, of which some ten per cent were from the engraved plate and the balance from the typographed plate.

The mode of perforation of the 1882 issue is also very interesting. You know that the 1 c. and 12 c. appear in two perforations—one called 12, which varies slightly between 12 and 12½, and the other 14. The ½ c., brown, only exists in the larger perf., which for convenience we may call 12.

I exhibit an entire sheet of the ½ c., brown, with this large perforation. On examination it will be found to have been perforated by a Harrow machine, and Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson inform me that in 1881–2 they had a Harrow perforating machine on trial. This, like all Harrow machines,

perforated the whole sheet of stamps at one blow. They further tell me that this machine was only used for the 1882 issue of Argentine and for no other stamps whatever. Possibly owing to the varying thickness and quality of the paper, or to other difficulties in the mode of user, it was found that the Harrow machine did not work satisfactorily. Consequently it was, after this issue, discarded, and has been broken up long since. After discarding this, Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson resorted to a single-line machine, perforating 14, which was used for the remainder of the 1882 issue and also for the Prussian blue of 1883.

Death of M. J. B. Moens.



THE announcement of the decease of M. Moens will be received with the most profound sympathy and respect by the entire stamp world. The sadness of the event is mitigated by the recollection that M. Moens has passed away full of years and honours, and with the highest esteem of all who knew him. M. Jean-Baptiste Philippe Constant Moens, who passed away at Brussels on April 29 after a long illness, was in his seventy-fifth year, having been born at Tournai on 27 May, 1833. His career had been eminently successful in every way; it is no secret that his philatelic labours had resulted in the amassing of a large fortune, and he has left sons, grandchildren, and numerous relatives to lament the loss of the head of the family. M. Moens had, moreover, achieved distinction in other phases of life —he was an officer in the Chasseurs of Brussels, had served as a councillor for the suburb of Ixelles, and was the recipient of numerous orders of merit, including one from King Leopold II and another from Queen Isabella of Spain, carrying with it the title of Chevalier. It is therefore evident that the career of Jean-Baptiste Moens has been one that in every respect commands the appreciation of his relatives and friends, and it will be felt that, however much we must deplore his death, his was a life well and honourably spent, and one that will always be held in respectful and honoured memory.

M. Moens, who actually commenced his business of selling stamps in 1852—twelve years only after their introduction—was practically the first existent stamp dealer, and his firm undoubtedly stood at the head of the dealers of the world for half a century. We do not claim that in volume of transactions the house of Moens stood first in the annals of stamp commerce —there being firms now existent whose operations are far larger—but whether as regards the final financial results, or as regards the methods of conducting its business, the house of Moens will always be recognized as the doyen of philatelic business during its first half-century of existence.

We have alluded elsewhere to the associations of English collectors with M. Moens, and we cannot here do better than transcribe, with due acknowledgments, the account of his life written in the *Philatelic Record*, Vol. XV,

pp. 273–276, by a member of the Royal Philatelic Society, who claimed a personal acquaintance of more than twenty-five years with M. Moens.

"Jeane-Baptiste Philippe Constant Moens was born at Tournai on Whit-Monday, the 27th May, 1833, and, to be very precise, at 3 p.m. It was a *fête* day, and there was dancing in the house on the day of his birth. Psychologists may possibly be able to say whether the joyous circumstances attending his birth had any influence on his future character; but one thing is certain, that he has ever been of a kindly and joyous disposition, earnest in work, merry in relaxation.

"M. Moens is a bibliophilist, devoted to books from his early boyhood, and soon became a bibliopolist; but this portion of his career may be passed over, with the sole mention of the fact that by labour and intelligence combined with great activity, his business rapidly increased, and by undertaking the direction of sales of books he acquired such a knowledge of ancient and modern literature that he was enabled frequently to be of great service to book collectors.

"At the age of fifteen he commenced to occupy his leisure time in collecting specimens of the postage stamps that had then appeared, and four years later, in 1852, he commenced to trade in them in a modest way, but the number of stamps at that time was comparatively small. Year by year, however, he found this portion of his business largely developing, not only in Belgium, but beyond, as he made new openings and established fresh connections; and in 1862 he published his *Manuel du Collectionneur de timbres-poste*, and the first edition of his *Album de timbres-poste* made its appearance not long after. In February, 1863, M. Moens published the first number of the *Timbre-Poste*, the thirty-first volume of which is just completed.

"Many serious articles on philatelic questions have appeared in his journal, and many difficult problems have been solved. Some of these papers have been published with additions in his *Bibliothèque des Timbrophiles*, published at intervals between 1877 and 1887, and to which has also been added treatises written quite independently of what had appeared in his journal. We have said that the first edition of his album appeared in 1862, since which time fourteen more editions have been printed; it was also translated into English, and reproduced in Holland. His catalogues with prices current have always been favourites with collectors, the fifth edition appearing in 1877, the sixth in 1883, followed by a supplement in 1888, and now the seventh edition has just been completed in 3 vols., imperial 8vo, containing 1280 pages of text, together with 480 pages on which are about 10,000 engravings of stamps, besides about 350 plates of varieties, this colossal work forming, as it were, a sort of crowning edifice to his labours. Some idea may be formed of his stock when we mention that the price of no stamp is marked in his catalogues which he did not possess at the time, while during the intervals an almost incredible number passed through his hands, which were speedily disposed of to his clients.

"In the midst of all his work M. Moens has not neglected his duties as a citizen. For twenty-six years he served in the battalion of the Chasseurs éclaireurs of the Civic Guard, and for some years as an officer, but retired in 1888, when the King conferred on him the grade of an honorary officer."

Occasional Notes.

DEATH OF M. PAUL MIRABAUD.

THE sad intimation of the death of M. Paul Mirabaud, the celebrated Parisian collector, reaches us at so late an hour as to preclude for the present more than the expression of our deepest regret.

A NEW WORK BY M. PIERRE MAHÉ.

M. PIERRE MAHÉ, the veteran Philatelist of Paris, with whom we have happily been on terms of friendship for the last thirty years, has evidenced his "Entente Cordiale" by the transmission of an altogether charming book, the more interesting as it is duly inscribed with a friendly message from the author to the present writer. The book is one redolent of old memories, and could only have been written by a veritable patriarch of Philately such as our friend M. Pierre Mahé. It deals with the French dealers of former times and their catalogues, and its perusal and subsequent review, in our next issue, will be a real work of pleasure.

A FINE COLONIAL COLLECTION.

MANY as have been the choice collections that have been acquired by Mr. W. H. Peckitt, we doubt if any have surpassed, either in their quality or the rarity of the specimens, the specialized collection that he has recently purchased. The countries specialized are those of the British North America and certain of the West Indian Colonies, and were gathered together by a well-known Philatelist and member of the Royal Philatelic Society, who during the past fifteen years has spared himself neither time nor money in the acquisition of the finest copies on the market. Having had the advantage of a thorough examination of the collection, we can testify to the success that has rewarded the late owner's industry, the copies being in most instances superlative, and with hardly even a "second-class" stamp in all the books. The blocks of the Turk's Islands surcharge must be almost unique, and the plates of Nevis, many of them uncut, are a sight for philatelic eyes. It is difficult to enumerate even a tithe of the best stamps when almost all are "good," but we append a list of a few of the most choice examples:—

Canada.—Numerous specimens of the 7½d. and 10d., imperf., and 6d., perf., all in mint state.

Two specimens of the 10 c., black-brown, unused. Two fine specimens of the 12d., used; 1 c., laid, unused; and a fine range of shades of the more recent issues.

Nova Scotia.—Pairs of the 1d. and 3d., and numerous specimens of the 6d. and 1s., in all shades, including magnificent used and unused copies of the 1s.

New Brunswick.—The 3d., 6d., and 1s., used and unused. Magnificent copies of all the different shades.

Turk's Islands.—Three mint specimens of the 1s., prune. Sheets, part sheets, and reconstructed plates of the various surcharges, including 2½d. on 1s., lilac, and 2½d. on 1s., blue. 2½d. on 6d., the rare type.

Partly reconstructed plate of 2½d. on 1d., 4d. on 1d., and 4d. on 1s., the two types *se tenant.*

All varieties of the ½d. on 4d., slate.

One of the finest, if not the finest collection, that has ever been got together.

Nevis.—1d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., blue paper, unused.

Grey paper. Plates of all values, both used and unused.

White paper, engraved; all values, including 4d. in unbroken sheet, and the 1s., green, reconstructed, both used and unused. The various retouches of the 1d., 4d, and 6d.; complete unbroken panes of the lithographed.

Provisional ½d. of 1883, unused, in singles, pairs, and blocks.

PROPOSED PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT MANCHESTER.

WE have received information that the Manchester Branch of the Junior Philatelic Society have decided to hold an exhibition in that city on 18, 19, and 20 February, 1909. Mr. I. J. Bernstein has been elected Exhibition President, Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht (2 Seedley Terrace, Pendleton, Manchester) Exhibition Secretary and Treasurer, and a large and influential Committee is now being formed.

DEMONETIZATION OF THE "V.R.I." AND "E.R.I." ISSUES OF TRANSVAAL.

THE Agent-General for the Transvaal informs us the Transvaal Government has decided that, after 31 December, 1908, the use of all postage and revenue stamps and stamped postal material of the late South African Republic overprinted "V.R.I." and "E.R.I.," shall be discontinued, and that such stamps shall be regarded as valueless for the purpose for which they were issued. Holders of such stamps and postal material may, however, after the above date, exchange the same for similar stamps and material of current issues, provided applications for exchange are lodged with the Postmaster-General of the Transvaal before 30 June, 1909. Forms on which such applications may be made can be obtained from the Agent-General for the Transvaal at 72 Victoria Street, S.W., or from any postal agency in the Transvaal, together with full particulars as to the conditions under which the exchange may be effected.

The Transvaal Government has reason to believe that a considerable quantity of counterfeit stamps and stamped material, purporting to be genuine issues of the last South African Republic and to be genuinely overprinted, is in circulation. Any stamps or stamped material tendered for exchange will, therefore, be specially examined, with a view to ascertaining whether they have been legally manufactured. Persons found guilty of offences against the Transvaal law in regard to the manufacture, use, and uttering of stamps, etc., are liable to a sentence of imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding seven years.

AN EQUIVOCAL ATTACK ON S.T.P.A. MEMBERS.

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTORS.

THE Directors of the Stamp Trade Protection Association have had brought to their notice an article in a publication issued by Herbert Mack & Co., of London, making grave accusations against certain persons not named, and also printing a letter (without permission previously asked) sent to the Secretary of the Association.*

The Directors, considering the action of publishing such an article at that time as unwarrantable, in view of the investigations they were then engaged in, and further noting that certain facts which should have appeared concurrently with the article seem to have been intentionally withheld, wish to place before the public the following statement:—

That the letter printed with the article in Messrs. Herbert Mack & Co.'s paper, and dated 10 April, bore the postmark of 13 April and was not received by the Secretary of the Association till 14 April, on which day it was acknowledged with a promise that it should be brought before the Directors at their next meeting.

That this letter was considered at a meeting of Directors held on 16 April, who decided to invite Messrs. Mack & Co. to send one of their principals to put definite facts before them. The invitation so to do was sent the same day, and was accepted by Messrs. Mack & Co. by return.

Readers should carefully note that these letters were written, received, and acknowledged several days before 22 April, the date of publication of Messrs. Mack & Co.'s paper, but that their article states that they are awaiting a reply.

At the meeting held on 23 April Messrs. Herbert Mack & Co. wrote that neither of their principals could attend, but Mr. J. Lowden, of 20 Villiers Street, Strand, had been requested to represent them.

In spite of this irregularity on the part of Messrs. Herbert Mack & Co., the Directors decided to hear Mr. Lowden and receive from him, *in confidence*, a statement, the value of which they intimated they, or their solicitor, would inquire into.

In face of this *confidential* statement made to the Directors on the *23rd April*, there is the article published by the firm in whose interest Mr. Lowden was presumably acting, and which in almost every particular tallies with the statement made by Mr. Lowden in confidence.

The solicitor acting for the Directors requested Messrs. Herbert Mack & Co., in a letter dated 25 April, to wait on him at his office, on 27 April, at 3.30 p.m., to submit the evidence of the statement given, and he intimated that the occasion would be a privileged one, so that no shred of evidence need be withheld.

Just before the appointment fixed, Mr. Herbert Mack telephoned the solicitor informing him that "they were too busy to attend that day," but made an appointment for three o'clock on 29 April.

After that hour on the 29th the solicitor received a letter by hand from

* We have pleasure in publishing this statement at the desire of the Directors of the Stamp Trade Protection Association.—ED.

them attaching a condition to the production of the evidence such as could not reasonably be accepted—viz. a guarantee to prosecute if the evidence should be deemed sufficient to procure a conviction by a counsel appointed, not by them, but by an independent person.

The solicitor's reply pointed out their strange action in first postponing, giving, and now declining to give, except on a preposterous condition, this evidence in a matter of the urgency of which they had made so much. He also pointed out to them that they themselves had published the information.

On 30 April a further letter from Messrs. Mack to the Association's solicitor alleged that they had given the evidence to his clients, and had been prepared to produce proofs of it on condition that the Association should prosecute, that the confidence stipulated for had been broken, that their publication was in self-defence, and that the possibility of leakage of information had been admitted by one Director when charged with it at the Directors' meeting on 22 April. That therefore they thought it unreasonable to be asked to furnish proofs without first receiving a guarantee that the information would not be disclosed to the accused parties.

The Directors' comments upon this are as follows:—

(1) As to evidence none was given, but a statement was made, the evidence to support which Mr. Lowden promised to give to the Association's solicitor.

(2) On the question of confidence, Messrs. Mack & Co.'s letter, dated 10 April, but received 14 April, was not marked "private and confidential." At the same time the Directors one and all deny having broken any confidence. The only publication is that by Messrs. Herbert Mack & Co. on the day before the information was given to the Directors, and which must have been written and in type many days before the date of publication—namely, 22 April.

(3) The date of meeting was not Wednesday, 22 April, as Messrs. Mack state, but Thursday, 23 April, 1908. Only one Director was accused, and he gave a general and complete denial.

In the circumstances the Directors of the Stamp Trade Protection Association feel that it is impossible for them to proceed any further with this matter until Messrs. Herbert Mack & Co. submit to their solicitor, unconditionally, the evidence they say they possess, and without which it would be impossible for the Directors to take action.

KING EDWARD THE SEVENTH LAND "STAMPS."



T the meeting of the Sydney Philatelic Society of March 18th, the President, Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, referred to the "amusing fiasco" of the "King Edward the Seventh Land" stamps as follows:—

"Lieutenant Shackleton, who proceeded by the *Nimrod* to try and discover the South Pole, had on board a number of 1d. New Zealand stamps surcharged 'King Edward VII Land,' intending to establish a post office there. The *Nimrod* was towed by the *Koonya* to within some 500 miles of this land, and the *Koonya* then returned to Lyttelton, N.Z., with letters

stamped with the K. E. Land stamps *plus* a 1d. N.Z. stamp, thus showing that on these letters the K. E. Land stamps had no carrying value whatever.

"The *Nimrod* having left Lieutenant Shackleton and party under Mount Erebus, not having been able to get near King Edward VII Land, returned to Lyttelton, also carrying letters franked with both stamps. What possible status, therefore, has a stamp that has not been in, and possibly never will be in the land for which it was intended?"

The credit(?) of this absurd travesty remains with the New Zealand authorities, and forms another chapter in the remarkable postal history of that colony.

Reviews.

BRIGHT AND SON'S A B C CATALOGUE, PART II.*



ALL honour to this enterprising firm for continuing the meritorious cataloguing of entires in face of the desuetude into which their collection has fallen. This is the seventh edition of Messrs. Bright and Son's Envelope and Post Card Catalogue, and we cordially congratulate that firm upon the issue of a work that is of real use to both writer and collector alike. It is quite brought up to date, and embraces excellent illustrations of all the leading types, surcharges, and inscriptions. No less than 272 pages of double column are occupied with the citing of the various kinds of entires, and it is a matter of congratulation to the philatelic world that such an important section of *stamp issues* should find conscientious and reliable chroniclers.

MR. MELVILLE'S HANDBOOKS.†

The pen of Mr. Melville is that of a ready writer, and his fecundity is that of the modern novelist. He is, however, better worth reading than the last-named, as there is always something good in his work, and he has the up-to-date faculty of writing in a pleasing strain that subordinates intricate and involved questions, and makes the way generally easy to the junior Philatelist. Mr. Melville's little history of the stamps of China is considerably indebted (as avowed) to the labours in this field of M. Mencarini. The several issues —and they are already fairly numerous—are carefully described, excellently illustrated, and form a useful guide to "those about to" collect Chinese stamps.

Postage Stamps with Fortunes contains excellent illustrations of about 100 rarities, with a short account of the scarcest known stamps and their value. This will no doubt fascinate the junior Philatelist, and may well enlist many a recruit, who will fondly hope to find some of these

* Bright and Son's *A B C Catalogue*, 1908, Part II. Post Cards, Envelopes, etc.; 164 Strand, W.C.

† (1) *The Postage Stamps of China.* (2) *Postage Stamps with Fortunes*, by Fred. J. Melville, 14 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, S.W.

"fortunes" in his own modest album. The question of the real values of these stamps is, however, a difficult one to handle, and Mr. Melville would have done well to have been more fully informed hereon.

THE STAMP COLLECTOR'S ANNUAL.*

This is the fifth annual issue by Messrs. Nissen & Co., and its contents bespeak the publishers' faithful endeavour to make a useful help to collectors and to vindicate its sub-title of "Year Book of Philately." The new issues of 1907 are given in a neatly compiled form that makes reference thereto an easy matter. We are glad to note that of the 899 new issues, only 269 emanate from the British Empire. Another useful feature for reference is that of the Philatelic Literary Index for 1907, giving the authorship and locale of all important papers published during the year. The list of Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs is also again brought up to date. There is, however, only one Hon. Vice-President of the Royal Society. Beyond the preceding there are other interesting articles and tables, and the *Annual* represents a good return for its small cost.

* *The Stamp Collector's Annual*, 1908. Charles Nissen & Co., 7 Southampton Row, W.C.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 10 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BERMUDA.—We read in *Ewen's Weekly* that two new stamps have been ordered, and that when more 2½d. stamps are required they will be printed entirely in blue.

Adhesives.

½d., all green, Arms type; multiple; ordinary.
1d., all rose ,, ,, ,,

BRITISH GUIANA.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports, on continental authority, a change of colours in the 72 cents stamp. It is now printed in violet and blue instead of lilac and brown.

Adhesive.

72 c., violet and blue; multiple; paper?

BRUNEI.—Colour changes are reported in *Ewen's Weekly*, but at present only the 1 c., 3 c., and 5 c. have been ordered.

Adhesives.

1 cent, all green.
2 cents, chocolate and black.
3 ,, red.
5 ,, yellow and black.
8 ,, blue.

CAYMAN ISLANDS. — Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the new 2½d., 3d., and 4d. "Postage and Revenue" stamps.

The 2½d. is in ultramarine colour on multiple, ordinary paper, and the others are on yellow paper, multiple, chalky.

These friends have also received the 1s.,

black on *green*, and 10s., green and red on *green*, wmk. *single CA*, and chalky.

Adhesives.

2½d., ultramarine; multiple; ordinary.
3d., brown on yellow; multiple; chalky.
4d., black and carmine on yellow; multiple; chalky.
1s., black on green; *single CA;* chalky.
10s., green and red on green, *single CA;* chalky.

CEYLON.—Specimen copies of the 5 cents Postage and Revenue stamps, and 6 cents Postage stamps, supplied with the values shown in Arabic numerals have been distributed by the Postal Union.—*Ewen's Weekly.*

DOMINICA.—*Ewen's Weekly* advises the receipt of the 2s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. values on multiple, chalky paper.

Adhesives.

2s., purple and black; multiple sideways; chalky.
2s. 6d., orange and green; multiple sideways; chalky.
5s., brown and black; multiple upright; chalky.

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA.—The remaining values of the multiple-watermark set have now been sent out to the Protectorate.—*Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesives.

10 rupees, blue and black; multiple; chalky.
50 ,, brown and black ,, ,,

LEEWARD ISLANDS. — The following novelty is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesive.

3d., lilac and black; multiple; chalky.

MAURITIUS.—The *Philatelic Adviser* reports the arrival of three new varieties.

The 3 cents is probably the stamp chronicled on page 99.

Adhesives.

3 c., green and red *on yellow;* multiple; chalky.
4 c., black and red *on blue* ,, ,,
50 c., green and dark green *on yellow;* multiple; chalky.

MONTSERRAT.—*Ewen's Weekly* informs us that 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s., and 2s. 6d. stamps on surface multiple-watermark paper have been sent to the island.

We hear from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that the 1s. value has reached them.

Adhesives.

3d., orange and lilac; multiple; chalky.
6d., lilac and olive-brown ,, ,,
1s., green and violet ,, ,,
2s., green and orange ,, ,,
2s. 6d., green and black ,, ,,

NATAL.—Some novelties are chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesives.

2d., red and olive-green; multiple; ordinary.
5d., black and orange ,, ,,
30s., purple and brown ,, chalky.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The *Australian Philatelist* reports the discovery of a 3d. diadem, printed on paper watermarked Small Crown and N S W, perf. *11* all round, with postmark dated 1902.

Six copies altogether were found by Mr. W. A. Hull in a parcel of 350 threepenny New South Wales stamps.

We are reminded by our contemporary that when the Small Crown was superseded by the Large Crown paper in 1881 the *11* machine was not in use, and the fact of the stamp having been used only six years ago complicates matters still further. The conclusion come to is that a book of the old paper must have been in stock and been buried under the new paper for several years.

Adhesive.

3d., green, diadem; wmk. Small Crown and N S W; perf. *11.*

NEW ZEALAND.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 6d., rose, small size, perforated with the comb machine, 14 × 13½.

Adhesive.

6d., rose, small size; perf. 14 × 13½.

ST. VINCENT.—The new 2d. stamp of the Peace and Justice type is now being printed, states *Ewen's Weekly.*

Adhesive.

2d., yellow; multiple; ordinary.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.—"The colony of Southern Nigeria which has issued stamps for seven years has at last fallen a victim to the surcharge disease, although it is perfectly true in only a very mild form, inasmuch as the surcharge is confined to stationery only and does not extend to adhesives.

"The surcharge is that of the 1d. post card (King's Head) with the value in figures at the top and in words at the bottom heavily blacked out, and '½d.' in prominent figures overprinted on the King's Head in the very centre of the stamp."—*Ewen's Weekly.*

The 3d. stamp, chronicled last year, doubtless from specimen copies, reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and is found to be on multiple, chalky paper.

TASMANIA.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists the current 1s. stamp, watermarked Crown and A, perf. 11 all round.

Adhesive.

1s., rose and green; Crown and A; perf. 11.

TURKS ISLANDS.—A supply of 3d. stamps on multiple, ordinary (?) paper has reached *Ewen's Weekly.*

As the new Cayman Islands 3d. stamps *on yellow* paper are *chalk-surfaced*, we cannot understand why the Turks Islands stamp is found on *ordinary* multiple paper.

Adhesive.

3d., brown *on yellow*; multiple; ordinary (?).

VICTORIA.—*Ewen's Weekly* is informed of the issue of the 2½d. value of the current set on Crown A paper.

Adhesive.

2½d., blue; Crown A; perf. (?).

ZANZIBAR.—We take the following from *Ewen's Weekly*:—

Under date of 12.2.08 the Postmaster, Zanzibar, writes us that a new issue of stamps was expected to be put into circulation about 3.08. The values were to be 3, 6, 12, 15, 25, 50 cents, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 rupees.

The reality would, however, seem to be much more magnificent, the face value of the complete set being well over £30. It is in the *Madrid Filatélico* (31.3.08/41) that we first find the full description.

Adhesives.

Four different designs. Wmk. Quatrefoils, multiple.

3 cents, green.
6 ,, carmine.
12 ,, violet.
15 ,, light blue.
25 ,, dark brown.
50 ,, dark green.
1 rupee, yellow-green.
2 rupees, violet.
3 ,, yellow-brown.
4 ,, carmine.
5 ,, blue.
10 ,, brown and green.
20 ,, green and black.
30 ,, dark brown and black.
40 ,, vermilion and black.
50 ,, lilac and black.
100 ,, blue and black.
200 ,, grey and brown.

The face value of the highest value is about £13 10s.

The cental issue was, of course, only to be expected and is a consequence of the similar change of currency in the East Africa Protectorate, but it is difficult to understand why a new set of rupee values was required. From the fact the Postmaster mentioned nothing higher than 5 rupees to us, it may turn out that the values above 5 rupees are only fiscals. The fact remains, however, that "specimen" copies have been circulated by the Postal Union as postage stamps.

The following stationery forms the complement of the new set.

Envelope.

6 c., rose.

Registration Envelope.

12 c., dark lilac.

Post Cards.

3 c. and 3+3 c., green.
6 c. and 6+6 c., carmine.

Wrappers.

3 c., green.
6 c., carmine.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—The colour of the 5 c. Postage Due stamp has been changed from green to yellow-green.—*M. C.*

The *Philatelic Adviser* informs us that the new type of Sunday label, already noted, for the lower values, is now appearing in the higher values, the 20 c., 35 c., and 2 fr. having been seen.

Adhesives.

20 c., olive-green, with new type of Sunday label.
35 c., chocolate ,, ,, ,,
2 fr., violet ,, ,, ,,

Postage Due.

5 c., yellow-green.

HUNGARY.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us the 5 and 50 filler Postage Dues, perf. 11½, 12, watermarked with Gibbons' Type 9.

This friend also sent the 2, 6, and 12 filler Postage Dues, watermarked Type 9, but perf. 15.

On page 266, Vol. XVI, we chronicled the 6, 10, and 20 f., perf. 15, and have now therefore to list the following:—

Postage Dues.

5 filler, green and black; wmk. Type 9; perf. 11½, 12.
50 filler, green and black; wmk Type 9; perf. 11½, 12.
2 filler, green and black; wmk. Type 9; perf. 15.
12 filler, green and black; wmk Type 9; perf. 15.

NORWAY.—Other provisional stamps are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The 4 sk., pale mauve and mauve stamps of 1872–5 have been surcharged $\frac{15}{\phi RE}$, in black.

Provisionals.

$\frac{15}{\phi RE}$, in black, on 4 sk., mauve; issue 1872–5.
,, ,, ,, pale mauve ,,

PORTUGAL.—*Ewen's Weekly*, on continental authority, states that the following values of the new set, with portrait of King Manuel II, have appeared: 2½, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 75, 80, 100, 200, and 300 reis.

ROUMANIA.—*Gibbons Weekly* adds the 50 bani, Type 18, to the list of values on the paper without watermark, and tinted pink on the back, perf. 13½.

Adhesive.

50 bani, orange; no wmk.; perf. 13½.

TURKEY.—To the sets of new stamps listed on page 100, *Mekeel's Weekly* adds the following.

Newspaper Adhesive.

1 pi., blue.

Postage Dues.

10 pa., black on rose.
20 pa., ,, ,,

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The 5 centavos value of a new issue has been received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

It bears a portrait of San-Martin.

From various sources we gather that the 2 centavos of this issue has also appeared.

Adhesives.

2 centavos, purple-brown; wmk. Large Sun; perf. 13 × 13½.
5 centavos, dull carmine; wmk. Large Sun; perf. 13 × 13½.

COSTA RICA.—The 20 cent. value is added to the new Official set by *Gibbons Weekly*.

NICARAGUA.—We are told in *Mekeel's Weekly* that the 4 c., Waterlow printing, has been surcharged "Vale 10 c." in black, reading up.

Provisional.

"Vale 10 c." on 4 c., brownish orange, surcharged as above.

PARAGUAY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us half a dozen novelties.

The 30 centavos of 1904 in lilac, and five different Official stamps surcharged

Habilitado
En
5
CENTAVOS

in black.

Adhesives.

30 centavos, lilac, of 1904.
10 ,, bistre. Official, surcharged as above.
30 ,, slate-blue ,, ,, ,,
30 ,, blue-green ,, ,,
60 ,, red-brown ,, ,,
60 ,, dark brown ,, ,,

SALVADOR.—*Gibbons Weekly* has received a provisional 1 c. on 5 c., similar to No. 574 in the Catalogue, but on the *ultramarine* instead of the *blue* stamp

Provisional.

1
● ● on 5 c., *ultramarine*.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA (*Belgian Post Offices*).—With reference to our chronicle on page 73, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have told the *M. J.* that, in reply to an inquiry on the subject, the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs at Brussels informs them that no such stamps have been or are intended to be issued.

EGYPT.—It is stated in the *M. J.*, on continental authority, that the 4 mil. stamp has never been issued with the "O. H. H. S." overprint, and that specimens are being put on the market with a forged overprint.

FRENCH GUINEA.—It is reported in *Gibbons Weekly* that the remaining seven values of the regular set of Postage Dues, Type 52 of Gibbons, have been issued.

The full set will therefore be:—

Postage Dues.

5 c., green on toned.
10 c., marone.
15 c., blue on bluish.
20 c., black on yellow.
30 c., red on cream.
50 c., violet.
60 c., black on buff.
1 fr. ,, on flesh.

All perf. 13½ × 14.

HAYTI.—Another provisional is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

This time it is the 20 c., orange, surcharged 2 centimes, in heptagon frame *in black*. *Mekeel's Weekly* gives the surcharge as in dark brown.

Provisional.

2 c. on 20 c., orange, *black* surcharge.

JAPAN.—A new envelope is chronicled in the *M.C.* The interior, it is stated, has an olive-coloured engine-turned pattern.

Envelope.

3 sen, pale blue-violet.

PERSIA.—To the new set of stamps, of which two values are listed on page 102, the *M. J.* adds the following:—

Adhesives.

1 kr., vermilion.
2 kr., deep green.
3 kr., light blue.
4 kr., yellow.
5 kr., deep brown.

Gibbons Weekly, on continental authority, reports a new variety of an old surcharge.

Provisional.

5 kr. on 50 kr., red, Type 29*a*, surcharged with Type 30, in black.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1907-8.

President—H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., etc.
Vice-President—The Earl of Crawford, K.T.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. Tilleard.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. Biggs.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

E. D. Bacon. C. E. McNaughtan.
M. P. Castle, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).
T. W. Hall. T. Maycock.
L. L. R. Hausburg. F. Reichenheim.
T. Wickham Jones. R. B. Yardley.

The twelfth meeting of the season 1907-8 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 2 April, 1908, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, J. A. Tilleard, E. D. Bacon, E. W. Wetherell, Thomas G. Wayman, D. C. Gray, C. McNaughtan, A. Chilver, Lance E. Hall (associate), C. Neville Biggs, R. B. Yardley, T. W. Hall, C. E. Fagan, Capt. L. T. R. Hutchinson, L. W. Fulcher, L. L. R. Hausburg, W. Schwabacher, two visitors.

The chair was taken by Mr. M. P. Castle, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. E. D. Bacon announced that the Vice-President had recently acquired the extensive philatelic library of the late Mr. Fraenkel, and that, after taking out a few books required for his own library, Lord Crawford had most kindly decided to present to the Society the whole of the remainder of the library, including all the duplicates, amongst which were some very scarce works.

On the motion of Mr. M. P. Castle, seconded by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, it was resolved that the best thanks of the Society be given to Lord Crawford for his very generous and valuable gift.

The steps taken by the Council with the object of arranging for the suitable housing of the library, so as to be available for use by members, were explained.

Mr. R. B. Yardley then gave a display of his collection of the stamps of Portuguese India, and explained the points of interest in connection with the various issues, commenting upon the great number of plates used for the local production, consisting probably of stereotypes, some of the plates being perhaps, in certain cases, made up of movable clichés.

The collection, which is very complete, was examined with great interest by the members present, and amongst other rare stamps shown the following may be mentioned, viz. :—

Five of the values of Die 1, on stout paper, including the extremely scarce 200 r. (ochre-yellow). A pair of the 40 r., Die 2, with *tête-bêche* variety. A number of panes of the "Crown" types, in which series all the values were very fully represented.

Amongst the provisionals were many very rare stamps, including the 1½ (in black) on the 20 r. (Die 1), both on the thin and the stout paper, and the same value of Die 2; the 5 (in red) on the 10 r. of the reissued Die 1 with small figures of value; the 4½ on 100 r. (Die 1, thin paper); four types of the 6 on 200 r., being those on the stamps of Die 1 on thin paper; Die 2 on wove and on laid paper, and Die 2 (first recut); and the 4½ on 40 r. of Die 1 (second recut).

The cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Yardley for his most interesting display, the resolution being moved by Mr. T. W. Hall, and seconded by Mr. E. D. Bacon.

The thirteenth meeting of the season 1907-8 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 23 April, 1908, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, R. B. Yardley, Thomas G. Wayman, D. C. Gray, L. W. Fulcher, C. Stewart-Wilson, E. D. Bacon, C. Neville Biggs, J. A. Tilleard, Malcolm S. Cooke, Herbert R. Oldfield, T. W. Hall, C. E. Fagan, E. W. Wetherell, H. E. Stewart, L. L. R. Hausburg, A. Chilver, W. Schwabacher, H. M. Hansen, Lance E. Hall (associate).

The chair was taken by Mr. M. P. Castle, and the minutes of the meeting held on 2 April were read and signed as correct.

A letter was received from the Bath Philatelic Society, and the matter was referred to the Honorary Secretary to select some one of the Society's works and send same together with the *London Philatelist*

as from January, 1908, as a donation to the library of the Bath Philatelic Society.

A ballot was then taken in respect of the following candidates, who were declared duly elected Members and Fellows of the Society:—

Lieutenant Arthur Easdale Stewart, proposed by Mr. E. W. Wetherell, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Lieutenant Vivian Leonard Henderson, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Asst. Hon. Secretary.

The Hon. Secretary reported the resignation of Mr. E. T. Sanders, a country Life Member of the Society.

Mr. Bacon, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Duveen, then gave a display of the stamps of Oldenburg and Wurtemberg, which had been sent by Mr. H. J. Duveen for the inspection of members.

In the course of his notes upon the various stamps, Mr. Bacon specially called attention to the three varieties of the first issue of Oldenburg, of which Mr. Duveen possessed copies in an unused state, and also to the numerous varieties in the third issue.

As regards Wurtemberg, Mr. Duveen possesses many copies of the rarer stamps in an unused condition, including, among others, specimens of the 3, 6, and 9 kreuzer of the first issue, the dark green 6 kreuzer of the second issue, and three different shades of the 6 kreuzer, green, of the third issue.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Duveen for showing and to Mr. Bacon for explaining the stamps was moved by Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. Yardley, and carried unanimously, and shortly afterwards the proceedings terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. President—SIR W. B. AVERY, BART.
President—R. HOLLICK, ESQ.
Vice-Presidents—
T. W. PECK, ESQ. W. PIMM, ESQ.
Committee—
MR. H. BARNWELL. MR. H. GRINDALL.
MR. F. T. COLLIER. MR. C. A. STEPHENSON.
MR. P. T. DEAKIN. MR. A. P. WALKER.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—
Mr. G. JOHNSON, B.A.
Official Address—
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

APRIL 2.—A display of British Colonials was arranged with a view to deciding who should exhibit the stamps of the various colonies at the forthcoming Exhibition in January next, and the amount of space required.

APRIL 30.—*Annual Dinner.*

After the toast of the King had been honoured, the President called on Mr. F. F. Empson for the toast of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, and the Hon. Secretary was asked to respond.

Votes of thanks were accorded Mrs. Lake and Mr. F. C. Henderson for donations to the Permanent Collection, and Messrs. H. A. Fulcher, G. A. Baynton, C. T. Reed, H. B. Carslake, L. L. R. Hausburg, and H. S. Hodson for auction catalogues, etc.

Mr. O. L. Bramley kindly officiated as Hon. Auctioneer, and some 100 lots were disposed of. The President proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Bramley, who suitably responded.

Mr. J. Cook was elected a member of the Society.

The Philatelic Society of Victoria.

THE ordinary general meeting of the above Society was held at the rooms, 128 Russell Street, on 16 April, 1908, at 8 p.m.

The President, Mr. L. A. Chester, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members, including Mr. W. J. McNeill, of the Sydney Club, and Mr. F. C. Krichauff, of the Adelaide Society.

The minutes of last meeting were read and duly confirmed. It was proposed and seconded that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* be subscribed to for another three years.

The Secretary was also instructed to subscribe for twelve copies of the *London Philatelist* for 1908.

Positions in Exchange Book No. 179 were then balloted for and the meeting closed.

W. BRETTSCHNEIDER, *Hon. Secretary.*
128, RUSSELL STREET, MELBOURNE.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Aylesbury, Furze Hill, Brighton.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 10 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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THE BRITISH NEW GUINEA 2s. 6d.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—I observe in the current *L. P.* that "Your Australian Correspondent" returns to this matter, but with all respect to him, he is now doubly wrong. His original statement that "the whole issue was suddenly surcharged" is wrong, and he is now wrong in saying that I am wrong in saying that he is wrong. (It is to be hoped he will not challenge me again or we shall be getting mixed!)

Had he said "the whole *set* was surcharged at one time" I should have been at one with him; but I understand his contention to be rather that "the whole *stock* was suddenly surcharged and that therefore collectors were prevented from buying unsurcharged stamps." That such a statement would be wrong is perfectly obvious to any one, since the several post offices in the territory could not be closed whilst the stock went to the printers, and must perforce have retained a supply of unsurcharged stamps which continued to be sold until exhausted. That this was so is confirmed by the fact that correspondence coming over to a business house in the City early in 1907 was franked partly by one kind and partly by the other. The first values issued with the surcharge were probably the 2d. and 4d.

In estimating the total number of unsurcharged 2s. 6d. stamps now in existence, your correspondent credits me with having purchased more than all the rest of the world put together. I don't think that at that time I monopolized the trade to the extent he imagines, and consequently there must be more than "700 to 750 copies" in existence of the unsurcharged 2s. 6d.

Yours faithfully,

H. L ESTRANGE EWEN.

LONDON, 2 *May*, 1908.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S NAME AND CREST.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

SIR,—May I crave your kind indulgence on two points in connection with the Royal Society?

1. *Re* Royal Society. Which is the correct way of writing the letters F.R.P.S.L.? Is it F.R.P.S. LOND., or is it F.R.P.S.L. simply, or are both equally correct? I have been asked this question several times, hence trouble you to kindly reply through your valuable paper.

2. Has the Royal Society no coat-of-arms, badge, or crest, or monogram, etc.? I believe I am correct in saying other royal societies have, and why not our philatelic one? If it has not, may I suggest a suitable one be adopted? The cost would not be much, and I will willingly subscribe my humble donation towards this object. For when once the die is cut, etc., of course the expense is merely a nominal one for future impressions of it. I think you will agree it would be nice to have a suitable crest or coat-of-arms for philatelic correspondence at times, especially for those of our leading philatelic lights to make use of on matters philatelic.

Yours faithfully,

16 *March*, 1908. E. HEGINBOTHAM.

NOTE.—We believe that those Fellows who use the initial letters of the Royal Philatelic Society generally write F.R.P.S.L., but we imagine it is equally correct to use the abbreviation "Lond." instead of the final letter. The medical world affords similar instances. The Royal Philatelic Society has, we believe, taken the question of a badge or coat-of-arms into consideration as regards the provision of a book-plate for its library, and the matter will, no doubt, receive attention at a future period.—ED.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 7 and 8 April, 1908.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Bavaria, 1876–9, 1 mark, pale mauve,* with gum	5	15	0
Great Britain, "V.R.", 1d., black,* minute pinhole	3	17	6
Ditto, £5, orange, mint	5	5	0
Saxony, 3 pf., brownish red,* not mint	5	5	0
India, 1854, 4 a., pair, close setting	2	4	0
British Bechuanaland, 1887, £5, lilac, mint	4	2	6
British South Africa, 1891, set of four provisionals, mint	4	4	0
Cape, woodblock, 4d., deep blue, little creased	6	5	0
St. Helena, 1884–94, CA, ½d., emerald-green, double surcharge*	5	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	2	4	0
U.S.A. Executive, 1, 2, 3, 6, 10 c.*	3	15	0
Grenada, 1886, 1d. on 1½d., orange, with inverted surcharge, mint	3	12	6
Nevis, CA, 6d., green, mint	3	5	0
St. Vincent, ½d. on half 6d., pair*	2	4	0
Ditto, One Penny on 6d.	2	4	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion, with expert's opinion	7	5	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., magenta, cut square, but thinned, and one or two small tears	7	15	0
Collection: 4315	58	0	0

Sale of 6 May, 1908.

Great Britain, 1884, 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 1s., all perf. 12, "Specimen"	3	5	0
Ditto, "ADMIRALTY OFFICIAL," Type 1, 1d., carmine, and Type 2, 2d., green and carmine, 2½d., blue, and 3d., brown on yellow, unused, no gum	6	0	0
India, Service, 1869–73, 6 a. 8 pies, mint	3	3	0
Labuan, 1885, 2 cents on 16 c., blue* £3 3s. and	3	5	0
Cape triangulars, 1855–8, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	3	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Mauritius, 1876, Half Penny on 9d., inverted surcharge*	4	5	0
Zululand, postal fiscal, £5, green and carmine, mint	12	5	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, £2 &	2	2	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, no margins	3	10	0
Trinidad, 1859–61, pin-perf., 6d., yellow-green, pair, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, clean-cut perf., 4d., brown-lilac, block of four, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, "O.S." 1894, ½d. to 5s., complete, mint	5	0	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, clipped as usual	5	7	6
British Guiana, 1862, 4 c., blue, No. 10, no roulettes and torn	2	0	0
Hawaii, 1853, 5 c., blue, on thick white paper	2	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 1, 1d., rose-red on yellowish, pair on entire	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, another pair on original	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., pale red on white, pair on piece	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 1, on original	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Plate 2, ditto £2 14s. and	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., bright blue, Plate 3, first retouch	2	12	6
Ditto, laureated, 8d., orange	3	0	0
Collection in plain album: 906	13	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 10 April, 1908.

Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, without lines, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, 1847–54, 6d., dull lilac,* part gum	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 10d., brown, Plate 3,* full gum	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale green,* ditto	3	10	0
Ditto, 1867, Emblems, 6d., lilac, Plate 6*	2	6	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, collection of 2146, mostly used	47	0	0
Lubeck, Rosettes, ½ and 1 sch., both*	2	0	0
Afghanistan, 1288, inner circle dotted, abasi, black, vert. strip of five*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1288, inner circle plain, abasi, black, vert. strip of five*	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of three*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1290–1, 1 r., black, vert. strip of five*	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto	2	18	0
Ditto, 1292, Sunar, purple, sheet of ten*	5	17	6
Cape, triangulars, 1863–4, 4d., blue, mint, block of four*	3	2	6
Ditto, 1855–8, 1s., deep green, ditto, ditto	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, mint, pair	4	0	0
New South Wales, 1854–5, 5d., green, imperf.	2	12	0
Collection of Australians : 717	10	0	0

Sale of 24 April, 1908.

France, 1870–3, 25 c., blue, *tête-bêche*, pair, mint, expert's certificate	5	10	0
Ditto, 1876–7, 25 c., ultramarine, strip of three, types Gibbons' 193 and 207, with expert's certificate	9	0	0
German Colonies, collection of 649	11	0	0
Afghanistan, 1293, value in tablet, ½ r., black, cut square, on piece	3	10	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet dotted postmark	9	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion,* small margins	4	5	0
Ditto, 6d., scarlet, ditto, cut close	2	4	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion, with watermark	4	7	6
Trinidad, 1860, clean-cut perfs., 4d., dull mauve, pairs, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto	3	0	0
New South Wales, laureated, 3d., green,* tiny defect	3	0	0
Ditto, 1854–5, 5d., green, imperf.	5	0	0
Western Australia, 1860, 4d., blue, *used*	3	3	0
Collection in Lallier's : 711	13	15	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE, AND CO.

Sales of 30 April and 1 May, 1908.

France, 1862, 80 c., rose, *tête-bêche*, pair, defect at corner	2	2	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, No. 4, Maltese Cross cancellation	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, No. 8, ditto, ditto	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, Royal Reprint, Large Crown, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, the set with numbers in Maltese Cross, 1 to 12	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto	2	8	0
Ditto, 1867–8, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, £1, ditto, on blued	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto	2	12	6
Ditto, £5, orange*	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, pair, used	3	7	6
Ceylon, 1861, clean-cut perfs., 8d., brown*	4	0	0
Perak, 1883, one cent, Perak, vertically, in black, on 2 c., Gibbons' No. 26*	3	10	0
British Somaliland, Service, Queen 1 rupee, King, ½ a., 1 a., 2 a., 8 a.; "O.H.M.S." Queen, ½ a., 1 a., 2 a., 8 a., 1 r., King, ½ a., 1 a., 2 a., 8 a., and 1 rupee, all mint, set of fifteen	6	6	0
Cape, triangulars, 1863, 1s., emerald, mint	2	4	0
Lagos, King, single CA, 10s., mint	6	10	0
Natal, 1862, rough perfs., 6d., grey, mint, block of nine	2	18	0
Northern Nigeria, Queen, set of ½d. to 10s., all*	3	5	0
Southern Nigeria, King, single, 20s., mint	3	17	6
Transvaal, "V.R.I.", £5, green*	2	11	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	2	2	0
St. Lucia, fiscal postal, the Shilding error, mint	4	0	0
St. Vincent, ½d. on half 6d., pair*	2	0	0
Ditto, One Penny on 6d.*	3	0	0
Trinidad, 1855, medium state, 1d., pale greenish blue	3	0	0
Ditto, 1859, pin-perf. 13, 1d., rose-red, strip of four	2	10	0
Ditto, 1860, clean-cut, 4d., brown-lilac, block of four, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, mint, strip of five	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., green, mint, block of four	6	5	0
United States, 1869, 24 c., inverted centre, fair copy	9	5	0
New Zealand Officials, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s., all mint	2	0	0
Papua, large surcharge, set of eight, used on entire	2	12	0
Western Australia, proof of the 1s., deep green, imperf., block of nine	3	5	0
Collection : 3250	20	0	0

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of 21 March, 1908.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Brazil, 1844, 600 reis	1	3	0
Cape, woodblock, 1d., brick-red, repaired	2	2	0
Ditto, triangular, 1863–4, 1d., brown-red, mint, block of eight	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, ditto, ditto	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., mauve, block of four	3	17	6
Ceylon, 4d., imperf., repaired	1	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto,	1	10	0
Ditto, 8d., ditto, ditto	2	0	0
Leeward Islands, Jubilee set, ½d. to 1s., mint	1	6	0
Mafeking, 1s. on 4d., green and brown *	1	1	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange,* defective	1	10	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue,* repaired	1	10	0
Western Australia, 6d., golden bronze, ditto	1	14	0

Sale of 28 and 30 March, 1908.

Southern Nigeria, King, multiple, first paper, £1, mint	1	5	0
Austrian Mercury, 1851, 6 kr., yellow*	1	7	0
British Bechuanaland, 1888, 1d., lilac and black, on bleuté*	3	12	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Bechuanaland, 1888, ½d., vermilion, Protectorate, inverted and double, mint	1	6	0
British Central Africa, 1898, 1d., red and blue, pair, imperf.*	7	15	0
Ditto, £10, yellow,* full gum	1	12	0
British Guiana, 1862, 4 c., black on blue,* repaired	1	10	0
Brunswick, first issue, 2 gro., blue*	3	0	0
Canada, 7½d., green,* repaired	3	0	0
Ditto, 10d., blue,* ditto	2	5	0
Cape, woodblock, 4d., dark blue	3	0	0
Ditto, triangular, 1s., yellow-green*	2	2	0
Ceylon, 5 c. on 64 c., perf. 14 × 12½, pair,* no gum	1	10	0
Ditto, 1862, no wmk., 9d., brown,* no perfs. at bottom	1	10	0
Great Britain, 1887–92, 3d., on green paper, imperf. block of twelve*	15	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," £1, Queen	1	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto	1	13	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 10d., ditto	1	16	0

Sale of 4 April, 1908.

Brunei on Labuan, set, 1 c. to $1, entire	1	18	0
Great Britain, 1887–92, 3d., on green paper, imperf., pair *	1	0	0
Natal, 1904, Official, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s., on piece	1	5	0
Victoria, first issue, 2d., grey-lilac, strip of three	1	5	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XVII. JUNE, 1908. No. 198.

The Season of 1907-1908.



OUR readers will once more find the epitaph of the expiring season in the able and exhaustive report of the Hon. Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society, published in the present number of this Journal. Mr. Tilleard has always fortunately contrived to attain the happy medium, a judicious blend of historical accuracy with light and graceful phrasing, that makes such pleasant reading. Nor has his theme this year been an unpleasant one, for he records a year of great and increasing prosperity for the Royal Philatelic Society in particular and for Philately in general.

The Royal Philatelic Society has now passed a full year under its present cognomen, and it is eminently gratifying to read that its progress has been commensurate with the prestige of its new title. Whether as regards its finance, its increased membership, or the philatelic activity displayed, the progress has been alike continual and material, and we are justified in hoping that the future may hold an even more brilliant career.

The most important feature in the current year's history of the Society is undoubtedly the acquisition of the new Library. Through the munificence of the Vice-President, the Earl of Crawford, the Royal Society is now in possession of a philatelic library that is of the foremost importance, far beyond that possessed by any similar body and only excelled in importance by the vast collection of the Earl of Crawford himself and, possibly, one or two other collectors of philatelic literature. The Society has promptly taken steps with the view of the due collation of this magnificent gift, having secured a spacious room in the building at Southampton Row, where the meetings are now held. This room is sufficiently large alike for carrying on the work of the Society and this Journal and for the display of the Library, and we trust that members will be privileged before long to make personal inspection of the treasures of which they are co-owners. The work involved in the classification of this vast Library will be of enormous extent, and our gratitude is richly due to Mr. L. W. Fulcher, the Librarian of the Royal Philatelic Society, for undertaking such a Herculean labour.

Report read at the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London,

FOR THE SEASON 1907-8.

By J. A. TILLEARD, Honorary Secretary.



T the date of my last report a few months only had elapsed since the Incorporation of the Society. The accounts presented at the Annual General Meeting were those of the preceding year, and although by the month of June it was possible to foresee that the change in our constitution would not in any way be prejudicial to the interests of the Society, the full effect was not ascertained until a later period.

The results of the working under the new regime for a period of fifteen months, with the accounts available for a complete year, would appear to fully justify the anticipation of the Council that the reorganization would be likely to add to the dignity of the Society and to strengthen its position, and I am pleased to be able to record the fact that at no time during the nineteen years in which I have been associated with the secretarial duties of the Society have its affairs been in so sound and satisfactory a condition as at the present time.

To the names of the members as entered in the register and published in the *London Philatelist* for June, 1907, was appended a list of names of old members who had not signified their intention of remaining in the Society as newly constituted. It was estimated that seven of these (including two who had come in before the publication of the list) could be counted on as continuing their membership, and this number proved to be correct, so that the total number of Fellows, as at the time of my last report, should be taken at 236 instead of 229, the actual figure then appearing on the register.

In the interval thirty-seven new members have been elected and enrolled as Fellows, together with one associate, the names being—

Messrs. J. R. M. Albrecht, C. L. Bagnall, F. A. Bellamy, Mrs. A. H. Bridson, Messrs. T. Catterall, jun., J. T. Chamberlain, A. Chilver, A. J. Cohen, W. P. Cohen, F. S. Cook, F. R. Cornwall, H. A. Davis, J. F. Davis, H. Dickson, J. Dimsdale, W. Ehrmann, L. C. Ernst, C. E. Fagan, W. C. Fox, V. L. Henderson, W. A. Hamilton, A. McKechnie, E. M. Marx, L. L. Mercer, H. B. Phillips, B. Pinner, L. G. Quackenbush, F. M. Rideout, J. G. Rutherford, R. C. F. Schomberg, S. U. Sharpe, A. E. Stewart, W. J. Tatler, G. R. T. Upton, T. G. Wayman, H. L. White, and E. C. Wigglesworth, Fellows; and R. E. R. Dalwigk, associate.

In the same period five members have from various causes resigned their membership, namely, Messrs. W. W. Blest, H. Clotz, H. F. Lowe, R. M. Mann, and E. T. Sanders, whose resignations were received with regret.

Although it is a satisfaction to be able to report that none of our home

members have died during the period under review, it is with much regret that I have to record the death of three of our foreign members—Messrs. H. Fraenkel, J. B. Moëns, and Consul E. F. Weber.

Mr. Fraenkel, who had been a member since 1895, was a prominent German philatelist of great attainments, and we are proud of his association with our Society. Although we rarely saw him amongst us, he was personally known to many of our older members, who will all join with me in bearing testimony to his devotion to Philately and to the genial and kindly disposition of this member whose loss we sincerely deplore.

M. J. B. Moëns, of world-wide reputation, had been an honorary member of the Society since 1881. His name is known and respected wherever philatelists are to be found; and the great services rendered by him to Philately from its earliest days are known to all. It is with the deepest regret that, owing to the inexorable law of nature, we have to erase from our register of members a name so widely and universally honoured.

Consul Weber had been a member for eighteen years. He was one of the oldest of the German collectors, holding a high position in Hamburg, where he resided. He was an ardent philatelist, and took considerable interest in the work of the Society.

The net result of the year's elections, after deduction of the losses through resignation and death, is a gain of twenty-nine members and one associate, the number on the register now standing at 265 Fellows and two associates.

It was hoped that the introduction of associates would have attracted many of the younger philatelists, ineligible by reason of their age for full membership; but in view of the small number that have come forward up to the present time, I fear that the advantages offered to associates is not sufficiently known or understood. There appears to be a feeling that only the older and more advanced philatelists can find a place in our ranks, but I am sure I may be permitted in the name of the Society to assure the younger generation that they will be cordially welcomed by the members, and that it is our hope and desire that the associates may eventually form a strong element in the constitution of the Society.

At the meetings—sixteen in number—held during the present season, the average attendance of members has been a fraction over twenty-two. This is a satisfactory increase over the number in past years, and is evidence that the change in the hour of meetings is approved by those who are able to attend.

A feature of the meetings has been the presence and regular attendance of several of our Indian members whom we have been glad to welcome in our midst.

During the season ten papers (all illustrated by collections of the stamps dealt with) have been read, viz. by the Vice-President, "Provisional Notes on the history of the 1d. stamp of Great Britain, May, 1840"; by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, "Stamps of British India" and "The First Issues (half-length series) of Victoria," with lantern illustrations; by Mr. Franz Reichenheim, "The Sower Types of the Stamps of France," also with lantern illustrations; by Mr. M. P. Castle, "The Triangular Stamps of the Cape of Good Hope";

by Mr. A. J. Warren, "The Stamps of Holland"; by Mr. E. W. Wetherell, "Notes on the types and settings of some of the Stamps of Spain and Cuba"; by the Honorary Secretary, "Notes on the Stamps of Barbados"; by Mr. C. J. Daun, "The Provisional Stamps of the Orange River Colony"; and by Mr. T. W. Hall, "The 1882–3 issue of the Argentine."

There have also been the following displays of stamps: by the President, "Barbados"; by the Rev. Dr. James, "British Colonies in Africa"; by Mr. R. B. Yardley, "Portuguese India" and "Trinidad"; by Mr. Wm. Gray, "Great Britain"; and by Mr. H. J. Duveen, "Oldenburg" and "Würtemberg."

The attendance of the President, entirely unannounced, on the occasion of the display of his collection of the stamps of Barbados, was a pleasant surprise to most of those present at the meeting; and His Royal Highness, by coming amongst us on that occasion, has once more given evidence of the interest he takes in the pursuit of Philately and in the work of the Society.

The papers, all of which have been or will be published in the *London Philatelist*, and also the displays, were of a high degree of excellence, comparing favourably with those of former seasons.

Several matters of importance have occupied the attention of the Council during the past year, and a considerable number of meetings have been held which have invariably been attended by a large majority of the members of the Council.

The season that is now coming to a close will, I venture to think, ever be memorable in the annals of the Society by reason of the fact that through the generosity of the Vice-President our Library has become one of the leading philatelic libraries of the world. The Earl of Crawford, having acquired the celebrated library of the late Mr. Fraenkel, has most kindly presented the whole of its contents, with the exception of a few works required for his own library, to the Society. This is undoubtedly the most important gift that has ever been received by the Society, and it is right that the debt of gratitude owed by the members to our Vice-President, both for his munificent gift and for the kindly feelings that have prompted him in making the presentation, should be recorded in a report of the work and doings of the season.

In order that the Library may be fully available at all times for use by the members it was, of course, necessary to provide for its housing in a suitable manner. Arrangements have accordingly been made for removing the offices of the Society to a more convenient spot, and a room sufficiently large for the requirements of the Library being available in the building in which our meetings are held, it has been secured for a period of three years from Midsummer next. It is hoped that the step taken by the Council in this direction will commend itself to the general body of members.

A number of valuable contributions have been made towards the collection of stamps to be formed by the Society, as announced in my last report, and I venture to express the hope that, a start having now been made, those who have duplicates that can be spared may, in the coming season, assist the Committee who have undertaken the management of the collection with contributions towards this desirable object.

As will have been gathered by the opening remarks of my report, the accounts of the Society are in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. They will presently be presented by the Honorary Treasurer, and it will be found that, although an appreciable amount of expenses incurred in the Incorporation of the Society, which will not again recur, are included in the expenditure of the past year, the balance available at the end of the year is considerably larger than that shown by the last accounts. The cash in the hands of the Treasurer being larger than the amount required for current expenses, it has been possible for the first time within my recollection to set aside as a capital investment in consols the sum of £200. The income of the Society being more than sufficient for the present requirements, the Council have decided to make no deduction for the present from the money on deposit representing the unexpended value of commuted subscriptions of life members, although the amount credited in respect of one of them who has retired from membership might perhaps have been made available for the ordinary purposes of the Society.

The surplus of the funds of the 1906 Exhibition was, in accordance with the announcement made in my last report, handed over as proposed, and has been invested in the name of the Society as a separate fund to be employed for the purposes for which it was entrusted to the Society. The fund, with its resulting dividends, is still intact, with the exception of a sum of £25 voted as a contribution towards the expenses of the recent Exhibition promoted by the Junior Philatelic Society.

The thanks of the Society are due to the Honorary Auditors, Mr. A. W. Chambers and Mr. J. G. Langton, for their services in auditing the accounts.

The improvement made in the *London Philatelist* by reverting to the use of the thicker paper originally employed has not, so far as I am aware, been suitably acknowledged; but I am sure that all will agree with me that we are indebted to the Editor for so readily falling in with the views of his readers in this respect.

In regard to the election of officers, which will presently occupy your attention, I have to report that no resignations have been notified to me, and as no fresh nominations have been received within the period prescribed by the Articles of Association, the retiring officers and members of the Council are deemed to offer themselves for re-election, and, subject to the approval of the meeting, will again serve in the ensuing year.

Outside the immediate affairs of the Society, I may be permitted as usual to make a brief reference to a few matters of interest in the events of the closing season.

Amongst the new societies formed since my last report special mention may be made of the Philatelic Literature Society, which appears to fill a genuine want for the association of those who are interested in a very important branch of philatelic study. There should be a prosperous and useful career before the new venture in which our Society has already been enrolled as a member.

We are reminded of the passing of time by reading, in increasing numbers as the years go on, obituary notices of many of the older generation

of philatelists. In the period with which my report deals a number of well-known names, mostly in the category referred to, are amongst those who have passed away, including, in addition to M. Moens, Herr Fraenkel, and Consul Weber, to whom reference has already been made, M. A. Maury, Miss Fernley, M. P. Mirabaud, and M. Marconnet.

No new publications have been issued by the Society, but I may call attention, amongst other works appearing during the year under review, to the important and valuable work on the Stamps of India, published for the Philatelic Society of India, as reflecting the highest credit on that Society and on our friend Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, by whom the compilation of the work was undertaken in collaboration with Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson and Mr. C. S. Crofton. A very beautiful and interesting book entitled *Postage Stamps and their Collection* has also been published by Mr. Warren A. Colson, of Brighton, Mass., U.S.A., and is intended as No. 1 of a series describing and illustrating some of the principal collections of America and elsewhere.

In this connection the announcement of the discontinuance of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, after the issue of the number completing its eighteenth volume, has been received with great regret in philatelic circles. After so long and honourable a career, extending over a period of eighteen years, during which we had come to regard this journal as one of the very best of the periodical publications dealing with Philately and to look forward with interest and pleasure to the receipt of the monthly parts, it is difficult to realize that it will now have to be relegated to our bookshelves in company with *The Philatelist*, *The Stamp Collector's Magazine*, and other journals that have served their time and have now to be looked at as works of reference instead of living chronicles of current philatelic matters and events. It is gratifying, however, to know that the services of our fellow-member Major E. B. Evans, the accomplished Editor of the *Monthly Journal*, will be available for the youthful weekly successor, in which it is promised that the traditions and features of the parent journal will be retained.

A passing reference may be made to the dispersal of the old collections of M. Breitfuss and Dr. Le Grand, and of an important English collection of British Colonial stamps; while in regard to the stamp market generally it may be remarked, on the evidence afforded by the auction sales in the past season, that the gradual absorption of the older and rarer stamps in fine condition that has for some time been noticeable is even more apparent at the present time than it has been heretofore.

During the past year several exhibitions of more or less importance have been held, including one in Paris and others under the auspices of various philatelic societies at Leicester, Cardiff, Calcutta, and London, the last being organized by the enterprising Junior Philatelic Society. Announcements have also already appeared of exhibitions to be held—one in Paris (under the Philatelic Federation of France), one in Amsterdam, and one in Manchester (under the management of the branch of the Junior Philatelic Society there).

The announcement made in the House of Commons yesterday by the Postmaster-General that the introduction of "penny postage" between the United Kingdom and the United States of America will come into force in October next is one that will give general satisfaction, and will doubtless

prove of the greatest benefit to personal and commercial intercourse between the two countries.

Amongst other official innovations the international arrangements, under which reply-paid coupons can be obtained enabling the sender of a letter to provide for a reply from a foreign country, and the reduction of rates or increase in weight covered by the ordinary rates in the case of many countries, have proved benefits that are much appreciated by the public.

Some progress appears to have been made in the arrangements for providing uniform stamps for the Australian Commonwealth, the report of the Committee appointed to consider the subject having been received and considered, and it appears possible that this long-outstanding question may now be disposed of in the near future.

In concluding my report, I would wish once more to convey my sincere thanks, not only to the officers and members of the Society, but also to the numerous philatelists with whom I am brought into contact in the course of my duties, for the invariable courtesy and assistance received at their hands, by which my labours as Honorary Secretary of the Society are materially lightened and rendered pleasurable.

4 *June*, 1908.

List of Members and Associates of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

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R. E. R. Dalwigk | L. E. Hall.

The Provisionals of the Orange River Colony issued between March, 1900, and October, 1902.

By C. J. DAUN, F.R.P.S.L.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 19 March, 1908.

IT will be perhaps unnecessary for me to enter very fully into the causes which led up to the surcharging of these stamps, and I will confine myself only to mentioning the fact that, after an arduous and victorious march, Lord Roberts entered Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, with his victorious army, on 13 March, 1900. On the day following the Intelligence Department of the Army took possession of the Post and Telegraph Offices, a Mr. Marais being Postmaster at the time. On 17 March Lord Roberts issued a proclamation stating that postal business would be resumed on the 19th inst., and on the same day a notice was issued by the Postmaster-General stating that Orange Free State stamps were no longer valid for postal purposes. On 18 March the work of surcharging the stamps of the Orange Free State was commenced, and they were overprinted with the letters "V.R.I." in Roman capitals, in a straight line across the upper part, and with the numeral of value across the lower part in black ink, with the exception of the 2½d. on 3d., which, having already had the value surcharged by the Republic, only received the letters "V.R.I." The work was entrusted to a Mr. Curling, a general printer at Bloemfontein, and the type used had come from the firm of Messrs. H. W. Caslon and Co., type founders, of 22 Chiswell Street, London. The machine used was an American press called the Pearl, and as this was only capable of overprinting a pane of 60 stamps at a time, it was necessary to put the sheet of 240 stamps divided into four panes of 60 each on the press four times before it was ready to be issued. It is uncertain whether the right-hand or left-hand panes were overprinted first, but most of the errors are found in the two left-hand panes. A great deal of care was taken to prevent errors, impressions being taken off on blank paper and carefully examined, but even then many errors did occur, which perhaps, taking into consideration the conditions under which the work was carried out, is not to be wondered at. The first mention I can find in the *London Philatelist* with reference to the issue of these stamps is in the April number of 1900, which contains a copy of a letter reproduced from the *Standard* of 21 April, in which it states "that the Orange Free State stamps have been surfaced with the letters 'V.R.I.'" It also mentions that specimens of the ½d. and 1d. values had been seen. By a curious coincidence, the first stamps to be issued, viz. the ½d., 1d., 2½d., and 1s. values, were issued on 19 March, just eight years ago to-day. The 4d., blue, 6d., carmine, and 5s., green, were issued on the 21st; the 6d., blue, on the 24th; the 2d., mauve, on the 30th; and on 2 April the 3d., blue, which completed the series. In addition to these stamps, about 50 of the obsolete 1d., brown, and 100 of the 1s., orange-yellow, of the 1868 issue (old colours), which were in the possession of the National Bank of South Africa, also received the over-

print (according to Surgeon-Colonel Williams, stamps from this bank were surcharged on both sides), but these were withdrawn by the Intelligence Department as soon as the mistake was discovered, but some had in the meantime passed through the post. Needless to say, there have been numerous forgeries of the rarer errors. The total number of the Orange Free State stamps overprinted is given in the *Monthly Journal* of July, 1900, but, unfortunately, no record was kept by the printer as to the number of sheets which were used for the different settings. Members will no doubt be interested to know that all the plates and dies of the late Orange Free State are in the safe custody of the British Museum.

There were three different printings of these stamps, and in the case of some of the values in the first and third printings there were variations in the setting up of the type. The following are the three groups :—

I.—With stops of uniform size, level with the bottom of the letters " V.R.I."

II.—Mixed stops smaller than used in the first printing, and raised above the level of the bottom of the letters " V.R.I.," with the exception of four stamps on each pane.

III.—Thick letters " V."

Level Stops.

This printing was used for the ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., carmine, 6d., blue, 1s., and 5s. values.

In this setting there are two varieties which occur on all four panes of each value, viz. upright rectangular stop after the letter " R," and broken comma after the letter " I," third stamp in seventh row, and no stop after the letter " V " with left serif broken, third stamp in tenth row, so I need not mention those varieties again when I am pointing out any errors in the following panes.

½d., orange.

Pane I.—Of the ½d. value I can show you three different panes, and one of which the first two rows are missing. This pane belongs to the setting with small " ½ " on the first and third stamps in the top row, and with stop after the letter " I." On the fifth stamp in the seventh row, the error with figure of value missing occurs, which according to a letter written to Major Agar, R.E., by Major O'Meara, who was deputed by the Military Governor to inspect the surcharged Orange Free State stamps before sale to the public, occurred only on the left-hand bottom pane, and not on both left-hand panes, as stated in *Africa*, Part III. This I have confirmed by means of an entire sheet at the British Museum.

Pane II.—In this pane you will notice on the third stamp in the first row there is no period after the letter " I," and that the third stamp in tenth row has a normal " V " instead of the usual one with serif broken.

Pane III.—In this pane there is a stop after the letter " I " on the third stamp in the first row, and in addition, on the first stamp in the fifth and eighth rows there is a small " ½ " (in the small " ½ " the " 1 " of the fraction is exactly over the "2," instead of being slightly to the left as in the normal). The " V " on the third stamp in the tenth row is again a broken one.

Pane IV.—Similar to last, except that the small " ½ " appears on the first and third stamps in the first row instead of the position occupied in last pane.

You will also see on a separate sheet a block of this value with double surcharge. It is also known with space between "½" and "d."

1d., purple.

In this value there is also the variety with figure of value omitted. The position of this is not known, but presumably it occupies the same position as on the ½d. value. This error was soon discovered and corrected, and I believe very few stamps of this error exist. This stamp, and also one without letter "d," you will see on the separate sheet. There is also a variety with slanting "d." The position of these stamps is not known.

Pane I.—On the third stamp in the second row you will notice the letter "I" is missing (according to Major O'Meara, only in a few of the original impressions and on two of the four panes only), the letters "V" and "R" being closer together than the normal spacing; there is also no stop after the letter "R." In another printing there is a raised stop after "R." Also listed in ½d. value with a query. When this error was detected an attempt was made to add the letter "I," but the spacing was still wrong, as you will notice in the pair of stamps I will show you. The "V" in the third stamp of the tenth row is normal in this setting. The British Museum does not possess a similar pane to this.

Pane II.—There is a wider space than usual between the numeral and the letter "d." This occurs on the fourth stamp in ninth row and on all four panes.

Pane III.—Similar to last, only the variety no stop after the letter "V" in the third stamp in tenth row has been corrected. This setting is rare, only a few sheets being printed.

2d., mauve.

No extra varieties.

2½d., blue.

On the fourth stamp in the eighth row of all four panes there is a Roman "I" and antique "2" to fraction. The no-stop variety in the last row is also known with a perfect "V." Eighty sheets = 19,200 stamps of this value were overprinted.

3d., blue, and 4d., blue.

Similar to the 2d. value. You will also notice on the separate sheet a pair of stamps of the 3d. value, one of which is without surcharge. Also known with double surcharge.

Variety.—A stop before the "3." No. 4 in fourth row on all four panes.

6d., carmine.

The figure of value is omitted on the fifth stamp in the seventh row on both left-hand panes. It is stated by Major O'Meara that only thirty sheets, viz. 7200 stamps, of this value were found and overprinted, and were all sold in three days.

6d., blue.

Exactly similar to the 6d., carmine, in all respects.

1s., brown.

In this value there is a period after the letter "S." On fifty-seven stamps it is level with the letter, but on the fifth stamp in the first row, the sixth in the sixth row, and the second in the seventh row it is raised. The figure of

value is also omitted in this value, of which there are three varieties, differing in the distance of the period from the letter "S." Major O'Meara states that it occurred in a few of the original sheets, and in the same position as the ½d. value. It must, however, have occurred again, as Lord Crawford possesses a strip with margin attached where it is the outside stamp. There is also a wider space than usual between the numeral and the letter in the sixth stamp in the fourth row of the right upper pane. This error was very soon corrected and is rare. There is also a minor variety consisting of a broken comma after the letter "S" on the third stamp in the eighth row on all four panes.

5s., green.

Varieties.—Figure of value omitted, which, according to my previous authority, only occurred in a few of the original impressions, and occupies the same position on each sheet as the similar error in the ½d. and 1s. values, viz. fifth stamp in seventh row in left-hand bottom pane. Another variety is one with raised stop after letter "R," level with the top of the letter; this is the second stamp in the second row of the left top pane.

There is also a variety with wider space than usual between the numeral and the letter "S." The spacing varies a good deal in different specimens, and these seem to be confined entirely to the two left-hand panes, as I find in top left-hand pane there is a slight space between figure of value and letter "S," No. 6 in third row, while in the left lower pane, No. 6 in first row and No. 1 in fifth row have a similar slight spacing. On No. 6 in third row the space is as much as 1½ mm. All the spacing on the two right-hand panes appears to be normal. An entire pane of this value is very scarce.

Mixed-Stop Setting.

Values overprinted ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., carmine, 6d., blue, 1s., and 5s. This setting was only in use for a very short time, and is rarer than generally supposed. The 2½d. value is unknown in this setting. On fifty-six stamps the stops are raised above the level of the bottom of the letters "V.R.I." and are much smaller than those in the first setting. There are, however, four stamps in each pane where the stops are different. On No. 4 in seventh row the stops are all level with the bottom of the letters "V.R.I.", and are of the same fount as used in the first printing, and cannot be distinguished from it unless in pairs. On No. 4 in ninth row the stops are level after "V" and "I," but raised after "R." On No. 5 in ninth row the stops are level after letter "V," but raised after "R" and "I." On No. 4 in tenth row there is a small raised stop after "V," but after "R" and "I" the stops are thick and level. The "V" on this stamp is rather battered. You will notice in the ½d., 1d., and 2d. values the "V" in the last stamp in top row is perfect, whereas in the 3d., 4d., both 6d., and 1s. it is broken.

3d., blue.

The only error in this setting besides the stop varieties just mentioned occurs in the third value, where the letter "I" is missing on the sixth stamp in the sixth row. This variety is not chronicled in *Africa*, Part III, as it was not known when that work was compiled, and I consider it must be very rare.

(*To be continued.*)

Philatelic Note.

A NEW VARIETY OF BARBADOS.

AT the meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society on Thursday, 21 May, Mr. R. B. Yardley exhibited a variety of Barbados which has not yet been recorded. It was an impression in light green from the plate of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., without value denomination, on unwatermarked paper, perforated on all four sides with small, clean-cut holes gauging 15–15½, that is to say, the perforation of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s "A" machine, after it had been repaired and fitted with new steel plate, guide, top plate, and pins, in June, 1872, and termed "A3" by Mr. E. D. Bacon and Lieutenant Napier in their handbooks on the postage stamps of Barbados and of Grenada. The specimen is unused, has good margins on all four sides, and there can be no possible question that the perforation belongs to the "A3" class and not to the earlier clean-cut perforations of 1860 and 1861. The latter leaves only small portions of paper between the holes, which are much larger, thus producing sharp "teeth." Moreover, the shade of the stamp is much lighter than that of the one halfpenny clean-cut perforations of 1861, or, in fact, of the stamps on star watermarked paper.

It has hitherto been accepted that from and after 1870 Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. employed only one or other of their two varieties of watermarked paper respectively known as "large star paper" and "small star paper" for the postage stamps of Barbados, and the question arises how this particular specimen of a printing on unwatermarked paper can have occurred with a perforation which obviously must have been applied to it after June, 1872. Mr. Yardley's suggestion is that it happened in the following way:—

It is known that when Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. received a requisition to supply a certain number of stamps, they frequently printed a number in excess of the order. The surplus sheets were doubtless put away in some drawer or cupboard to be used for any subsequent requisition: however, it is certain that in some cases these surplus sheets were overlooked and not discovered until many years afterwards, but in other cases they have been discovered in time to be used up with a subsequent printing of stamps of a more or less similar description, and handed over to Miss Stewart to be perforated and sent to the Crown Agents for despatch to the colony. It is in this way that Mr. Yardley suggests that a few sheets, or possibly a single sheet, of a printing of the one halfpenny on unwatermarked paper produced prior to 1870, was mixed up with one of the printings of a date subsequent to June, 1872. Referring to the Handbook of Barbados, it will be found that on 10 July, 1872, there were despatched 33,000 of the one halfpenny, and on 28 April, 1873, there were despatched 60,000 of the same value. All of the former are believed to have been printed on the "small star" paper and perforated by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s "B machine," gauging 11–12½, compounded with the "A3" perforation, and the 60,000 are believed to have been all on the "large star" paper, and perforated "A3." But it is quite possible that in executing one of these orders, presumably the 60,000 of April, 1873, certain sheets may have been damaged, and recourse may therefore have been had to some of the old surplus sheets on the unwatermarked paper.

This suggestion now put forth by Mr. Yardley is very similar to the explanation given by Mr. E. D. Bacon of the now rehabilitated One Shilling, slate, of St. Vincent, perforated 11–12½ (B) on all four sides, and published in the *London Philatelist* of May, 1907 (Vol. XVI, page 116).

Occasional Notes.

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

WE are desired to inform our readers that all stamps to be examined by the Expert Committee should be sent in to 10 Gracechurch Street, E.C., *before* 16 July, after which date the Committee will not meet again until 15 October.

The Expert Committee has made the following regulations and scale of charges with regard to specimens submitted for examination by persons who *are not members* of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

For specimens pronounced genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, 5s.

For specimens quoted in any current catalogue at £20 or upwards (500 fcs. or 400 marks), 10s.

For specimens quoted at £50 or upwards (1250 fcs. or 1000 marks), 20s.

Where there is no catalogue quotation an auction record may be referred to, but in cases where no quotation can be given the charge will be on the highest scale.

In all cases where the specimens are pronounced not to be genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, the charge will be 2s. 6d., *and a return of part of the fee or fees will be made.*

The charges made to *members* will remain the same as heretofore, namely, 3s. and 1s. 6d.

In all cases where the applicant for a certificate—whether a member or not—requires an answer to a particular question, and the Committee is unable to give a definite opinion, a fee of 1s. only—1 f. 25 c. or 1 m.—will be charged to cover postages and expenses.

The members of the Committee meet once a month only, generally in the afternoon of the *third Thursday* in each month (August and September excepted).

Stamps found not to be what they appear to be are returned immediately after the meeting (unless a photograph is required by the Committee for future reference); but all stamps requiring to be photographed may be retained for ten days, or even more, *and no fixed date for their return can be stated.*

Unless the fees accompany the stamps no examination can take place.

NOTE.—Every care is taken of specimens sent for examination, but the Committee assumes no responsibility for loss or damage, or for the results of the opinions given.

PENNY POSTAGE TO AMERICA.

ANOTHER and a very important link in the chain of Universal Penny Postage, so long and so ably advocated by Mr. Henniker-Heaton, has at length been completed. The Postmaster-General, Mr. Sydney Buxton, stated in the House of Commons, on 3 June, that this interesting and valuable reform will come into full operation upon 1 October. After that

date the fee for postage from London to San Francisco, six thousand miles away, will be a penny per ounce throughout the scale, instead of twopence halfpenny as at present. There can be no doubt whatever that the change will be of the utmost material and moral advantage to the two nations. In the last decade the increase of correspondence between the mother country and the United States has been prodigious—not much short of 100 per cent. There may be at the outset a small loss to the British Treasury, but that will be far more than balanced by the facilitation of intercourse between the two great branches of the English-speaking world. Trade will gain at once to a certain extent, and even the Exchequer will profit in the long run. The still greater moral gain is of a character and magnitude hardly needing to be explained.

Although Mr. Henniker-Heaton deserves all the congratulations he has received, that insatiable reformer would not say for a moment that the Postmaster-General's work is done. Before Mr. Sydney Buxton there are still fresh spheres to conquer. Not all the reforms of the future, perhaps not even the most important of them, bear upon the postage of letters. Even in that direction there is, of course, very much to be achieved. In the first place, we may hope that the sister States of the Empire will open negotiations with Mr. Mayer, with the object of establishing penny postage throughout the whole English-speaking world. Obvious difficulties will be met with, owing to the smallness of the mail passing between the American Republic and many portions of our outer Empire. But we may entertain the lively hope that, with patience and goodwill, all obstacles may be surmounted. In any case, Mr. Buxton is only indirectly concerned with this part of the process. But what he can now do is to bend all his energies towards the realization of the *entente postale* between England and France. There could be no object more worthy of the support of practical men, and there could be no more favourable hour than the present, when the relations of the two neighbouring countries are on the most excellent and intimate footing.

THE DEATH OF M. PAUL MIRABAUD.

THE sad intimation of M. Mirabaud's death, which occurred on 13 May, at the age of 60, after a somewhat protracted illness, was briefly announced in our last issue. M. Mirabaud was a member of a distinguished family which occupied a high place in society and in commercial circles, being by occupation a banker and intimately connected with some of the most important financial houses in France. He was, moreover, a Director of the Bank of France, and one of the richest men in Europe. Like many of the great French collectors, he kept very much aloof from his brother collectors and the philatelic societies; his name is therefore more or less unfamiliar to the Philatelist of the present day. His friends and those who have been privileged to inspect his collection are, however, fully cognizant of the fact that M. Mirabaud's philatelic possessions were among the very first and most important collections of the world. M. Mirabaud commenced collecting as quite a young man. The writer had the pleasure of carrying out philatelic transactions with him a quarter of a century ago, when he

already possessed quite an important collection. Since that time M. Mirabaud had steadily and even rapidly increased his treasures—all the leading French and most important British collections that were broken up were submitted to him, and his purchases were frequently of great extent. He was a persistent admirer of condition, and some of the finest stamps in the world are to be found in his albums. M. Mirabaud's collection is a general one, some of the countries only being highly specialized, but we believe that it contains all the great rarities. Those countries that were amplified must contain priceless stamps, for instance, Hawaii, New South Wales, New Zealand, Mauritius, France, and many others.

The greatest feature, however, of M. Mirabaud's philatelic life-work was his association with the Swiss stamps. The publication, a few years back, of the superb volume on the stamps of Switzerland, under the joint authorship of M. Mirabaud and Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, represents the high-water mark of elegance and luxury in philatelic publication. The preparation of the autotype plates, reproduced in the exact colours of the stamps, was a work involving an enormous amount of labour, material, and expense. It is indeed no secret that such a book could not have been produced without a financial deficit impossible in the case of any one less wealthy than M. Mirabaud. This superb volume will constitute a standing memorial to the deceased Philatelist, and will always remain one of the handsomest and most valuable works in the annals of philatelic literature. The preparation of such a work could only have been undertaken by those who possessed abundant material, and in this respect M. Mirabaud was unequalled. His collection of the stamps of Switzerland was of astounding magnitude. Only those of us who have been privileged to inspect it can grasp its magnitude. Old Cantonals that are generally and justly accredited as rare repose in M. Mirabaud's albums by the score and even the hundred —plated, arranged by postmarks, used, unused, on originals—in such an array of richness as to be fairly bewildering. As a specialized collection M. Mirabaud's Swiss stamps must rank for extent, completeness, and philatelic worth with Lord Crawford's United States and Great Britain, and Count Durrieu's France.

It is sincerely to be hoped that this superb collection, and in fact the whole of M. Mirabaud's stamps, may be conserved intact for the benefit of future races of Philatelists. The very great wealth attributed to M. Mirabaud leads us to hope that he may have contemplated leaving such a beautiful and permanent memorial of his name—one that will always command the respect of all who were privileged to know him as a Philatelist of the first rank and a gentleman of France.

PHILATELY IN PARIS.

It is remarkable, in considering the philatelic events of the past season, how prominent a rôle has been played by the city of Paris. The regretted deaths of M. Arthur Maury and M. Paul Mirabaud have removed two celebrated names from the philatelic roll—the former leaving the substantial fortune of three millions of francs. We believe the late M. J. B.

Moens also left a similar fortune—thus showing the lucrative nature of the stamp business when conducted on broad lines.

Another evidence of philatelic vitality in "fair Lutetia" during the past season was the Leroy d'Etiolles sale, which far surpassed in magnitude and amount any stamp auction yet recorded, and which seems to have establishd a general solidity and confidence in Philately throughout the whole of France. Such, at any rate, was the impression conveyed to the writer during a recent sojourn in the French capital. Despite the large sales of the Leroy auction, the dealers confessed to holding no large stocks of the better stamps, and demanded firm prices for those specimens that still remained on hand. European stamps notably win a constant and firm demand, even for stamps of comparatively low value, while those of our colonies have practically disappeared from the market. Such stamps as the native issues of Mauritius, which in former days were fairly plentiful in Paris—there having been a large correspondence between France and Mauritius—have absolutely disappeared off the market.

The appearance of M. Mahé's charming work on the old catalogues—reviewed elsewhere—is yet another evidence of the philatelic vitality exhibited at the present juncture by our friends across the Channel. The collectors in France, although not so numerous as in Germany or the United States, have always embraced in their ranks Philatelists who have collected "on the quiet" and who remain unknown except to a select coterie of dealers. The result is that there are many really fine collections formed by rich men in France, people who are content to collect gradually year in and year out, and are not, like other nationalities, in eager haste to sell. Philately in France therefore has a solid base of good collectors, to which cause is due the present appreciation of fine stamps in that country.

Nor is there any lack of enthusiasm on the part of the smaller collectors. A visit paid by the writer recently to the time-honoured rendezvous of the Petite Bourse revealed an astonishing amount of philatelic life. This well-known locale of stamp exchangers at the corner of the Avenue Gabrielle, beneath the trees of the Champs Elysées, was on the occasion of a recent Sunday-afternoon visit absolutely beset with eager speculators on the Stamp Exchange. There could not have been less than three or four hundred people present—boys, girls, men, and women, including well-known dealers—all fully absorbed in their various philatelic transactions. A considerable portion of the trade done was apparently in the stamps of France and her Colonies—a branch that, according to the information of M. Jules Bernichon, bids fair to eclipse all other sections of stamp collecting in the number of its votaries in France. This Petite Bourse has been held for some thirty or forty years, and seems to be still in full vigour!

Review.

M. P. MAHÉ'S REMINISCENCES.*

By E. D. BACON.



THIS work, upon which the author—one of the oldest and most widely known amongst French philatelists—has been engaged for a long time, has recently made its appearance.

The volume contains 374 pages and gives a biography of the Parisian stamp dealers of 1860–6: Edard de Laplante, François Vallète, Alexandre Baillieu, Madame E. Nicolas, E. Thirifocq, and Charles Roussin, with portraits of the first and last and of Alexandre Baillieu. Facsimiles† are added of a few pages of each of the catalogues issued by these merchants, with the addition of the two editions of Alfred Potiquet's catalogue, and the coloured paper wrappers of the original works are in each instance reproduced as closely as the colours and type admit at this age.

Each of the catalogues, with the exception of those of Charles Roussin, is subjected to a rigorous analysis, showing the exact numbers of the various kinds of stamps and envelopes it contains, with corrections of the mistakes made by the author and a few general observations. The work concludes with short chapters on Josef W. Elb, the stamp merchants "en plein air," and one on philatelic libraries.

From the description of the contents it will readily be seen that the materials are here for a very interesting work. This interest is deepened by the easy and chatty style in which the author discourses to his readers and the introduction of a number of personal reminiscences throughout the volume.

There is little to criticize in the work; but a few points present themselves and these we will proceed to deal with.

It is to be regretted that in reproducing the wrappers of the catalogues the paper was not either watermarked in some particular way or that the word "Reprint" or "Facsimile" was not printed in each case on the front page. Collectors of these early lists of stamps make a special point of trying to obtain copies with the coloured paper wrappers intact, and we fear that some of the wrappers will be cut out of the work and affixed to original copies that were previously minus their covers. At any rate, it behoves collectors for the future to be on their guard against a fraud of this kind, which is now made so easy of perpetration.

We also regret that the author decided to confine the biographies to those of dealers who have either passed away or whose business has long ceased, as the interest of the work would certainly have been enhanced by the inclusion

* Pierre Mahé.—*Les Marchands de Timbres-Poste d'autrefois et leurs catalogues.*—Yvert et Tellier. Amiens, 1908.

† In the case of the catalogues of E. Thirifocq and C. Roussin the reproductions are given in a reduced size, so as to allow of their inclusion in the volume without folding.

of those of the author and the late Arthur Maury. A description and facsimiles of the early catalogues of these two firms would also have been acceptable, seeing that the former's publications reach back to the year 1863, and those of the latter to 1865, both thus coming within the period treated of in the work under review.

In the *Petit Manuel d' l'Amateur des Timbres-Poste*, the only philatelic work published by Vallète, the title-page bears "Par Fois. V * * * du Ministère de l'Intérieur . . . ancien rédacteur au journal la Science, etc." We notice that M. Mahé renders the name of the author as "Valette," using the same spelling as that found in M. Ph. de Bosredon's *Bibliographie Timbrologique de la France et de la Belgique*, but Mr. Tiffany, on the contrary, uses the form "Vallette" in his *Philatelical Library*.

Now there is in the British Museum Library a copy of the following journal: "*Le Collectionneur. Journal des amateurs vendeurs et acheteurs de livres curieux et rares, manuscrits, lettres, autographes, peintures, dessins, gravures, portraits, objets d'art et de curiosité; Sous la direction de Fois. Vallète, ancien rédacteur au Ministère de l'Intérieur, au journal la Science, etc.* Ten numbers of this were issued between May, 1868, and April, 1870, and the publishing office was at 8, rue Garancière, ancien Hôtel Roquelaure, près Saint-Sulpice, Paris. Although no mention is made by M. Mahé of this publication in his biography of Vallète, there can be no question that the editor of the journal and the author of the *Petit Manuel* of 1862 was one and the same person, and that the correct way of spelling his name is therefore that we have adopted throughout this article.

As regards the catalogue of Baillieu, it is stated at page 107 that the third edition bears no date, and the facsimile of the title-page on page 155 shows this to be the case. Strange to say, the few copies we have come across of this edition all bear the year "1865" at the foot of the title-page, although no year is given on the front paper wrapper, and the "Avis" is dated "le 15 Septembre, 1864," as on the page reproduced by M. Mahé. Apparently, therefore, two varieties of this third edition exist: one with and one without the year date "1865" on the title-page.

These few criticisms do not detract in any way from the value of this original and important work. We congratulate M. Mahé on having produced a book that is indispensable to every collector of philatelic literature, and one also that appeals strongly to all Philatelists who take—and who does not?—a passing interest in the genesis of stamp collecting. We believe and hope that the book will have a wide circulation amongst both classes of collectors, for it richly deserves it.

In conclusion, we express the hope that before long we may have the pleasure of reviewing works on similar lines, dealing with the lives and catalogues of the early stamp vendors of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States.

[NOTE.—We regret that Mr. Bacon's interesting review was received too late for insertion in the May number.—ED.]

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 10 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—Varieties of perforations in some Postal Dues are reported in the *Australian Philatelist.*

Postage Dues.

2d., pale green; Crown and single A; 11 × 11½.
6d. ,, ,, ,, 11½ × 11.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—We have received the newly issued 3d. stamp from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and these friends report having received the 3s. and 10s. of the same type as the current 1s. and £2 of the same type as the current £1 stamps.

Adhesives.

3d., dull pink; no wmk.; perf. 15.
3s., violet ,, ,,
10s., green ,, ,,
£2, brown ,, ,,

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Mr. W. H. Tarrant sends us the 2½d. on 3d., magenta, stamp of March, 1891, with straight serif to the "1" in the fraction.

This variety is not catalogued, we believe.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 5s., green and red on yellow, inscribed "POSTAGE AND REVENUE," on multiple CA paper.

Adhesive.

5s., green and red on yellow; multiple; chalky.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News is informed that the new 4d. "Postage and Revenue" stamp has already been surcharged "1d."

GIBRALTAR.—The 6d. value on multiple, chalky paper is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

6d., lilac and violet; multiple; *chalky.*

GOLD COAST.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, on continental authority, announces that specimen copies of the 1d. in a new design have been seen.

Adhesive. New design, with value in each lower corner on a triangular shield.
1d., all rose.

GRENADA.—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the 3d. value of the new set with the colony's badge design.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News gives a list of the colours of the remainder of the set.

Adhesives.

3d., lilac on yellow.
6d., lilac.
1s., black on green.
2s., violet and blue on blue.
5s., red and green on yellow.
10s., carmine and green on green.

The 1s. and 10s. have single watermark; the others multiple watermark.

NATAL.—The *M. J.* reports colour changes in a number of stamps.

Adhesives.

5s., carmine and lilac.
10s., brown ,,
£1, blue ,,
£5, black and green.
£10, brown ,,

NEW SOUTH WALES.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the receipt of the 9d. in new shades, yellow-brown and dark blue.

Adhesive.

9d., yellow-brown and dark blue; Crown A; perf. 12 × 12½.

NEW ZEALAND.—To the set of stamps overprinted "Official" in black, *Gibbons Weekly* adds the £1, rose, postal fiscal.

Official.

£1, rose; postal fiscal; perf. 14.

NYASALAND.—The new set of stamps is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* on continental authority.

Adhesives.

Wmk. Crown CA single, chalk-surface paper.
1s., black on green.
Wmk. Crown CA mult., ordinary paper.
½d., green.
1d., carmine.
Wmk. Crown CA mult., chalk-surfaced paper.
3d., dark lilac on yellow.
4d., red on yellow.
6d., red-lilac on white.
2s. 6d., carmine, centre black, on blue.
4s., black ,, rose-red, on white.
10s., red ,, green, on light green.
£1, black ,, lilac, on red.
£10, ultramarine ,, ,, white.

ST. HELENA.—The following is taken from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*:—

"The Colonial Stamp Market has shown us all the new stamps in entire sheets.

"The stamps are printed from the old 'Postage and Revenue' Universal plate with King's Head in an octagon, and the sheets consist of 120 stamps in two panes, with marginal plate-number 1.

Adhesives.

Wmk. Crown CA multiple, ordinary paper.
2½d., ultramarine.
Wmk. Crown CA multiple, chalk-surface paper.
4d., black and red on yellow.
6d., lilac and violet on white.
Wmk. single Crown CA, chalk-surface paper.
10s., black on green.

"Issued 20.5.08 or earlier. The next printing of the 10s. will have multiple watermark."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The 10d., buff, Crown SA wmk., thick "POSTAGE," comes to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., but we find we chronicled it on page 266, Vol. XVI.

We see it reported in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that this stamp has appeared on the Crown A paper.

Adhesive.

10d., dull orange, value dull ochre; Crown A; perf. 12.

SUDAN.—The following Official stamp is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*:—

Official Adhesive. Overprinted "Army Service."
5 piastres, brown and green, multiple watermark "Crescent and Star."

Issued 27.5.08 or earlier.

TASMANIA.—The 6d. Pictorial, perf. 11, is listed by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

6d., rose-red; Crown A; perf. 11.

EUROPE.

CRETE.—A new post card is reported by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Post Card.

10 lepta, dark carmine on buff; single and reply.

PORTUGAL.—Information has reached Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. to the effect that the new stamps with portrait of King Manuel II will not be issued until 1 January, 1909.

ROUMANIA.—For catalogue particulars *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, on continental authority, lists the following values of the new set expected in 1907.

Adhesives. New designs. No wmk.
5 bani, green; perf. 11½ or 11½ × 13½.
10 ,, carmine ,, 11½ or 11½ × 13½.
15 ,, violet ,, 11½.
25 ,, dark blue ,, 13½.
50 ,, orange ,, 11½.

The 15 bani has a larger head than the other values.

TURKEY.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds some stationery to the new issue listed on pages 100 and 130.

Envelopes.

20 paras, rose on white.
1 piastre, ultramarine on white.

Post Cards.

10 and 10+10 paras, blue-green on light rose.
20 and 20+20 ,, light carmine ,,

WURTEMBERG.—The 50 pf. stamp of the official "Amtlicher Verkehr" set on the paper with crosses and circles is chronicled in *Gibbons Weekly.*

This, we believe, completes the set on watermarked paper.

Official.

50 pf., deep marone, on watermarked paper.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The remaining values of the new set of stamps are chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesives. New design, "Republica Argentina" straight at top.
½ c., bright violet.
1 c., ultramarine.
3 c., orange.
4 c., red-violet.
6 c., yellow-green.
10 c., dull blue.
12 c., yellow.
15 c., apple-green.
20 c., sky-blue.
24 c., brown-purple.
30 c., claret.
50 c., black.
1 p., rose and blue.
2 p., green and sky-blue.
5 p., bright brown and blue-violet.
10 p., blue-violet and red.
20 p., sky-blue and black.

MEXICO.—The 10 c. envelope in altered colour and with modified inscriptions is reported in the *M. C.*

Envelope.

10 centavos, dull blue on white.

NICARAGUA.—More provisionals are chronicled by the *Metropolitan Philatelist.*

Provisionals.

Vale 10 c. on 2 c., rose; A.B.N. Co. printing.
35 c. on 6 c., slate ,, ,,
15 c. on 1 c., green; Waterlow ,,
10 c. pale blue-green; Fiscal stamp overprinted in black in small italic caps "Correo—1908."

PARAGUAY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 2 centavos dated 1904 in *carmine* colour, which we take to be a novelty.

Adhesive.

2 centavos, *carmine;* dated 1904.

PERU.—The 10 c., black, of 1900 has been overprinted "Expreso" diagonally in black for express letters.—*Mekeel's Weekly.*

Express Letter Stamp.

10 c., black.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—*Belgian Post Office.*—Referring to reports made on pages 73 and 130, the new set of stamps is now chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, on continental authority as follows :—

Adhesives. Overprinted "Chine" and new value in Chinese currency, and not as previously reported with "Chine" only.

2 c., in black on 5 c., green.
4 c. ,, 10 c., red.
10 c. ,, 25 c., blue.
20 c. ,, 50 c., grey.

CHINA.—*Russian Post Offices.*—The 15 and 25 kop. of the 1905 issue of Russia have been overprinted in blue and in red respectively with the word "China" in Russian characters.—*Gibbons Weekly.*

Adhesives.

15 k., pale blue and claret; blue overprint.
25 k., lilac and dull green; red ,,

COREA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write: "Various philatelic journals have chronicled the issue of a 6 sen Japanese stamp overprinted for Korea, but this is incorrect. The overprint is for China, and we are surprised to find that a good many well-informed dealers are apparently unaware of the fact that Japanese stamps overprinted for use in Korea were discontinued some years ago, and the only stamps now used in Korea are ordinary Japanese stamps without surcharge."

DANISH WEST INDIES.—A new post card with portrait of King Frederick is announced in *Mekeel's Weekly.*

The stamp, it is stated, appears at the right and the Arms at the left.

Post Card.

10 c., carmine on buff.

FRENCH POST OFFICES *in Canton, Koung-Tchéou, Mongtseu, Packhoi, Tchongking, Yunnanfou, and Hoi-Hao.*—The Indo-China set of last year has been surcharged for use in the different French Post Offices named above. Specimens of all the values up to 50 c., except the 45 c. and the 1, 2, 5, and 10 fr. (which are to be issued later), are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The overprint, name of town and Chinese characters, is in blue on the 10 c. and 50 c., and in carmine on the remainder.

Gibbons Weekly includes the 75 c. and four high values in its chronicle for all but the Tchongking lot, but in this we notice the 2 fr. and 10 fr. are omitted.

Adhesives.

1 c., sepia; carmine overprint.
2 c., brown ,, ,,
4 c., blue ,, ,,
5 c., pale green ,, ,,
10 c., scarlet; blue ,,
15 c., violet; carmine ,,
20 c. ,, ,, ,,
25 c., blue ,, ,,
30 c., chocolate ,, ,,
35 c., olive-green ,, ,,
40 c., brown ,, ,,
50 c., rose; blue ,,
75 c., orange ,, ,,
1 fr., lake ,, ,,
2 fr., green; carmine ,,
5 fr., blue ,, ,,
10 fr., violet ,, ,,

Note.—The 50 c. value is omitted in *Gibbons Weekly* list of all the sets.

PERSIA.—To the lists of new stamps given on pages 102 and 130 *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds the following :—

Adhesives.

10 kran, rose.
20 ,, black.
30 ,, violet.

Surcharged "Colis-Postaux" in one line vertically in black.

26 chahis, red-brown.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Some new stationery is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Envelopes.

2 c., dark green (Head of Rizal).
4 c., red (Head of McKinley).

Official Envelope.

4 c., red (Head of McKinley).

Wrapper.

2 c., dark green (Head of Rizal).

SIAM.—Colour changes have taken place in the 2, 3, and 4 atts of the current set, and two new values have been added. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. submit specimens.

Adhesives.

2 atts, green.
3 ,, violet and grey.
4 ,, carmine and rose.
9 ,, blue.
18 ,, brown.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1908–9.

President—H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., etc.
Vice-President—The Earl of Crawford, K.T.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. Tilleard.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. Biggs.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

E. D. Bacon. C. E. McNaughtan.
M. P. Castle, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).
T. W. Hall. T. Maycock.
L. L. R. Hausburg. F. Reichenheim.
T. Wickham Jones. R. B. Yardley.

The fourteenth meeting of the season 1907–8 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 7 May, 1908, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, Herbert R. Oldfield, C. N. Biggs, F. Ransom, J. C. Sidebotham, A. J. Warren, L. L. R. Hausburg, J. A. Tilleard, W. Schwabacher, T. W. Hall, R. B. Yardley, J. R. Laing, D. C. Gray, Franz Reichenheim, L. W. Fulcher, E. D. Bacon, Colonel Bonhote, A. Chilver, Lance E. Hall (Associate), and one visitor.

The chair was taken by the Earl of Crawford, and the minutes of the meeting held on 23 April were read and signed as correct.

Mr. T. W. Hall read some notes on the 1882–3 issue of Argentine stamps, and illustrated these with a display of specimens from his collection.

The paper was a most interesting one, and contained new and useful information as to the manner in which these stamps had been prepared and the method of distinguishing the various printings.

At the conclusion of the paper Mr. Hall assented to its publication in the *London Philatelist*, and a very hearty vote of thanks to him was moved by Mr. E. D. Bacon, seconded by Mr. R. B. Yardley, and carried unanimously.

Mr. L. W. Fulcher then produced for the inspection of members a selection which had been sent by Mr. W. Moser from his Japanese collection.

This collection is well known as being most complete, valuable, and interesting, and the members present appreciated the opportunity of inspecting the stamps.

The thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Moser, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

The fifteenth meeting of the season 1907–8 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 21 May, 1908.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, M. P. Castle, J. R. Laing, G. R. T. Upton, D. C. Gray, E. W. Wetherell, L. L. R. Hausburg, Baron Percy de Worms, Herbert R. Oldfield, T. G. Wayman, R. B. Yardley, T. W. Hall, M. S. Cooke, C. E. Fagan, Douglas Ellis, L. W. Fulcher, C. N. Biggs, E. D. Bacon, W. Schwabacher, Lance E. Hall (Associate).

The chair was taken by the Earl of Crawford, and the minutes of the meeting held on 7 May were read and signed as correct.

Samples of the plates which will be used for illustrating the new work on New South Wales by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull were passed round for the inspection of members.

A ballot was then taken in respect of the following candidates:—

Mr. Joseph S. Davis, proposed by Dr. H. A. Davis, seconded by Mr. L. H. Kjellstedt.

Mr. Berthold Pinner, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary.

Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht, proposed by Mr. G. F. H. Gibson, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary, who were declared duly elected members and Fellows of the Society.

Mr. R. E. R. Dalwigk, proposed by Mr. E. J. Nankivell, seconded by Dr. J. C. Rix, was declared and duly elected an Associate.

Mr. R. B. Yardley then gave a display of the stamps of Trinidad.

Mr. Yardley's collection is a very complete and valuable one, comprising an immense range of shades and many valuable stamps, including several copies of the 4d. and 1s. values of the issues from 1859 to 1861, with the pin perforation and the rough perforation.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Yardley for the display was moved by Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. Bacon, and unanimously carried, and after some remarks in response by Mr. Yardley the proceedings terminated.

The sixteenth meeting of the season 1907–8, being the annual general meeting of the Society, was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 4 June, 1908, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, Herbert R. Oldfield, T. W. Hall, A. W. Chambers, D. C. Gray, E. W. Wetherell, C. NcNaughtan, L. L. R. Hausburg, W. Schwabacher, M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, C. Neville Biggs, A. C. Emerson, C. Stewart-Wilson, L. W. Fulcher, T. Wickham Jones, Colonel J. Bonhote, J. A. Tilleard.

The chair was taken by the Earl of Crawford, and the minutes of the meeting held on 21 May were read and signed as correct.

The members then proceeded to consider the election of new members, and a ballot having been taken, the following candidates were declared duly elected Members and Fellows of the Society:—

Mr. Frank Montrésor Rideout, proposed by Capt. J. R. P. Clarke, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. H. L. White, proposed by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, seconded by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

The Hon. Secretary presented his report on the work of the Society for the session now ending.

The Chairman, in moving that the report be received, adopted, and recorded in the

Society's official organ, referred to the masterly way in which the report had been drawn up, recording with completeness, as had been the case for many years past, not only the history of the Society during the past year, but also all the events relating to philatelic matters which had taken place. He also pointed out that the report was drawn up to the very latest date, including as it did the Penny Postage to America, which had only been announced by the Postmaster-General late yesterday afternoon.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. M. P. Castle, who expressed the opinion that Mr. Tilleard's periodical reports comprised a complete history of each year's Philately, and were a credit to the Society and an honour to him.

Mr. Castle also specially referred to the munificent donation of a splendid library, made during the past session to the Society by the Vice-President.

The resolution having been unanimously carried, the Earl of Crawford moved and Mr. Castle seconded a very cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Tilleard.

This resolution having been carried with acclamation, Mr. Tilleard expressed his thanks, and pointed out that the work he had done had been a pleasure to him, and particularly in the present case, when his report was of so satisfactory a nature.

The Hon. Treasurer then presented his accounts and balance-sheet, and the report of the Auditors was read.

Upon the motion of Mr. McNaughtan, seconded by Mr. T. W. Hall, the accounts as presented were received and adopted; and on the further motion of Mr. McNaughtan, seconded by Mr. Tilleard, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Auditors for their services.

Mr. Bacon proposed and Mr. Wickham Jones seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. C. N. Biggs for his services as Hon. Treasurer, special reference being made to the increase of work during the past session.

No further nomination having been received, the present officers and members of the Council were re-elected.

The present Hon. Auditors, Mr. Chambers and Mr. J. G. Langton, were re-elected Auditors for the ensuing year on the motion of Mr. Schwabacher, seconded by Mr. D. C. Gray.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been proposed by Mr. Wickham Jones, seconded by Mr. T. W. Hall, and unanimously carried, the proceedings then terminated.

Herts Philatelic Society.

THE fourth meeting of the session was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, 21 January, 1908, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, W. A. Boyes, R. Frentzel, A. H. L. Giles, L. E. Bradbury, W. T. Standen, W. Simpson, F. J. Peplow, F. J. Melville, S. Chapman, H. Wills, J. E. Lincoln, P. Ashley, C. H. Garnett, D. Thomson, A. B. Kay, W. Hadlow, J. E. Booth, W. A. Gunner, Erland A. Clark, P. L. Pemberton, Frank Phillips, E. Bounds, C. Nissen, W. Jacoby, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and four visitors.

In the absence of the President, the Vice-President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on 17 December, 1907, were read and signed as correct.

The election of Mr. W. A. Gunner as a life member and of Mr. G. Hardy as an ordinary member was duly confirmed.

The receipt of New Year's wishes from the Swedish Philatelic Society was notified with pleasure, and cordially reciprocated, and duly entered on the minutes.

It was proposed and carried:—

"That the Society do form a collection of entires and adhesives on originals, and Mr. R. Frentzel be appointed Curator of the said collection, and Dr. E. Webster's offer of his collection of entires be accepted by the Society, with a due acknowledgment of thanks.

Donations to the ordinary and forgery collections were received from the Vice-President and Mr. Frank Neck, and acknowledged with thanks.

The Hon. Librarian gave notice of several donations to the library, among which may be mentioned: *Les Timbres de Brême*, by Georges Brunel; *The Forgeries of the Cantonal Stamps of Switzerland*, by Baron A. de Reuterskiöld; *South African Provisional War Stamps*, by B. W. H. Poole, presented by the President; and *Postage Stamps and their Collection*, by Warren H. Colson, Vol. I, presented by the author.

At the conclusion of business the Chairman stated that he had to inform the meeting, with much regret, that Mr. Charles J. Phillips had that day been prostrated with influenza and confined to his bed. Consequently he could not attend the meeting, but had deputed his son, Mr. Frank Phillips, to exhibit his collection of forgeries, reprints, etc., and to read the paper which he had compiled on the subject. He was sure the members would join with him in expressing their condolence to Mr. Chas. J. Phillips, with wishes for his speedy recovery.

Mr. Frank Phillips was then introduced, and while the volume was being handed round for the inspection of the members he read a very instructive and interesting paper on "Forgeries and their Collection."

The Vice-President proposed, and Mr. W. G. Cool seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Charles J. Phillips for the instructive paper he had compiled for the benefit of the Society and for the interesting display of his collection, and to his son, Mr. Frank Phillips, for his kindness in taking his father's place. The vote of thanks was passed with acclamation, and suitably responded to by Mr. Frank Phillips in the name of his father.

After a few further remarks by the Chairman, a very successful meeting was brought to a close at 8.20 p.m.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately, e.g. the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 20 May, 1908.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, reprint in black of 1d., plate 66, with inverted Large Crown wmk., a corner block of 9, with plate number	9	5	0
Ditto, Court Bureau, 1890, 1d., rose, used, on entire original	2	10	0
India, 1854, 4 a., blue and red, a pair of the wide setting with dividing lines, with another, on entire original	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, another pair, on entire original	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, a pair of the close setting	2	5	0
Philippine Islands, 1869–74, "Habilitado por la Nacion," 1 real, mauve	2	12	6
Straits Settlements, 1867, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 12 c., unused, and 8, 24 and 32 c., used	4	5	0
British East Africa, 1890, ½, 1, and 4 a., mint	3	12	6
Lagos, single CA, 10s., green and brown, ditto	6	6	0
Swazieland, 1889, perf. 12½ × 12, 2d., bistre, a block of 4, ditto	2	0	0
Transvaal, "V.R.I.," 10s., brown, no stop after "V," ditto	2	4	0
Zanzibar, 1895, 6 a., bistre, "Zanibar," ditto	2	10	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange,* part gum	6	0	0
United States of America, 1869, 90 c.*	2	2	0
Grenada, 1883, (½d.) on half of 1d., orange, small overprint, a pair,* no gum	3	17	6
New South Wales, laureated, 6d., deep brown, fine background,* but a little cut into at top and somewhat thinned	3	0	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 6d., green	2	2	0
Tasmania, 1856, pelure paper, 1d., brown-red, a pair,* with full gum, a little marked on face	5	10	0

Sale of 2 and 3 June, 1908.

Eastern Roumelia, 1881, 10 paras, black and green, a *tête-bêche* pair, one having the background inverted, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 paras, black and rose, a strip of 3, centre stamp being the error 10 paras, mint	10	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1858–79, 1d., red, plate 99, a block of 100, being the five vertical rows from the right of sheet, with full margins, plate numbers, and inscriptions	5	0	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 10s., blue, pair	8	10	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 5d., block of 4	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d.	2	10	0
Greece, 1876, Paris print, 30 c., brown on cream, a block of 4, mint	3	2	6
Switzerland, Geneva, 1843, 5 + 5 c., black on yellow-green, apparently unused, tear at top	15	0	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 1843, 4 rappen, black and red, vertical lines, Type 4	8	0	0
Ditto, 1850, 2½ rappen, black and red, Poste Locale, without border	3	3	0
Tuscany, 1 soldo, buff on white *	2	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1881–3, 2 marks, black and orange, an *imperf.* pair, mint	2	10	0
Brunei, 1906, 1 c., *black* overprint	5	0	0
Ceylon, CC, 2 c., brown, 14 × 12½,* no gum	2	0	0
Labuan, CA sideways, 12 c., carmine	3	15	0
British Central Africa, 1896, wmk. CC, £10, vermilion and black, unused, with part gum, but not quite mint	10	10	0
Lagos, 1884–6, 2s. 6d., olive-black	3	0	0
Mauritius, Britannia, 1s., yellow-green, mint, block of 4	3	0	0
Southern Nigeria, single CA, £1, mint	2	16	6
British Columbia, 1865, 5 c., imperf.	2	12	6
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple	9	0	0
Barbados, 1858, imperf., 1s., black, a pair,* no gum	2	0	0
Ditto, 1875–8, wmk. CC, perf. 12½, 6d., bright yellow,* no gum	3	12	6
Ditto, 1878, 1d. on right half of 5s., rose, reading upwards	5	0	0
Nevis, 1878, lithographed, 6d., grey (No. 5 on plate)	3	17	6
Ditto, 1883, Half Penny in black on half of 1d., violet, an unsevered pair,* but a little discoloured	4	4	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
St. Vincent, 1861, no wmk., 6d., deep green, a vertical pair, imperf.,* no gum	2	12	6
Ditto, 1880, 1d., in red, on half of 6d., blue-green, a severed pair	4	0	0
Trinidad, 1859, pin-perf., 6d., yellow-green, mint pair	2	5	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac	8	5	0
Ditto, 1881, ½ on 1d., red, a block of 9, three are Type 2 and six are Type 9, one of the latter is the variety "1" with straight serif, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½ on 1d., red, Type 10, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½ on 1s., Type 6,* but no perfs. at top	2	16	0
Argentine Republic, 1862, 15 c., blue, without accent	4	17	6
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., magenta, corners cut	4	7	6
British Honduras, 1887, 1s., grey,* with gum	2	0	0
New Zealand, 1860–2, pelure paper, perf., 2d., lilac-blue, thinned	2	0	0
Collection in Lincoln's, 2394	12	10	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 21 and 22 May, 1908.

Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, no lines*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 6d., red-lilac, mint pair	12	0	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1s., brown, plate 14, mint	3	0	0
France, Nossi-Bé, 1889, 25, in blue, on 40 c., red on yellow, pair	2	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1865, rouletted, 3 kr., 6 kr., 7 kr., and 9 kr., mint	2	6	0
Servia, 1866, Vienna print, 10 p., orange, ditto	2	4	0
Ceylon, 8d., deep yellow-brown, imperf., with a 1d., blue, on piece	12	0	0
Ditto, 9d., lilac-brown, imperf	3	3	0
Zululand, 1894–5, £5, purple and black on red, mint	6	0	0
Newfoundland, half an 8d., scarlet-vermilion, used as 4d., on entire	2	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, pair	2	7	0
Nevis, 1867, 1s., blue-green, mint	3	5	0
St. Vincent, 1883–4, perf. 14, 4d., bright blue, ditto	2	0	0
Brazil, 1844, 600 reis, black	4	0	0
Hawaii, Interisland Postage, 1865, 5 c., blue on white*	2	6	0
New Zealand, 1856, 1d., red on blue	2	2	0
Collections: 1907, £12; and 397	10	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 14 and 15 May, 1908.

* Unused.	£	s.	d
Great Britain, 1841, 1d., red, mint block of 36	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, part sheet of 108,* no gum	6	15	0
Ditto, 1887, proof of the 3d. on unwatermarked green paper, block of 6	2	10	0
Ditto, Admiralty, Type 2, 2½d., blue, on piece	2	6	0
Switzerland, January, 1852, 15 c., vermilion,* nearly full gum	3	0	0
British Central Africa, March, 1898, imperf., 1d., red and blue,* small stain	2	4	0
British East Africa, 1890, set of 3 provisionals, mint	3	10	0
Cape, triangular, 1855, rouletted, 6d., lilac, on entire, roulettes on two sides	2	5	0
Liberia, 1892, $5, centre inverted, mint	2	12	6
Seychelles, 15 c. on 16 c., surcharge inverted, strip of 5 on entire	4	5	0
Canada, 7½d., green,* repaired	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, pen-cancelled	2	17	6
New South Wales, Sydneys, 2d., plate 1, pale blue, early	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, plate 2, early	3	5	0
Victoria, 1854, litho, 2d., reconstructed plate of 50	3	0	0

Sale of 28 and 29 May, 1908.

Great Britain, 1860, 1½d., lilac-rose, mint block of 6	5	5	0
Ditto, Anchor, £1, lilac-brown	3	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., carmine . . £2 8s. and	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue £2 and	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902–4, 5s., carmine	10	10	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," King, 10d.	2	12	6
British Central Africa, 1896, £1, blue	2	2	0
British East Africa, 1891, provisionals, the error "½ annas" on 2 a., vermilion, used, with certificate	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 anna, hand-stamped surcharge, on 4 annas, brown, used, perf. all round	5	15	0
British Somaliland, Service and O.H.M.S., the set of 16 quite complete, mint, unmounted, including 2 a., single and multiple	7	0	0
Cape, woodblock, 1d., brick-red, apparently repaired	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue	2	17	6
Ditto, triangulars, 1s., pale emerald, mint £2 10s. and	2	17	6
Lagos, King, single CA, 5s., mint pair	2	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Natal, Official, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s., mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar lot, in mint pairs	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, a similar lot, in blocks of 4	4	15	0
Barbados, March, 1878, 1d. on half 5s., rose, an unsevered pair, variety large "D," with slight defect on left of one stamp	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on left half of 5s., rose, small "D" variety	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on right half of 5s., large "D" variety	4	12	6
British Columbia, 1861, imperf., 2½d., brown, mint	3	15	0
Grenada, 1889, Half Penny on 2s., orange, variety with two surcharges, mint	3	3	0
Newfoundland, 1s., half stamp (severed vertically), used, on large piece of original	3	12	6
St. Lucia, the "Shilding" error	3	0	0
New Zealand, 1856, 1s., blue-green, serrated perf. three sides	2	0	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of 11 and 13 April, 1908.

British Central Africa, £10, yellow,* full gum	1	6	0
British East Africa, 1890–1, imperf., 1 r., carmine	1	3	0
East Africa and Uganda, King, 20 r., grey and stone	1	4	0
Antigua, 1862, 6d., green, imperf. pairs	1	18	0
British Somaliland, Officials, 1903 and 1905, mint set of 15	5	15	0
Canada, 10d., blue*	1	12	0
Cape, woodblock, 1d., scarlet, repaired	1	15	0
Cayman Islands, Half Penny on 1d., mint block of 8	1	4	0
Grenada, 1891, 1d. on 8d., brown, inverted surcharge	4	15	0
Newfoundland, 1857, 2d., scarlet-vermilion	3	0	0
Queensland, 1860–1, Star, 1s., dull violet, mint	4	0	0
Tasmania, 1855, Star, 1d., carmine, pair*	6	0	0
Transvaal, September, 1870, 1d., carmine, S. G. No. 52, imperf.*	7	7	0

Sale of 27 April, 1908.

Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green,* repaired	1	18	0
Great Britain, £5, orange	1	12	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," Queen, £1, green, mint	1	12	0
Mauritius, 1d., scarlet, Greek border, thinned	1	6	0
Tasmania, imperf., Star, 1d., red*	1	0	0

Sale of 2 May, 1908.

Cayman Islands, ½d. on 5s., mint pair	1	5	0
Great Britain, 1848–50, rouletted, 1d., brown, pair	15	0	0
Ditto, Queen, 2s. 6d., lilac on bleuté, mint	1	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange	1	8	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," Queen, £1, green	1	11	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., mint	1	8	0

Sale of 9 and 11 May, 1908.

Austrian Mercury, 6 k., yellow*	1	0	0
British Somaliland, Service, King, errors "Britsh," ½ a., 1 a., and 2 a., mint	1	18	0
Cayman Islands, ½d. on 1d., mint block of 4	1	2	0
Great Britain, "O.W. OFFICIAL," King, 10d., mint	2	0	0
Grenada, 1891, 1d. on 8d., brown, inverted surcharge	4	4	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1d., red, white line above value, thinned	1	11	0
British Somaliland, Officials, 1903 and 1905, set of 15, mint	6	2	6
Buenos Ayres, 5 pesos, orange	1	18	0
Canada, 10d., thin paper*	2	18	0
Cape, triangular, De La Rue, 1d., carmine, mint pairs £1 9s. &	1	11	0
Cayman Islands, ½d. on 5s., mint pair	1	3	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 5s., Queen	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., ditto	4	5	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1s., ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 10d., ditto, mint	2	0	0
Hong Kong, 10 c., blue-green*	2	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d.,* repaired	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue	1	10	0
Southern Nigeria, King, single, £1, mint	2	15	0
Tasmania, 1855, Star, 1d, carmine, pair*	4	4	0

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MESSRS. GILBERT AND KOHLER.

Sale of 1 to 4 June, 1908.

The prices are given approximately in English money.

France, 1849, 1 fr., vermilion, on entire	7	16	0
Ditto, 1853, 1 fr., carmine, block of 4,* with gum	4	16	0
Ditto, 1875, 10×15, bistre on rose, *se tenant*,* with gum	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, *tête-bêche*, 15×15, bistre	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10×10×10, bistre on rose, with 7 other stamps	2	4	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Austrian Mercury, yellow, thin paper	4	9	0
Ditto, ditto, dark red,* with gum	61	12	0
Bulgaria, 1882, 5 s., carmine on rose, on entire, with 3 other stamps	11	12	0
Spain, 1850, 6 reales, blue,* without gum	2	9	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 reales, green	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair	6	17	6
Ditto, 1851, 2 reales, red (2), 10 r., green (2), and 6 c., black, on piece	37	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 reales, red	17	4	0
Ditto, 1852, 2 reales, pale red	8	4	0
Ditto, Madrid, 3 c., bronze, on entire	15	4	0
Ditto, 1854, 1 real, pale blue, thinned	11	0	0
Ditto, 1855, 2 r., blue, *error*, *se tenant* with 2 1 r., and 9 other 1 r. on piece	32	8	0
Ditto, 1865, 12 c., blue and rose, perf., head reversed	11	16	0
Finland, 1856, 10 k., rose, vertically laid, on piece	3	8	0
Ditto, 1866–70, 1 mk., brown, block of 4 with 40 pen. (2) on piece	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8 p., black on green, perf. 10½	36	0	0
Ditto, ditto, error, 10 p., brown-red on blue	5	4	0
Ditto, 1875, *tête-bêche* pair, 5 × 5, orange, perf. 12½	9	4	0
Great Britain, "V.R.," 1d., black,* no gum	9	4	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, no lines, block of 10, red postmark	10	8	0
Ditto, 1d., red-brown on blue, *percé en lignes*, guaranteed	8	4	0
Ditto, 1867, 2s., brown, colonial obliteration	4	0	0
Ionian Islands, yellow and blue, on entire	5	12	0
Naples, 1858, 50 gra., rose	2	6	0
Ditto, 1860, ½ t., Arms £12 4s. and	12	16	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Cross £3 4s. and	3	8	6
Parma, 1859, 5 c., blue-green, 4 specimens	6	18	0
Ditto, ditto, 80 c., yellow,* part gum	1	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair,* with gum	4	16	0
Romagna, 6 baj., black on green, *used*, with expert's opinion	6	0	0
Ditto, 20 baj., black on blue, *used*, ditto	2	16	0
Sardinia, 80 c., yellow-bistre, reversed head, *used*, ditto	13	12	0
Tuscany, 1 soldo and 2 soldi (2) on piece	12	4	0
Ditto, 2 soldi, pair	14	4	0
Ditto, 3 lire, yellow	60	0	0
Holland, 1852, 5 c., blue, block of 6,* with gum	0	2	9

* Unused.	£	s.	d
Holland, 1852, 5 c., dark blue, block of 4,* ditto	2	9	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., rose, block of 4,* ditto	2	14	6
Ditto, ditto, 15 c., orange, pair,* ditto	1	12	0
Ditto, 1867, 15 c., brown, perf. 10 × 10½	5	4	0
Moldavia, 1858, 27 paras, red postmark	37	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, blue postmark, on entire	48	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 54 paras, red postmark	14	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, on entire	17	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 81 paras	202	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 108 paras, blue postmarks £40 16s. and	44	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 80 paras, vermilion on blue	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, dark vermilion on blue, apparently double impression	4	1	6
Russian Levant, 1866, 10 p., brown and blue	6	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 pias., blue and orange	6	1	6
Servia, 1868, 2 p., green on lilac, error,* with gum	7	12	0
Ditto, 1866, 10 p., orange, perf. 12, pair on piece	5	0	0
Sweden, 1872, error "Tretio"	12	0	0
Ditto, Service, 1889, 10 ore on 12 ore, blue, surcharge reversed	4	1	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10 ore on 24 ore, yellow, ditto	12	8	0
Switzerland, Geneva, 1843, 5 c. + 5 c. (double) £20 16s. and	24	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 c., blue-green, large Eagle, block of 10, with gum	74	0	0
Ditto, ditto, envelope, 5 c., cut out and used, on entire	10	0	0
Ditto, Vaud, 4 c., red obliteration, on piece	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 specimens, on entire	38	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 c., pair on entire	3	12	0
Ditto, Neuchatel, 5 c. with 10 r. on piece	3	13	6
Ditto, Basle, 2½ r. £4 12s. and	5	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, on entire	15	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6 specimens on one letter	45	12	0
Ditto, Zurich, 4 r., Type 2, horizontal lines, on piece	10	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Type 3, ditto, on entire	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Type 2, vertical lines, on entire	10	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Type 4, ditto, on piece	10	4	0
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r., block of 4	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair on entire	6	8	0
Ditto, Poste Locale, 2½ r., no lines to Cross	10	0	0
Ditto, 1865, 2 r., grey, and half a 2 r. used as 3 r.	16	0	0

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The Comparative Condition of Stamps.

HAVING regard to the steadily growing dearth of the old issues of many of the popular countries, an examination of some recent remarks as to the relative value of the differing conditions of a stamp by a well-known French Philatelist may not be out of place. The theme is not a new one, nor have we any wish to weary our readers to any extent by any divergencies into the bypaths that meander from this well-known track, such as standard values, collectors' catalogues, or the question of unused issues *versus* used.

In a recent number of *Le Postillon*, M. Montader—who is well known as a philatelic student, and who was largely responsible for the production of the Official Catalogue of the Société Française de Timbrologie—has analysed the relative states of a particular stamp, assessing its value according to the various phases of its condition. M. Montader takes a well-known stamp as an example, i.e. the 15 c., green, of the French Republic of 1849, and thus appraises it :—

	£	s.	d.	
UNUSED.				
Wide margins, o.g., mint, and fine colour	5	0	0	
Do., no gum	2	0	0	(to £2 8s.)
o.g., with three margins	2	0	0	
No gum, with three margins	1	4	0	
Colour faded, o.g., full margins	3	0	0	
Do., no gum, do.	1	12	0	
Do., do., three margins	1	0	0	
No gum or margins, slightly soiled	0	8	0	(to 12s.)
USED.				
Very fine, bright colour, wide margins and light postmark	0	6	0	
Do., do., but heavy postmark	0	4	0	
Do., do., do., three margins	0	2	6	
Colour faded, light postmark, and good margins	0	3	4	
Do., three margins	0	2	0	
Soiled specimen, no margins	0	0	10	

We see here that M. Montader ranges his values on lines from £5 down to tenpence! We venture, however, to make his discrepancies still wider. This particular stamp exists in at least three marked shades—in dark green yellow-green, and clear slightly bluish green. The last shade, which closely resembles that of the first reprints, was found in a number of copies a few years since, and is to be had in blocks of four—this, in our view, represents the £5 stamp of M. Montader's list. The dark green and the yellow-green are, however, immensely rarer, and may both be held to be at least twice as valuable as the one cited. The *Catalogue Officiel* quotes the dark green, unused, at £12, but we doubt if its publishers could produce a mint copy, and we do not hesitate to say that a faultless block of four would be worth nearly £100. We also think that M. Montader overrates the comparative value of the gum and underrates the importance of the colour. With regard to the used specimens, these stamps are catalogued in the French Society's work at nearly ten shillings for the "vert clair," and twelve shillings for the dark green. Used pairs of this stamp are, moreover, well known to be scarce, and are probably worth double these prices, while blocks or strips of four would also doubtless be worth a still higher figure. M. Montader furthermore calculates that stamps with light obliterations are only worth half as much again as those heavily postmarked. We differ from him again, to a marked degree, our opinion being that a heavily cancelled stamp has been deprived of three-quarters of its beauty and value, and that a stamp that has a light and well-placed cancellation is worth at least double as much as what is termed an average copy. The last stage of declension in value in the case of a copy of this stamp—*sans* margin, colour, or condition —may well be even lower than the franc bestowed upon it by our *confrère*, and be valued at a modest penny! We thus get a range of value from £100 for a faultless unused block in the rarest colour to practically nothing for a very poor used copy!

The purport of our remarks is to show how doctors differ in their diagnoses, and how absolutely impossible it is to establish anything like a standard value for stamps. Beyond the inherent virtues of a stamp as depicted above are the important determining factors, as to its value, of locale and purchaser, which might very materially modify any of the preceding quotations. In this case a simple stamp has been taken for example—one presenting no varieties of impression. In the case of such stamps as Sydney Views, early Mauritius, or other engraved issues, the relative condition and value of the stamp might be enormously increased by the state of the plate. Hence is the question of a standard value one to be deferred unto the Greek Kalends!

The question, however, of a proper appreciation of condition is one that is ever before us, and is constantly developing in importance. The shrinkage of the old issues will ultimately make this question one of vital importance to the collector who desires to see a return of his capital, and we think the importance of this subject may well redeem our remarks from reprobation on the score of triteness or redundancy.

The Stamps of Spain and Cuba, April, 1855, to February, 1860.

By E. W. WETHERELL, F.R.P.S.L.

From Notes read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 6 February, 1908.

PRELIMINARY NOTE.



HERE are very many points which refer to this series as a whole, as the stamps were all printed in the same manner, and are of identical design for both countries. Other points refer particularly to Spain alone, or to Cuba alone, or to particular values. It is convenient, therefore, to divide this paper into two parts, the first dealing with matters general to the series, and the second having reference to individual stamps.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE SERIES.

Unlike the period from 1850–4, when Spain changed her stamps annually, the design of 1855 was in use for five years (i.e. until February, 1860), and consequently the stamps of this period are the commonest of all the older issues of the country.

Although the design was not changed, yet the paper underwent such alterations that three distinct issues exist, namely, 1 April, 1855, on blue paper with watermark of loops; 1 January, 1856, on white paper with a lattice watermark; 11 April, 1856, on white unwatermarked paper; and this division into three parts also applies to the Cuban issues of this period (the first stamps specially made for that island).

CURRENCY.

The Spanish series has the value expressed in "CUARTOS" and "REALES," whereas the Cuban series is expressed in "REAL PLATA" currency. These are the only distinctions. Nowhere on the stamps is there any indication of the name of the issuing country.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION.

Practically nothing of importance concerning these stamps has come to us from official sources. Moens quotes a few decrees, but they throw but little light on the subject. The Spanish Government has been so defrauded by the enormous quantities of forgeries which have passed the post that they have been, and still are, very reticent in the matter, and possibly believe that information is required not so much for its scientific worth as for the purpose of still further defrauding the Post Office (an idea not unknown in the case of other and even more enlightened Governments). Consequently it is from the stamps themselves that we must glean our information, and there is no issue of stamps which more clearly tells its own tale and more readily gives up its secrets.

A good deal of other information is available, but curiously enough even

such an authority as Moens, in his work on Spain, dismisses these issues in about six pages, and gives no details regarding the dies, clichés, cleaning, resetting, marginal inscriptions, etc., and no work I have seen gives correct information about the number of stamps on the sheets at the different periods.

THE DESIGN.

The design shows several very interesting points. It consists of a laureated profile of Queen Isabella to right on a solid ground of colour enclosed in a circle of seventy-three white pearls of uniform size, but not at quite a uniform distance apart. The circle of pearls lies within a thin white circle, and this disc lies like a coin on a rectangular design consisting of the following parts: A thin continuous outer frame line, a continuous thin white line separating this from the body of the stamp. There is an inner white frame which is continuous at top and bottom, but cut into by the circle at the sides. The space between the two white frames at the top contains the word "CORREOS" in white letters (with a white dot before and after the letters) on a ground of solid colour. The corners contain a white disc, on which is drawn a five-petal flower. The lower label contains the value in figures and words, with a white dot before the numeral and after the last letter, and a period after the numeral.

The spaces at the sides between the white frames contain, in the upper portion on each side, three and a half bell-shaped ornaments *downwards* with a white dot above each, and in the lower portion contain three and a half ornaments *upwards* with a white dot below each. There are three white dots in the thin space between the circle and the outer frame on the left side and two on the right. There is not room for the central spot, as the circle is, curiously enough, not exactly in the centre of the rectangular frame. I believe that these dots and the slight variation from a central position are intentional and are of the nature of secret marks.

The spandrels are filled with a curious ornamentation, the upper ones consisting of scallop-shaped ornaments with the points upwards, not arranged in a straight line, but curving slightly *downwards* in the centre; and the lower ones show the same scallops pointing downwards, the alignment curving slightly *upwards* in the centre.

IMPERFECTIONS IN THE DESIGN.

Probably the "off-centre" circle and the lack of symmetry (in that there are *three* white dots on the left and only *two* on the right) were, as suggested, of the nature of secret marks. There are other points, however, which are probably due to carelessness.

The "T" of "CUARTOS" is too large, and the bottom stroke is not continued far enough to the right.

The "E" of "CORREOS" is slightly lower than the "R."

The pearls are not quite equidistant from one another.

The sixth line of shading at the back of the neck is imperfect.

There is a thick vertical line of colour between the scallops and the inner white frame on the right side of the stamps, giving a lop-sided and unfinished effect.

THE ORIGINAL DIE.

The one original die for the stamps of this design was engraved by Varrela in 1854. Secondary dies (with value expressed) were prepared, and from these a vast number of clichés were manufactured. The secondary dies are of the following expressed values:—2 cuartos, 4 cuartos, 1 real, and 2 reales for Spain, ½ real plata, 1 real plata, and 2 reales plata for Cuba. (An eighth secondary die of the value of 12 cuartos was prepared early in 1860, but although a great many stamps of this value were printed they were never issued.)

MANUFACTURE OF THE PLATES.

There were no true plates in the ordinary sense of the word, as the large block from which the stamps were printed consisted of two hundred *separate movable* clichés wedged together in a frame, and capable, therefore, of rearrangement—a fact which is perfectly clearly proved when entire sheets are examined, as, frequently, certain well-marked varieties (flaws) are found in totally different relative positions in different printings, and at other times when the relative positions are the same the alignment differs—a point which would be impossible in the case of a true plate.

METHODS OF MANUFACTURE OF THE STAMPS.

The stamps were printed from clichés (some philatelists have believed that some of the stamps were lithograped). Regarding this Moens, in speaking of certain lithographic *forgeries*, says: "... Le catalogue de la *Société Philatelique* de Londres classe ces imitations comme apportenant à une série antérieure à celle des timbres officiels typographiés. *C'est là une grave erreur, l'administration des poste n'ayant jamais emir de ces timbres lithographiés.** Une preuve qu'ils n'ont pas été émir ayant 1855, c'est que nous avons vu des exemplaires oblitérer d'une espèce de roue avec numéro 42 au centre, qui est de Badajoz, oblitération crée par ordre du 7 Octobre, 1858. Nous avons encore de ces mêmes timbres oblitérer *Santa Cruz de* Ténériffe." Although Moens is so positive, I have a strip of the 4 cuartos which have all the appearance of being lithographs—they are certainly genuine but are "barred," and are, I believe, experimental stamps, as I have never seen a similar stamp in used condition. Some of the forgeries are lithographed, but (in the case of Cuba at least) the majority are typographed.

THE CLICHÉS.

As already mentioned, the clichés were separate and movable. They were arranged at first on one block of two hundred stamps in ten rows of twenty. The same arrangement of two hundred clichés was adopted for the lattice watermark series, and for the early printings of the no watermarked stamps, but (for the 4 cuartos) the later printings show the clichés arranged in two panes of one hundred stamps, each pane consisting of ten rows of ten.

The clichés were differently set up a great many times for the 4 cuartos value, and at least three times for the 1 real of Spain and the ½ real plata of Cuba, but I think not more than once for the 2 cuartos and 2 reales and the 1 and 2 real plata of Cuba, as all blocks I have ever seen fit into one setting.

* The italics are mine (E. W. W.).

The continual resetting up of the 4 cuartos clichés and the hard wear of the blocks caused a great number of marks to appear on the stamps, in consequence of which the latest printings can be plated. The same clichés were used from the first to the last printings, which may be proved by the fact that certain much-flawed stamps may be found on all three papers.

COLOUR PROOFS.

A number of colour proofs were taken, of which I possess the following on unwatermarked paper :—

SPAIN.

2 cuartos, black on pale green.
4 „ pale blue.
4 „ green.
4 „ bright green.
4 „ orange-vermilion on bright yellow.
4 „ brown-red on pale green.
4 „ orange on pale green.
4 „ orange on white.
4 „ brown-orange on pale rose.
4 „ brown-orange on white.
4 „ rose on buff.
4 „ red-brown on white.
4 „ deep rose on greyish.
1 real, rose.

CUBA.

½ real plata, dark blue on pale green.
Vertically laid paper.
1 „ yellow-green on pale green.
1 „ blue on lavender.
1 „ carmine on lavender.
1 „ deep olive-green on green.
1 „ carmine on green.
1 „ carmine on rose.
1 „ rose on buff.
1 „ rose on pale rose.
1 „ carmine on pale rose.

Moens, under the heading of "Essais," gives a very full list of the colour trials he has seen. He says :—

"Ils sont assez nombreux. Nous avons d'abord les tirages exécutés sur le coin même :—

2 cuartos, vert vif sur azur.
4 „ rose „ blanc-gris.
1 real, bleu ciel „ azur.
1 „ „ „ blanc.
2 reales, noir „ „

"Puis des impressions sur les planches des timbres, sur dirers papiers, savoir :—

A.—*Papier blanc, uni.*

2 cuartos, noir, brun-violet, vert, chocolate-clair.
4 „ rose, rose vif, lie de vin, rouge jaunâtre pale et foncé, bistre jaune, bistre-jaune pâle, jaune, vert-jaune, noir, bleu, bleu pâle.
1 real, noir, bleu, rose.
2 reales „
Real, bleu vif.
Sans valeur, bleu.

B.—*Papier rose pâle.*

4 cuartos, rose, bistre jaune vif, rouge jaunâtre.

C.—*Papier rose vif.*

4 cuartos, carmin vif.

D.—*Papier vert d'eau.*

2 cuartos, noir, brun.
4 „ rose, brun, jaune, jaune pâle, bistre jaune

E.—*Papier azur.*

2 cuartos, vert noir.
4 „ orange.
1 real, bleu.
2 reales, brun.

F.—*Papier jaune vif.*

4 cuartos, rose.

G.—*Papier chamois rougeâtre.*

4 cuartos, vert-jaune.

H.—*Papier chamois pâle.*

4 cuartos, rose-jaunâtre."

The colours finally chosen were:—

SPAIN.	CUBA.
2 c., green.	½ r.p., greenish blue.
4 c, red.	1 r.p., green.
1 r., greenish blue.	2 r.p., red.
2 r., purple.	

(*To be continued.*)

The Provisionals of the Orange River Colony issued between March, 1900, and October, 1902.

By C. J. DAUN, F.R.P.S.L.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 19 March, 1908.

(*Continued from page* 148.)

5s., green.



I WISH to draw your attention to the stamps of this value. In Mr. Bertram Poole's book of the South African Provisional War Stamps (which I have found of great assistance in compiling this paper), he mentions the fact that for some time it was doubtful if this value existed in this printing. However, whilst in Cape Town in November, 1900, he discovered a corner block of eight stamps showing three of the stop errors (which block you will see in my collection), and adds, "undoubtedly it is an extreme rarity in this condition, and I question whether more than one sheet was overprinted." I quite agree with Mr. Poole, as with the exception of the two pairs of level and raised stops in my collection I have never seen any others, although, of course, if this stamp was not attached to another one there would be nothing to distinguish it from the first printing.

Thick "V" setting.

So called because on each pane there are six, and in one setting of the ½d. and 1d. values seven "V's" where the down- and up-strokes are of equal thickness. All stops are raised in this setting unless specially mentioned. There are four principal settings, which I will call A, B, C, D, and these again can be subdivided. Of the ½d. and 1d. values I can show you of the former five panes and of the latter eleven. It is very difficult to place these settings in their proper order, and I propose to follow that given in the Reference List of these stamps in *Africa*, Part III. Values overprinted ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., carmine, 6d., blue, 1s., and 5s.

½d. value.

Pane I. Setting B. All stops in and raised except after "V," where it is level, No. 6 in tenth row. Thick "V's." No. 2 in first row; No. 2 in third row; No. 2 in fourth row; No. 4 in seventh row; Nos. 1 to 4 in eighth row; No. 6 in sixth row, "1" for "I" (not in right-hand pane); No. 3 in seventh row, small "½."

Pane II. Setting B. No. 1 in sixth row, no stop after "V"; No. 5 in seventh row, large stop after "I"; No. 6 in tenth row, small "½"; No. 6 in tenth row, level stop after "V."

Pane III. Setting B. No. 1 in sixth row, no stop after "V"; No. 6 in tenth row, level stop after "V."

Pane IV. Setting D. There are seven thick "V's" in this setting. There are no varieties, and all stops are in and raised. No. 5 in first row; No. 5 in third row; No. 5 in fourth row; No. 3 in seventh row; Nos. 3, 5, 6 in eighth row.

Pane V. Setting D. Similar to previous pane, but on the third stamp in the fifth row the "½" is faintly impressed.

Varieties. (1) With missing letter "V" and large stop after "R." This stamp must be either No. 3 in fourth row or No. 5 in eighth row. (2) Wider space than usual between the letters "V" and "R," No. 1 in sixth row in Setting B.

1d. value.

Pane I. Setting A. Six thick "V's." All stops in and raised. No. 5 in first row; No. 5 in third row; No. 5 in fourth row; No. 3 in seventh row; Nos. 3 and 6 in eighth row.

Pane II. Setting B. No. 5 in first row, small "1"; No. 6 in tenth row, level stop after "V."

Pane III. Setting B. No. 1 in sixth row, no stop after "V"; No. 6 in seventh row, wide spacing between "V" and "R"; No. 6 in tenth row, level stop after "V."

Pane IV. Setting B. No. 1 in sixth row, no stop after "V"; No 5 in seventh row, large stop after "I"; No. 5 in tenth row, wide space between "1" and "d"; No. 6 in tenth row, level stop after "V."

Pane V. Setting B. No. 6 in fourth row, No. 5 in seventh row, No. 3 in eighth row, No. 6 in tenth row, large stop after "I"; No. 6 in tenth row, level stop after "V."

Pane VI. Setting C. No. 6 in second row, No. 6 in fifth row, No. 1 in seventh row, No. 1 in eighth row, No. 5 in ninth row, No. 4 in tenth row; No. 2 in first row, No. 2 in ninth row, no stop after "R"; No. 2 in third row, level stop after "I."

Pane VII. Setting C. No. 5 in first row, no stop after "I"; No. 2 in third row, level stop after "I."

Pane VIII. Setting C. No. 2 in first row, no stop after "R"; No. 5 in first row, no stop after "I"; No. 2 in third row, level stop after "I"; No. 1 in ninth row, no stop after "I."

Pane IX. Setting C. No. 5 in fifth row, no stop after "R"; No. 1 in seventh row, inverted "1" for "I."

Pane X. Setting C. No. 6 in first row, level stop after "V"; No. 5 in seventh row, wide space between "V" and "R."

Pane XI. Setting D. Seven thick "V's," all stops in and raised.

Varieties. Double surcharge; inverted surcharge; wide spacing between "V" and "R," with two stops after "V."

2d. value.

Settings A and C. A pane each of setting A and C on the latter.

Varieties. No. 1 in seventh row, inverted "1" for "I"; inverted surcharge.

2½d. value.

Setting B. A block of six with two thick "V's," one on the stamp with Roman "1" and antique "2" in fraction. This block belongs to the setting similar to the one used for the 1d. value (pane No. 5), Nos. 3, 4, 5, rows 8 B, and 9.

Setting A. (2) A block of eighteen, containing four stamps with thick "V's," and also one with Roman "1" and antique "2" in fraction. I wish to draw your attention to this block, which consists of the sixth, seventh, and eighth rows of a pane. Upon looking closely at the block you will notice that it was surcharged in two operations, as the first three stamps in each row bear identically the same surcharge as the last three stamps in these rows. Evidently this was one of the small blocks of stamps brought in at different times from outlying post offices to be surcharged. Since the publication of *Africa*, Part III, by comparing this block with entire panes, I have been enabled to locate the printing as belonging to setting A. All stops in and raised. These stamps may be classed amongst the great rarities.

3d. value.

Settings A and C. A pane each of settings A and C. On No. 1 in seventh row of the latter there is an inverted "ı" for "I."

Varieties. Wide space between "3" and "d," the position of which is not known (on separate sheet).

6d., blue.

Setting A. Setting A. All stops in and raised. There was evidently a setting C of this value, as we find the 4d. surcharged in vermilion on it.

Variety. No. 6 in seventh row, dropped "d."

6d., carmine.

Setting B. A block of four with one thick "V." A pair with one thick "V." A pair with one thick "V" and large stop after "I." A strip of three, which are the last stamps in rows 6, 7, 8. At the time *Africa*, Part III, was being compiled, a query was placed against the setting this value belonged to, and it was included under setting C; but by means of the pair with large stop after the letter "I" (Nos. 4 and 5 in seventh row) I am enabled to assign this value to setting B, and the same printing as used for the 1d. value (pane No. 5). This again is a very rare stamp.

1s. value.

Setting A. A pane of setting A, all stops in and raised.

Variety. Wider space than usual between "I" and "S," No. 4 in tenth row. There is also a variety which I do not possess, where the letter "S" is missing.

5s. value.

Setting A. A pane of setting A.

The only variety in this value occurs on No. 2 in first row, where the figure "5" has a short top to it.

2½d., blue, Cape of Good Hope.

Overprinted "Orange River Colony."

The first value of the overprinted Orange Free State stamps to become exhausted was the 2½d., and to take its place the then current 2½d., blue, Cape of Good Hope stamp was overprinted "Orange River Colony" in three lines of small French antique capitals in black. According to Mr. Poole, an entire sheet of 240 stamps was overprinted at once (two panes of 120 stamps each, similar to the stamps of Great Britain), and the work was most probably performed by a Cape Town firm. Evidently enough type was set up to surcharge a row of twelve stamps. From this twenty stereotypes were taken, and thus each row is exactly similar. This stamp was issued on 10 August, 1900.

Variety. No. 1 in the first row, in the left upper pane, without stop after "Colony."

½d., green.

The next value to run short was the ½d., and to supply the want the current ½d., green, stamp of the Cape of Good Hope was overprinted in exactly the same manner as the preceding stamp. And the no-stop variety appears in the same position.

Variety. With double surcharge.

4d. on 6d.

A stamp of the value of 4d. was next required, and this was provided for by overprinting the 6d., blue, Orange Free State stamp with "V.R.I." surcharge (thick "V" setting) with the figure "4" and a bar through overprint "6d.," the original value. There were two printings of this value. The first on setting A had the additional surcharge in vermilion, and the only variety is a dropped "d" in the sixth stamp, seventh row. The

other printing was on setting C, and had the additional surcharge in carmine.

Varieties in setting C. No. 1 in seventh row, inverted "I" for "I"; No. 5 in fifth row, no stop after "R," but not on all panes.

This stamp was issued in March, 1902.

1d., carmine.

Stamps of the value of 1d. having run out, in July, 1902, these were provided by overprinting the current 1d., carmine, stamp of the Cape of Good Hope in a similar manner to the 2½d., blue, and ½d., green, issued in 1900.

Variety. No. 6 in second row, no stop after "Colony" in the right lower pane.

6d., blue, "E. R. I."

In August, 1902, stamps of the value were wanted, and recourse was made to the 6d., blue, Orange Free State stamp, and this was overprinted with the letters "E. R. I." in Roman capitals, with the numeral of value and the letter "d," in a way similar to the stamps overprinted "V. R. I."

Varieties. (1) No. 2 in fourth row, wider space than usual between figure of value and letter "d"; (2) double surcharge, one of which is inverted.

One Shilling on 5s.

The last of these provisionals was issued in October, 1902, when the 5s. value, overprinted "V.R.I.," of the thick "V" printing, setting A, was further surcharged "One Shilling" in two lines across the centre with an eight-rayed star over the value, "5s.," in orange.

Varieties. No. 2 in first row, short top to numeral "5"; (2) wider space than usual between figure of value and letter "s"; (3) with the star without the three lower rays.

This, gentlemen, completes the list of provisionals issued, and I hope I have not tried your patience too much in attempting to bring to your notice most of the errors and varieties which occurred in the overprinting of the stamps of this rather complex country.

Occasional Notes.

VISIT OF FRENCH PHILATELISTS TO THE ANGLO-FRENCH EXHIBITION.

ARRANGEMENTS have been entered into under the auspices of the proprietors of the *Echo de la Timbrologie*, and with the support of the Société Française de la Timbrologie, by which it is hoped that a considerable number of French Philatelists will be enabled to pay a visit to London and the now celebrated "White City."

The programme has been so far constituted as follows:—Tuesday, August 4th—Leave Paris (Gare du Nord) 8.25 a.m., arrival in London 3.45 p.m.; visit to and dinner at the Exhibition. August 5th (afternoon)—Visit to the Tapling Collection. August 6th—Excursion to Windsor

August 7th—Afternoon visit to the Exhibition. August 8th—Sight-seeing in London. August 9th—Leave London 2.20 p.m., arriving at Paris 11 p.m. We understand that several offers of hospitality and amusement have been tendered from English Philatelists, and that the time of our welcome visitors will be fully occupied. We cordially trust that our friends may have a most enjoyable visit, and that this favourable opportunity of making the acquaintance of our French *confrères* will be seized by many of our prominent collectors and dealers.

A LARGE STAMP BUSINESS.

WE have received some particulars of Messrs. Senf Brothers' business which afford interesting reading, as evincing the enormous spread of stamp collecting in the twentieth century. Messrs. Senf were compelled some three years since to largely increase their premises, which now comprise four large floors in the Augustus Platz at Leipzig, with no less than forty-eight windows overlooking the street. On these several floors are carried out the numerous branches of their business, necessitating the services of nearly one hundred employés. The business seems eminently progressive according to the figures supplied, e.g.—

	1905.	1906.
Number of letters and missives received	89,945	105,229
„ „ „ sent out	254,391	277,507

The latter, which probably includes the journals, represents nearly 5500 missives per week, costing £30 weekly for postage. These figures give some idea of the magnitude of Messrs. Senf's business, and show how firmly established and how rapidly extending is Philately in Germany. In fact, with every year the charms of stamp collecting seem to appeal to a wider circle, and one wonders what will happen at some future day—should every one want old issues!

THE "MONTHLY JOURNAL."

IT is with unfeigned regret that we have read the announcement contained in the June number of the *Monthly Journal* of its future discontinuance. During its existence of nearly eighteen years, our contemporary has fully maintained the standard of the highest philatelic efficiency. Nothing less than this was to be expected under the editorship of Major E. B. Evans—one of the foremost of living Philatelists—from whose pen have emanated so many valuable contributions to the literature of our pursuit. In one respect the Editor of the *Monthly Journal* has surpassed all his rivals—in his chronicle of New Issues. The amount of labour, research, and system involved in the recording of new issues can be appreciated only by those who have essayed this form of work; hence it will be a perpetual testimony to Major Evans's literary labours that during all this lengthened period his chronicle of New Issues has been unrivalled alike for comprehensiveness and accuracy. The record of the newly appearing stamps is the groundwork of future philatelic articles, and in this respect has Major Evans secured the unanimous appreciation of the collectors and students of postage

stamps. The *Monthly Journal* has, moreover, during its long career never been sullied by any personality or by any article that travelled beyond the province of an intellectual and scientific journal. Owing to the enterprise of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, their *Journal* has also constantly presented to its readers articles of first-class philatelic merit, copiously and expensively illustrated, and it has undoubtedly the credit, during its whole career, of having sustained the highest reputation in philatelic literature.

It is a consolation to think that Major Evans's abilities will not be lost to us, but that under the guise of a monthly edition of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' weekly journal we shall still have the benefit of reading the products of his facile and experienced pen.

SPECULATIVE COLONIAL ISSUES.

THE *Colonial Office Journal* of July 6th has the following remarks on this subject:—

"In our last number we endeavoured to explain how it happened occasionally that colonial postmasters issued surcharged stamps—the explanation being simply that sometimes a particular stamp finds favour with philatelists and the stock is rapidly exhausted; some other available stock is then surcharged. This explanation has been severely assailed in *Truth*, which contends that no stock of any particular stamp should ever be exhausted, and that the postmaster should in his estimate allow for all contingencies, and should be mulcted himself if his stock runs out. *Truth* adds the almost inevitable remark that the permanent officials, in this case the editors of this journal, show themselves more sympathetic towards official abuse than concerned for the public interest. We must admit that we did not realize that the public interest was particularly affected. We were not passing judgment on any specific case, but simply stating facts which occur in different places from time to time, with the object of showing that surcharging could come about in a natural way, and without any intention of manipulating issues for profit. As to the suggestion that in all cases a supply should be stocked large enough to meet all requirements, we would point out that, when once a particular issue has attracted the attention of collectors, it is impossible to say how far the demand will go; if, on the other hand, the demand is normal, the large stock necessitates continual auditing for a number of years; also the gum in hot climates would deteriorate, and sometimes the colours would be affected. After all, stamps are essentially only a convenient and economical method of collecting postal charges, and it is hardly reasonable to expect colonial governments to go to any extra expense and trouble, because surcharging creates extra issues which are eagerly bought by some philatelists and objected to by others. So long as the issue has been made simply for postal and revenue purposes, it seems to us that the 'public interest' is not affected. It is, of course, another matter if it has been made deliberately with the object of alluring collectors."

Collectors will agree with practically all these statements, but the kernel of *Truth's* case lies in the last two sentences of our contemporary. There can be no doubt but that a considerable number of our colonial issues during recent years "have been made deliberately with the object of alluring collectors," and in its strictures hereon *Truth* has the support of all conscientious philatelists.

The attention of the British postal authorities has been now fully called

to the subject, and we have hopes that this abuse may eventually be stopped. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, in commenting hereon, writes:—

"The whole trouble arises from the fact that stamp collectors are divided into two camps, the one specializing old issues and collecting used stamps, and the other supporting colonial stamps in unused condition. Ten years ago the first camp had matters practically all their own way, but since Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market was established the second camp has been gaining in popularity, slowly at first, but latterly by leaps and bounds, and it is to be feared to a certain extent at the expense of the older camp, which tries to recover its lost position by throwing mud, not only at the new collecting, but also at the unfortunate postmasters, who are certainly in no wise to blame and have never invited people to collect stamps at all."

These arguments are specious, irrelevant, and incorrect. There are no two "camps," nor is there any hostility between those who collect old and new issues; the collection of new issues, especially under the favourable modern conditions, has been warmly approved by the leading collectors and philatelic journals. The collection of old issues occupies a firmer position than, in an experience of nearly forty years, we have ever known. The true grievance lies in the fact that unnecessary provisional new issues have been created, leaving an enormous profit to a few individuals, which profits are obtained at the expense of the collector. The value thus created is not the genuine growth caused by many years of demand, but the fictitious value frequently created by those who have obtained control of the stocks. New issues at a moderate per cent over face value are delectable to all collectors, but provisional issues that in three months are sold at many hundredfold their face value simply spell ultimate loss to the holder and large profits to the vendor!

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News of June 20th has the following interesting and pertinent remarks upon the Cayman Island issues, which have been one of the principal offenders. It seems to us that our contemporary bears out the burden of our (previously made) remarks hereon, which was that the individual, whoever he may be, who "promotes" the issue does so at the expense of the "investor"!

"The brave and greedy Cayman Islanders care naught for Colonial Office inquiries, exposures in *Truth*, or rude remarks in the philatelic journals. They know that stamp collectors delight in rare provisionals and are bent on meeting the demand, incidentally taking care that they shall rake in much good gold.

"Having surcharged all their old stock or sold it as remainders, they have obtained a brand-new stock inscribed 'Postage and Revenue,' and after selling £1000 worth or so to subscribers to New Issue services, have actually started to surcharge the remainder!

"Moreover, the Cayman Islanders are really clever. They use a few of the stamps on correspondence; they grant a few more to collectors who send sixpenny postal orders; and (here is the touch of genius) they refuse every application from a dealer. They know the wretched dealer will be worried almost to death by his clients, who see specimens in the collections of the sixpenny-postal-order brigade and cannot understand why the dealer should be unsuccessful in getting a supply. Having got the dealer in this terrible plight, they tantalize him with offers of the stamps at 5000, 10,000, or even 20,000 per cent premium over face value. The dealer, poor man, yielding to the pressure of his clients, can do nothing but draw out his cheque book.

"The ½d. on 5s., and 1d. on 5s. which were issued to the extent of about £24 face value, have yielded the Islanders a profit of about £2000. At present they are changing hands in the islands at 18,000 per cent and 9000 per cent premium respectively.

"The 2½d. on 4d. changed hands during May at from 5000 per cent to 10,000 per cent premium, and are quoted in England as high as 48,000 per cent premium.

"No wonder the Cayman Islanders are issuing more provisionals!"

PRIVATE LETTER STAMPS.

OFFICIAL announcement is made that the practice has recently been adopted by some persons of affixing to the covers of letters adhesive labels, somewhat resembling postage stamps, which are used for advertising or other purposes. Although these labels are obviously not issued, says the official notice, with any intention of defrauding the revenue, their use on postal packets, especially when they are placed on the address side, causes embarrassment to the officers of the Post Office, and gives rise to delay in the treatment of other correspondence. In these circumstances, the Postmaster-General has deemed it necessary to issue instructions that after July 31 any letter or other packet observed in the post bearing on the front a private label in any way resembling a postage stamp shall be returned to the sender.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—The 8d. Postage Due stamp, watermarked Crown and N S W, perf. 11½ × 11, is listed by the *Australian Philatelist.*

Postage Due.

8d., green; Crown and N S W; perf. 11½ × 11.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.—It is reported in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* that ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 5d., 6d., and 1s. stamps printed by the steel-plate process are being manufactured. The design will be similar to the existing lithographic issue, and the colours will follow the new colour scheme, with the exception of the 5d. value, which will be in sage-green instead of purple and sage-green.

CANADA.—As we go to press we have received from Mr. A. McKechnie, F.R.P.S.L., a handsome set of stamps, viz.:—

Adhesives.

½ cent, grey-black, with picture of the Prince and Princess of Wales.
1 cent, green, with portraits of Cartier and Champlain.
2 cents, rose-red, with portraits of King Edward and Queen Alexandra.
5 cents, blue, L'Abitation de Quebec.
7 cents, sage-green, pictures of Montcalm and Wolfe.
10 cents, mauve, view of Quebec in 1700.
15 cents, orange-red, Partement pour l'Ouest.
20 cents, brown, arrival of Cartier at Quebec, 1535.

No wmk. Perf. 12. Issued July 16th, 1908.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—It is reported that ¼d. stamps will shortly be issued here "for internal postage in Grand Cayman."

CEYLON.—Some new stationery is reported in the *M. C.*, and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* informs us that the new 5 c. and 6 c. adhesives, with figures of value in lower corners, have been issued.

Adhesives.

5 c., lilac; multiple, ordinary; with figures of value in lower corners.
6 c., rose do. do. do.

Envelope.

6 cents, carmine on white.

Post Card.

6 cents, carmine on white.

Letter Card.

6 cents, carmine on pale blue.

DOMINICA.—The ½d., grey-green, on multiple, *unsurfaced* paper has been received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

½d., grey-green; multiple, ordinary paper.

GIBRALTAR.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the 4s. lilac and green stamp on multiple, chalky paper.

Adhesive.

4s., lilac and green; multiple, chalky.

INDIA.—*Bhopal.*—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states, on continental authority, that a handsome new stamp, of new design, engraved and printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, has been issued here.

Adhesive.

1 a., green; new design; perf. 13½.

Cochin.—From the same source we gather that the first value of a new set with portrait of the Sultan has appeared.

Adhesive.

1 a., carmine.

JAMAICA.—The 4d., Queen's Head type, with multiple watermark, ordinary paper, is reported in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

4d., red-brown; multiple, ordinary.

MONTSERRAT.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 1d. and 2½d. stamps on multiple, *ordinary* paper.

Adhesives.

1d., red; multiple, *ordinary.*
2½d., ultramarine ,, ,,

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The following Official stamps are chronicled in the *Australian Philatelist:*—

Officials.

3d., green, "O S" in black; wmk. Small Crown; perf. 12½–13.
3d., green; "O S" in black; wmk. Large Crown; perf. 10 × 11, with 11½, 12 on right vertical side and 11 on left side.

In *Gibbons Weekly* we read of the 2d., blue, 1871–81 issue, perf. 12½, 13, being found overprinted "O S" in *red* instead of in black.

Official.

2d., blue; wmk. Type 29; "O S" in *red;* perf. 12½, 13.

NEW ZEALAND.—The 4d. stamp with compound perforations 11 × 14 is listed in *Gibbons Weekly.*

Adhesive.

4d., yellow-brown and blue; perf. 11 × 14.

PAPUA.—The new 6d. stamp chronicled on page 71 reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The colour is dark green with black centre, perf. 11, and apparently watermarked Crown and A upside down.

It is stated in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that this stamp exists also with the 12½ perf.

QUEENSLAND.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds the 3d. and 2s. values to the set watermarked Crown and A, and calls attention to the 2d., blue, the die of which has been again redrawn, the lines of shading being distinct.

The chief difference is that the lines of shading are removed from the forehead (as is the case with the current 1d., 3d., and 6d.), and the tail of the figure "2" is just clear of the line below it in each lower corner. The bust is still extended so as to touch the oval frame.

Adhesives.

3d., brown; wmk. Crown and A; perf. 12½.
2s., blue-green ,, ,,

TRANSVAAL.—The £1 stamp on multiple, unsurfaced paper is listed by *Gibbons Weekly.*

Adhesive.

£1, violet and green; multiple, ordinary paper.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—The *Philatelic Adviser* reports receiving a provisional Letter Card, this being the 10 heller Letter Card with stamp at right. To this has been added, at the left, the Austrian Coat of Arms, and underneath it the new value, "11 h.," in the same colour as the card.

Letter Card.

11 h. on 10 h., carmine on grey-green.

BELGIUM.—It would appear from the current number of the *Philatelic Adviser* that the "ABC" Catalogue of 1908 lists the values 10 c. to 2 fr. with no ornamentation between the stamps and the Sunday labels. See page 129 of this journal.

Mr. F. E. Wilson sends us the 1 c. stamp redrawn, the words "PAS LIVRER" being correctly spaced instead of "PASLIVRER," as in the case with the first printing.

HOLLAND.—The 2½ c. Post Card, with

stamp of the current adhesive type and divided address-side, is listed in the *M. C.*

Post Card.

2½ c., blue-green on greenish.

LEVANT (*Italian Post Offices*).—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the current 5 c., 25 c., and 50 c. Italian stamps surcharged respectively "10 Para 10," "40 Para 40," and "80 Para 80," and we understand from *Gibbons Weekly* that the 10 c., rose, has been surcharged "20 Para 20."

Adhesives.

10 Para 10 on 5 c., green ; black surcharge.
20 Para 20 on 10 c., rose ,,
40 Para 40 on 25 c., blue ,,
80 Para 80 on 50 c., mauve ,,

ROUMANIA.—*Gibbons Weekly* states: "In arranging our stock we have discovered three varieties hitherto not listed ; also some others for use in Turkey.

Adhesives. 1905.

Types 18 and 21. Paper tinted pink on back. No wmk. ; perf. 13½.

5 bani, yellow-green.
1 leu, black and blue-green.

Postage Due. 1896.

Type 101. Thin paper, tinted pink on back. No wmk. ; perf. 13½.

30 bani, green.

For use in the Post Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Adhesives. 1896.

Stamps of 1893–9 surcharged as T1 in violet ; perf. 11½.

10 p. on 5 b., blue.

Perf. 13½ × 11½.

1 pias. on 25 b., violet.
10 p. on 5 b., blue."

SPAIN.—For at least three months, if not longer, the 5 centimos stamp has been printed in yellow-green on greenish.—*Gibbons Weekly.*

Adhesive.

5 c., yellow-green on greenish.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Some new stationery is chronicled in the *M. C.*

Envelope.

15 centavos, apple-green.

Letter Card.

5 centimos, red.

GUATEMALA.—Three new provisional stamps are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The stamps surcharged are the 10 c. and 20 c. dated 1902, and the 12½ c. lately issued.

Provisionals.

"*1908*
UN 1 UN on 10 c., orange and blue ; black sur. CENTAVO"

"*1908*
DOS 2 DOS on 12½ c., blue and black ; carmine CENTAVOS" surcharge.

"*1908*
SEIS 6 SEIS on 20 c., purple and black ; black CENTAVOS" surcharge.

NICARAGUA.—We fear we shall have to give up trying to chronicle the shoals of provisional stamps that are being issued in this part of the world.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News publishes the following list ; all, we believe, with perhaps one exception, are new to our chronicle.

Official Adhesives. Overprinted "OFICIAL—VALE 10 ↄ" in two lines reading up.

10 c. in pale yellow on 3 c., violet (Amer. B.N. Co.)
15 c. ,, ,, ,, ,, (,,)
20 c. ,, ,, ,, ,, (,,)
35 c. ,, ,, ,, ,, (,,)
50 c. ,, ,, ,, ,, (,,)

The surcharge is illegible to the naked eye.

Adhesives. Long fiscal stamps (Waterlow design), surcharged vertically reading up.

(i.) Surcharged "Correo—1908" and "Vale 1 ↄ" (or other value).

1 c. in red on 5 c., yellow and black.
2 c. in grey ? ,, ,,
4 c. in green ,, ,,
15 c. in carmine on 50 c., olive and black.
35 c. in pale red ,, ,,

(ii.) Surcharged "Correo—1908," only without new value. Black surcharge only.

5 c., yellow and black.
10 c., light blue and black.
1 p., yellow-brown and black.
2 p., light grey and black.

We notice a variety with dropped "9" in "1908" which appears to occur along one row of a sheet (of which, however, we have only small blocks). Our correspondents also state there is an error "Corroe" for "Correo."

PANAMA.—*Gibbons Weekly* states that the current 5 c. may be found in three distinct shades of blue for the frame, viz. blue, ultramarine, and dull blue.

PARAGUAY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 10 c., dated 1904, colour blue, and four Official stamps, the latter all surcharged—

Habilitado En
5
CENTAVOS

We believe these are all new to our chronicle.

Adhesive.

10 c., blue, dated 1904.

Provisionals.

5 c., as above, on 10 c., purple, "Official."
5 c. ,, on 30 c., grey-blue ,,
5 c. ,, on 30 c., yellow ,,
5 c. ,, on 60 c., yellow-brown ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

FERNANDO POO.—The *M. C.*, on continental authority, chronicles some newly discovered varieties to be added to the 1899 provisionals.

25 c. de p., green, surcharged "CORREOS" only, in black.
25 c. de p., green, surcharged "CORREOS" and "HABILIT—1899," all in black.
25 c. de p., green, surcharged "CORREOS" and "1899" below, all in black.
And also the 20 c., brown, of 1900, with an old surcharge (Gibbons' Type 3) in black.
"50 cent-pta" (on 20 c.), brown.

MOROCCO (*German Post Offices*).—To the set on watermarked paper *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds the 50 c. on 40 pf.

Adhesive.

50 c. on 40 pf., carmine and black, with wmk.

NEW CALEDONIA.—The 45 c. value of the current type is chronicled in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

45 c., red-brown, on rose-tinted paper.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Aylesbury, Furze Hill, Brighton.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 10 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—THE LONDON PHILATELIST *will be sent, post-free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of* 6s. ($1.50). *Subscribers' remittances should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 10 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE INDIAN ADHESIVE TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—In your April number (page 97) you record the discontinuance of Indian adhesive stamps prepaid for telegraph purposes only, and I now send you a copy of an official notice of the issue of three new embossed stamps for Indian telegrams (together with a specimen of the 4 anna value), thinking it may be of interest to your readers and of use some day when the time has arrived for a new edition of the Indian Handbook.

I am told that these embossed stamps are not popular, and that it is unlikely that a further supply of them will be printed.

Stamps of Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 values are being prepared for combined postage and telegraph purposes, and the old telegraph stamps are still being used on telegrams, but no part of them is returned to the senders. I assume that the intention is to work off the old stock in this way.

I am told on very good authority that India will shortly abandon the use of "Service" postage stamps.

"INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

"NOTICE.

"To meet the convenience of the public who do not wish to send money with their telegrams to the telegraph office, arrangements have been made for a supply of telegram forms embossed with telegraph stamps to the value of four annas, one rupee, and two rupees, respectively, which will be sold in packets, or in bound books, each containing twenty forms as noted below :—

(1) *Four anna embossed telegraph stamp forms (blue).*

	Large size form.		Small size form.	
	R.	*a.*	*R.*	*a.*
(*a*) Eyeletted in packets of twenty . . .	5	1¼	5	1
(*b*) Bound in books of twenty, interleaved with blank sheets and having at the back of the book a folded carbon sheet in a sheet of waxed paper	5	2	5	1¾

(2) *One rupee embossed telegraph stamp forms (grey).*

	Large size form.		Small size form.	
	R.	*a.*	*R.*	*a.*
(*a*) Eyeletted in packets of twenty . . .	20	1¼	20	1
(*b*) Bound in books of twenty, interleaved with blank sheets and having at the back of the book a folded carbon sheet in a sheet of waxed paper	20	2	20	1¾

(3) *Two rupee embossed telegraph stamp forms (orange).*

	Large size form.		Small size form.	
	R.	*a.*	*R.*	*a.*
(*a*) Eyeletted in packets of twenty . . .	40	1¼	40	1
(*b*) Bound in books of twenty, interleaved with blank sheets and having at the back of the book a folded carbon sheet in a sheet of waxed paper	40	2	40	1¾

"These embossed telegraph stamp forms will be available from 15th April, 1908, for sale at the following Government Telegraph Offices :—

(1) Calcutta.
(2) Bombay.
(3) Madras.
(4) Rangoon.
(5) Karachi.
(6) Lahore.
(7) Allahabad.

"The use of cut-out embossed stamps is prohibited, but spoilt embossed forms will be replaced on application to the Superintendent, Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta, if that officer is satisfied as to the *bonâ fide* nature of the application.

"T. D. BERRINGTON,
"*Director-General of Telegraphs.*
"CALCUTTA, 26*th of March*, 1908."

Yours faithfully,
WILMOT CORFIELD.
CALCUTTA, 25 *June*, 1908.

[NOTE.—The specimen kindly submitted by Mr. Corfield consists of two upright ovals (in blue), joined in the centre, embossed in the middle of the form of a "Receipt for an inland telegram." The upper oval contains the value in figures and the words "GOVERNMENT OF INDIA," and the lower oval bears the King's Head and the words "FOUR ANNAS" and "TELEGRAPHS." This dual stamp is bisected by a roulette for purposes of official control.—ED.]

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 11 and 12 June, 1908.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, no lines* . . .	2	17	6
Ditto, 1854–7, Small Crown, Die II, 1d., red, imperf.* . .	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, perf. 16, 2d., blue* . . .	2	0	0
Ditto, 1855–7, Small Garter, blue safety paper, 4d., carmine, mint pair . . .	20	0	0
Ditto, 1883, 3d., lilac, and 6d., lilac, both imperf., mint .	2	4	0
Ditto, 1867, Emblems, 6d., lilac, plate 6, mint . . .	2	4	0
Ditto, 1876, 8d., brown-lilac, mint . . .	2	15	0
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown* £3 12s. 6d. &	4	0	0
Ditto, 1882, £5, orange on blued	4	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., rose £4 2s 6d. &	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue .	4	2	6
Ditto, ditto, 1901, 1s., green and scarlet, mint . £2 &	2	6	9
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 10d., ditto . . .	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used .	2	2	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 6d., green, mint	2	14	0
Great Britain, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1s., King, mint block of 4 . .	3	15	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1902, 5d., mint . . .	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., ditto .	3	0	0
Eastern Roumelia, 1881, 5 p., black and olive, imperf., *tête-bêche* pair, mint . .	4	0	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie,* but thinned .	5	15	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 2k., defective	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 20 k., ditto . .	3	15	0
Switzerland, Neuchâtel, 5 c.,* tiny defect . . .	2	14	0
Ditto, Zurich, 4 r., hor. lines, on piece, creased . . .	4	15	0
Turkey, 1st issue, 2 pia., *tête-bêche* pair, mint . . .	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 paras, ditto, ditto	2	0	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf. . .	10	0	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, ditto . .	2	17	6
Ditto, 1s., lilac, ditto* . .	10	0	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto, thinned .	2	18	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, rough perfs. .	2	10	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, ditto, partly clipped . . .	2	8	0
Ditto, 1872–80, 2 r. 50 c., lilac-rose,* with gum . .	4	0	0
Labuan, 1st issue, wmk. sideways, 12 c., mint . . .	4	8	0
Johor, 2 c. on 24 c., "Censt" .	2	4	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of 4 provisionals, mint . .	3	12	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cape, woodblock, 4d., deep blue, defective	2	8	0
Ditto, triangulars, 1s., deep green, mint pair	3	17	6
Seychelles, 1893, 15 c. on 16 c., pair with inverted surcharges, on entire	2	2	0
Canada, 6d., grey-lilac, perf.	3	10	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-ver.	2	4	0
U.S.A., 1857–60, 3 c., brown-rose, variety A, block of 4, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 1869, 24 c., centre inverted	6	0	0
Barbados, 1873, Large Star, 6d., vermilion, imperf. pair,* one rubbed	2	15	0
Cayman Islands, 1908, 2½d. on 4d.	6	5	0
Grenada, Postage Due, 1d. on 8d.*	2	0	0
Nevis, lithographed, 6d., grey	3	10	0
St. Lucia, 1885, 1s., red-brown,* with gum	2	7	6
Trinidad, 1860, clean-cut perfs., 4d., brown-lilac, mint pair	2	8	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., yellow-green*	2	2	0
New Zealand, pelure paper, 1d., vermilion, perf.	5	0	0
Queensland, 2d., blue, imperf.	2	2	0
Ditto, 1868–79, compound perfs., 2d., blue	2	12	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., grey-black	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., brown-black on red, used with another, on piece	14	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., golden bronze, 1d., black, and 1860 2d., orange, all rouletted, on piece	10	10	0
Ditto, another rouletted, 6d., with three others, on piece	7	0	0
Ditto, 1860, 2d., orange, rouletted, hor. strip of 3*	8	10	0
Ditto, 1895, surcharged in red and in green, wmk. C C, ½d. on 3d., cinnamon, mint block of 4	2	14	0

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.
Sale of 16 and 17 June, 1908.

France, 1849, 1 fr., vermilion, close at right side	2	2	0
Gibraltar, January, 1886, ½d. to 1s., two highest values*	2	12	6
Great Britain, 1882–3, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac on *bleuté*	2	12	6
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., carmine	3	12	6
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green	2	8	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, imperf., close at top	3	0	0
India, 1854, ½ a., *red*,* no gum	5	17	6
Labuan, CA sideways, 12 c., carmine	3	3	0
Ditto, 1880, 6 in red on 16 c., blue, with original value obliterated with *upright* figure, an uncatalogued variety, on small piece of original	4	15	0
Labuan, 1880, 8 in black on 12 c., carmine, with original value obliterated with figure sideways, pair, used with another on piece of original	5	12	6
British East Africa, 1890, ½d., 1 and 4 a, used with another on entire	3	0	0
British South Africa, 1891, set of 4 provisionals on entire	4	10	0
Orange River Colony, 1896, "Halve Penny" on 3d., blue, with double surcharge, one inverted, pair, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, 1900, "V.R.I.," 6d., carmine, the error without figure of value, with normal type *se tenant*, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar pair, used on entire original	3	10	0
Canada, perf. 12, 6d., grey-lilac, pin-perf., clipped	2	8	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, slightly damaged	6	10	0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange, small margins	4	15	0
Mexico, 1868, perf., 12 c., black on brown	2	10	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue*	4	0	0
Collection, 6100	54	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.
Sale of 18 and 19 June, 1908.

France, 1849, 1 fc., orange-red	2	12	6
Gibraltar, 1st issue, set of 7 complete*	2	17	6
Great Britain, 1d., black, strip of 10, black Maltese Cross cancellation, on piece	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, reconstructed plate of 240	4	7	6
Ditto, Admiralty, Type 1, 1½d., mint block of 6	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d., mint block of 8	2	10	0
Ditto, Levant, 1906, 1 p. on 2d.	5	15	0
Afghanistan, 1294, ½ r. and 1 r., black*	2	15	0
Ditto, 1295, shahi, black, skeleton type*	3	7	6
British South Africa, 1898, imperf., 1d., rose, mint sheet of 60	5	10	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I.", raised stops, 6d., carmine, mint block of 4; the lower pair are without "V.R.I."; stained	4	4	0
Canada, Jubilee set of 16, mint	3	3	0
Cayman Islands, 2½d. on 4d., ditto	5	0	0
Trinidad, 1860, clean-cut, 4d., brown-lilac, mint block of 4	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., green, mint blocks of 6 £8 10s. &	8	10	0
U.S.A., 1868, grille, 90 c., blue	2	4	0
New Zealand, Officials, ½d. to 2s., mint set of 7	2	6	0
South Australia, 1s., brown, perf. and rouletted, pair, with certificate	2	2	0

THE

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VOL. XVII. AUGUST, 1908. No. 200.

Philately in America.

"I HAVE the pleasure," says President John N. Luff in his address to the Convention of the American Philatelic Association, held last month in the city of Columbus, "of congratulating you upon the successful and prosperous condition of the Association. A year ago, when the Convention was held at Denver, it was very justly felt that we had made phenomenal gains, and that the year then past was and probably would remain a record one in our history. But this year we have practically equalled that record and are now numerically and financially stronger than ever before. When President Stone set up for us the fifteen hundred membership mark, it seemed almost too ambitious, but we have attained it, and are now ready for further advances. In view of what we have accomplished in the past two years, it does not seem unreasonable to anticipate a membership of two thousand before long, if we only maintain our efforts to bring in new members."

The figures quoted by Mr. Luff are remarkable, and unmistakably indicate that Philately is making great strides in the United States. It is evident that the number of collectors in America is rapidly increasing, and while cordially welcoming this auspicious phase of our common pursuit, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there are elements in this keen competition that require recognition. The most important one is the steadily increasing absorption of the old issues, notably those of our Colonies and of Europe, by "our American cousins." In the United States there is relatively little that is old, hence doubtless is there a peculiar fascination for the antique in the average American citizen. This is fully exemplified by the demand in the States for old prints, books, furniture, and bric-à-brac of all kinds that has been continuously on the increase for the past few decades, and which has been a material factor in the enormous increase of price for antiques of all kinds. The experience of the leading stamp dealers in Europe will also be found similarly to show a great absorption by the Americans of all that is old and rare in Philately. It is a well acknowledged fact in the stamp trade that a large and ever increasing proportion of the fine old stamps are always steadily drifting to the United States, and —like other emigrants—the vast majority never return! When, therefore,

we read that the American Philatelic Society (to quote its new title) is already looking forward to a membership of two thousand, we feel convinced that its ranks will inevitably include more and more absorbers of the Antiques of Philately. This will mean that the stamps which are now really rare—and not, as so frequently is the case, those merely held up to suit stocks—will become of even greater value, while the great rarities will practically disappear from our ken. To the American Philatelist of the future nothing will appeal so strongly as the classic old issues, and a future generation may well see that the gulf that divides these from the modern productions will be as wide as it is in other fields of collection.

A second reflection incited by the contemplation of the figures of membership aspired to by Mr. Luff is that with so great a body really important philatelic work is to be expected. The experience of the past has not generally shown that the best philatelic labour has been produced by the largest societies. It is, however, to be anticipated that in celebration of their approaching Twenty-fifth Anniversary, or of their two thousandth member, the American Philatelic Society will undertake some task that shall be a memento of its importance and its influence on the history of American Philately. This may possibly take the form of publications or exhibitions, but in either case we are confident that our American brother collectors will be found capable of making a contribution to the permanent well-being of Philately that will bear comparison with the efforts of other countries.

The 1882–3 Issues of Argentine.

By EMILIO DIENA, F.R.P.S.L.



I HAVE just read with much interest the article by Mr. T. W. Hall on "The 1882–3 Issues of Argentine" in the May number of your journal, and I find the explanation of the varieties of these stamps produced with the aid of the pantograph very satisfactory, and serving to show the *raison d'être* of certain facts which it has not been possible to clear up before.

I wish we could have a faithful photographic reproduction of the plate of the 12 c., Prussian blue, to allow one to distinguish the small varieties known without doubt by a limited number of collectors.

To my knowledge the list of postage stamps contains other issues produced with the aid of the pantograph, and I believe I am not wrong in advancing the theory that the four stamps of Uruguay of 10 January, 1866 (5, 10, 15, and 20 c.), figure type, perforate and imperforate, have been engraved by the pantograph.

It is not without a reason that I said "engraved" in lieu of "lithographed," for the corners of these stamps, as shown by proofs which I know, on card, clearly show that it was done by engraving in intaglio on metal.

These engravings were transferred afterwards to stone, and all the issued stamps are lithographed.

According to Dr. Wonner (*Les Timbres da la République Oriental de l'Uruguay*, 1887, p. 36) and Mr. Ehrenbach (*London Philatelist*, VIII, p. 122) the stamps in question were prepared by the firm of De La Rue and Co. But is this statement correct? It is known that this firm provided for the Uruguay Republic the envelope stamps of 1866–7. I think that this order has given rise to the supposition that the adhesive stamps, which it is known were designd in Great Britain, had been executed by this firm.

In an interesting article by Dr. Legrand, "Les timbres poste à l'Exposition universelle de 1867," published in M. Moens' *Timbrophile* of 15 June, 1867, page 256, it is said that two essays in black of the 5 and 10 c. of this issue had been exhibited at Paris by Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald of Glasgow. It is to this firm then that we owe the preparation of these types. As to the lithographic transfers, they were executed in whole or in part at Monte Video (as we know from the work of Dr. Wonner, who gives information on the various printings).

Notice that the design of these stamps of Uruguay is constituted of two parts, separately engraved—that is to say, the background containing the inscription in microscopic characters, and then the design properly so called of each value, as is the case in the 12 c., Prussian blue, of Argentine, as Mr. Hall has explained to us (see p. 117).

But what leads me above all to say they are made by pantographic reproductions is the nature of the varieties and errors that are found for the 5 c. and 10 c., figure "5" called "à tête blanche" (cabera blanca, the Spaniards call it), "*entecimos*," "*centecimo*," "centecimos" with "s" final too long. the curved line of the "5" unfinished, and other varieties described by the late lamented Mr. Ehrenbach in the *London Philatelist*.

I ask, moreover, what other theory can be advanced to explain the origin of these errors "of omission," to repair which it was necessary to have recourse to retouches, such as the joining of the letter "s," final, of "centecimos," which appears in different forms.

I am informed that all the postage and fiscal stamps of Japan of the issues 1871–6, executed calcographically, and presenting as many varieties as stamps on the sheet, were also produced by the pantograph.

Here also numerous faults and errors "of omission" exist, resulting from the failure of the engraver to complete a portion of the design or inscription.

The well-known error of the ½ sen, brown, of 1872 (S. G. No. 35*a*) appears to me to have the same *raison d'être*.

Can Mr. William Moser, who has so thoroughly studied the issues of Japan (and who, we hope, will shortly make them better known to us) tell me if my theory seems right to him?

In any case, I wish to offer my hearty congratulations to Mr. Hall, and to draw attention to the various points I have above referred to.

NOTE.—In reference to the foregoing notes from Dr. Diena, I have communicated with Messrs. Maclure, Macdonald, and Co of Glasgow, who inform me that it is *not* a fact that their firm produced the Uruguay stamps of 1866, above referred to.—T. W. HALL.

The Stamps of Spain and Cuba, April, 1855, to February, 1860.

By E. W. WETHERELL, F.R.P.S.L.

From Notes read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 6 February, 1908.

(*Continued from page* 171.)

PAPER.

THE paper at first was blue, varying much in shade, intensity, thickness, and roughness, and the watermark consists of a number of loops so arranged that parts of two series fall on each stamp—one at the top and one at the bottom. The paper with lattice watermark is practically white, but usually very rough, and takes up the colouring matter of the stamps and of the gum, so that it often appears to be more or less tinted. Both of these papers are hand made, and as is usual with paper of this class it varies very greatly in thickness. The unwatermarked paper is, I believe, machine made. It also varies considerably, and Gibbons catalogues the stamps on thick and thin paper. This, I think, is a great mistake, as the majority of specimens are on medium white wove paper. Others are on thickish to thick or even very thick, and some are on thin to semipelure paper. The foreign catalogues do not differentiate these, and there are so many other ways in which the stamps may be classified that it seems a pity to differentiate stamps merely on account of a slight difference in the thickness of a white wove paper.

GUM.

The gum, as on many old issues, varies greatly from very dark brown, as in some of the Cubans (possibly caused by atmospheric conditions), to white and crackly, as on the last few printings of Spain (end of 1859). I do not consider that the gum is of any importance in classifying these stamps.

WEARING (SO-CALLED) OF THE CLICHES.

Many specimens exist which show to all appearance that they were printed from very worn clichés. Yet this is absolutely not the case.

From the examination of about 100,000 stamps of this design I have come to the conclusion that an impression from a worn cliché does not exist. Yet we find that some of the stamps show every line of the original die—others show very few of these lines. All the fine ones have disappeared, but this is NOT DUE TO WEAR, but to the dirty condition of the clichés, which necessitated very light printing to avoid the production of an "indistinguishable smudge."

When an observer sees two specimens, one of which might from its appearance have come from an imprimatur sheet, and on the other he can see no fine lines of shading, he has usually only two ways of accounting for the fact—(1) that the one is "early state" and the other is "worn," or

(2) that the fine impression is from a recut die. Having proved by great numbers of dated postmarks that the fine impressions were very much later (1860) than the majority of the stamps printed from apparently worn clichés, I naturally fell back on the second solution of the difficulty, but fortunately I noticed some specimens showing five or six identical flaws on the 1856 and 1860 printings. It was clear, therefore, that the clichés new in 1860 were the *identical* ones used in 1856. Why, then, were the last printings so much clearer? I had to go for an explanation to Greek stamps. In this case the Paris prints are the clear fine impressions and the *later* (Athens) are poor; but there was a time in the middle of the "Athens" period when fairly clear impressions are found—the result of the CLEANING of the PLATES.

This is what happened in the case of the Spanish stamps of 1860—they were printed from the identical clichés *after cleaning*, and these *heavy* prints from perfect *clean* plates show all the fine lines which had disappeared from the *light* prints from dirty plates.

There is no trace whatever of "deepening of the lines," for if this had been the case there would be observable differences, as the deepening would have been on the separate clichés.

FLAWS AND OTHER MARKS.

From an examination of large blocks of the earlier impressions I find that with only a few exceptions (original imperfect clichés) there are very few flaws detectable. It is therefore clear that the great majority of the dots and dashes visible on late impressions are due to wear and tear of the clichés, or to accidents which have happened to them, or to rough treatment of the movable clichés while in store.

I must here point out that the little marks noticeable on all Spanish stamps from 1850 to 1875 and not inherent to the designs themselves belong to one of seven classes.

(1) Those present on every stamp of every value of one design and therefore present on the original die and of the nature of secret marks for the issue.

(2) Those present on every stamp of one value of one design and therefore present on the secondary die and of the nature of secret-marks for that particular value.

(3) Those present on every stamp of one value printed from one particular plate and therefore of the nature of plate marks (these do not occur in the 1855–60 issue, as there are no true "plates," merely different settings of the same movable clichés).

(4) Marks appearing on every stamp on a sheet after a certain period and therefore added by hand to every one of the clichés, as in the 1859-60 period of the 4 cuartos value (*vide infra*) or to the secondary die, between the date of manufacture of first and second plates (as in the 1873 issue).

(5) Small marks characteristic of particular clichés. These may be due to original defects (important) or accidents later (unimportant except as a help to plating late impressions).

(6) Marks due to dirt and dust on the plate, producing coloured marks.

(7) Marks due to dust on the paper, producing white marks.

WATERMARKS.

The stamps first appeared on paper (shades of blue) with a remarkable watermark, consisting of interlacing loops, in lines so arranged that the lower portion of the upper series appeared at the top of the stamp, and the upper portion of a lower series appeared at the bottom of the stamp. Occasionally they are somewhat displaced, but great care seems to have been taken to get them in exactly correct position, and the watermark is always extremely clear.

In January, 1856, the new watermark appeared. This time it consists of a lattice-work of thin lines over the entire surface. This watermark is sometimes very indistinct (in the case of thick samples of paper), but the roughness of the paper may be taken as an indication, even when the watermark cannot be seen. This watermark was forged at one time, but I have not heard that the loops ever received attention from forgers.

Watermarks were dispensed with in April of that year, consequently the values (other than the 4 cuartos) are somewhat scarce.

TRIAL WATERMARKS.

I have two very interesting specimens showing a watermark of continuous vertical wavy lines, fairly close together. One specimen is on ordinary paper and the other on highly surfaced enamelled paper; both are of the 4 cuartos value. Moens mentions one of these, and Mr. Phillips has a specimen in his famous reference collection. These stamps are, however, very rare.

REMAINDERS.

By very good fortune the Spanish Government did not destroy their stocks of unused stamps, but obliterated them by means of—

(1) One horizontal black bar,
(2) Three horizontal black bars,
(3) One thin pen-stroke across each row,
(4) Thick wavy pen-strokes (vertical),
(5) Irregular pen-strokes crossing one another,
(6) Pen-strokes on single stamps,
(7) Carefully ruled diagonal ink lines (resembling the lattice watermark,
(8) By means of a brush or quill dipped in thinned printing ink,

and sold them at waste-paper prices, or perhaps gave them away. Had it not been for these remainders, it would not have been possible to reconstruct the many settings of the 4 cuartos and 1 real values.

These barred or pen-marked remainders, then, should not be treated with the contempt usually accorded to them, but should be considered as valuable aids to the reconstruction of the sheets. Some of the values of these remainders appear to have been practically absorbed, and are getting quite scarce.

The remainders are particularly interesting for another reason. When a new issue came out the authorities recalled the stamps in use from local

offices. The entire sheets were pen-marked or barred, and the portions of sheets, blocks, and single stamps were stuck on pieces of newspapers in hundreds or two hundreds, and then pen-marked. The person responsible for this was not at all particular how he stuck the stamps on, what stamps he stuck on, or what he stuck them on. The result is that some of these remainder sheets consist of a mass of blocks of different sizes, different printings, some inverted, and including *forgeries* in many cases. These forgeries will be discussed under their own heading (*vide infra*).

In the case of Spain there are no unused remainders of any of the values of this series except a few of the 1860 prints of the 4 cuartos. But in the case of Cuba there are remainders of the three values unwatermarked, the Cuban stamps not having been barred as those of Spain, and only the 2 reales plata having been pen-marked to any extent.

SO-CALLED ERRORS.

Some of the Spanish catalogues for specialists list errors such as "CORRFOS," "CORRECS," "CORRCOS," etc. These are not errors in any sense; they are due merely to the fact that the particular flaws, etc., occurring on certain stamps happen to pass through certain letters. The letters, being *white*, are depressions in the printing surface, and if some dust gets stuck in these depressions, it gives rise to these apparently broken letters, of which I have many specimens. In some cases the figure of value is entirely missing.

Moens lists, on the authority of the Philatelic Society of London, the following defective impressions:—

"CORRfOS," 4 cuartos, 1 real; watermark loops.
"C ARTOS," 4 „ „ „
"CORRLOS," 1 real „ „
"CORRIOS," 2 reales „ „
"PEALES," 2 „ „ „
"CORRLOS," 1 real; lattice watermark.
"CORRFOS," 1 „ „ „
"CORRFOS," 4 cuartos; no watermark.
"CORRfOS," 4 „ „
"CORRfOS," 4 „ „
"CORRECS," 4 „ „
"CORRFOS," 1 real „
"CORRLOS," 1 „ „

The above are not of any importance, as they are due merely to the filling up of parts of the indented portions of the designs on the clichés, and, moreover, they are as lists extremely incomplete. I can assure collectors that these varieties are of even less importance than the nicks on the frame, as the one is really caused by a defect in the cliché and the other merely by dirt.

(*To be continued.*)

Philatelic Note.

THE ½ ANNA INDIA SERVICE STAMP OF 1866.

THE series of provisionally surcharged fiscal stamps issued at the end of 1886, overprinted with the word "Service," includes, as the lowest value, the ½ anna, with the curved overprint in green, on a "Receipt or Draft" fiscal stamp. This stamp, with its interesting varieties of setting up, will be found to be amply dealt with in Mr. Hausburg's recently published work on the Indian stamps. The watermark is described as consisting of a large Crown, but we have recently been shown a specimen by Mr. M. Giwelb which bears an additional horizontal line of watermark traversing the stamp below the Crown. The colour of the impression seems to be rather darker, while the paper appears to be more deeply tinted, pointing to the employment of another and probably earlier fiscal issue. Doubtless some of our fiscal collectors can enlighten our ignorance hereon.

Occasional Notes.

THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION.

THIS important meeting of the several branches of the great American Philatelic Association has been held this year at Columbus in Ohio, and from the accounts in the United States stamp journals seems to have been fully as successful in point of attendance and interest as any of its predecessors. We are indebted to *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News* for the larger part of the following information :—

The report of the Credential Committee showed the election of the following :—Board of Directors—President, John N. Luff, New York City; Vice-Presidents, C. A. Howes, Boston, Mass.; E. de Z. Kelley, Boston, Mass.; L. L. Green, Boston, Mass.: Secretary, H. S. Adair, Columbus, O.; Treasurer, H. G. Smith, Minneapolis, Minn.; Int. Secretary, L. H. Kjellstedt, Scranton, Pa.; At Large, H. J. Crocker, San Francisco, Cal.; F. R. Cornwall, St. Louis, Mo.

It was much regretted that, owing to illness, the esteemed President, Mr. John N. Luff (who is so well known to English collectors), was prevented from attending the Convention, in whose absence Mr. H. N. Mudge most ably presided over the meeting. *Mekeel's Weekly* writes hereon as follows :—

"A regret was sincerely voiced that John N. Luff, of New York City, President of the American Philatelic Society, was unable to preside at the Convention by reason of serious illness. At least, Mr. Luff's condition was such that the best medical advice absolutely forbade his presence at Columbus. A telegram conveying the sympathy and greetings of the members was forwarded to Mr. Luff, and a grateful acknowledgment was received. Henry N. Mudge, of Chicago, a private in the ranks, was for the second time in as many years chosen for the signal honour of presiding officer, and he

acquitted himself in a manner to gain the goodwill and admiration of all who came under his charm. He was tactful, courteous, and considerate, and the vote of thanks that was given him at the close of his tenure of office was one of the most pleasant incidents of the Convention. It is easily seen that, large as is the measure of fame now enjoyed by Mr. Mudge, it is growing to most glorious fruition."

Mr. Luff's interesting address to the Association includes the following pertinent remarks, which will find ample support in this country:—

"In a large output of new issues it is scarcely possible that all will be above suspicion, and those of the past year are no exception to the rule. We have had a few stamps which were certainly unnecessary, if not actually made for profit. In the Cayman Islands several provisional surcharges were made at a time when quantities of the small denominations were in stock or would have been in stock had they not been withdrawn and placed on sale under the guise of remainders. Comment on such scandalous action is unnecessary.

"The so-called King Edward VII Land stamps are simply a farce. It scarcely seems possible that any one should expect to be taken seriously when he attempts to exploit stamps for an uninhabited land in the south polar region. But the stamps have been placed on letters, duly obliterated with a special cancellation mark, and sent on their way, though neither the letters nor the steamer that bore them away had been within hundreds of miles of the land where the stamps were supposed to be issued. Of course, these precious 'stickers' have promptly found their way to the stamp market. But what shall we say of the commanding officer of a scientific expedition and the Postmaster-General of the great country like New Zealand who solemnly united to perpetrate this ridiculous farce?"

Another feature of interest to Philatelists in this country is to be noted. Upon the motion of W. C. Stone it was voted to send a telegram of greetings to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who was at Quebec in attendance upon the tercentenary celebration.

In acknowledgment of this the following telegram was received from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales:—"QUEBEC, Can., July 22, 1908.—His Royal Highness, President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, sincerely thanks the members of the American Philatelic Association for kind message of greetings."

Perhaps the most striking feature of the Convention was the change of name of the American philatelic body! Under the cognomen of the American Philatelic Association that Society has had a long and honourable career, and it will at first seem strange to recognize it under the newly adopted title of "The American Philatelic Society." We think, however, that this change is a wise one. The principal philatelic bodies of this world are practically all termed "Societies," which apparently indicates a more definite and permanent life than the word Association, which is apt to convey the impression that one can associate or dissociate more readily than can those who are enrolled as members of a "Society." In any case, we cordially wish our American friends a renewed lease of life and vitality under their new title. Judging by the numbers now flocking to join, the new Society will probably soon be the largest in the world.

ROUGH AND CLEAN-CUT PERFORATIONS.

A CORRESPONDENT has drawn our attention to the following remarks in a contemporary which appeared some time back,* and which we rightly believe to be obviously incorrect in some particulars. The remarks in question are as follows :—

"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.

"One of the most absurd of these trivial varieties is the subdividing of 'clean-cut' and rough perforations. These are both made by the same machine, and also at the same time, and are caused by a pile of several sheets being perforated at once. The top sheets are 'clean-cut,' and the lower ones are 'rough' perforations, while the intermediate ones show every grade between these extremes, and can be placed in whichever division fancy or imagination dictates."

Mr. E. D. Bacon, than whom we have no higher authority on the perforating machine, and to whom we referred the paragraph in question, writes us hereon :—

"The writer is entirely wrong in the reasons he gives for accounting for the 'clean-cut,' 'intermediate,' and 'rough' perforations of Perkins Bacon & Co. They are all three distinct and separate stages of perforation produced by the first perforating machine used for British Colonial stamps (*vide Grenada Handbook*, p. 19 *et seq.*) and are certainly of the utmost importance to the *specialist*, inasmuch as they enable him to separate the early printings and issues of stamps in the colonies in which they occur from those of a later printing and issue. The three forms are only found in four colonies, two of which (Bahamas and Queensland) have only one stamp each with the 'intermediate' form, and there are only four of the other colonies in which we find two forms of the perforation; as the varieties in question only affect eight in all of the colonies.

"If the writer of the article refers to the *Grenada Handbook*, p. 22, he will see that only one sheet of stamps was perforated at a time, which entirely disposes of his conclusions as to how the three varieties arose.

"There can be no doubt that for the specialist the only scientific method of dealing with perforations is by separating the varieties by the machines by which they are produced; but I quite agree that for the general collector and beginner too much stress is laid upon perforation, as well as also on minor varieties of all descriptions."

Mr. Bacon's concluding remark is eminently practical and agrees with much that was promulgated in the Editorial in our contemporary, the main argument of which was that too much attention is paid to minor differences of perforation, especially in catering for the general collector. We certainly endorse the opinion and agree with our contemporary that "when machines of distinct gauges are used at widely divergent periods, they are of value in determining various printings and issues, and thus attain their most collectible phase"—this being exactly what attaches philatelic importance to the rough and clean-cut perforations of Western Australia, Queensland, and one or two other colonial issues.

* *West End Philatelist*, Oct., 1906.

We have, however, much sympathy with the feeling that is now widely expressed against over-differentiation of perforation; we consider that concurrent normal varieties of perforation are of the slightest philatelic importance, and we think their excessive tabulation in the modern catalogues exercises a deterrent effect upon the young collector.

THE STAMP TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, LTD.

WE are requested to give prominence to the following notice:—

£100 REWARD.

On conviction the above Association is prepared to pay £100 to any one supplying information that will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who made, caused to be made, or knowingly dealt in forged or faked stamps which have appeared during the last few years, amongst them being the following:—

Gold Coast, £1 Queen.
Lagos, King, Single C A, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s.
Somaliland Officials.
Transvaal C.S.A.R.
British Central Africa, Nigger type, no wmk.
Great Britain Officials.
„ 9d., Hair Lines.
„ &c., &c., &c.

All communications should be made to the Secretary of the Stamp Trade Protection Association, Ltd., 63 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

It is sincerely to be hoped that this notice may lead to the discovery of some of the manipulators of these forgeries, most of which are of such a dangerous nature as to be calculated to deceive almost any collector.

The Stamp Trade Protection Association is a body fully representing the large and important interests of the dealers in the Metropolis as demonstrated by the following list of members which has been supplied to us by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.:—

LONDON MEMBERS OF THE STAMP TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION.

(A * denotes a Director for the current year.)

Bluett, E. F. G.
*Bridger, E. J. (of Messrs. Bridger & Kay).
Campbell, D.
Coates, J. J.
Ewen, H. L.
Griebert, H.
*Hadlow, W.
Haworth, H. E.
Heierle, W. U.
Horsman, W. G. (of Messrs. Puttick & Simpson)
Jacoby, W.
Kay, A. B.
Kirkpatrick, W. B.
Loverins, G.
Lowe, H. F.
*Martin, B. E.
Moffat, E. J.
Morley, W.
Nissen, C.
*Oliver, F. H. (of Messrs. Bright & Son)
Peckitt, W. H.
*Pemberton, P. L.
Phillips, C. J. (of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.)
Reed, C. T.
Regan, W. H.
Salter, H.
*Telfer, J. H. (of Messrs. Plumridge & Co.)
Turpin, F. B.
Waite, J.
Westhorp, R.

THE QUEBEC TERCENTENARY AND ITS STAMP.

THE celebration of the Quebec Tercentenary has come and gone—with every possible success and *éclat*. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has made a special journey to be present, and having, as we trust, had an enjoyable experience, has made a record journey home in the great warship. The connection of Philately herewith is embodied in the facts that, in celebration of the festival, a commemorative set of stamps has been issued, copies of which, enshrined in a gold casket, were dutifully presented to and graciously accepted by the Heir to the Throne, the esteemed President of the Royal Philatelic Society. His Royal Highness's philatelic tastes and predilections will hardly enable him to place this issue on a par with his magnificent old colonial stamps, but, none the less, they will form an interesting link in the historical importance of his collections—a feature that in future years will probably transcend in interest the purely philatelic aspect of His Royal Highness's philatelic collections.

The issue of commemorative stamps is naturally not viewed with especial favour by the members of the Royal Philatelic Society, but it is only just to say that such an issue as the Quebec Tercentenary is as harmless as possible. The face value of the eight values only just exceeds the conventional half a crown, and for this sum the purchasers get a really handsome set of stamps replete with historical interest. Quebec is undoubtedly the most interesting city in Canada, and those of us who have been privileged to witness it will doubtless, like His Royal Highness, ever bear in mind a grateful recollection of the picturesquely situated and semi-mediæval city on the great St Lawrence, with its happily blended mixture of French and English customs and inhabitants, now harmoniously blended in a common loyalty to his gracious Majesty and "the Old Country." The issue, therefore, of a set of stamps directly associated with this deeply interesting portion of "Great Britain beyond the Seas" cannot fail to evoke a cordial welcome at the hands of collectors.

The predecessors of this series—the Jubilee set of Canada of 1897 and the United States Centennial issue of 1893—have always remained popular, and can all still be purchased at a slight percentage over face value, despite an ill-advised effort to "boom" the One Dollar. Collectors, therefore, can acquire these sets without any risk; and although from a scientific point of view Philately cannot accept them as necessary, these stamps are at least free from the ridiculous inflation and misguided speculation that attaches to Cayman Island and other recent surcharges!

The *West End Philatelist* has the following information hereon in its August number:—"The set of stamps that Canada has issued to commemorate the Quebec Tercentenary celebrations made its appearance about the middle of last month, and the postal officials maintained their attitude of secrecy regarding the stamps almost to the last. Indeed, no particulars were announced until about a week before the stamps were placed on sale." The set consists of eight different values—½ c., 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., 7 c., 10 c., 15 c., and 20 c.—and they form such an attractive series that, despite their commemorative character, they will most probably have an enormous sale. The

designs are artistic and appropriate, and the work of engraving and printing has been carried out by the American Bank Note Company in a most efficient manner.

THE PROPOSED VISIT OF FRENCH PHILATELISTS.

WE are sorry to learn that the proposed visit of French collectors and dealers to the Anglo-French Exhibition, foreshadowed in our last issue, has fallen through, the acceptances not having been sufficiently numerous to warrant special facilities. We regret sincerely that our friends cannot visit us *en masse*, as we should have given them a hearty welcome, and many of us had contemplated various plans for the entertainment of our visitors. Still we shall doubtless be favoured with the company of many French Philatelists in their individual capacity, to whom we shall gladly tender the right hand of philatelic fellowship. The influx of visitors from France to our Metropolis is just now prodigious, and among them there cannot fail to be many of our stamp collecting comrades from the other side of the Channel who will assuredly be received with a hearty philatelic *entente cordiale.*

REMAINDERS OF TURKISH STAMPS.

THE fact that there is an enormous remainder of the old Turkish stamps for disposal has been generally known for many months past. A determined effort to secure them was recently made in Paris, and it is quite probable, therefore, that these will be ere long on the market. The old issues of the Turkish stamps are of great philatelic interest, and there are many collectors thereof in this country. We think it in their interests, therefore, to point out what issues are likely to be depreciated by the sale of these remainders. There are none of the old type (1863), but of the 1865 issue some of all values except the 25 piastres. There are none of the 1867 issue, but all values of the 1869 set. Of the 1873 issue there are the 10 paras and 2 piastres, and of 1874 the 20 paras. The three series issued in 1876, the last of which was in the new type (S. Gibbons' No. 9) are practically all represented in the remainders. There are further, of the following subsequent issues, 1880, 20 paras; 1881, 5 paras; 1884, all values; 1886, all values; 1888-90, practically all and a number of unpaids, inclusive of three varieties of the 25 piastres. There are further eight varieties of Roumelia, and a quantity of post cards and envelopes. We hope to be enabled to publish a complete and accurate list of all these varieties at a later date, but meanwhile collectors of Turkish stamps must bear in mind the time-honoured advice—*caveat emptor!*

THE FRAENKEL LIBRARY.

JUDGING from the tone of the German philatelic journals, there seem considerable and natural heart-burnings that this celebrated library should have been allowed to pass away from the Fatherland. It is now stated that there were purchasers in Germany who would have given double the value received had they been forewarned, but in all countries there are always plenty of people who are wise or plucky after the event. We have every sympathy with our German brother collectors herein, notably with the Berlin Philatelic Club, who might justly have aspired to the reversion of the library formed by one of their most prominent and esteemed members.* At the same time we cannot acquit the German Philatelists, past and present, of a lack of foresight in not arranging for such a contingency. The members of a first-class philatelic society, such as those of Berlin or London, should bear in mind that they have undoubtedly received great advantages from their membership of their respective societies, and that it behoves them, *especially in their posthumous benevolence*, to evince a grateful and practical interest in the great philatelic societies of which they have so long enjoyed the privilege of membership.

THE GERMAN PHILATELISTS' DAY.

THE twentieth German Congress of Philatelists—universally known in the Fatherland as the *Philatelisten Tag*—was this year celebrated on the first three days of this month at Gössnitz. This is the second occasion on which the Congress has taken place in that city, the first having been held ten years since, and under the genial presidency of Herr Glasewald—the well-known German Philatelist—a most successful meeting has forgathered. The most interesting papers read before the Congress were: "Errors Consisting of Inverted Centres or Backgrounds," by Herr Theodor Haas, and "Remainders and their Disposal," by Herr Glasewald, both of which subjects are eminently full of interest, and were ably dealt with by the respective writers.

The proceedings in general were marked by many social festivities and excursions, while a large amount of business was, as usual, transacted. The demand for good middle-class stamps, notably Europeans, is stated to have been excellent, but (according to Herr Ph. Kosack) the visible supply of rare stamps was exceedingly limited.

THE NEW ISSUES OF 1907.

THE volume of the newly issued stamps for the year 1907 has been greater than in the years preceding since 1903, the increase being largely due to the numbers of the French colonial issues, amounting to 281 varieties.

* We are informed that there were a number of duplicates especially selected for the Berlin Philatelic Club by the late Herr Amtsrichter Fraenkel that were included in the sale. In such case we think it would be a graceful act on the part of the Royal Philatelic Society to replace these as far as possible.—ED.

These figures and the following tables, which include Telegraph stamps, but take no cognizance of minor varieties such as watermarks and perforations, have been tabulated by M. René Adam in the *Timbre-Poste*, to whom our acknowledgments are tendered. It will be seen that in the last decade over 8000 new varieties of stamps have been issued throughout the world, this number being at least doubled by the inclusion of watermarks, shades, perforations, varieties of surcharge, etc. The collector of the issues of the twentieth century only would, on this basis, have to acquire between thirteen and fourteen thousand varieties up to the end of last year. The Philatelist who confines himself therefore to the new issues, will have his hands fairly full as the century grows in years! Happier will probably be the collector who shall confine himself to the issues of the nineteenth century, as at least he knows his limits!

TOTAL OF NEW ISSUES FOR 1907.

Europe	158
Asia	187
Africa	288
America	198
Australia	58
	889

TOTALS OF NEW ISSUES, 1898 TO 1907 INCLUSIVE.

	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	Total
Germany	—	1	222	—	15	10	—	59	15	—	322
France	1	36	132	47	132	237	126	94	136	281	1222
England	164	174	176	136	295	376	185	140	76	165	1887
Portugal	251	23	3	36	240	134	102	23	21	13	846
Spain	102	28	24	35	17	58	6	85	1	68	424
U.S.	13	54	2	13	2	18	25	16	14	11	168
Holland	5	28	17	7	11	3	11	8	5	31	126
Russia	—	11	3	7	—	5	4	8	8	2	48
Various	214	280	366	267	305	342	830	264	306	318	2969
Total	750	635	945	548	1017	1183	766	697	582	889	8012

The foregoing figures include the colonial issues of each named country.

POSTAGE STAMP FRAUD IN RUSSIA.

IT is stated in the London Press that the detective police have discovered in Moscow an organization for the falsification of postage stamps, which perhaps has been flourishing in that city and Varsovia for a long time. The method of the gang consisted of cleaning used postage stamps for use anew. In the last two months six millions of these false stamps have been sent out from Moscow. The cleaning was so well effected that for a great while the trick remained undiscovered in the press of work in the post offices.

We must confess to some surprise at this announcement, as the Russian stamps are known to all collectors to be incapable of receiving the slightest amount of moisture without irretrievable damage. How they can be "cleaned" passes our comprehension, and we shall await further news with considerable interest.

Review.

KOHL'S CATALOGUE (1909).*



HE eighth edition of Herr Kohl's Catalogue is dated 1909, the seventh having borne the date of 1907. We have thus been spared a catalogue for the intervening year, for which small mercy collectors will be devoutly thankful! This short interval of two years has by no means been unfruitful of new matter for collation, as the contents of this edition exceed those of 1907 by no less than 265 pages, or over 20 per cent. Herr Kohl laments, in fact, that the necessary increase of material will ultimately necessitate the division of the work into two or even three volumes. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons long since divided their catalogue into three divisions, two of which still survive, the remaining unfortunate member of the triplet—the entires section—having perished of a rapid decline! Herr Kohl will thus follow a good example; and it is only just to him to say that the continual accretions in his catalogue of philatelic notes and interesting information are largely responsible for the increased bulk. A notable addition in the present case is that reprints are now fully catalogued (as against only partial mention in the last edition in the case of the Austrian Mercury stamps, etc.). This will form a valuable adjunct to the catalogue, for the specialist of the future will assuredly forgather all available specimens of reprints. Their study by the side of the originals constitutes one of the most interesting phases of Philately, and, thanks to the late Mr. J. B. Moens and his splendid catalogue and stock, this important branch of Philately has been rescued from the cobwebs of neglect. The reprints of some countries are of great importance, as demonstrated by a glance at Herr Kohl's lists of Austria or France; but in the case of some of the extinct German States the information is at present decidedly nebulous, and in his preface Herr Kohl anticipates the receipt of fuller information hereon for the next edition.

We have on previous occasions expressed our very high opinion of Herr Kohl's catalogues, and of this one in particular. It only remains for us to state that in all respects the Catalogue maintains its high standard of efficiency, and that whether as regards clearness of type, arrangement and illustration, or excellence, completeness, and accuracy of contents, Herr Kohl's Catalogue will be a very difficult one to beat!

* *Kohl's "Great" Catalogue* (*Grosser Katalog*) *and Postage-stamp Handbook*, 1909. Paul Kohl, Chemnitz, Germany.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 10 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Antigua.—The following novelties are reported in the *M. C.*, the 1s. and 10s. having the old CA wmk.

Adhesives.

1d., red.
2d., yellow.
3d., brown on yellow.
4d., black and red on yellow.
6d., purple and lilac on red,
1s., black and grey on green.
2s., lilac and blue on blue.
5s., red and green on yellow.
10s., ,, ,, green.

Cayman Islands.—The ¼d. stamp has been issued and is described in *Mekeel's Weekly* as follows:—

"The striking feature of the stamp is the large oval with the crown at top, and 'Cayman Islands Postage' below. The centre where the King's Head usually appears is filled with a lined oval with scalloped edges, having '¼d.' in large white letters, outlined with colour. The stamps are printed on ordinary multiple paper and perforated."

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write to say that the ½d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. stamps are completely exhausted.

Adhesive.

¼d., brown; multiple, ordinary; perf. 14.

Dominica.—Colour changes are reported in several journals.

Adhesives.

1d., red.
2½d., ultramarine.

Fiji.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* reports the issue of the 1s. stamp on multiple, chalky paper.

Adhesive.

1s., carmine and green; multiple; chalky.

Leeward Islands.—The *P. J. G. B.* reports the 6d. and 1s. stamps on multiple, chalky paper, and *Gibbons Weekly* chronicles the ½d., lilac and green, and 2d., lilac and ochre, also on *chalky* paper.

Adhesives.

½d., lilac and green; multiple; chalky.
2d., lilac and ochre ,, ,,
6d., lilac and brown ,, ,,
1s., green and carmine ,, ,,

North Borneo.—*Gibbons Weekly* states that the 6 c. and 24 c. stamps of 1901–4 have been further overprinted "Postage Due" horizontally, in black.

Postage Dues.

6 c., black and deep brown.
24 c., blue and lake.

Northern Nigeria.—The *S. C. F.* chronicles the 2d., purple and yellow, on *chalky* paper.

Adhesive.

2d., purple and yellow; multiple; *chalky.*

Nyasaland Protectorate.—Some stationery belonging to the new issue is reported in the *M. C.*

Wrappers.

½d, green on buff.
1d., carmine on buff.

Post Cards.

½d., green on white.
1d., carmine on cream.
2d., grey on cream.

Papua.—The new 1d. stamp chronicled on page 71 comes to hand from Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and we find it to be perf. 11, and watermarked Crown and A inverted.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News informs us that the watermark also exists in a normal position, and *The Australian Philatelist*

states that the 2d., 2½d, 1s., and 2s. 6d. values are not yet in circulation.

ST. VINCENT.—To the set of the Peace and Justice type, the *M. C.* adds the 6d. value.

Adhesive.

6d., orange; multiple; ordinary?

VICTORIA.—*Gibbons Weekly* reports the important discovery of a block of the 2d., lilac, "Emblems issue," no wmk., of 1858, with *serrated perfs.* 19.

It is stated in the *Australian Philatelist* that the 1½d., 2½d., and 2s. stamps have not yet appeared on Crown and A paper, and there are still no 5s., perf. 12½. A small supply of £2 on Crown and A paper, perf. 12½, was issued. There are no £2 stamps, perf. 11, to be had at present. The 4d. Postage Dues were issued on Crown and A paper.

According to *Gibbons Weekly* the current 3d. stamp now comes in orange-yellow colour.

Adhesives.

2d., lilac, Emblems; no wmk.; *serrated* 19.
3d., orange-yellow; Crown and A; perf. 12½.

Postage Due.

4d., green and carmine; Crown and A; perf. 12½.

EUROPE.

CRETE (*Austrian Post Offices*).—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received a set of five new stamps for use here.

Adhesives.

(Designs of 5 h. and 50 h. Jubilee Austria with "heller" altered to centimes and franc.)

5 c., green on yellow;	perf. 12½.
10 c., red on rose	,,
15 c., brown on buff	,,
25 c., dark blue on blue	,,
50 c., red on yellow	,,
1 f., dark brown on grey	,,

LEVANT (*Austrian Post Offices*).—New sets of Postage and Postage Due stamps are chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

Similar designs to the new Austrian stamps lately issued.

Adhesives.

10 para,	green on yellow;	perf. 12½.
20 ,,	red on rose	,,
30 ,,	brown on buff	,,
60 ,,	violet on lilac	,,
1 piastra,	dark blue on blue	,,
2 pias.,	red on yellow	,,
5 ,,	dark brown on grey;	perf. 12½, 10½, 9, 12 × 10½, 9 × 12½.
10 ,,	green on yellow;	perf. 12½, 12 × 10½, 9.
20 ,,	blue on grey;	perf. 12½, 9, 9 × 12½.

Postage Dues.

¼	pias.,	yellow-green.
½	,,	,,
1	,,	,,
1½	,,	,,
2	,,	,,
5	,,	,,
10	,,	,,
20	,,	,,
30	,,	,,

LUXEMBURG.—The current set, it is reported, has been overprinted "Officiel" in fancy script type, in black.

Officials.

1 c.,	pearl-grey.
2 c.,	grey-brown.
4 c.,	olive-bistre.
5 c.,	green.
6 c.,	mauve.
10 c.,	carmine-red.
12½ c.,	slate-green.
15 c.,	orange-brown.
20 c.,	orange.
25 c.,	blue.
30 c.,	olive-green.
37½ c.,	green.
50 c.,	brown.
87½ c.,	blue.
1 f.,	lavender.
2½ f.,	orange-vermilion.

SWITZERLAND.—The first stamp of a new set to be put into circulation is thus described in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*:—

Adhesive. Figure of Helvetia on solid background with figures of value in white in each upper corner, and "Helvetia" in the lower left-hand corner.

40 c., brown-violet and yellow.

Issued 7.8.08 or earlier.

Mr. W. T. Wilson has kindly sent us a copy, and we find the perforation to be 11½.

We take the following from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*:—

"According to the official notice of the Direction Générale des Postes the new series is to be issued only as the other becomes exhausted. The values will probably appear in the following order:—

40 c., yellow,	background	red-violet.
30 c., yellow-green	,,	yellow-brown.
50 c., light green	,,	dark green.
3 f., lilac	,,	violet-blue.
20 c., light yellow	,,	orange-red.
1 f., greenish grey	,,	carmine.
70 c., yellow	,,	dark brown.
25 c., light blue	,,	dark blue.

"The first-named colour is not much in evidence, occurring only in parts of the figure of Helvetia. The background is solid, thus causing the stamp to resemble the present French stamps, although the Swiss design is smaller than the French.

"We are also indebted to Mr. F. Reinhard for a cutting from *Der Bund* (6.8.08) of Berne, of which we make the following rough translation:—

"'ISSUE OF NEW SWISS STAMPS.

"'We are able to state, on official authority, that the postage stamps of higher values, i.e. 20 c. to 3 f., will also be issued in new designs and whilst hitherto printed from copper plates, will now be surface-printed in two colours. The new portrait represents Helvetia seated on a rock, the right hand grasping a sword, and with cross on breast. The background is of solid colour, and in the lower right-hand corner is a small view of the Alps, whilst in each upper corner is the figure of value. In addition to the values formerly in use, there will be issued on 1.11.08 a stamp of new face value, 70 centimes. . . . The new 40 c. is to be issued first, and then the 30 c., 50 c., 3 f., 20 c., 1 f., 70 c., and lastly the 25 c., so that by January, 1909, the set will be complete. Postmasters are required to see that the stock of the old stamps is completely exhausted before issuing the new ones to the public. The present set will remain available for postal use until further notice.'"

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—Two new stamps have been issued, and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* describes them as follows :—

Adhesives.

100 reis, pale carmine. Female figure seated, surrounded by emblems of Commerce and Manufacture, holding a palm in the right hand. In the background view of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro with inscription "EXPOSICEO NACIONAL 1908."

100 reis, vermilion. Arms of Portugal and of Brazil, with portraits above of Don Carlos I and of M. Alfona Penna, and beneath the two dates 1808 and 1908. The whole frames a view of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, with, in the foreground, a soldier and a young woman, symbolizing Portugal and Brazil.

The two stamps are available for internal postage only, and will be issued from 11.8.08 to 15.11.08.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC. — *Antioquia.* — The 20 c. of the 1883–5 issue on *wove* paper has been seen.—*Gibbons Weekly.*

Adhesive.

20 c., blue, issue 1883–5, *wove* paper.

ECUADOR.—A set of seven new stamps is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c. and 50 c. are triangular in shape, and have various portraits in the centre in black.

The 1 c. shows a railway engine and tender, and the 1 sucre the mountain Chimborazo.

They are the work of Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

Adhesives.

1 centavo, brown ; engine and tender.
2 centavos, blue and black ; Garcia Moreno.
5 ,, lake and black ; Alfaro.
10 ,, orange and black ; Moncayo.
20 ,, green and black ; Archer Harman.
50 ,, black ; James Sivewright.
1 sucre, black ; Altura Del Chimborazo.
All are dated 1907 ; perf. 14 ; no wmk.

SALVADOR.—To the set of Postage Dues listed on page 101 the *M.C.* adds, on Continental authority, the following values—13, 15, 24, 50, and 100 centavos.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

AFGHANISTAN. — *Gibbons Weekly* announces, on Continental authority, the appearance of the 1 rupee in deep green colour instead of in blue.

Adhesive.

1 rupee, deep green.

CHINA (*Belgian Post Offices*).—The four surcharged stamps previously chronicled for use in China did not get beyond the essay stage, another Power having successfully objected to Belgium opening post offices in that country.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

DUTCH INDIES. — Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the current set, except the 7½ c., 17½ c., and 2½ gulden, overprinted in black caps "JAVA", for use in Java and Madura ; the stamps intended to be used in the other islands of the Dutch East Indies are surcharged "Buitenbezittinge," or "Buiten Bezit" according to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, so that there are only two sets instead of a different set for each island, as was threatened some time ago.

We gather from the *Philatelic Adviser* that a new value of *17½ cents* has been issued, presumably with or without the overprints referred to above.

In the *M.C.* some surcharged stationery is listed.

Adhesives.

Overprinted "JAVA" or "Buitenbezittinge" in black caps.

½ c., mauve.
1 c., olive-green.
2 c., brown.
2½ c., green.
3 c., orange.
5 c., rose.
10 c., slate.
12½ c., deep blue.
15 c., brown.
20 c., olive.
25 c., mauve.
30 c., chestnut.
50 c., lake-brown.
1 gl., dull lilac.

Adhesive.

17½ c., bistre, with or without the above overprints?
Env. 12½ c. (on 25 c.), violet.
17½ c. (,, 25 c.) ,,
Post Card. 5 c. (on 7½ c.), grey-lilac.

FERNANDO POO.—Some new post cards with stamp dated 1907 are chronicled in the *M.C.*

Post Cards.

10 centavos, black on yellow, single and reply.

MADAGASCAR.—A new set of stamps is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Large, upright, rectangular in shape, and for design a colonist is shown carried in a chair supported on two wooden poles carried by four natives.

The *M.C.* tells of a new set of Postage Due stamps printed on tinted paper and showing the Governor's Palace.

Adhesives.

1 c., mauve and olive.
2 c., red and olive.
4 c., olive and brown.
5 c., green and olive.
10 c., pink and claret.
20 c., orange and brown.
25 c., blue and black.
30 c., brown and black.
35 c., red and black.
40 c., violet-brown and black.
45 c., green and black.
50 c., violet and black.
75 c., pink and black.
1 fc., brown and olive.
2 fcs., blue and olive.
5 fcs., violet and chocolate.

Perf. 13½, 14.

Postage Dues.

2 centavos, violet-brown.
4 ,, lilac.
5 ,, green.
10 ,, red.
20 ,, olive.
40 ,, dark brown on flesh.
50 ,, brown on bluish.
1 fc., blue.

SIAM.—We read in the *M.C.* that the provisional stamp lately chronicled is now obsolete, and that a fresh supply of the ordinary 1 att. stamps has been received.

The colour of these differs from that of the original printing, the frames being orange instead of yellow.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Herts Philatelic Society.

THE fifth general meeting of the Society was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, 18 February, 1908, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, M. Simons, L. E. Bradbury, W. A. Boyes, E. W. Arnold, H. Wills, E. Bounds, F. Read, D. Thomson, W. H. Eastwood, M. Weinberg, J. E. Lincoln, Dr. Dewey Buncombe, A. G. Wane, W. Gunner, P. Ashley, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and two visitors (L. E. Hall and C. W. Bressley).

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on 21 January, 1908, were read and signed as correct.

Messrs. Warren H. Colson and A. J. Warren were elected ordinary members of the Society.

Donations to the forgery collection were received from Messrs. C. C. Tait, E. W. Arnold, and H. A. Rice; to the ordinary collection from the President. These were duly acknowledged with thanks.

Several contributions to the library were announced by the Hon. Librarian.

Mr. Frentzel informed the members that the Webster Collection of entires received by the Society consisted of—

Europe	. .	470 pieces.
Asia	. .	200 ,,
Africa	. .	101 ,,
America	. .	217 ,,
Australia	. .	137 ,,
Duplicates	. .	170 ,,
Total	. .	1295 pieces.

A special vote of thanks to Dr. Webster for his liberality was proposed by the President, seconded by the Vice-President, and carried with acclamation.

The following resolutions were proposed and carried:—

"That the Herts Philatelic Society become a member of the Philatelic Literature Society, and that the Hon. Librarian be appointed the representative of the Society at the meetings."

"That a donation of £2 2s. be given to the Junior Philatelic Society as a contribution towards their Exhibition expenses."

"That at the general display at the March meeting the exhibits of each member be limited to twenty-five stamps."

In the absence of Mr. T. W. Hall, who was unavoidably prevented from attending, Mr. L. E. Hall exhibited his father's collection of the stamps of Danish West Indies,

and as the stamps were being handed round, read explanatory notes on the different issues, printings, etc.

At the conclusion Mr. G. Wane proposed, and Mr. H. Wills seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hall, sen., for sending his stamps for display, and to Mr. Hall, jun., for reading the notes, etc. Carried with enthusiasm and suitably acknowledged.

Mr. R. Frentzel then passed round a part of his wonderful collection containing "the most interesting stamps of the surcharged issues of Mexico from 1856 to 1883." As Mr. Boyes, in proposing a vote of thanks, truly said, this collection is one of the most monumental and complete in existence, and great appreciation was shown by the members at the opportunity afforded them of examining its wonderful detail.

Mr. F. Read seconded the vote of thanks, which was passed with acclamation.

Mr. Frentzel returned thanks, and the proceedings of the meeting terminated at 8.20 p.m.

THE sixth general meeting was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, 17 March, 1908, at 6 p.m.

Present: Messrs. H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, W. Archibald Boyes, R. Frentzel, A. H. L. Giles, W. T. Standen, L. E. Bradbury, Chas. Nissen, W. Simpson, W. H. Eastwood, E. Bounds, J. R. Laing, D. Thomson, M. Weinberg, P. R. Stevens, W. Dewey Buncombe, E. W. Arnold, C. E. Fagan, A. G. Wane, W. Van Oppen, W. C. Gunner, C. H. Garnett, Percy Ashley, M. Z. Kuttner, W. E. Lincoln, Fred J. Melville, A. W. Hogg, Henry Wills, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and three visitors (J. W. Campion, H. F. Johnson, and Edgar Nelton).

The Vice-President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on 18 February, 1908, were read and signed as correct.

The following resolutions were proposed and duly carried:—

(*a*) "That the annual meeting be held on Tuesday, 19 May, 1908, at 6.30 p.m., and that the Hon. Secretary make the necessary arrangements for proper accommodation, etc."

(*b*) "That the annual dinner be held in May."

(*c*) "That visitors be invited to the dinner."

(*d*) "That the President, the Vice-President, the Hon. Secretary, and Messrs. J. C. Sidebotham and J. R. Laing be appointed as a Dinner Committee, and that the proposal that ladies be invited be referred to them to act on their discretion."

Mr. Boyes was co-opted with Mr. Cool as Curator of the forgeries collection.

The Hon. Librarian reported several valuable donations of philatelic publications and literature received during last month.

Mr. Frentzel reported donations to the entire collection from the President, Messrs. O. Firth, W. Lane Joynt, M. G. Kuttner, and M. Weinberg.

A fine collection of forgeries was presented by Mr. A. G. Wane.

All these donations were duly acknowledged, and an expression of the thanks of the Society was recorded on the minutes.

The Curators of the Society's collections brought the albums for the inspection of the members, and the contents were inspected and appreciated. Although members have been generous in sending duplicates, many blanks still remain to be filled up.

A general display of interesting stamps (not exceeding twenty-five in each case) was given by a great number of members, and proved a great success. The collections were passed round and examined with much interest.

At the conclusion of the display an auction sale was conducted by Mr. Boyes, who, in the absence of Mr. Hadlow, proved a worthy wielder of the hammer. Mr. Nissen handed the lots round, and considerable keenness in bidding was displayed.

Lots were submitted by Messrs. Gilbert Biggs, Bounds, Wane, and Weinberg, and the total sales amounted to £7 5s. 6d. As an experiment, the sale fulfilled all expectations, and it is hoped they will prove a great attraction to the meetings in future.

After a vote of thanks passed to the Chairman, a most interesting meeting terminated at 9 p.m.

THE seventh general meeting of the session 1907–8 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, 14 April, 1908, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. H. L. Hayman (Vice-President) W. G. Cool, T. H. Harvey, R. Frentzel, A. H. L. Giles, W. T. Standen, L. E. Bradbury, W. A. Boyes, F. Ransom, A. G. Wane, E. Bounds, Percy Ashley, W. C. Gunner, S. Chapman, D. Thomson, C. H. Garnett, E. W. Wetherell, R. B. Yardley, C. E. Fagan, C. Nissen, M. Simons, H. Wills, C. R. Sutherland, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), and H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary).

In the absence of the President the Vice-President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on 17 March, 1908, were read and signed as correct.

The election of Col. A. H. Nourse as an ordinary member was confirmed, and Mr. Sutherland was welcomed back to town and re-elected as a member of the Society.

As through indifferent health the President found it impossible to be in London during the months of May and June, on the proposition of the Committee the meeting agreed that the annual dinner be postponed till some later date when the President could be present. The Hon. Secretary was requested to write a letter to the President to this effect.

Donations of forgeries were received from

Messrs. Tait and Giles. These were duly acknowledged with thanks by Mr. Cool.

The Hon. Librarian reported several additions to the library during the last month.

The Hon. Curator of the collection of entires reported the following donations since the last meeting:—

From Mr.	Bradbury,	28	pieces.
„ „	Harvey	9	„
„ „	Standen	42	„
„ „	Jacoby	44	„
„ „	Giles	20	„
	Total	143	pieces.

The Hon. Secretary reported the donation of two copies of Walker's Loose-Leaf Album largest size, with protection sheets, presented for the forgery collection by the President and Mr. W. A. Boyes.

All these donations were duly acknowledged by votes of thanks.

The meeting was informed that the Society had been admitted to membership of the Philatelic Literature Society on 27 March, 1908, Mr. Sidebotham being the appointed representative of the Herts Philatelic Society.

After a few opening words from Mr. Cool, the Vice-President exhibited his collection of the stamps of Spain. The collection is divided into three periods (1850–68, 1870-74, and 1875 to date), and each period was preceded by a most interesting lecture by Mr. Ashley, giving the principal historical, economic, and political events of the country of origin. The innovation was welcomed as a great success, and once again the Herts Philatelic Society, through its Vice-President, has taken the lead in finding something both novel and instructive.

Very few of the members present had any idea of the magnificent collection of Spanish stamps that had been got together by Mr. Hayman, and they were agreeably surprised at the philatelic treat that was set before them.

The words of eulogy that came from Mr. Wetherell, the proposer, and Mr. Sidebotham, the seconder of the votes of thanks that were passed to Mr. Hayman for his display, and to Mr. Ashley for his lectures, were well deserved, and were enthusiastically received by the members present.

After a few words of acknowledgment from the recipients of the votes of thanks, a most successful evening was brought to a close at 9.10 p.m.

THE annual meeting for the session 1907–8 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, 19 May, 1908.

Present: Messrs. W. G. Cool, T. H. Harvey, L. E. Bradbury, J. C. Sidebotham, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, J. A. Leon, A. H. L. Giles, C. Nissen, H. J. Bignold, E. Bounds, J. W. Jones, A. G. Wane, C. R. Sutherland, M. Simons, S. Chapman, P. Ashley, F. Read, W. H. Eastwood, W. A. Boyes, H. L. Hayman, and H. A. Slade.

Mr. Hayman took the chair at 6 p.m.

The minutes of the annual meeting held on 14 May, 1907, were read and signed as correct.

A telegram from Mr. Reichenheim from Homburg regretting his enforced absence was read, and the meeting instructed the Hon. Secretary to express their hope for his speedy recovery, and their regret at his inability to be among them.

Mr. Willy Ehrmann was duly elected an ordinary member of the Society.

Donations of entires were received from Mr. Watson; of adhesives from Mr. Watson and Mr. Hayman; and of forgeries from Mr. Frentzel. Votes of thanks were passed for all these donations to the Society's collections.

Reports were received from the Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Librarian, and the Hon. Curators of the Society's collections. Thanks were passed for these reports, which will be published in full in the October number of the *Monthly Report*.

No alterations were made in the rules.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President: Franz Reichenhein. Vice-President: H. L. Hayman. Hon. Vice-Presidents: Sir William Avery, Bart., M. P. Castle, J.P., Herbert R. Oldfield. Committee: L. E. Bradbury, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, A. H. L. Giles, T. H. Harvey, C. R. Sutherland, W. T. Standen. Hon. Librarian: J. C. Sidebotham. Hon. Lecturer: Percy Ashley, M.A. Hon. Auditors: F. Read, A. C. Wane. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: H. A. Slade.

It was resolved that the headquarters of the Society remain unchanged.

It was proposed and carried: "That Mr. Reichenheim receive the heartiest thanks of the Society for the very able manner in which he has carried out the laborious and responsible duties of Editor of the *Monthly Report*. That the members are of opinion that the paper should on no account be abandoned. That the meeting has heard read the statement of accounts for the past season, and agree to contribute from the funds of the Society a sum not exceeding £25 for the session 1908–9 towards the expenses of the publication of the *Monthly Report*, with a proviso that the reports of the proceedings of the Society be inserted *in extenso*, and be not curtailed in any way."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the meeting to a close at 7.30 p.m.

The Philatelic Society of Victoria.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the above Society was held on 21 May, at 128 Russell Street, at 8 p.m.

In the absence of the President, Mr. J. Welsh occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The resignation of Mr. F. Jackson, an old and esteemed member and past President, was received and accepted with great regret. The reason of Mr. Jackson's resignation is that he is leaving the State.

Great regret was also felt when it was announced that Mr. Joseph Davis, one of the first Secretaries of the Society, had been one of the victims in the Sunshem railway accident, and had succumbed to his injuries after a few days' lingering.

Messrs. Cockran, P. Malone, F. C. Krichauff, and Dr. H. Müller were next balloted for, and declared duly elected by the chairman.

After positions in Book 180 had been balloted for the meeting closed.

Mr. Hatch then showed his collection of English stamps, for which he was accorded a hearty vote of thanks.

THE ordinary general meeting of the above Society was held on 13 June, 1908, at 128 Russell Street, at 8 p.m.

The President, Mr. L. A. Chester, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members present.

The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Robertson, a member of the Junior Branch, was elected to the senior Society.

Positions in Exchange Book 181 were then balloted for, and the nomination for office bearers for 1908–9 was then proceeded with as follows :—

President, the Rev. W. Lane and Mr. Kelson ; Vice-President, Mr. Edmundson and Mr. Kelson ; Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent, W. Brettschneider ; Librarian, Mr. S. O. Smith ; Committee, Messrs. Williamson, Kelson, Glazbrook, Longmore, Rev. W. Lane. Mr. C. W. Ellis was duly re-elected Auditor.

W. BRETTSCHNEIDER, *Hon. Secretary.*
128 RUSSELL STREET.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of 22 May, 1908.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., on deep blue, Type 2	2	8	0
British Somaliland, Officials, 1903 and 1905, set of 15, mint	5	5	0
Cape, triangulars, 1s., deep green, strip of 4	9	0	0
Ditto, 6d., mauve, block of 8, stained	4	0	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., imperf.,* but repaired	1	14	0
Great Britain, 1870, 1½d., rose-red, "O.P.P.C."	1	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 5s., Queen	3	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 10d., ditto	1	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red, intermediate state	2	0	0
St. Lucia, 1892, 1d. on 4d., double surcharge, mint	1	4	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, perf. clipped as usual	5	0	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie,* stained	5	15	0
U.S.A., 1869, 24 c., inverted centre	11	0	0
Victoria, 3d., blue, laid paper,* repaired	1	3	0

Sale of 15 and 16 June, 1908.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Central Africa, "O.H.M.S." 1 r., C C, mint	2	7	0
British Guiana, Official, 24 c., green, S.G. 505	1	0	0
Cape, woodblock, 1d., brick-red,* repaired	3	0	0
Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 1 and 2 sch.*	1	15	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red, pen-marked	1	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, reprint	1	3	0
Ditto, 1900, Queen, ½d., green, half-sheet of 120 with inverted wmk.	1	14	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," Queen, 1s.	1	4	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," ditto, 10s., blue, rubbed	2	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," ditto, 10d., mint	1	10	0
Mauritius, "Post Paid," 2d., blue, intermediate state	1	7	0
New Brunswick, 5 c., Connell, proof	1	6	0
Trinidad, 1859, 1d., rose-lake, pin-perf. 12½, strip of 3	1	6	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Turks Islands, 1881, ½d. on 1d., Type 5*	1	6	0
Collection of Colonials, 3461	30	0	0

Sale of 25 and 26 June, 1908.

Cape, triangular, 6d., slate-grey*	1	5	0
Cayman Islands, ½d. on 5s., and 1d. on 5s., both mint	1	6	0
Great Britain, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., mint	1	7	0
Hong Kong, 1863–71, CC, 24 c., blue-green, mint £2 and	3	15	0
India, first issue, 4 as., reprints, block of 4	1	1	0
Naples, 1858, 50 gra., lake	1	8	0
Seychelles, 1893, 15 c. on 16 c., inverted surcharge	1	2	0
Tasmania, first issue, pair 1d., blue, creased	1	7	0
Trinidad, clean-cut, 14 to 16, 4d., lilac, mint	1	7	0
Western Australia, 6d., bronze, rouletted	1	10	0

Sale of 2 July, 1908.

Barbados, 5s., rose,* one perf. missing	1	3	0
British Central Africa, 1898, 1d., red and blue*	2	15	0
British Guiana, 1875, Official, 24c., green, S.G. 505	1	4	0
Cape, triangular, 1855–8, 4d., blue, mint strip of 3	1	15	0
Great Britain, "O.W. OFFICIAL," King, 10d.	1	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Queen, 10d, mint	1	14	0
Natal, Officials, 1904, mint set of 6	1	1	0

Sale of 9 and 10 July, 1908.

British Central Africa, 1898, 1d., red and blue*	2	12	0
British Somaliland (Service), set of 15, mint	4	15	0
Canada, 10d., on entire, apparently*	1	10	0
Ivory Coast, 4 fcs. on 60 c., brown, Type 12, S.G. No. 92	1	16	0
Ditto, 8 fcs. on 1 fc., rose, mint pair, S.G. No. 102	1	8	0
Ivory Coast, 4 fcs. on 1 f., rose, mint	1	18	0
Gambia, 1s., deep green, ditto	1	13	0
Great Britain, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., ditto	1	6	0
Labuan, 8 in black on 12 c., carmine, on piece	2	10	0
Mauritius, "Post Paid," 2d., intermediate	1	17	6
Natal, 1859–60, no wmk., perf. 14, 1d., rose-red, mint block of 4	1	10	0
Southern Nigeria, £1, multiple, ordinary	1	9	0
Trinidad, clean-cut, 14 to 16, 4d., dull mauve*	1	7	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d, green, mint	1	9	0

Sale of 16 July, 1908.

Gambia, 1s., green	1	1	0
Hanover, 1856, $\frac{1}{10}$ thaler*	1	2	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red, intermediate state	1	18	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, late state	1	12	0
New South Wales, 1854–5, 8d., yellow, imperf.	1	5	0
New South America, 1851–60, 3 c., orange-vermilion, mint pair	1	0	0
Western Australia, 2d., brown on red, printed both sides, repaired	1	10	0

Sale of 29 July, 1908.

British Central Africa, CC, £10, yellow	1	11	0
Great Britain, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," Queen, 1s. £4 and	2	2	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," King, 5s.	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Queen, 10s.	2	12	6
Natal, 1859–60, 1d., rose-red, mint block of 4	1	7	0
Newfoundland, 1860, 4d., orange-vermilion	1	2	0
Perak, CC, $25, block of 4	3	3	0
Trinidad, clean-cut 14 to 16, 6d., yellow-green, mint	1	6	0
Victoria, 1860–2, 6d., orange, repaired	1	0	0

THE

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The Emblems Issue of Victoria.

THE series of stamps issued for Victoria between the years 1857–63 and generally designated as the "Emblems" issues, from the fact that each angle of the design is occupied with the representation of an implement typical of the colony, is one of great interest and variety. The appearance of these stamps with a portrait of Queen Victoria (of high artistic merit), with a rich background and with inscriptions duly subordinated, presents a well-balanced and effective design that, when printed in bright colours, contrasts favourably with a large majority of our colonial issues. The credit of this design is due to Messrs. Calvert Brothers, of Melbourne, who were the engravers of the stamp, which was subsequently printed from electrotypes taken from the engraving. The first printings were made on the Perkins Bacon paper with the Large Star watermark, followed by others on paper without watermark, with laid lines, and with words or numerals of value. Many of the three values—1d., 2d., and 4d.—were used to a very large extent, and even now—half a century after their issue—may fortunately be said to be quite common stamps. There are, however, some varieties that are of considerable rarity, and one or two of extreme scarcity. The greatest drawback to these stamps is the redundance of the postmark, generally consisting of heavy bars surrounding a large numeral, which frequently disfigures the design almost beyond recognition. The patient collector can, however, ultimately secure sets that are not spoilt by the obliterations, and will find in this issue a wealth of varieties of all kinds that render it one of the most interesting of the Australian stamps. In unused condition, especially of the twentieth-century standard, the "Emblems" will be found a very difficult quest. Many of the varieties are of extreme rarity, and in some cases are practically unknown, the only variety that is at all common being the first-issued one penny with the Star watermark, of which in bygone days a considerable number in pale green were to the fore.

Our attention has been drawn to the stamps by some notes hereon in Stanley Gibbons' weekly journal of 5 September, written by Mr. C. J.

Phillips. The energetic head of that firm is not only a keen man of business, but is fortunately an able Philatelist whose scientific labours on difficult philatelic problems are widely recognized; hence any article emanating from his pen is likely to be widely read and adopted in other journals. As we do not think he is quite correct in all his deductions, we venture to submit our own experience on the stamps of this issue, in the hope that between us we may evolve the true state of affairs. Mr. Phillips writes as follows:—

"I have recently purchased an old and extensive correspondence, consisting of many thousand letters addressed to this country and mostly franked with stamps of Victoria and New South Wales, the dates being from 1852 to 1863 inclusive.

"I will note first the Victoria 'Emblems' issue, of which there were a good many hundreds in the correspondence.

"Roughly speaking, the following is about the percentage of these stamps:—

Cat. No.	*1d., green.*		Cat. Price.
48	Wmk. Star., imperf.	35 p.c.	7 6
54	No wmk. „	6 „	6 0
57	„ rouletted	6 „	25 0
61–2	„ perf. 12	47 „	8 0
70	Laid „	2 „	22 6
72	Wmk. value „	4 „	5 0
		100	

"From these figures it looks as if Nos. 48 and 61 are priced too high and Nos. 54 and 72 too low, but, as I stated before, a local correspondence (say from Melbourne) might give quite a different percentage.

Cat. No.	*2d., lilac.*		Cat. Price.
55	No wmk., imperf.	54 p.c.	4 0
68	Laid hor., roul.	32 „	3 6
69	„ * „	14 „	4 0
		100	

"The Catalogue prices are not far out; perhaps Nos. 68 and 69 should be priced a little higher.

Cat. No.	*4d., rose.*		Cat. Price.
49	Wmk. Star., imperf., verml.	15½ p.c.	3 6
50	„ „ rose	23 „	1 6
52	„ roul.	½ „	40 0
60	No wmk. „	8 „	5 0
64	„ perf. 12	13 „	1 6
65	Laid vert., imperf.	2 „	20 0
67	„ roul.	23 „	1 6
71	Laid hor., perf. 12	15 „	1 9
		100	

* This is presumably laid vertically.—Ed.

"The Catalogue prices seem to very well represent the relative rarity. Nos. 50, 64, and 71 might be quoted a little higher. I note that in many hundreds there was not a single copy of No. 56, the 4d. no wmk., imperf., which is catalogued at 40s., and must be well worth that price."

The experience gained by an examination, as stated by Mr. Phillips, of some hundreds of specimens should be corroborated before being accepted as conclusive, and we have therefore referred to some notes on these stamps that we made some five years ago. At that period we were enabled to examine and select from a very large accumulation of these stamps. They constituted the results of a systematic search for several years throughout the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales in both private and official circles, and the total number of specimens of this Emblem issue thus secured must have exceeded 7000. It is possible that they might have been picked over, as they were held by a well-informed dealer, but almost every variety of this issue was represented in about the anticipated proportion, and the bulk may be fairly held to represent an average representation of the several varieties as gathered from a lengthened correspondence.

Taken generally, it was found that the fourpenny was immeasurably commoner than the other two values. The rose shades, watermark Star, and the deep rose, perforated, on unwatermarked and horizontally laid paper, were found in such profusion as to indicate that they are undoubtedly sufficiently highly priced in modern catalogues. The one penny varieties, taken as a whole, were fewer than the twopenny, and are certainly as a whole better worth their quoted prices. The twopenny on wove paper, imperforate, and on horizontally laid paper were both largely represented, but the watermarked varieties, notably those with the single-lined figures, were very much scarcer than is indicated by modern quotations.

Turning now to Mr. Phillips's figures, as to which he has divided 100 per cent by the relative proportions of each of the varieties found by him. The percentage quoted by him as to the penny is absolutely misleading, and we should place the several varieties in the following order of rarity :—

1. No watermark, rouletted.
2. Laid, perforated.
3. Wove, perforated.
4. Watermark numeral of value.
5. Watermark of value in words.
6. Watermark Star.
7. No watermark, imperforate.

In the twopennies Mr. Phillips only found three varieties, two of which we have referred to as being common, the third, on vertically laid paper, being about three times as scarce as that on horizontally laid. The watermarked varieties, as we have before stated, are far rarer than those quoted, notably with the thin figure "2"; and the variety with no watermark, rouletted, was only found in about half a dozen copies in all the thousands examined by us. As to the fourpenny value, we have already referred to the three commonest varieties. Of the remaining ones quoted by Mr. Phillips, that on

wove paper, rouletted, was found by us to be scarcer than imagined, and the same stamp unperforated was only found in two or three examples.* The vertically laid paper, imperforate, is fairly scarce, but at least four times as common as the last-named. In a word, the lowest-quoted fourpennies in the catalogue are commoner than their price indicates, and the highest-priced ones are worth more.

Among the rarer varieties of the "Emblems," the 1d., watermark Star, perf. 12, stands easily first, followed by the same stamp rouletted and—a long way after—by the fourpenny, likewise rouletted. The twopenny no watermark has recently been found *percé en scie* in an unused block apparently emanating from an official source; but time is required to substantiate its philatelic importance. We gladly join issue with Mr. Phillips in calling attention to a fine old issue of stamps which will well merit the attention of collectors.

Notes on the Perkins Bacon Issues of the Cape of Good Hope.

By M. P. CASTLE, Hon. Vice-President.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 19 December, 1907.



AM afraid that, like Canning's knife-grinder, I must proclaim that "Story I have none to tell!" and that the few remarks I have made in arranging my Perkins Bacon issues of the Cape of Good Hope can hardly be accorded the title of "Paper," as given in the programme of the Royal Society's labours of this session.

In extenuation of my shortcomings I may, however, plead two excuses. (1) The engraved issues of the Cape have been of a remarkably simple nature, presenting no philatelic variations except those of shade arising from the varying printings and the change of printers. For this reason, doubtless, as pointed out by Mr. E. D. Bacon in Volume I of *British Africa*, there has always been a remarkable absence in the philatelic journals of any articles dealing with these stamps. In the Society's work practically all the information that was to be gleaned was given, and I am therefore, even more than my predecessors, unable to evolve further information on this subject. (2) The one striking exception to the regularity of the Cape issues is that of the issue of the provisional or woodblock series, and these I have already dealt with in a paper read before the Royal Society last season. (See *London Philatelist*, Vol. XVI, pp. 160–86.) I may here say that in this issue I have found a few fresh points of interest arising, and as there may be Fellows and members here to-night who were not present when I read that paper, I have included in this display the provisional issue.

The tenor of the foregoing remarks seems rather of a disparaging nature, from a philatelic point of view, of these Perkins Bacon Cape stamps, as

* Mr. Phillips did not find one of these.—Ed.

presenting no great field for study, but I think, despite this drawback, I shall voice the feelings of every collector when I say that this beautiful and unique issue of stamps has rendered incalculable service to Philately. From the first day when the Cape triangular stamps appeared they have served as an inducement to collect stamps, and if I were asked to name the most popular stamp in the world—from the most youthful collector upwards—I should name "the fourpenny blue triangular Cape." This stamp, which has always been common, has been sold in stamp circles by scores of thousands this last half-century, and, despite this, to-day sells better and at higher prices than ever. I think, therefore, we may look upon it as the best recruiting sergeant that has ever enrolled for the noble army of stamp collectors. With regard to the whole issue, I venture to think the gratitude of Philately is due to Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. for their unique and beautiful handiwork. The issue as early as 1853 of a design so entirely differing from any precedents is certainly curious, and I cannot find any reference to the origin of the triangular design. It can hardly be likely that Mr. Humphreys, or even Messrs. Perkins Bacon, took the initiative in adopting a design so widely departing from hitherto accepted methods. It may hence be that some suggestion emanated from the colony, and this is an obscure point of philatelic history that it is desirable to clear up. We can but hope that when our Vice-President displays his Capes, he will, *more suo*, show us the original sketch, and all the essays and proofs that have been developed therefrom.

ISSUE I. 1853.

According to *British Africa*, this issue on the blued paper was in use, as regards the 1d., for about four years, while the 4d. was only in use for about half that period. According to the appendix in the Society's book, which gives the dates of the despatch of the several quantities of sheets to the Cape by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., and assuming that the dates of issue of the 1d. and 4d. on white paper are correctly given as 1857 and 1855 respectively, the number of specimens sent out on this blued paper were—

1d. . .	1,970,000
4d. . .	440,000

This should make the 1d. four times as common as the 4d.; but this is not the case. It is, however, probable that many more of the 4d. than of the 1d. came to this country in the franking of letters.

The colours of these two stamps do not really vary. The heaviness of the ink, however, frequently produces shades, while the partial or entire blueing of the paper materially varies the appearance of the colour. The term brick-red accurately describes the 1d., while that of dark blue would be applicable to the 4d., the general tone of these latter stamps being less bright than those that succeeded them in 1855 on the white paper.

It will be noted that in the colour of the pigments employed and in the subsequent blueing of the paper these two stamps closely approximate to the then current 1d. and 2d. of Great Britain; and I think a comparison of dated specimens of the latter with the Capes would be of considerable interest. The varieties of the Great Britain bleuté 1d. stamp with the silvery-blue

outline to the head, and that of the ivoried appearance on the reverse side, occur equally with the Capes, as do all the complete and partial blueings. Hence I think the comparison of the two synchronic issues would help to fix the priority of the various printings as despatched by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.

A very large proportion of these 1d. stamps in brick-red became bleuté, and I have found unused specimens thereof (that do not show the blue paper) exceedingly difficult to obtain. With the 4d. it is of course difficult to differentiate, though, as I have said, I consider the darker (and less bright) blue are those of the 1853 issue. Both the 1d. and 4d. on *really* blued paper are quite rare unused—hardly to be wondered at, as they have been out of use for half a century! The quotations of the catalogues hereon are quite misleading. Either of these stamps is several times rarer than any unused 1s. The 4d. is far the better stamp of the two, and I can recollect that it was a much-sought stamp thirty years since; nor do I ever recollect seeing a pair of either value in fine unused condition except in the Tapling Collection, which contains two pairs of the 1d. and one of the 4d., and a block of four of the former in Mr. H. J. Duveen's collection.

ISSUE II. 1855–8.

The dates of this issue, as given in *British Africa*, as before mentioned, are—

1d., 1857.
4d., 1855.
6d., 1858, 18 February.
1s. „ „

I presume that the two first dates were quoted on good authority, but Messrs. Perkins Bacon's accounts would probably show no record of the change of colour of stamps or of paper. It would, however, be of interest to confirm the dates of the issue of the 1d. and 4d. on white paper, as indeed of the subsequent changes of tone or shade, by comparison with dated copies. I have arranged this issue as follows in my own collection in the possible order of their appearance:—

1d., dull red.
„ brighter red.
„ deep red.
„ rose-red.
4d., blue to dark blue.
„ paler blue.
„ bright blue.
„ grey-blue (?).
6d., dull lilac.
„ slate-lilac.
„ slate-bleuté.
1s., yellow-green shades.
„ blue-green shades.

The 1d., dull red, are woolly impressions, the other shades being sharply printed; the difference is clearly visible in the background, which is com-

posed of intersecting fine lines, visible in the latter case, but not in the former. The 4d. shades are all clearly printed, except for an occasional case of heavy-inked impressions. The pale blue is to my mind a distinct shade with a slight milky tinge, and is much scarcer than the others. I have also a couple of specimens of the 4d., medium blue, with brown gum. The 6d., dull lilac, stamps are all clearly printed, the earliest issued being of a dark shade, but those in slate-lilac are occasionally a little "woolly." *British Africa*, Part I, does not include this stamp on bleuté paper (which is scarce unused), but it is now catalogued and generally accepted. It is not blued heavily nor all over, the central figure showing clearly white on the reverse side. With regard to the 1s., both shades of which are well printed and vary in tone, the Society's book places the 1s., dark green, first, while Messrs. Stanley Gibbons place the yellow-green in that position. I am inclined to believe the latter is correct, I admit principally for the reason that the unused sheets found during the past year were in the dark green colour, and may have been an unsold remainder. I do not remember to have seen a pair of the yellow-green unused, and until late years pairs of the dark green and of the subsequent emerald were equally rare. The Tapling Collection has a pair of emerald-green unused, which was in earlier days deservedly held as a considerable as also of the later and woolly impressions of Messrs. De La Rue and Co. of rarity. Of recent years some sheets have been found of both the last named, the 1d., 4d., and 6d.

As quoted in the Appendix, p. 40, of *British Africa*, on the basis of the deliveries to the Cape of sheets by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., the following would be the actual quantities of each stamp:—

1d. . .	3,880,000
4d. . .	6,470,000
6d. . .	920,000
1s. . .	380,160

ISSUE III. 1863–4.

This issue is, of course, that printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. from the preceding Perkins Bacon dies on the unemployed Anchor watermark paper handed over to them, as detailed in *British Africa*, Part I (p. 40), where it is shown that 10,918 sheets were thus used by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. The number of stamps printed therefrom works out as follows:—

1d. . .	1,223,040
4d. . .	1,263,840
6d. . .	95,550
1s. . .	37,920

The quantities of 6d. and 1s. are remarkably small, and it is to be wondered at that these two stamps are not more scarce than is the case to-day. It is true that the 1s. used is far and away the rarest of all the used shilling values—and until the recent finds was hardly ever seen in fine unused state, pairs thus being unknown. It may be of service if I here tabulate,

side by side, the total quantities of all the triangular engraved Cape stamps as I have worked them out from the list of sheets sent out :—

	Perkins Bacon & Co.	De La Rue & Co.
	1d.	
Blued .	1,970,000	
White .	3,880,000	
	5,850,000	1,223,040
	4d.	
Blued .	440,000	
White .	6,470,000	
	6,910,000	1,263,840
	6d.	
	920,000	95,520
	1s.	
	380,160	37,920

This gives the proportionate quantities of the issues by the two firms approximately as under :—

1d., 5 Perkins Bacon to 1 De La Rue.
4d., 5½ „ „ „ „
6d., 10 „ „ „ „
1s., 10 „ „ „ „

The De La Rue issues, however, were in use ten years after the earliest Perkins Bacon, and at this period, 1863–4, interest was already awakened in postage-stamp collecting, and the stamps were doubtless imported by the leading firms, such as J. B. Moens, Young and Stockall, Pemberton, Stanley Gibbons, Alfred Smith, and others.

The recent finds have also, perforce, materially modified the relative rarity of the two issues in unused condition, but prior to this the De La Rue 1d., 4d., and 1s. in normal shades were distinctly rarer than the corresponding values in the Perkins Bacon series. The 6d. of the latter firm in decent condition—the colour being very volatile—has always been as rare as the 6d. De La Rue. But at the present day all four De La Rue values, though quoted higher in the catalogues, are not so rare as the corresponding issues of Perkins Bacon and Co.

The colours employed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. are as a rule at once bright and remarkably even in tone, nor do the Cape issues form any striking departure therefrom, but there is a point with regard to these impressions that will, I think, be found of interest. The shades mentioned in *British Africa* and adopted in modern catalogues are :—

1d., carmine, red-brown, slight shades.
4d., violet-blue „
6d., bright mauve „
1s., emerald-green „

In arranging my own collection I have made the following classification :—

1d., carmine,	woolly	impression,	shades.
„ red-brown,	sharp	„	„
4d., violet-blue	„	„	„
„ slate-blue,	woolly	„	,
6d., bright mauve,	sharp	„	
„ „	woolly	„	
1s., emerald-green,	sharp	„	
„ paler	woolly	impression,	shades.

(*To be continued.*)

The Stamps of Spain and Cuba, April, 1855, to February, 1860.

By E. W. WETHERELL, F.R.P.S.L.

From Notes read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 6 February, 1908.

(*Continued from page* 191.)

MARGINAL INSCRIPTIONS.



EXCEPT for the common 4 cuartos value I have not been able to obtain blocks showing the margin, but the inscriptions over the 4 cuartos stamps are interesting.

In the case of the lattice watermark and early no watermark stamps, the inscription reads "sellos de cuartro cuartos" in capital letters. In the case of the later stamps (in panes of 100), the inscription is "100 sellos de la Peninsula de 4 cuartos," in ordinary letters. This inscription occurs at the top of *each* pane, and there is no other inscription in colour, but in the top right-hand corner is the number of the sheet in black figures.

ERROR.

There is only one error in this series. It occurs in the case of the 1 real with watermark loops. By accident one of the clichés of the 2 reales value was included in the first setting. This was noticed and taken out (the clichés being movable).

CLICHÉS ORIGINALLY DEFECTIVE.

The really bad clichés are few in number. The most marked (but not noticed by the authorities apparently, as it is found in all printings from 1855–9) is in the 1 real value. The defects are: an upward curve of the top outer line of frame in the middle; a general smash-up of the "E" and "O" of "CORREOS," and a large flaw under the "R" and "E" of that word. I have two specimens with the loops and six with no watermark, and in the case of large blocks it exists in two different relative positions, and as we

know of the setting containing the error, it is clear that there were at least three settings of this value.

The ½ real plata of Cuba shows an originally defective cliché in the left vertical row (fifth stamp down). The defect consists of a semicircular indentation in the left frame about two-thirds of the way down.

In the 4 cuartos of Spain the top left-hand corner is defective, a thin slice having been cut off diagonally. This variety goes through all the printings.

There may, of course, be many other perfectly constant varieties, but the majority of the well-marked flaws did not appear until 1856, and are not due to clichés imperfect originally.

ALIGNMENT.

The movable clichés were probably wedged together in a frame. The alignment is very faulty, due probably to imperfect or irregular "squaring up" of the clichés before insertion in the frame. The variation in alignment is a great help in "plating."

RETOUCHES AND ALTERATIONS.

A most important retouch occurs in the ½ real plata of Cuba, and certain alterations to the clichés of the 4 cuartos of Spain occur; these will be considered when these values are described in detail.

FORGERIES.

The forgeries made to deceive the Post Office are so numerous and so good in many cases that it will be well to take each one separately after the value of which it is a counterfeit.

CLEANED STAMPS.

Attempts have been made to remove the penmarks and bars from some of the remainders, but fortunately the handiwork of the faker can be detected in all cases.

FAKES.

Moens says: "Il n'y a donc pas de 2 reales vert, nuance du 1 real parue plus tard. Il n'y a pas non plus de 2 reales, vert, colour du 2 cuartos, annoncé par le *Philatelic Record:* ce timbre est un 2 reales falsifié." This refers to the 1855 issue. Of the 1856 set he says: "Il n'existe pas de 2 reales, vert, synalé par le *Philatelic Record:* c'est le timbre ordinaire falsifié somme celui de 1855, même valeur."

CURIOSITIES.

There are a few more stamps of this series which require mention. The first is classed by Moens under "Essais," but I believe it was really an error not put into circulation; it consists of the 2 cuartos, yellow-green, with the 2 cuartos in deep green printed on the back. I possess a strip of four which has been cancelled back and front by a single horizontal ink line.

In addition to this Moens notes the 1 real double impression and the 1 real printed on both sides. These I have not seen; I should think they must be "printer's waste."

Moens also mentions the 4 cuartos in brown-lilac. He says that possibly one of the 4 cuartos clichés got into the plate of the 2 reales, but I think it is more likely to be a chemical changeling. The same author mentions that the 4 cuartos stamp received trial perforations, but was not issued.

OBLITERATIONS.

(*a*) **Spain.**

There are only two types of postmarks on the first two series: (1) Six bars in an oval frame; (2) seven bars without the frame. Occasionally, however, some specimens may be met with which were used after the no-watermark issue appeared, and these bear cancellation marks of the period. On the no-watermark series I find the above two postmarks on early printings replaced in 1858 by a double circle with date in centre, and name of town between the two circles. In January, 1859, a smaller type of the double circle came in and continued to the end (February, 1860), but early in 1860 another type was in concurrent use, namely, a small circle containing the post-office number surrounded by a large circle, the space between divided by four radial lines, and the office number repeated in each of the four spaces. The first three types occur in black (usual), deep blue, greenish blue, and I have one specimen of the first type in red (extremely rare), on the 4 cuartos, watermark Loops.

(*b*) **Cuba.**

The usual postmark consists of a large oval with two series of three lines crossing one another diagonally, with a star at each point of intersection; this is a unique postmark; it is usually impressed in black, but I have a few specimens in brown, purple, greenish blue, and one ($\frac{1}{2}$ real plata) with this type in bright red (extremely rare). A series of seven bars, of larger size than the Spanish type, was in use as late as 1861. I have also a large single circle containing name and date in black (1860), and a large double circle in purple (rare). The small double circle of the Spanish type is dated 1862—black or purple. I have a single specimen with four lines crossing one another to form a star, and finally horizontal capital letters.

Royal Philatelic Society, London.

PROGRAMME OF MEETINGS, PAPERS, AND DISPLAYS FOR THE SEASON 1908–9.

1908. Thursdays.		Subject.
Oct. 22.	The Earl of Crawford (*Vice-President*)	Display of "South Australia," and the Departmental Stamps.
Nov. 5.	*Lent by* Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.	Display of a collection of Fiji.
Nov. 19.	Mr. T. Wickham Jones .	Paper on some of the recent issues of Switzerland, with Display and Lantern Enlargements.
Dec. 3.	Mr. M. P. Castle (*Hon. Vice-President*)	Notes on the lithographed issue of Trinidad, with Display.
Dec. 17.	Mr. R. Reid . . .	Display of British and British Colonial Stamps.
1909.		
Jan. 7.	Mr. R. B. Yardley . .	Display of the Earlier Embossed Stamps of Portugal, with Notes.
Jan. 21	. . . . .	Display by Members: "Twelve Interesting Stamps."
Feb. 4.	Mr. H. Grey . . .	Display of Victoria, with Notes.
Feb. 18.	Mr. E. J. Nankivell .	Paper on the Waterlow Series of New Zealand, with Display.
Mar. 4.	Mr. H. R. Oldfield . .	Display of a portion of the Society's Collection.
Mar. 18.	H. R. H. The President .	Display of Grenada, with Notes.
April 1.	Mr. H. J. Duveen . .	Display of the United States of America, with Notes.
April 22.	Messrs. L. W. Fulcher and F. J. Peplow	Studies in Plating the Stamps of Japan.
May 6.	Mr. T. W. Hall . .	Paper on the 1864–7 issues of the Argentine Republic.
May 20.	Mr. M. P. Castle (*Hon. Vice-President*)	Notes on the Stamps of Mauritius, with Display.
June 3	. . . . .	Annual General Meeting.

All the meetings will commence punctually at 6 p.m.

By the kind invitation of the Earl of Crawford, Vice-President, the first meeting will be held at 2 Cavendish Square; all the other meetings will take place at 4 Southampton Row.

At the meeting on January 21 it is hoped that members will bring a few stamps, not exceeding twelve each, which they consider of special interest, with short explanatory notes. Other objects of philatelic interest may also be brought.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will meet on the following dates to examine stamps :—

SEASON 1908–9.

1908.	1909.
October 22.	March 18.
November 19.	April 22.
December 17.	May 20.
1909.	June 17.
January 21.	July 15.
February 18.	

TRINIDAD LITHOGRAPH STAMPS WANTED.

MR. M. P. CASTLE is engaged upon some researches in connection with the lithographed stamps of Trinidad—issues of 1852 to 1860—and is desirous of seeing dated copies of these stamps in any colour. He would be much indebted to any reader of this journal either for the loan of such or for a list thereof quoting the exact colour of the stamp, the state of wear of the die, and the name of posting town and full date. Any information, which will be gratefully acknowledged, should be sent to Mr. Castle, Aylesbury, Furze Hill, Brighton.

RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE LEINSTER COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS IN THE SCIENCE AND ART MUSEUM, DUBLIN.

THE Leinster Collection of postage stamps has just received some important additions in the presentation by the Government of Spain of a collection numbering nearly five hundred pieces of the recent issues of the stamps of Spain and of the Spanish colonies, and secondly, in the presentation by Mr. William Thompson, of Bishop Auckland, of the original steel plate from which the early issues of the 6d. stamps of Antigua, and the copper plate from which the first issues (all values) of the stamps of Dominica were printed.

On 31 November, 1890, the stamps of Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Christopher, and the Virgin Islands were superseded by a general issue under the title of the Leeward Islands, and soon afterwards the Government sold off the remainders of the separate issues, which were purchased by Mr. Thompson. Together with the stamps he also got the two above-mentioned plates, and although they were defaced by cutting diagonal lines across each stamp, he was required to enter into a bond that they would never again be used for printing.

The existence of these plates having been brought under the notice of

Mr. W. R. Lane Joynt by Mr. W. Hadlow, the former secured from Mr. Thompson, early in the present year, the promise of them as a gift to the Leinster Collection, provided that the Treasury would agree to vacate his bond. Colonel Plunkett, C.B., the then Director of the Museum, was able to arrange this with the Treasury, and the plates were duly handed over to the Museum.

The steel plate of the 6d. Antigua measures about thirteen inches square, and contains ten horizontal rows of twelve stamps. There is no plate number on it. It was produced and printed from by Messrs. Perkins Bacon on unwatermarked paper in 1862, and a second printing was made by the same firm in 1863 on paper watermarked with the well-known small six-rayed Star. The contract for the printing of the stamps was then given to Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and an issue took place in 1873 on paper watermarked Crown and C C, and another in 1885 on paper watermarked Crown and C A.

Specimens of most of these printings are arranged round the plate in the frame which contains it.

In boldness, clearness, and beauty of design, excellence of workmanship, and brilliancy of colouring, the stamps produced by this plate have rarely been excelled.

The plate of Dominica measures about 12 by 6½ inches. It has the plate number "1" over each second end stamp in the top and under the corresponding stamp in the bottom row. The value label is blank, thus permitting it to be printed from in different colours, the values being subsequently printed by a second set of plates. This copper plate was engraved by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and the stamps were produced by surface printing. A block of four proof impressions in black, taken prior to the defacement of the plate and showing the blank label, is exhibited beside the plate.

The two plates are framed and fixed to the side of Case No. 6 of the Leinster Collection.

The Museum is to be congratulated on acquiring two such interesting souvenirs of the early stamps of the West Indian Islands, and Mr. Thompson's generosity in presenting them will be appreciated not only by those philatelists who will have the opportunity of studying them, but by the general body of stamp collectors.

THE QUEBEC COMMEMORATION STAMPS.

"THE Quebec Tercentenary Commemoration issue of postage stamps is being eagerly sought after," according to the information forwarded to the London papers from Canada. "The stamps are stored in the vaults of the American Bank Note Company, and are bought and drawn upon as required. From the morning of the day they were first put on sale there have been upwards of 5000 separate sets disposed of to collectors and those anxious to obtain a souvenir of the great event. In the selling of single stamps, the ½ c. and 15 c. were the most popular varieties purchased, but this was due, it was explained, to the fact that there are no stamps of

these denominations in the ordinary issue. The 2 c. and 1 c. varieties have, of course, been largely used, but still the demand has not been nearly so great as was at first expected. The 1 c. prints were bought wholesale, many purchasing entire sheets of one hundred for preservation. Besides letters from all over the Dominion from collectors requesting that sets be forwarded to them, the postmaster of Ottawa office had numerous communications from philatelists abroad, who, though only asking for a complete set, enclosed sums which would have supplied them with half a dozen. Remittances of 10s. from the Old Country were frequent. As soon as the cost of the set and postage was deducted the balance was returned to the senders. Over 29,000,000 stamps were sold, the proceeds amounting to some £147,250."

We can, however, hardly credit these figures!

THE COLLECTION OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WE are desired by the Committee entrusted with the formation of the Society's stamp collection to call the attention of members to the fact, as announced in the programme of the ensuing season, that there will be an exhibit of the collection, so far as it is mounted, at the meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society on 4 March. Contributions to the collection will be heartily welcomed by the Committee, and should be sent to H. R. Oldfield, Esq., the Hon. Sec. of the Committee, at 13 Walbrook. London, E.C.

AN AMERICAN VISITOR.

WE are informed that Mr. A. W. Batchelder, the manager of the New England Stamp Company, of Boston, U.S., will be shortly arriving in this country on a visit to his friends. Mr. Batchelder has been here on several previous occasions, and is well known to most of the leading collectors and dealers, and he may rest assured of "having a good time." The New England Stamp Company is one of the very first concerns in America, and during the last fifteen years has been instrumental in disposing of many of the largest collections in the States—amongst them, such well-known ones as the Ayer, Thorne, Todd, Olney, and Nash collections.

THE NEW MEETING-PLACE OF THE JUNIOR PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WE publish with pleasure the following announcement of the Junior Philatelic Society:—

"The Junior Philatelic Society has taken unto itself a new meeting-place. Since Exeter Hall was closed the Society was not altogether satisfied with the new quarters selected; so a change has been made, and one which should prove extremely popular with all members. The new meeting-place is quite palatial—literally so, for it is the room believed to have been used by Henry Prince of Wales, the eldest son of King James I. The room is full of historic associations, and enjoys the possession of a unique enriched Jacobean ceiling,

oak panelling, antique bay windows overhanging Fleet Street, and the façade has been restored to the original condition in which it appeared to the denizens of Fleet Street in 1612. The address of the new meeting-place is 17 Fleet Street, and its precise position may be noted by its being immediately opposite the Fleet Street end of Chancery Lane, and extending over the Inner Temple Gateway. Its ancient exterior is readily noticeable to the passer-by. The opening meeting of the new season will be held here on Saturday, October 3, and subsequent meetings on the first and third Saturdays in each month from October to May. Visitors are always welcome at J.P.S. meetings, and any collectors who are visiting London at the time of a meeting should not fail to look in on this up-to-date Society in its old-world meeting-place."

THE POSTAGE STAMP FRAUD IN RUSSIA.

THE particulars following with regard to the wholesale cleaning of stamps in Russia, referred to in our last issue, have appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*:—

"Nearly three-quarters of a million sterling has been stolen in the past three years from the Russian Post Office Department by a gang of swindlers, headed by a post office official of Moscow. Over a score of arrests have been made in and about Moscow and in Warsaw. The Moscow official advertised for used stamps, and bought them in millions, both in Russia and in Germany. These were sent to Warsaw, where the postmarks were cleaned off, and the stamps, made up in packets of thousands, returned to Moscow. They were sold mostly in small shops that make a business in Russia of keeping a stock of postage stamps to save the public the endless delays involved in a visit to a Russian post office. Numbers were also disposed of at the Moscow head post office by the official interested, who offered them to impatient customers tired of waiting their turn in the *queue*.

"The *modus operandi* of the Warsaw Jews accused of cleaning used stamps is simple in the extreme. It is said that nothing more is needed to remove the Russian postmarks than to soak the stamps for a time in petroleum, after which they are dried, and only an expert eye can detect the fraud. It is believed the frauds extend much beyond what has yet been discovered, as large quantities of bill stamps have also been found to be clever forgeries. These stamps are not susceptible to the cleaning process, as the usual way of defacing them, at any rate in large offices, is with a perforating machine."

THE FORTHCOMING MANCHESTER PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

THE arrangements for this Exhibition, to be held under the auspices of the Junior Philatelic Society of Manchester, are rapidly taking form. The Town Hall of Hulme has been secured for the purposes of the Exhibition, which will be held on 18, 19, and 20 February next, and an influential Hon. Committee, already including over seventy names of influence in philatelic circles, has been enrolled.

We have pleasure in inserting the following communication from the

Hon. Secretary, and in cordially wishing all success to the enterprising philatelists of Manchester in their undertaking :—

"The so-called 'off season' has been anything but a quiet time with Manchester philatelists, and if anything, more work has been done on behalf of our hobby than is sometimes effected during the winter. It is, however, gratifying to know that these efforts have borne excellent fruit, and the projected Exhibition at the Hulme Town Hall is now practically an assured success. The building that has been engaged is a commodious one, situated almost in the centre of the town, and has a floor area of about 7000 square feet. Its uses have been mapped out, as can be seen by the plan we reproduce herewith, and there is ample room to show a fairly representative lot of stamps. It is intended to make the Exhibition attractive to both large and small collectors, and the Executive hope to show some collections that have as yet never been exhibited. The display will be non-competitive, but a suitable souvenir is being prepared for exhibitors as a memento of the occasion. In the large Exhibition Hall room has been found for fourteen stalls for dealers. A well-known professional orchestra has been engaged to enliven matters with music, and a large room has been set aside for refreshments, which will be provided by a well-known firm of caterers. Admission will be entirely free, and tickets will be obtainable either from the Secretary or from the various stamp dealers in Great Britain.

"The amount of support promised is indeed encouraging, and on the prospectus, which is shortly to appear, will be found the names of nearly all the leading philatelists in the world, who have signified their goodwill towards the scheme. In addition to these individuals, a large number of societies have already intimated their intention to send delegates to the first Philatelic Congress in Great Britain, and it is not at all unlikely that this part of the venture may before the finish become the most important one. It is simply, we gather, owing to the fact that their session has not yet started that more adhesions to the Congress are not to hand. The replies so far to hand are most encouraging and exceed the most sanguine anticipations, and it looks now as if a congress in England will in the near future be an accomplished fact. W. Dorning Beckton, Esq., and G. F. H. Gibson, Esq., are identifying themselves with this section, and Mr. Beckton has provisionally consented to act as Chairman. A large room admirably suited for the purpose has been set aside on the floor above the Exhibition, and the railway companies have been approached with a view of running excursions for the delegates. Arrangements, too, are being made to allow special rates for visitors at some of the leading hotels.

"The offices of the Exhibition are at

9 ALBERT SQUARE, MANCHESTER,

and it is requested that all communications be sent there addressed on :—

"*General and Financial Matters.*—J. R. M. Albrecht, Exhibition Offices, 9 Albert Square, Manchester.

"*Congress Matters.*—J. J. Darlow, Exhibition Offices, 9 Albert Square, Manchester.

"*Exhibits.*—D. A. Berry, Exhibition Offices, 9 Albert Square, Manchester.

"*Advertising and Publicity.*—Geo. White, Exhibition Offices, 9 Albert Square, Manchester.

"Will correspondents desiring a reply kindly enclose a stamped and addressed envelope, as the Exhibition expenses are likely to be very great?

"It is proposed to accept donations from societies and such philatelists as may be generously inclined, and subscriptions will be duly acknowledged by the Hon. Exhibition Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht, as above."

Reviews.

THE STAMPS OF AFGHANISTAN.*



IN the opinion of many leading Philatelists the stamps of Afghanistan constitute the most interesting and philatelically important of all the absolutely Oriental issues. From the earliest days their crude, primitive, but vigorous design attracted the favourable attention of collectors, as the palpable variations of type and extreme shades of colour clearly held out a promise of philatelic reconstructive work of the highest interest and importance.

It is almost a generation since the date when the leading students of stamps in England and France began to devote considerable attention to the intricacies of these stamps, and commenced the building up of the types in the several issues. Several large collections or accumulations were subsequently sent to this country through the medium of our countrymen in the East, by the aid of which a fair degree of completeness was aimed at, as instances of which may be cited the Tapling Collection, and that of the late Mr. Gilbert Harrison.

A large amount of information had also been accumulated by Mr. Harrison and others, and had not the (then) London Philatelic Society been otherwise fully occupied by other publications, the production of a work on these interesting stamps would probably have been undertaken by it.

The issue of this work by the Philatelic Society of India (being Vol. IX of these series), under the able authorship of Sir David P. Masson and Mr. B. Gordon Jones, will therefore afford great satisfaction to Philatelists alike in this country and in India, as issued under such favourable auspices the last word on the stamps of Afghanistan may be confidently anticipated to have been spoken. Sir David Masson has shown himself such an accomplished student of the Oriental stamps, notably in the case of those of Cashmere, with his great discovery of the bogus "first issue," that we were quite prepared to find the issues of Afghanistan treated with a fullness and a knowledge that could only be acquired by a consummate acquaintance with the languages and countries of the Orient. This expectation is

* *The Postage Stamps of Afghanistan.* By Sir David P. Masson and B. Gordon Jones. Published for the Philatelic Society of India: Higinbotham & Co., Mount Road, Madras; W. T. Wilson, 292 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

fully borne out by the work under consideration, which, although not of great bulk, will be found to contain the fullest information on every point in the history of the stamps of Afghanistan.

The issues are divided up in historical sequence under the respective rulers—e.g. the "Sher Ali" series, 1288–95, the "Abdur Rahman" circular series, 1298, the 1309 small oblong issue, the 1310–16 large oblong issue, and the 1907–8 engraved issue. The main interest lies naturally with the first group, which embraces ten issues—many being exceedingly rare—and is accompanied by nineteen sheets of autotype illustrations showing the complete and reconstructed plates of all the varieties of these issues. The philatelic labour and research involved in the completion of this task are of enormous extent. Such work will be absolutely invaluable to the present and future collector, and the authors have laid us under an obligation that is almost impossible to appreciate at its full value. The descriptions of the several plates, with the delineations and translations of the Afghan characters, will be found of great interest and importance, and indeed may it be said that owing to the commendable efforts of Sir David Masson and Mr. B. Gordon Jones the early issues of Afghanistan are no longer a sealed book to the collector. These issues, in fact, are of the greatest interest and variety, and we can conceive no more pleasurable philatelic task than the formation of a collection of the early issues of Afghanistan—either with or without the building up of the complete plates—the former task no longer strictly necessary for complete scientific collection, thanks to the labours of the authors of this volume. The succeeding issues are of less importance, although the Abdur Rahman series of 1288 include no less than two hundred and thirty listed varieties, owing to the employment of so many varieties of paper and pigments of colour. The advent of an engraved series in 1907–8 points to a termination of all the numerous varieties of type, so that the future student of these stamps will at least know the end of his "troubles."

The only suggestion of an improvement is perhaps the advisability in a future edition of inserting illustrations of each type of issue in the text of the early issues, as has been done in those subsequently, thus avoiding too frequent recurrence to the separate autotype plates, though by judicious binding up this inconvenience can be much mitigated. For the rest, we have nothing but praise and welcome for this splendid philatelic work, on the production of which we heartily congratulate the Philatelic Society of India, the authors, Sir David Masson and Mr. B. Gordon Jones, and the whole philatelic world.

HINTS ON STAMP COLLECTING.*

This is the third edition of a useful little manual issued for the especial benefit of the beginner or little-advanced student of postage stamps. To this class the work will be found of interest and assistance, notably in the chapters entitled "Watermarks," with illustrations of practically every type, "An A B C of Philately," with a useful list of remainders and commemorative sets and reprints, and "Stamps that Puzzle Collectors," copiously

* *Hints on Stamp Collecting.* Third Edition. By T. H. Hinton. E. Nister, 26 St. Bride Street, E.C.

illustrated with all the designs that are calculated to obfuscate the philatelic aspirant. A new chapter has been added to the present edition, entitled "Some Points of Interest to the Collector," but with apparently erroneous headlines on every page of "An A B C of Philately." In this chapter will be found an epitome of national and private collections, which contains some slight inaccuracies; to wit, the late Mr. Tapling's name is spelt incorrectly, the Berlin National Collection is stated to be the finest extant, and in the list of leading collectors some of the very first names do not appear, and others are of doubtful first rank. "The world's rarest stamps" are also dealt with in this chapter, but here, also, there are errors in the price paid for the 2d. Post Office, and in describing the Cape red error as "2d.," nor is the list at all inclusive. There are other interesting points in this chapter which add materially to the use of the book, and it is one we can cordially recommend. Mr. Hinton's work is of educational value in the instruction of the uninitiated in Philately.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Bahamas.—We read in the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* that the 1s. stamp has made its appearance in a new shade of the central colour, which is now grey instead of grey-black.

Adhesive.

1s., grey and carmine.

British Solomon Islands.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write: "We have received a letter from this place stating that advice had been received of the despatch from London of the stamps of the new issue, and they were expected to arrive within the course of a few weeks, accordingly they may be expected here by an early mail. Our correspondent states that at the time of his writing the ½d., 1d., and 2d. stamps of the first issue were sold out, and that immediately the new stamps arrived all that remained in stock of the first issue would be burnt."

Ceylon.—*Mekeel's Weekly* lists a new 2 c. card with a blank space for the communication on the front side.

It is the same size and colour as the last 2 c., and carries the same stamp.

The headline "Post Card" is now 45 mm. long in place of 40 mm. and in heavier type. The Arms between the first and second headlines are smaller. In place of the phrase "The address only," etc. we now have "Address here" as the second headline, followed by a third and a fourth in native characters.

Post Card.

2 c., olive-yellow on white.

Malay States.—The *Philatelic Adviser* chronicles a new Registration envelope.

Registration Envelope.

10 cents, ultramarine.

Queensland.—The *Australian Phila-*

telist announces a change of colour in the 2½d., Q and Crown, stamp.

Adhesive.

2½d., dull purple on blue; Q and Crown; perf. 12½, comb machine.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—A new 10 c. stamp is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive

10 c., lilac on yellow; multiple, ordinary.

TASMANIA.—The 6d., *lake*, pictorial, on Crown and A paper, perf. 12½, is reported in the *Australian Philatelist.*

Adhesive.

6d., lake; Crown and A; perf. 12½.

TONGA.—The following is taken from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News:* "We are indebted to Messrs. Bridger and Kay for another valuable and interesting watermark discovery. The two papers in the current Tonga pictorial stamps—thick and thin—are well known, but we do not remember having seen it mentioned before that the watermark is different. Messrs. Bridger and Kay, however, point out that in the thick-paper issue the turtles' heads point the same way, whilst in the thin-paper issue the turtles' heads point alternately up and down. They have found the following varieties:—

(i.) Wmk. Turtles' heads pointing same way. Thick paper.
½d. to 5s., all values.

(ii.) Wmk. Turtles' heads pointing alternately up and down. Thin paper.
½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d.

Is the difference in the positions produced by turning the paper sideways? In any case, the papers are different and merit cataloguing; the shades are also slightly different, especially in the 2½d."

TRANSVAAL.—Mr. J. E. Joselin has shown us a used copy of the current 1d. carmine stamp watermarked *Cabled Anchor* like the Cape of Good Hope stamps.

It is apparently postmarked Johannesburg, but the date does not appear, having fallen on the cover from which the stamp has been removed.

Probably a sheet only was printed by mistake.

It is a very interesting and rare variety.

Adhesive.

1d., carmine; wmkd. *Cabled Anchor.*

EUROPE.

GREECE.—Dr. Socolis calls attention in *Gibbons Weekly* to the fact, that there exist two distinct types of the 5 lepta "Mercury" stamp of the 1901 issue. In Type 1 there is a white space between the two exterior vertical lines of the frame enclosing the word "ΕΛΛΑΣ" (Greece) on both sides of the stamp. In Type 2 this space is filled in with short horizontal lines.

SWITZERLAND.—The new 30 c. stamp has appeared, and Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us a copy.

TURKEY.—*Gibbons Weekly* reports the discovery of three more varieties of perforations in the 1905 issue.

Adhesives.

10 par., green; perf. 13½.
10 pias., dull orange; perf. 13½.
10 par., green; perf. 12 and 13½ compound.

WURTEMBERG.—A provisional post card is reported in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Official Post Card.

3 pf., brown, on 2 f., grey card, the latter stamp having three heavy bars across it, the 3 pf. stamp being printed to the left of it.

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—The 10 reis of the 1897 issue has been found by *Gibbons Weekly* having the compound perforations as follows:—

Adhesive.

10 r., blue and carmine; perf. 11, 11½, and 12½ to 14.

PANAMA.—Three values of the 1906 set have been found with inverted centres, and *Gibbons Weekly* lists the following:—

Adhesives.

½ c., carmine, etc.; centre inverted.
2 c. ,, and black ,,
5 c., blue and black ,,

PARAGUAY.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. as novelties the 1 centavo, greenish blue, dated 1904, surcharged

Habilitado En
5
CENTAVOS

and the 1 peso Official, *orange with black centre*, overprinted

Habilitado

the bar cancelling the word "Oficial."

Provisionals.

5 centavos, greenish blue; surcharged as above.
1 peso, *orange* and *black* ,, ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA. — We read in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that a new post card has appeared having a rectangular instead of sideways oval stamp.

Post Card.

1 c., green (single and reply).

DANISH WEST INDIES.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us four values of a new set bearing a portrait of King Frederick VIII in a circle formed of laurel leaves with a small crown above the head.

The inscription reads "DANSK. VESTINDIEN."

Figures of value in each bottom corner with "BIT" between, and post horns in each top corner.

Adhesives.

5 bit, green; wmk. Crown; perf. 13.
10 ,, carmine ,, ,,
20 ,, green, blue centre; wmk. Crown; perf. 13.
25 ,, blue ,, ,,

NEW HEBRIDES.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports that a set of stamps has appeared here, consisting of the 5, 10, 25, 50 c., and 1 fr. of the 1905 set of New Caledonia, surcharged NOUVELLES-HÉBRIDES. The surcharge is in blue on the 10 c. and in red on the other values. On the 1 fr. it is in one line and on the other values in two.

RIO DE ORO.—The following new provisional is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

10 c. in red on 50 c., brown-violet, of 1907.

The surcharge reads "1908—10—cents" in three lines.

Another provisional is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

Overprinted "Habilitado para 15 cents" in oval.

15 c. on 75 c., red-brown, of 1907.

SPANISH WEST AFRICA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write: "A correspondent informs us that the separate issues for Elobey, Spanish Guinea, and Rio de Oro are to be suppressed, and that a new set is to be issued for Fernando Po, which will be available for all the Spanish Possessions in West Africa."

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Philatelic Society of Victoria.

THE annual meeting of the above Society was held on July 23, at 128 Russell Street, at 8 p.m.

Mr. Chester, the President, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members.

The minutes of last annual meeting were read and confirmed.

The retiring President addressed the meeting at some length, and Mr. Kelson read the annual report. It was proposed and seconded that same be received, and after some discussion the report was adopted.

It was also proposed, seconded, and carried that the balance sheet be adopted.

The next business, the election of officers for the ensuing year, being proceeded with, resulted as follows: President, Mr. A. G. Kelson; Vice-President, Mr. C. H. Edmondson; Hon. Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent, Mr. W. Brettschneider; Librarian, Mr. S. O. Smith; Committee, Messrs. Williamson, Glazbrook, Longmore, and the Rev. — Lane.

After a vote of thanks to the retiring officers the meeting closed, and the ordinary general meeting for July was held.

W. BRETTSCHNEIDER, *Hon. Secretary.*

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1907-8.

Your Committee, in following the established practice, has much pleasure in presenting to you the Sixteenth Annual Report and Balance Sheet.

During the year eight new members were elected, seven resigned, and one we lost through death. The number on the roll is now seventy—thirty-six ordinary, thirty-three corresponding, and one honorary.

The Junior Branch, which started so satisfactorily, has not kept up the promise it gave at first, and has now practically ceased to exist, a few remaining members joining the Senior Society.

The credit balance of the Society now stands at £25 9s. 11d.

Twelve ordinary general meetings were held during the year, the attendances at which were very satisfactory—although your

Committee would be pleased to see some of the new members taking a more active interest in the meetings.

Five committee meetings were held during the year, the attendance at which was as follows—Mr. Chester, 4; Mr. J. Williams, 4; Mr. Kelson, 4; Mr. Edmondson, 4; Mr. Jackson, 4; Mr. Lane, 2; and the Secretary, 5.

Eleven exchange books to the value of £1864 were circulated—being an average of £169 per book, and thirteen books to the value of £2060 were returned, from which stamps to the value of £439 were sold—or an average of about £33 10s. per book.

Your Society has also entered into exchanging another book with the South Australian Society; but this is still in circulation.

On account of the credit balance going back every year, your Committee thought fit to recommend to increase the commission on all sales from 5 to 10 per cent.—half of which goes to the Exchange Superintendent, and the other half to the Society—the Society paying all postages on returned sheets, however.

The thanks of the Society are due to Messrs. F. Hagen, Limited, of Sydney, and Pemberton & Co., of London, for contributions of periodicals to the Library.

The compilation of the Society's catalogue of the stamps of Victoria has been unavoidably postponed through the departure of Mr. Rundell and Mr. Jackson, and the untimely death of Mr. Horwood, the Society losing thereby a very conscientious and painstaking member.

A list of the numbers of Victorian stamps still required to complete the reference collection will be sent to each member, and your Committee trusts that required contributions will be forthcoming.

In conclusion, your Committee trusts that the Society will prosper in the future as it has done in the past.

W. BRETTSCHNEIDER, *Hon. Sec.*
L. A. CHESTER, *President.*

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
To Cash from 1907 . 29 5 3			
,, Debts on Exchange Books, 1907 . 2 6 4			
31 11 7	31	11	7
,, Subscriptions—Seniors . .	26	8	9
,, ,, Juniors . .		14	0
,, Sale of Exchange Sheets . .	1	3	6
,, Commission on Exchange Books	22	3	9
	£82	1	7

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
By Rent	12	0	0
,, Commission to Exchange Superintendent	22	3	9
,, Subscriptions to Journals (Hagen)	7	1	0
,, ,, ,, (Stanley Gibbons)		5	0
By Fire Insurance . . .		5	8
,, Printing and Stationery—			
Norman Bros. . . .		9	6
Arbuckle		1	3
Petersen	5	9	0
,, Binding (Green and Fargher) .	2	7	10
,, Catalogues (Gibbons) . .		6	0
,, ,, (Senf) . . .		6	0
,, Sundries		4	6
,, Bank Charge		10	0
,, Postages	5	2	2
Cash at Bank . 14 17 8			
Cash in hand . 1 2 11			
16 0 7	16	0	7
,, owing to Exchange Branch .	9	9	4
	£82	1	7

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
Capital Balance, being Surplus of Assets over Liabilities .	85	9	11
	£85	9	11

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
By Cash in hand	16	0	7
,, owing to Exchange Branch .	9	9	4
,, Furniture	10	0	0
,, Books in Library . . .	50	0	0
	£85	9	11

Audited and found correct.

(Signed) C. W. ELLIS, F.I.A.V.,
Hon. Auditor.

(Signed) W. BRETTSCHNEIDER,
Hon. Treasurer.

MELBOURNE, 8 *July*, 1908.

THE ordinary general monthly meeting of the above Society was held on July 23, at 128 Russell Street, Melbourne, the newly elected President, Mr. A. G. Kelson, being in the chair, and with the same members present as at the annual meeting.

The minutes of the last ordinary meeting being read and confirmed, the following gentlemen were balloted for and elected members of the Society: Messrs. J. Smith, J. S. Mackay, W. E. Appleby, Rev. A. Gilloson, Dr. F. P. Lucas, and Jelitschka.

Miss E. West, of Sydney, was proposed for election at the next meeting.

The recommendation of the Committee to increase the commission to be charged on all stamps sold in the Exchange Books from 5 to 10 per cent. raised a heated discussion; but after the President explained that it was necessary to keep up the prompt settlements of Exchange Books as they became due, it was finally agreed to and carried—this commission to begin with Book 183 (in August).

Balloting for positions in Book 182 was the last business for the evening, and a general discussion concluded the meeting.

W. BRETTSCHNEIDER, *Hon. Secretary.*

Manchester Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

Session 1908-9.

President—W. DORNING BECKTON.

Vice-Presidents—
J. H. ABBOTT. G. B. DUERST.
W. GRUNEWALD.

Hon. Treasurer—C. H. COOTE, Holly Bank, Ashton-on-Mersey, Manchester.

Hon. Librarian—J. R. M. ALBRECHT.

Hon. Secretary—G. FRED. H. GIBSON, Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester.

Hon. Asst. Secretary and Comptroller—
J. STELFOX GEE.

Committee—
J. K. KING. W. W. MUNN. J. H. TAYLOR.

The Meetings are held at the Rooms of the Manchester Geographical Society, 16 S. Mary's Parsonage, on Friday evenings, at 7.30.

1908.

Oct. 2. Paper: "The Type-set Provisionals of British Guiana." W. D. Beckton.

,, 9. Paper: "The Making of a Stamp (Methods of Papermaking)." J. Stelfox Gee.

,, 16. Display with Notes: Bavaria. J. C. North.

,, 17. Demonstration of Papermaking and Printing—Municipal School of Technology, 2.30 p.m.

,, 23. Paper: "The Making of a Stamp Materials used in Papermaking)." J. H. Abbott.

,, 30. Display with Notes: Italian States on Entires. A. P. Walker (Birmingham Philatelic Society).

Nov. 6. Paper: "The Making of a Stamp (Varieties of Paper)." J. K. King.

,, 13. Display with Notes: Western Australia. W. W. Munn.

,, 20. Paper: "The Making of a Stamp (Watermarks)." J. H. Taylor.

,, 27. Display of Artistic Stamps (limited to six by each member).
Five minutes with Interesting Stamps. G. F. H. Gibson, I. J. Bernstein.

Dec. 4. Paper: "The Making of a Stamp (Engraving and Surface Printing)." C. H. Coote.

,, 11. Display with Notes: Surface Printed Stamps of Great Britain, 1855–84. W. M. Gray (Vice-President Bradford Philatelic Society).

1909.

Jan. 15. Paper: "Finland." E. Philpot-Crowther (President Cardiff Philatelic Society.

,, 22. Paper: "The Making of a Stamp (Lithography)." W. W. Munn.

,, 29. Paper: "Baden." G. B. Duerst.

Feb. 5. Paper: "The Making of a Stamp (Gumming)" J. R. M. Albrecht.

,, 12. Display with Notes: Brazil. W. D. Beckton.

,, 19, 20, 21, J. P. S. Exhibition and Congress, Hulme Town Hall.

,, 26. Display with Notes: United States, 1847–96. W. E. Whitnall (Liverpool Philatelic Society).

Mar. 5. Paper: "The Making of a Stamp (Rouletting and Perforating)." D. Ostara.

,, 12. Display with Notes: Liberia. J. H. Abbott.

,, 19. Paper: "The Making of a Stamp (Arrangement into Sheets)." I. J. Bernstein.

,, 26. Display with Notes: Gwalior. J. S. Higgins, jun.

Members are particularly requested to bring to each meeting their stamps of the country under discussion.

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XVII. OCTOBER, 1908. No. 202.

The Assumed Depreciation of Ceylon Stamps.



OUR attention has been drawn to two articles bearing hereon—or, to be strictly accurate, they both refer to the present appreciation of these stamps as exemplified in the rarities of the old issues. We venture to think, however, that both the cases in point, as stated, are susceptible of modification of the valuations arrived at by the writers.

The *Indian Journal of Philately* in its August number has an article entitled "The Stamp Market," in which it relates the financial history of the older Ceylon stamps during the past ten years. Our contemporary writes thus as to the imperforate octagonals in used condition.

"Round about ten years ago the eight pence fetched £31, £24, £23 10s. twice, £22, £20, £19 twice, £16 10s., £15 10s., £14 15s., £14, £11 10s., £11, and £9 10s. This year it has fetched £12, £10, £8, £5 10s., £5 5s., £4 10s., £4 4s., and £2 15s. The used four pence of the same issue ran the eight pence very close in 1897 in the number of its appearances, but nowadays it is not seen so frequently. It used to fetch £20 5s., £16 10s., £15 15s., £15 10s., £15 5s., £14, £13 7s., £12 12s., £12 10s., £12, £11, and £10 10s. This year it has fetched £9 10s., £9 5s., and £5 12s. 6d., and the price now is about two-thirds of its former one. The used two shillings has fallen from £14 10s., £10, £7 10s., £7, £6 5s., and £5 7s. 6d., to £6, £5 10s. twice, and £4 10s. The nine pence in similar condition fetched £4 in 1897, and £3, £2 12s. 6d., and £2 10s. twice in 1908; and the one shilling and nine pence used and imperforate shows a decline from £5 12s. 6d. and £3 10s., to £2 17s. 6d., £2 4s., and £2, but a fine pair has brought £10 this year."

There is no doubt that the estimation of this issue was unduly (with other stamps) forced up some years ago and then declined until about three years ago, since when it has steadily increased again. But the highest and the lowest of any of the forenamed quotations afford no safe guide. Ten years ago the quality of the stamps offered at auction was incomparably superior to that of the present day. Some really fine old collections were

broken up, and the record prices in all the foregoing cases were for specimens of such brilliancy that it is safe to say if they changed hands to-day their value would be fully maintained. On the other hand some of the lowest quotations recorded by our contemporary obviously represent "the lame, the halt, and the blind." Copies of this imperforate octagonal series that are truly fine are exceedingly difficult nowadays to find in this country — if not in India—and we are convinced that such would readily change hands at practically the valuation recorded ten years since. We except only those two or three immaculate specimens that attained the highest prices (as quoted), which refer to copies—to-day as then—earmarked for their beauty.

The following quotations as regards unused stamps are even more misleading:—

"In unused condition the 6d., claret, imperf., fetched £7 15s. and £5 10s. ten years ago, against £2 10s. this year. The halfpenny imperf. on blue has dropped from £5 to £3 12s. 6d. The two shillings imperf. was £10 and £8 16s. and has now fallen to £3 3s., and the 1s. and 9d. imperf. was £4 and £3 5s. against £3 10s., £3, and £2 7s. 6d. in 1908. The quotations for the perforated 8d. unused are £10, £8 8s., and £5 10s."

The two first-named stamps are simply not to be had to-day in finest condition and would readily sell at double the above-quoted prices of ten years since. The 2s. imperf. unused is worth even more than the foregoing, and we have seen as high as £10 paid even for an immaculate used copy! The unused 8d. perforated is worth twice or thrice the last-quoted price, according to condition, and a block of four of the "mustard," unused, has changed ownership at nearly a hundred pounds!

The Stamp Collector's Journal for October 3 has a continuation of some useful articles on the Tapling Collection, whose merits and instructional advantages cannot be too widely proclaimed, but in estimating the "Present Value of the Tapling Collection" the author has undertaken a difficult task. He writes: "Then we have Ceylon, with a brave display of the pence issues, including pairs and strips and blocks of such rare things as the 4d., dull rose, the 8d., deep yellow-brown, 9d., lilac-brown, and 2s., blue. The plate proofs of these beautiful stamps are of rare interest and must of course command a high price if ever they came to market—now, happily, an impossibility. I should call £750 a sort of bed-rock price for the Cingalese collection."

Writing from memory we call to mind the following "pieces" in Mr. Tapling's collection of Ceylon.

4d., imperf. .	strip of five (reconstructed).
8d., do. . .	unused.
9d., do. . .	block of four, unused.
2s., do. . .	pair, unused.

Has our friend any idea of the real value to-day of such priceless unique stamps as these? We believe that the few stamps we have cited, with the remaining imperforate octagonals, are alone worth the total value quoted by him, leaving out of count the remarkably fine and strong representation of all the other values and issues of this difficult country.

We do not in this journal usually discuss the financial aspects of Philately, but after all, the financial is the most practical appraisement of the philatelic appreciation of a country's issues; and in the case of such fine old stamps as the early issues of Ceylon we gladly enter the lists to break a lance in their defence. Beyond this we would point the moral—once again—of condition. It is the failure to appreciate this which has misled our contemporaries. The standard of the estimation of condition has taken enormous strides during the present century. The number of really immaculate copies of stamps catalogued, say, from £15 upwards is extraordinarily small, and there are always enough rich Philatelists, in the four quarters of the globe, ready to snatch up these gems—at prices which laugh at catalogue quotations —provided only that the brilliancy of the specimen be undoubted. The swing of the pendulum in the contrary direction has been equally marked. Specimens that are really inferior, i.e. heavily postmarked, with clipped margins, or damaged, hang in the dealers' books until their owners in despair "put them in the auction and let them go for what they will fetch." Records of these two extremes are therefore obviously fallacious, and may well mislead those who are not thoroughly posted in all the details of up-to-date collecting. The moral of our remarks may be summed up in the advice to those Philatelists who spend considerable sums on their stamps—to consider condition, rather than cheapness, in building up their collection.

Notes on the Issues of the Stamps of the British South Africa Company.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND OTHER SOURCES, AND FROM INFORMATION OBTAINED ON THE SPOT.

By FRANK H. MELLAND, F.R.P.S.L.



THE stamps of the British South Africa Company have, in the opinion of the writer, a very good claim on the attention of Philatelists, as compared with those of other colonies and countries whose issues do not bear the attraction of antiquity, for there is an entire absence of speculative issues, and, with the exception of the Victoria Falls issue, of commemorative or other unnecessary issues. There are, too, very few provisionals, and none that have not been necessary by changes in postal rates, or by shortage due to war and distance from the outside world, when communications were interrupted—in fact, the issue of provisionals has always been rigorously discountenanced, and the stamps have been issued and used for postal and fiscal purposes only. There have been no Official or "Service" issues, and no Postage Due stamps.

Consequently the issues of this country, free from all needless issues, and from the speculative element, which has, of late, so much disgraced several

British colonies, have maintained a good name among Philatelists in general, which has been well merited ; and furthermore, all old issues have been kept in use till the stock has been disposed of, and no remainders have been sold. Nevertheless, owing to one or two circumstances, the issues do not lack in interest, for the provisionals of 1891 are fairly uncommon, and the Bulawayo provisionals with the five known errors are quite rare, while the changes of issues, due to the change of the Company's printers, have added a pleasant though not too great variety to the stamps. (I do not think that any other country can show a continuous issue from 1898 to the present day.) Latterly, too, there have been two discoveries which have added an element of excitement to the collector of B.S.A.'s, namely the discovery in 1905 of the Waterlow print of the 1890 £2 stamp, and the discovery in 1906 that there were two dies of the 1896–7 issue.

In compiling these notes I have obtained all the information I could from the postal department of Rhodesia, and take this opportunity of thanking the Postmaster-General (Mr. Eyre) for his courtesy in placing all the information available at my disposal, the Secretary at the London office of the Company, and the Principal Distributor at Fort Jameson, to whom, also, my thanks are due, and have supplemented the facts thus obtained with notes from the philatelic Press, especially *The London Philatelist*, *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*. I have also several notes collected by myself during a residence in the country since 1901, when, in my official capacity, I have had control of the issuing of stamps for both postal and fiscal purposes. Unfortunately, owing to the time that has elapsed since the earliest issues, it has not proved possible to find out all the details I should have wished to collect, and I can only hope that the publication of these fragmentary notes will elicit from various collectors the missing links in the chain ; and thus prepare the way for a more complete history of the stamps of the Company than this has any pretensions to be.

The British South Africa Company's territory is bounded on the south by the Transvaal and Bechuanaland, on the west by Portuguese West Africa and the Congo Free State, on the north by the Congo Free State and Lake Tanganyika, and on the east by German East Africa, Nyasaland Protectorate, and Portuguese East Africa. The Government was established by Royal Charter in 1889, and the first issue of stamps is dated 1890.

The arms of the Company, which appear on all the stamps except the Victoria Falls issue, are as follows:—

Blazon : Gules, the chief semé of bezants, the base semé of ears of wheat, or, a fesse wavy argent between two bulls passant in chief, and an elephant passant in base, all proper : the fesse charged with three galleys, sable.

Crest : A lion guardant passant, or, supporting with its dexter fore-paw an ivory tusk erect, proper.

Supporters : Two springbokken, proper.

Motto : "Justice, Freedom, Commerce."

The first Government notice alluding to the stamps of the Company is quoted in the R.P.S.L.'s *British Africa*, Part I, as the Bechuanaland notice dated Vryburg, 27 July, 1892.

The first notices I have been able to obtain copies of are dated Salisbury, 1898, to which I will refer later.

ISSUE I. DECEMBER, 1890.

This has been fully described in the article in *British Africa*, Part I, but I believe there is an error in the description, as some of the stamps were issued in sheets of 240—four panes of 60—and not in sheets of 60.

The only stamps I can trace as being in sheets of 60 are the 3d. and 4d. of the 1896 and 1897 issues, the 2d., 8d. of the 1896 issue,* the 2s. and 2s. 6d. of the 1896 issue—not those of the 1890 issue—and all issues of from 4s. upwards in value.

I believe that the 1890 issue values up to and inclusive of 2s. 6d. were in sheets of 240, but I cannot state definitely that this was so, but I have the 2s., 2s. 6d. 1890, and 8d. 1891 in corner blocks from inside of panes, showing that these values were in sheets of 240.

The values and colours are as follows :—

Engraved in taille douce, printed on thin white wove paper by Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., Ltd., each sheet watermarked "W. C. S. & Co." (for William Collins, Sons, and Co.), white gum, machine perf. 14.

1d., black
6d., ultramarine.
6d., blue.
1s., grey-brown.
2s., vermilion.
2s. 6d., purple.
5s., orange-yellow.
5s., light lemon-yellow.
10s., deep green.
£1, deep blue.
£2, rose-red.
£5, sage-green.
£10, brown.

There are also higher values, but the above are all that were ever issued for postal purposes. I have made inquiries about the £2, £5, and £10 being genuinely used for postal purposes, and have been informed by the Postmaster General as under :—

"The highest value of stamps issued for postal purposes since 1897 (March) is that of £1.

"It is possible that stamps of higher values were issued prior to the above-mentioned date. On this subject I attach for your information a copy of a report from an officer of this department, who was acting as Postmaster of Bulawayo up to the month of April, 1897."

The enclosure states :—

"I have seen £2, £5, and £10 stamps genuinely used for postal purposes between July, '95, and April, '97, but not the £20. I do not think they (the

* I have not been able to trace entire sheets of the other pence values of the 1896 issue.

£2, £5, and £10) were ever sold by this department, but were obtained from the Civil Commissioner and used in prepayment of official parcels, and, in a few cases, letter packets for the U.K. The £10 stamp referred to in par. 4 date stamped Au. 14 '96 [one I had written about, as it is in my collection.—F. H. M.] might well have been used in prepayment of postage.

"Sd. A. E. HOLLOWAY.

"BULAWAYO, 3rd June, '07." "*A.-Pmr.*"

I may add, however, that in North-Eastern Rhodesia stamps of higher values may be bought at district post offices. However, the Principal Distributor of Stamps for North-Eastern Rhodesia informs me (25.1.08) that "the highest value of stamps generally used for postal purposes is 20s., the largest amount for any package as postage (being on a letter of the maximum weight of 5 lb.) would be 33s. 4d., and in the case of parcels 19s. 3d." So that it will appear that *only in this issue of* 1890 *should stamps of over £1 be listed* (there were none in the intermediate issues before April, 1897), though as such stamps can be bought at post offices, I have listed them in this article, but it remains for philatelists to decide whether they can be called "postage" stamps or not.

I will refer later to the effect of this information on the Waterlow print of the £2.

ISSUE II. MARCH, 1891.

Four values, surcharged by Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co., and fully described in *British Africa*, Part I. These were rendered necessary by the change in postal rates, notably the reduction in the letter rate to the U.K. (or to S.A. Colonies) from 6d. to 4d.

½d., black, surcharge on 6d., ultramarine.
2d. „ „ „
4d. „ „ „
8d. „ „ on 1s., brown.

I have not been able to find any record of the number printed.

ISSUE III. 1891.

Five values, printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson, and Co. on similar paper to that used in the first issue. The design is the same, but the label at the bottom of the stamp is removed, and the values, which are in words in Roman capitals, are printed in a different colour to the rest of the design.

April, 1891—½d., deep blue and vermilion.
„ „ 2d., sea-green and vermilion.
Dec., 1891—3d., grey-black and green.
April, 1891—4d., chestnut and black.
„ „ 8d., rose-lake and ultramarine.

(To be continued.)

Notes on the Perkins Bacon Issues of the Cape of Good Hope.

By M. P. CASTLE, Hon. Vice-President.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 19 December, 1907.

(*Continued from page* 217.)

THE differences of impression in the shilling were much less marked than in the other values. In the 6d. the clear impressions include remarkably sharp printings totally dissimilar from the blurred impression into which the 6d. occasionally degenerates, and I have found the latter quite a rare stamp. As regards colour, however, there is no difference as far as my astigmatic vision will allow me to discern in either of the 6d. or 1s. printings, but only those "shades" caused by more or less heavy inking of the plate. With regard to the 1d. and 4d., so far as my observations have gone, the case is different. In the former the carmine stamps are always woolly and the red-brown sharp, and in the latter the violet-blue (the paler colour) are always sharp and the slate-blue always woolly. There is no apparent record of Messrs. De La Rue's separate printings of these stamps or their dispatch to the Cape, but with the relatively large quantity of the two lower values it is safe to assume separate printings. If so, the fresh admixture of the printing ink would be sufficient to account for the differing characteristics of the shades. I am fully alive to the marked difference in tone and appearance that is frequently discernible upon the same sheet of stamps, but I have been able to examine several sheets of the De La Rue Capes and have only found such variations as are attributable to uneven distribution of the printing ink, thus occasionally producing the appearance of a darker shade. I do not therefore consider that the differing appearance of this issue can be assigned to this cause.

Before leaving this issue, I should, however, mention that the 4d., 6d., and 1s., as shown by copies in my collection, can all be found not merely of a blurred or "woolly" appearance, but so indistinct as to merit the description I have given them in my collection of "defective impressions." The 1s. in this state I have only seen unused, it being from the sheet that came into Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' possession.

I have not made any remarks upon the rouletted triangular stamp as I have no knowledge thereon, and as I believe they were rouletted privately (as were the French stamps by MM. Susse Frères) I have not considered their inclusion a necessity.

I have added scarce anything of importance to our knowledge of the triangular Capes, nor are there apparently many gleanings in this particular harvest; but in the direction of dated stamps on letters there may yet be some useful information to be acquired as to the respective appearance of the several shades and printings, and I shall be glad if these remarks should

induce any of our members to follow this up. I have commenced a list of dates, and shall welcome any additions thereto by my brother members.

The scope of my remarks to-night was intended to be confined to the triangular series, which were superseded by the rectangular surface-printed series of Messrs. De La Rue & Co. in 1864–5. The design of these stamps is not unpleasing, and though a great falling off from their engraved predecessors, will yet compare favourably with the majority of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s productions. They have three of the points necessary, in my view, for the artistic *ensemble* of a postage stamp: (1) the design, that well covers the stamp, leaving but little white space; (2) the subordination of the inscription by the use of inconspicuous or small lettering; and (3) the employment of bright colouring.

In the first rectangular issue of 1864–5 there are some beautiful shades of the 1d., hardly all covered by the term rose-red, and in the 1s. there are dark shades that seem to evade the grip of almost every collector who wants them unused. These were probably early printings, and may well be rarer than any of the triangular shillings. It is curious that the die of the 1s. should have remained unmodified until January, 1894, although its watermark was changed to the Cabled Anchor in 1885. It was thus in use for twenty-one years unchanged in watermark or die, and it is certainly remarkable that, despite this fact, it is still considerably the rarest unused value of the series. The modified type 1s. of 1894 had but a short life of two years, and should eventually become a scarce stamp.

With regard to the 6d., it is to be noted that the type has never been modified as with the other three values of the first issue.

The 5s., watermark C A and Crown, issued at the end of 1883, was in use until superseded by that with the Anchor watermark in July, 1887, but despite its three and a half years' existence it has always been an extremely scarce stamp unused, and indeed takes high rank as a rarity among all our colonial issues.

With reference to the surcharged varieties, which I am glad to say in the case of the Cape have never been made the vehicle of speculation, I have only found small deviations from the catalogued varieties, which will be noted in my books, and of which I need not therefore inflict any description upon you.

It is noticeable that the Cape stamps never bore the portrait of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, nor anything except devices emblematic of the colony until 1902–3, when the current series appeared with the head of His Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. We shall all unite in the fervent aspiration that there will be many varieties of this issue, and that His Majesty will be spared for many years to adorn with his portrait not only the stamps of the Cape, but of the other portions of that vast Empire that rejoices in his beneficent and auspicious rule.

Philatelic Note.

ST. VINCENT: THE 1s. OF 1866, PERF. "B."

MR. A. H. STAMFORD kindly sends us the following interesting note hereon:—

"I have pleasure in informing you of a discovery recently made which is a fitting supplement to that of Mr. Yardley referred to in the Society's minutes of the 18th April last in regard to the unused block of four of the 1s. St. Vincent of 1866, perforated 11 to 12½ on all sides, and to Mr. Bacon's comments thereon in *The London Philatelist*, Vol. XVI, p. 116. Hitherto this stamp, I believe, had never been known in used condition, until a short time since when, on going through my used colonial collection which I had discarded for a while and put aside some five or six years ago, I found an undoubtedly genuinely used copy of this stamp. I had evidently noted the variety in my collection previously, for I found a pencil note beside the stamp as follows: '11–12½ all round: unchronicled,' but it was the article on the New Variety of Barbados in *The London Philatelist*, Vol. XVII, p. 149, and the note in Gibbons' current Catalogue that this 1s. St. Vincent had not been found used, which first reminded me, I believe, of the existence of the stamp in the used condition in my own collection. I had the stamp expertized by the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and enclose you herewith the Committee's certificate."

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of 5 November there will be given a display of a collection of Fiji, lent by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

On 19 November Mr. T. Wickham Jones will read a paper on some of the recent issues of Switzerland, with display and lantern enlargements.

CAYMAN ISLANDS POSTAL HISTORY!

THE eccentric methods of the postal authorities in their issues of stamps on these little islands have evoked alike the attention and disgust of all right-minded Philatelists; hence we think it a salutary warning to our readers to quote the two following paragraphs—with due acknowledgments—from the pages of *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* of 26 September.

"Alas for the hopes of dealers ordering ½d. stamps! No one got any. The postmistress evolved the following notice:—

"'No. 27. 'GEORGE TOWN POST OFFICE,
'GRAND CAYMAN, B.W.I.

'NOTICE is hereby given that farthing stamps and farthing postcards, being provided solely for internal postage in the Cayman Islands Dependency, will only be sold across the counter at a Post Office in the Cayman Islands.

'By order,
'G. A. PARSONS,
'*July 10, 1908.* '*Postmistress.*'

"Having thus authorized herself to sell the ¼d. stamps only across the post office counter, Miss Gwendolyn Parsons proceeded on the one hand to refuse every application from stamp dealers, and on the other to supply all her friends *ad lib.*, for on 24.8.08 (only forty-five days after the issue of the above notice) she reports that 'we have only ½d., 1d., 5s., and 10s. stamps at present in stock.' Residents in the Cayman Islands are now busy inviting offers from dealers for the ¼d. stamps!

"Beyond printing the 1s. and 10s. stamps on multiple paper, we shall be very much surprised if the Cayman Islanders are allowed to have any more new issues just yet.

"The ¼d. stamp should be immediately reprinted to an extent of at least 300,000, as besides the Colonial Stamp Market's order for 72,000, we understand that another dealer ordered 36,000.

"A dealer received a few days ago a letter stating that only ½d., 1d., and 10s. stamps were still obtainable; if this is correct the 5s. stamps must have run out shortly after the postmistress wrote us on 24.8.08.

"The Postal Revenue from 10.07 up to the date of the meeting, 14.5.08, amounting to £979, may seem small, but it must be remembered that the surcharged stamps would only figure in the Post Office accounts in respect of their face value, £28 15s., although the fortunate islanders who purchased them must have received one hundred times as much from European and American dealers. We should imagine also that this total does not include the £700 (?) or so realized by the Crown Agents in April, 1908, for the remainders of the single-colour stamps, nor a large proportion of the money sent out for the 'Postage and Revenue' series, which was first issued partly on 30.3.08, and partly (the 5s.) on 22.4.08. The postal revenue will probably have reached at least £3000 before the end of the financial year in 9.08, and would have been even larger if all orders had been executed. In 8.08 orders from the Colonial Stamp Market to the amount of £385 face value were not executed, and other dealers have also doubtless had orders refused."

PENNY POSTAGE TO AMERICA.

OCTOBER the 1st saw the most important step towards Universal Penny Postage in the adoption of that scale between the two great Anglo-Saxon races of England and America. Mr. Henniker Heaton—the pioneer of the movement—must have been proud to have seen his life-long labours thus crowned, and among the many who have congratulated him will be found the names of his numerous philatelic friends. Universal Penny Postage has not arrived, but practically the English-speaking race all over the world now enjoys the boon, exactly sixty-nine years after Sir Rowland Hill's great innovation was first inaugurated. Australia and Rhodesia have still to abolish the imposition of a slightly higher charge than the penny per

ounce for letter postage to the mother country, and one or two islands in the Pacific have to be brought in line. But these anomalies will, it is expected, soon be rectified—negotiations are, in fact, already afoot with that object—and it will then be possible to say, without qualification, that the whole of the British Empire and the United States are linked together by a cheap uniform postal service.

The following notice that has been addressed to the whole of the post offices of the United Kingdom and the United States as to this historical event may fittingly be recorded in this journal:—

"The Postmaster-General desires to draw attention to the fact that on and after to-day, October 1, the postage payable on letters posted in the United Kingdom for the United States of America will be 1d. for each ounce. This uniform rate of 1d. an ounce will supersede the present rates of 2½d. for the first ounce and 1½d. for each additional ounce.

"A like reduction will be made on the same date in the postage on letters from the United States of America to this country, which will be 2 c. for each ounce, instead of the present rates of 5 c. for the first ounce and 3 c. for each additional ounce.

"There will be no alteration in the rates of postage on postcards, printed and commercial papers, and sample packets passing between the two countries.

"It may be noted that the present reduction in postage to the United States is additional to that which was introduced on October 1 last, when the rates of 2½d. for the first ounce and 1½d. for each subsequent ounce to the United States (and all other foreign countries) were substituted for the rate of 2½d. for each half-ounce. Thus the postage on a one-ounce letter to the United States, which was reduced in October last from 5d. to 2½d., is now further reduced to 1d.; and similarly the postage on a two-ounce letter, which was then reduced from 10d. to 4d., is now further reduced to 2d."

DEATH OF MR. RUDOLPH KRASEMAN.

WE learn with sincere regret of the death—at the sadly early age of thirty-three—of Mr. Rudolph Kraseman, whose name appears as joint author with Mr. H. Djurling of the German edition of *The Postage Stamps of Sweden*, which is elsewhere referred to. Mr. Kraseman's connection with Philately was of relatively recent date, but he had shown great ability alike in his philatelic articles and in his work as Librarian to the Swedish Philatelic Society. His many friends in Swedish stamp circles must deeply feel his loss, while all Philatelists will be grieved at the untimely cutting-off of such a promising career.

THE CRISIS IN THE NEAR EAST.

THE excitement created by the trend of recent events in the south-east of Europe has called the attention of the whole civilized world to the somewhat turbulent nationalities that together constitute what is generally termed as the Eastern question. The proclamation of the

annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Austrian Empire and the announcement of the Prince of Bulgaria that he aspires to the rôle of an independent king would doubtless, if permitted by the signatories of the Berlin Treaty, cause changes in the philatelic history of those countries. Bulgaria, which has issued stamps for nearly thirty years, has a fairly straightforward record for its issues, marred by one or two commemorative sets, and presenting, with two exceptions, no especial difficulty to the ordinary collector. If Prince Ferdinand is accepted at his word we shall probably have a new series bearing the head of the "Czar of Bulgaria." The issues of Bosnia and Herzegovina have not been considered as either very popular or complex; but the result of recent study of these stamps has been to reveal a number of varieties that had been quite unsuspected, no less than 313 varieties being now listed in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue. Events now point to their early supersession by the Austrian stamps.

Reviews.

THE STAMPS OF FIJI.*



FOR reasons not far to seek, the fact is well known that the ranks of collectors embrace far more Philatelists than those of the dealers; the most important factor herein obviously being that the former have some leisure, and the latter, as a rule, none! Another and equally important determining element lies in the knowledge that one class occupies itself with stamps "for the love of the thing" and the other is influenced by financial considerations. It remains, therefore, that we can hardly look for Philatelists in the ranks of members of the trade unless they also possess the instincts of a collector. There have not been wanting instances hereof, and we know of several dealers of whom one may truthfully say that were they not dealers they would be collectors. As instances hereof we might name Mr. L. Hanciau, the brother-in-law and philatelic right hand of the late M. J. B. Moens; Mr. W. T. Wilson, who is one of the oldest collectors in this country; and the author of the work under review—Mr. Charles J. Phillips. Those who know Mr. Phillips—and there are many who do know the head of the firm of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.!—are aware that, quite apart from financial considerations, he takes the greatest interest in stamps, and is never more happy than when engaged upon real philatelic work. His name has appeared over many interesting articles, and he already is the author of another work on stamp collecting—but the appearance of the "Stamps of Fiji" will reveal him for the first time in the light of a Philatelist of real merit and discernment. The amount of research, study, and scientific deduction involved in the compilation of this book fairly indicates Mr. Phillips' position as one of the leading Philatelists of his day. We most cordially congratulate him

* *The Postage Stamps of the Fiji Islands.* By Charles J. Phillips. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

upon the production of a work on the stamps of a country but little known hitherto that will be one of the standard works of reference of the future. Printed in similar size and appearance to the works issued by the Royal Philatelic Society, "Fiji" will fall into the ranks of the Oceania series (now in course of production), and we are confident that the author will take it as a compliment—well deserved—when we say that his book on Fiji will lose nothing by the contact of the company it is destined to keep! No book or serious work treating of all the issues of Fiji has ever been written, hence Mr. Phillips has been working on virgin ground, and his labours thereon have produced the good harvest that waits upon patient labour. The only important information on the subject of the early issues—particularly that of the *Fiji Times* Express—was contained in a paper by Mr. E. D. Bacon read before the (then) Philatelic Society of London on June 3, 1893, and printed in *The London Philatelist*, in Vols. II and III. This able article contains much information which Mr. Phillips found of material assistance. In the present book the history of these interesting stamps is fully developed, and their postal rank confirmed completely. Plates are included of the two original issues on *quadrillé* and laid *bâtonné* papers, as also of the two imitations that used to rank as reprints. The former are rare stamps, and it is an important and useful feature in philatelic literature to have been able to reproduce the complete types—consisting of one horizontal row of six of each of the 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. set upon each sheet.

The most important chapters in the book are those devoted to the issues of 1874 and 1875, which embrace the rare surcharges having the initials "V.R." in the two types. Mr. Phillips has succeeded in plating a large number of these types, and, in forming the very fine collection which is the basis of this work, has accumulated some hundreds of these rare stamps. Each sheet contained fifty specimens, and of these partially reconstructed plates are shown by illustrations as follows:—

1d., blue . .	40	varieties.
6d., rose . .	47	„
2d. on 3d., green	45	„
2d on 6d., rose	24	„

Of the 3d., green, Mr. Phillips has only been able to secure about a dozen types, but these are not illustrated.

Mr. Phillips adopted the following ingenious method of reconstructing these sheets; he first made up sheets of the preceding issues (afterwards surcharged "V.R.") by means of large blocks. He then located the watermark as extending along the central of the five rows of ten stamps in the sheet, and found the same portions of the watermark on the surcharged stamps, thus placing one row. It was known that the sheets of these stamps contained three rows above with Gothic letters and two below with Roman, and by the aid of blocks and pairs of his own and other collections, with the two varieties *se tenant*, he was able to locate the fourth row. Mr. Phillips then noted—as is so often the case—that the outside rows show heavier inking on the margin, and he states that he was thus easily able to verify rows one and five. For the remaining portions he was enabled to identify

the stamps by the minute imperfections in the design which had accrued during their use in the two previous issues. This work is one of high philatelic merit, and will assuredly always redound to Mr. Phillips' reputation as an astute and far-seeing student of our pursuit.

There are many other interesting pictures in "Fiji," the alteration of the dies of the 1d., 3d., and 6d. from "C.R." to "V.R." by the insertion of boxwood plugs (admirably shown by enlarged illustrations); the notification of the two varieties of the 5s. in electrotype and lithograph (of which only the latter was issued); the reference lists and descriptions of the remainders, printer's waste, etc., and a carefully compiled list of all the various perforations found in the later issues.

The entire book, in fact, is full of solid philatelic information, the more valuable because it treats of a little-studied though highly interesting country; the production as regards letter-press and illustrations (of which there are fifteen superb plates) is beyond praise, and it is a work that will reflect the highest encomiums upon its author, and afford the greatest gratification to its readers.

THE STAMPS OF SWEDEN.*

This small volume is a translation of the well-known work of the Swedish Philatelic Society on the stamps of their own country. The ignorance of the Swedish language, in which the original work was published, militated against its usefulness, and in translating it into German the authors now appeal to the favour of a very wide and important section of Philately. The rendering of this interesting volume into another language has been faithfully carried out, while important additions have been made, notably relating to forgeries. In the case of certain Swedish stamps, notably the "Tretio ore" error in red, there will be found in this book valuable help in distinguishing the existing clever imitations from the real stamps. The chapter dealing with the most interesting series of the "skilling banco" stamps will alone amply repay any purchaser of this work, on whose skilful production we cordially congratulate the authors.

It is with deep regret that—as recorded elsewhere—we learn of the death of one of the joint authors, Mr. Rudolf Kraseman, who has been taken from us almost at the outset of what promised to be a career of great philatelic merit.

MESSRS. BRIDGER & KAY'S CATALOGUE.†

The new edition of this Catalogue has just appeared, its contents being confined to the enumeration of the stamps of the British Colonies, with the advantage, from a collector's point of view, that no stamp is catalogued that is not priced as being in stock. This advantage is accentuated moreover by the fact that Messrs. Bridger & Kay's prices are extremely reasonable, as amply proved by our own personal experience. This little work will therefore be found useful to the collector of Colonial stamps, it being concise, clearly printed, and of convenient pocket size.

* *The Stamps of Sweden.* By Hilmer Djurling and Rudolf Kraseman. Hugo Krötzsch & Co., Leipzig.

† *Price List of British Colonial Postage Stamps.* Bridger & Kay, 71 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—The 5s. Postage Due has been issued with a bar and dash after the numeral.—*Australian Philatelist.*

Postage Due.

5s., pale green; Crown and A; perf. 11½ × 11.

CANADA.—It is reported that of the Quebec Tercentenary stamps the only values now remaining in the Post Office Department are the 10 c., 15 c., and 20 c.; all the lower values are exhausted.

Mekeel's Weekly informs us that some provisional wrappers have appeared.

Wrappers.

1 c. on 2 c., carmine on manila; black surcharge.
1 c. on 3 c., slate on manila ,, ,,

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—A ¼d. post card with stamp similar to the new adhesive of same value has appeared.—*M.C.*

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News announces the dispatch to the Islands of a 6d. stamp, lilac on white.

Adhesive.

6d., lilac on white; multiple; chalky.

Post Card.

¼d., brown on buff.

INDIA.—*Cochin.*—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write: "We have received a letter from the Postmaster of this place, informing us that no new postage stamps have been issued, and that the 1 anna stamp with the portrait of the ruler of the State, which has been illustrated, is a Revenue stamp and is not sold at the Post Office."

Hyderabad.—The ¼ a. and ½ a. in new colours and two new values are chronicled in *Gibbons Weekly.*

Adhesives.

¼ a., pale grey.
½ a., pale green.
1 a., carmine.
2 a., lilac.

MALAY STATES.—According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* the 1 cent is now coming in a new shade, *dark* green.

Adhesive

1 c., dark green; multiple; ordinary.

NATAL.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write us as follows: "The Postmaster-General informs us that the new stamps for postage only will consist of the following values:—6d., 1s., 2s., and 2s. 6d. in the small size, 5s., 10s., and 20s. in the larger size. You will remember that a short time ago an announcement was made that the colours of all the high-value Natal stamps were to be changed, the 30s. having already appeared in the altered colours, but of the old type inscribed 'Postage and Revenue.' Now it is a question whether the 'Postage and Revenue' stamps of the other values in altered colours will appear before the new 'Postage' only. A separate issue of Revenue stamps only will consist of the following values:—6d., 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., 20s., 30s., £5, £10, and £20."

NEWFOUNDLAND.—A new 2 cent stamp has appeared, and is described in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* as follows:—

Adhesive

New design, same size as before; with map of Newfoundland. Presumably in order to avoid jealousy no towns are named on the map. The "Gulf of St. Lawrence" (to the left) and "Atlantic Ocean" (to the right) are, however, both named.

2 c., lake-red; perf. 12. Imprint of "American Bank Note Co., N.Y."

Issued 11.9.08 or earlier.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—A correspondent has sent us for inspection the 10d. current type and paper, perf. 12 all round. As the machine gauging 12 came to grief eighteen months ago and was replaced by the present 11½, this stamp is now obsolete; and, as it has not apparently been noticed before, it will most likely prove to be a scarce variety. —*Australian Philatelist.*

Adhesive.

10d., Queen's Head, violet; Crown and A; perf. 12.

NEW ZEALAND.—*Gibbons Weekly* chronicles the ½d., and the 6d. and 1s. stamps (reduced size) with a new perforation, viz. 14×15, comb machine.

Adhesives.

½d., green; single-lined NZ and Star; perf. 14×15.
6d., pink; single-lined NZ and Star; perf. 14×15.
1s., vermilion; single-lined NZ and Star; perf. 14×15.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.—Mr. F. H. Melland has very kindly sent us specimens of the ½d. to 1s. stamps chronicled on page 157.

We thank our correspondent for permission to add these stamps to the Royal Philatelic Society's collection.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have been officially informed that immediately after the issue of the new Nyasaland Protectorate stamps the entire stock of the old British Central Africa stamps was destroyed.

PAPUA.—The new 2½d. stamp comes to hand from Messrs Whitfield King and Co., and is found to be perforated 11, but we understand that it exists with the 12½ perforation as well.

ST. VINCENT.—The 5s. value on multiple, chalky paper is listed in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

5s., green and blue; multiple; chalky.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Gibbons Weekly* states that the 10s. on Crown SA paper with *thick* "POSTAGE," referred to on pages 266 and 299, Vol. XVI, has now really been issued, and that the current 9d. has appeared in a new shade.

Adhesive.

9d., deep lake; Crown over A wmk.

SUDAN.—The 2 piastres with the multiple Crescent and Stars watermark is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

It has been chronicled for some time, but doubtless it has only lately been issued.

TASMANIA.—The *P.J.G.B.* lists the 9d. stamp in an ultramarine shade, and, it is stated, quite different from anything previously chronicled.

Adhesive.

9d., bright ultramarine; Crown and A.

VICTORIA.—We understand from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 5s. on Crown A paper, perf. 12½, has appeared.

Adhesive.

5s., red and blue; Crown and A; perf. 12½.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.—Mr. Franz Reichenheim has kindly sent us specimens of two new Postage Due stamps issued on October 1st.

The inscriptions read "Republique Francaise" at top, "Postes et Telegraphes" at bottom, and in the centre:—

RECOUVREMENTS

VALEURS IMPAYÉES

10cmes

LOI DE FINANCES

du 26 Janvier 1892, Art 29

Postage Dues.

1 centime, sap-green; perf. 14×13.
10 centimes, violet ,,

HOLLAND.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 6½ c. Postage Due stamp chronicled last year, and a new postal, value 1½ cent.

In *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* a new card is listed.

Adhesive.

1½ c., blue; perf. 12½.

Post Card.

1½ c., blue; single and reply.

ICELAND.—Two new stamps have appeared here, and specimens are to hand from Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The designs are the same as the issue of last year.

Adhesive.

15 aur, red, green centre; wmk. Crown; perf. 12½–13.

Official.

15 aur, bright blue, grey centre; wmk. Crown; perf. 12½–13.

LEVANT (*German Post Offices*).—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. a set of five of the current stamps of Germany surcharged diagonally in black in French currency, and the *M.C.* lists some stationery.

Adhesives.

5 centimes on 5 pf., green.
10 ,, on 10 pf., rose.
25 ,, on 20 pf., blue.
50 ,, on 40 pf., red and black.
100 ,, on 80 pf., red and black on rose.
All watermarked.

Envelope.—5 centimes on 5 pf., green.
Wrapper.—5 ,, on 5 pf. ,,
Post Cards.—10, 10+10 c. on 10, 10+10 pf., rose on buff.

LEVANT (*Italian Post Offices*).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the current 15 c., 1 lira, 5 lire, and the 25 c. Express stamp of Italy surcharged respectively 30 para in red, and 4 piastre, 20 piastre, and LEVANTE / 1 PIASTRA 1 in black.

Adhesives.

30 para, in red, on 15 c., slate.
4 piastre, in black, on 1 lira, green and brown.
20 ,, ,, on 5 lire, rose and blue.

Express Letter Stamp.

LEVANTE / 1 PIASTRA 1 in black, on 25 c., rose.

ROUMANIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 40 bani, green, of the new issue already chronicled, and probably only lately put into circulation.

It is perf. $11\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, and apparently without watermark.

The discovery of the 1 ban of 1902, perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$ all round, is reported in *Gibbons Weekly*.

Adhesive.

1 ban, brown; 1902 issue; perf. $13\frac{1}{2}$.

SWITZERLAND.—*Gibbons Weekly* states that the new 30 c. and 40 c. stamps are watermarked with the Large Cross, Type 13, and printed on granite paper, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$–12. Mr. W. T. Wilson informs us that the 20 c. and 50 c. have appeared, sending a specimen of the former.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—An addition to the set of new stationery is made by the *M.C.*

Envelope.

5 centavos; dull carmine on white.

BRAZIL.—On Continental authority *Gibbons Weekly* announces the discovery of the 100 r. Postage Due stamp similarly watermarked to the 200 r. of 1905.

Postage Due.

100 r., brick-red; watermark "Correio Federal Republica Dos Estados Unidos Do Brazil," in single-line capitals in the sheet; perf. 11, $11\frac{1}{2}$.

ECUADOR.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports, on Continental authority, that the 1907 set has been overprinted "Consejo Escolar provincia de Pichincha-Quito."

PARAGUAY.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 5 centavos, *slate-blue*, Official stamp, dated 1904, with the overprint in black "Habilitado" with one line below, intended, doubtless, to cover the word "Oficial."

This variety is, we believe, new to our chronicle.

Adhesive.

5 c., *slate-blue*; overprinted "Habilitado."

PERU.—We take the following from the *Metropolitan Philatelist*:—

"The designs and colours of the new set have now been given out, which are as follows:—

1 c., grey; Manco-Capac, founder of the kingdom of the Incas.
2 c., green; Christopher Columbus.
4 c., bright red; Pizarro, conqueror of Peru.
5 c., violet; San Marten.
10 c., dark blue; Bolivar.
12 c., sky-blue; Gen. La Mar, first President of the Republic.
20 c., rose; Marshal Castilla, who, after the Revolution of 1844, abolished slavery.
50 c., bistre; Admiral Grau.
1 sol, blue and red; Col. Bolognesi."

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—*Gibbons Weekly* has received the $\frac{1}{2}$ g., red, surcharged 1 / PIASTRE in blue.

Provisional.

1 pi. on $\frac{1}{2}$ g., red; blue surcharge.

AFGHANISTAN.—*Gibbons Weekly* states that the three new stamps lately issued imperforate may be found perf. 12, and also that the 2 abasi exists with a zigzag roulette.

Adhesives.

2 a., blue, with zigzag roulette.
1 a., green; perf. 12.
2 a., blue ,,
1 r., green ,,

CHINA (*Japanese Post Offices*).—In spite of the report of the discontinuance of the overprint the *Timbre-Poste* is informed that the new 5 and 10 yen stamps have received it.—*M.C.*

DUTCH INDIES.—We hear from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that they have received the 2½ gulden with the "Java" overprint.

The 15 cents with both overprints has two horizontal bars ruled across in black to distinguish this value from the 50 c.

Another provisional envelope has been chronicled.

Adhesive.

2½ g., slate; with "Java" overprint in black

Envelope.

12½ c. on 15 c., brown; black surcharge.

INDO-CHINA.—A new series of Postage Due stamps has been issued for this colony, and *Mekeel's Weekly* lists the following:—

Postage Dues.

2 c., black.
4 c., blue.
5 c., green.
10 c.. carmine.
15 c., violet.
20 c., dark brown.
30 c., olive-green.
40 c., violet-brown.
50 c., blue-green.
60 c., orange-yellow.
1 f., grey.
2 f., yellow-brown.
5 f., vermilion.

RIO DE ORO.—The following information reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.:—

"There is a shortage of several values in this place, and as the new stamps (one set for the whole of the Spanish West African colonies) which was expected some months ago is not likely to be issued until January next, it is likely that more provisionals may be issued before the end of the year. Some Continental journals have stated that the Rio de Oro surcharged stamps originated from Madrid and were not issued in the colony. This we are able to say is absolutely false, as all our supplies come direct, and the last order we sent to our agent for complete sets of the current issue could not be filled because of several values being sold out."

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.—The *S.C.F.* informs us that the 5 c. now appears in yellow-green.

TUNIS.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us some surcharged stamps and write:

"In order to work off a large stock of stamps of the old issue we are informed that the following surcharges have been made on the issue of 1902.

10 c., surcharged in red on 15 c., grey.
35 c. ,, ,, on 1 fc., bronze-green.
40 c. ,, in blue on 2 fcs., violet.
75 c. ,, ,, on 5 fcs., lilac.

"The 15 c. envelopes and letter cards are also reduced in value by a surcharge of 10 c."

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. President—SIR W. B. AVERY, BART.
President—R. HOLLICK, ESQ.

Vice-Presidents—

T. W. PECK, ESQ. W. PIMM, ESQ.

Committee—

F. T. COLLIER. J. J. KNOWLES.
P. T. DEAKIN. T. GROOM. D.SC.
H. GRINDALL. C. A. STEPHENSON.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—
MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.

Official Address—
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

OCT. 1.—Annual General Business Meeting. The following programme was approved:—

1908.
Oct. 22. Display: Victoria, 1868–85. Messrs. R. Hollick and C. A. Stephenson.
Nov. 5. Paper: "St. Vincent, 1861–77." Mr. W. Pimm.
,, 26. Paper: "Barbados, 1852–70." Mr. C. A. Stephenson.
Dec. 3. Auction.
,, 17. Display for forthcoming Exhibition.

1909.
Jan. 7. Lantern Display. Mr. J. A. Margoschis.
,, 12–15. Exhibition at Midland Institute.
Feb. 11. Display: St. Helena and other African Colonies. Dr. T. Groom.
,, 25. Display: British Guiana. Mr. B. B. Tilley.
Mar. 4. Auction.
,, 18. Notes on Sunday label stamps of Belgium, with Display. Mr. F. E. Wilson.

1909.
April. 1. Paper: "Cashmere." Mr. Alex. J. Sefi.
,, 29. Annual Dinner.

£5 was granted toward the Permanent Collection.

The report and balance sheet, showing a balance in hand of £89 1s. o½d, were approved.

The officers and Committee were elected as above.

The rules of the auctions were revised in favour of the members who wish to sell at the same.

Messrs. P. Lanzon, F. Brocchi, J. M. Molesworth, W. Silk, Alex. J. Sefi, V. F. James, and S. C. L. Wade were elected members.

Votes of thanks were entered on the minutes to all those who had sent periodicals during the past session, also to Messrs. F. C. Henderson, F. Brocchi, Mrs. Lake, Messrs. H. Barnwell and P. T. Deakin for recent additions to the Permanent Collection, and to Mr. H. S. Hodson for catalogues.

It was decided, as usual, to enter the names of all those who had given donations to the Permanent Collection during the past year in the front of the albums in the order of the value of the gifts.

A vote of sympathy with the Hon. President in his illness was unanimously passed, as was the decision to supply every member with the *Philatelic World* for the next twelve months who sends 6d. for the postage on same to the Hon. Secretary.

The total value of stamps circulated during the past year was £28,963 2s. 11d., and the total sold £2874 11s. 9d. The total membership on September 30 was 255, but we still welcome philatelists of good standing, whether collectors or dealers, and should be glad of more colonial and foreign members who could send sheets regularly.

Any one who has not received a copy of the Annual Report may have one on application to the Hon. Secretary.

Bradford Philatelic Society.

Session 1908-9.

President:

F. GERHARTZ, ESQ.

Vice-Presidents:

W. M. GRAY, ESQ. A. H. STAMFORD, ESQ.
REV. — BRENNAN.

Secretary of Exchange Club:

W. J. E. HINSCLIFF, ESQ., 26 Byron Street, Bradford.

Treasurer:

W. E. WHITE, ESQ., 5 Manor Terrace, Bradford.

Hon. Secretary and Librarian:

A. J. FOULGER, ESQ., 9 Beechwood Grove, Moorhead Lane, Shipley.

1908.
Sept. 24. Address and Philatelic Display by President.
Oct. 15. Display by E. Heginbottom, Esq., Hong Kong and Straits Settlements.
Nov. 5. Visit by Leeds to Bradford.
,, 19. Visit by Bradford to Huddersfield—General Display.
,, 26. Display by F. H. Oliver, Esq. (of London), Cape of Good Hope Stamps.
Dec. 1. Visit by Bradford to Leeds—Display of Pictorial Issues of New Zealand, by A. H. Stamford, Esq.
,, 17. Display by A. J. Foulger, Esq., British Colonials, with notes.
1909.
Jan. 7. Display by I. Townend, Esq., King's Heads and General Colonials.
,, 28. Display of Great Britain Surface-printed Stamps issued up to 1884, by W. M. Gray, Esq.
Feb. 18. Visit by Leeds to Bradford.
Mar. 11. Visit by Huddersfield to Bradford—General Display.
,, 16. Visit by Bradford to Leeds—Display of Great Britain Surface-printed Stamps issued up to 1884, by W. M. Gray, Esq.
April 1. Display by E. Heginbottom, Esq., Stamps of Ceylon.
,, 22. Display by A. H. Stamford, Esq., King's Head Issues.
May 13. Annual Meeting and Display by Bradford Members.

Meetings are held every third Thursday, from September 24 to May 13, both inclusive. Time of meeting, 7.30 p.m., District Bank Chambers, Market Street, Bradford.

Herts Philatelic Society.

Programme for the Session 1908-9.

1908.
Oct. 20. Display of a portion of his collection, by the Earl of Crawford, K.T.
Nov. 17. Display of St. Vincent and Bahamas, with notes, by Mr. M. P. Castle, J.P.
Dec. 15. Display of Europeans (unused), with notes, by Mr. Robt. Reid.
1909.
Jan. 19. Display of Great Britain, with notes, by Baron Anthony de Worms.
Feb. 16. Display of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co.'s Collection of Forgeries of Italian States, etc., with notes, by Mr. Chas. J. Phillips.
,, ,, Paper on the Italian States, by Mr. Percy Ashley, M.A.
Mar. 16. Display of Holland and Colonies, with notes, by Mr. A. J. Warren.
April 20. "The Purchasing Power of the Penny, from a Philatelic and a Non-Philatelic Point of View," with Display, by the Vice-President (Mr. H. L. Hayman) and Mr. Percy Ashley, M.A.
May 18. Annual Meeting.

Leeds Philatelic Society.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

Honorary President—
L. L. R. HAUSBURG, F.R.P.S.L.

President—
CHAS. W. HARDING, 1 Marlborough Grove, Leeds.

Senior Vice-President—
J. W. Duffield, 4 South View Terrace, Headingley, Leeds.

Junior Vice-President—
P. M. KNIGHT, Pool, via Leeds.

Hon. Treasurer—
J. W. DUFFIELD, 4 South View Terrace, Headingley, Leeds.

Hon. Secretary—
T. S. FRASER, 22 Oriental Terrace, Armley, Leeds.

Hon. Assistant Secretary—
CLIFFORD MOSS, 31 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds.

Hon. Librarian—
T. S. FRASER, 22 Oriental Terrace, Armley, Leeds.

Hon. Auctioneer—
J. E. KITCHEN, Albion Place, Leeds.

Exchange Manager—
G. DAVIS, Lee Lane, Horsforth, Leeds.

Members.—E. M. Ash, R. Armstrong, J. W. Bray, H. A. Bowman, H. S. Buckton, G. Davis, E. Egly, H. Ellis, W. G. Findlater, J. H. Fox, M.D., J. L. Fox, E. R. Frankland, T. S. Fraser, J. W. Gatenby, W. M. Gray, F.R.P.S.L., W. J. Harrison, H. L. Hayman, H. M. Hepworth, Arthur F. Hess, W. M. Hill, F. J. Kidson, R. S. Kirk, W. V. Morten,* F.R.P.S.L., C. Moss, J. C. North, F. A. Padgett, H. Petersen, C. L. Pickard, G. H. S. Reveley, W. Denison Roebuck,* F.L.S., F.R.P.S.L., Joseph Scott, W. H. Shaw, T. K. Skipwith,* W. K. Skipwith, Ralph Smith, Rev. C. H. Spurrell, J. H. Thackrah,* A. Thompson, J. T. Tomlinson, H. Wade, H. H. Weston, Hermann Weydt, E. Whalley, M.D., L. Bruce White, P. F. Wilcock, Alderman C. H. Wilson, J.P., H. N. Wright.

Hon. Members.—M. P. Castle, J.P., F.R.P.S.L., O. Firth, Miss Pickard, Rev. T. S. Fleming, M. Craven, W. Beckwith, Theo. C. Taylor, M.P.

Corresponding Members—W. G. Campbell, Captain F. F. Freeman, Michael Stephens, L. Priestley.

Syllabus, 1908-9.

1908.
Oct. 6. Philatelic Gathering.
,, 20. Display of European Stamps — old issues—by the members.
Nov. 3. Display of the Stamps of Hong Kong and Straits Settlements, with notes, by E. Heginbottom, Esq., B.A.
,, 5. Visit to the Bradford Society.

* Members who have notified a desire to serve on Committee.

1908.
Nov. 17. Display of Stamps of the South American Republics, by the members, and Stamp Auction.
Dec. 1. Visit of the Bradford Society. Display of the Pictorial issues of New Zealand, by A. H. Stamford, Esq.
,, 3. Visit to the Huddersfield Society.
,, 15. Display, by H. Wade, Esq.

1909.
Jan. 5. Display of the Stamps of Malta, Gibraltar, and Cyprus, with notes, by E. Heginbottom, Esq., B.A.
,, 19. Paper: "History and the Postage Stamp," and Display, by W. E. Lincoln, Esq.
Feb. 2. Display of the Stamps of Egypt, with notes, by J. W. Duffield, Esq.
,, 18. Visit to the Bradford Society.
,, 20. Visit to the Manchester Postage Stamp Exhibition.
Mar. 2. Display of British Bechuanaland Stamps, with notes, by T. K. Skipwith, Esq., and Stamp Auction.
,, 16. Visit of the Bradford Society. Display of the Surface-printed Stamps of Great Britain issued up to 1884, with notes, by W. M. Gray, Esq., F.R.P.S.L.
,, 30. Visit of the Huddersfield Society.
April 6. Paper and Display, by Fred. A. Padgett, Esq.
,, 20. Display of "some recent issues," with notes, by G. Davis, Esq. Stamp Auction.
May. 4. Display of British West Indian (including Turks Islands) Stamps, with notes, by the President.
,, 18. Annual Meeting.

THE opening meeting of the twentieth session was held on Tuesday, October 6th, in the Leeds Institute.

The President (Mr. C. W. Harding) extended a cordial greeting to the members and visitors who were present.

Mr. Egly gave a display of European stamps, none of these being of a later period than 1890. Many of the greatest rarities in mint and superb used condition were shown.

The following new issues aud novelties were shown:—By Mr. Egly: 1 and 2 piastres, Turkey; 50 bani, Roumania; 5 centimes on 5 pfennig, German Levant; 10 paras on 5 centesimi, 30 paras on 15 centesimi, 40 paras on 15 centesimi, and an official post card, issued to commemorate the opening of Italian post offices in the Levant on June 1st. By Mr. Duffield: 10, 20, 30 and 60 paras, 1 and 2½ piastres, Austrian Levant; 1, 2, 5 and 6 heller, Austria. By Mr. W. Dennison Roebuck: An official Australian Commonwealth post card, issued to commemorate the visit of the American fleet to Melbourne.

The next meeting will be held on October 20th, when there will be a display of European stamps—old issues—by the members.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately, e.g. the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 24 and 25 September, 1908.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1847–54, 6d., lilac, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., rose	3	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue	4	0	0
Moldavia, 27 paras, black on rose	24	0	0
Spain: Private Postage stamp, allowed to be used by the late Señor Castell, 1869, blue, an unused *tête-bêche* pair* slightly thinned at back	2	0	0
Ceylon, 1863, CC, perf. 13, 9d., brown	3	7	6
Cape woodblock, 1d., red	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue	3	12	6
Griqualand, 1877, large "G" in red, 5s., Type III.*	2	6	0
Transvaal, 1869–77, 6d., ultramarine, imperf.	3	10	0
Ditto, 1877, overprinted "V.R. TRANSVAAL", 6d., dull blue, with inverted surcharge, defective	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., blue on blue, with full wide roulettes, pinhole	2	7	0
Zululand, £5, purple and black on red, mint	6	0	0
British Guiana, first issue, 12 c., deep blue, cut octagonally	3	3	0
New Zealand, 1860–2, pelure paper, perf. 13, 1d., vermilion, with dated postmark, imperf. left side, and a trifle defective	3	0	0
Ditto, 1907, overprinted "OFFICIAL" vertically, ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s, 2s., and 5s., all mint	3	3	0
Queensland, 1882–3, perf. 9½ × 12, 2d., blue, mint	3	10	0
South Australia, 1867–70, 1s., brown, horizontal pair, rouletted on left side, perf. 12½ on other sides and on top, and imperf. at bottom, with Expert Committee's report	2	16	0
Ditto, 1870–1, perf. 10 × 11½, 3d., in black, on 4d., sky-blue*	3	17	6
Victoria, 1868–81, perf. 11½, 5s., blue and red, mint	2	5	0
Collection: 4772	32	0	0

Sale of 8 and 9 October, 1908.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., black, mint, strips of 3 . £2 2s. and	2	2	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1902, 1s., mint, with certificate	3	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884–5, 5s., rose on blued*	2	0	0
Prussia, 1857, 2 sg., blue, solid background,* thinned	3	3	0
Würtemberg, 1858–60, 6 k., green, imperf.*	2	2	0
Ceylon, 9d., lilac-brown, imperf.	2	17	6
Philippines, 1869–74, "Habilitado," 1 real	2	17	6
Orange River Colony, 1890, 1d. on 3d., ultramarine, sheet of 240, showing types, mint	3	0	0
Newfoundland, 1857, 4d., scarlet-vermilion	2	8	0
U.S. America, 1869–75, reissue, without embossing, 90 c.*	2	6	0
Cayman Islands, 1d. on 4d., mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 4d., mint	3	5	0
Grenada, 1883, "Postage" on half 1d., orange, Type 10, pair*	2	17	6
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, Plate IV.	2	4	0
Western Australia, 6d., golden bronze	2	12	0
Collections: 5022, £74; "Specimen" stamps, 482, £36; Lallier, 1004	10	10	0

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MESSRS PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 29 and 30 September, 1908.

Great Britain, 1841, 1d., red-brown, pair, Dickinson paper*	2	4	0
Ditto, 1854–7, 1d., red-brown, Large Crown, 16, on *bleuté*, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 3d., rose, Plate 3, with dots, with "penny" perf., perfs. a little cut at top*	2	14	0
Ditto, 1876, 8d., brown, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown,* no perf. at right	2	12	6
Ditto, 1882–3, £1, brown-lilac, on white	2	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1882–3, £5, orange on bluish, creased	4	7	6
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown-purple, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, £1, Crowns, "Specimen"	5	15	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green	2	10	0
Ditto, 1872–80, CC, 2 r. 50 c., lilac-rose	2	6	0
India, 1898, ¼ on ½ a., blue-green, surcharged on the double-printed variety, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, China Expeditionary Force, 1900, 1½ a., sepia, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, Jhind, 1885, "Jeend," ½, 1, 2, 4, and 8 a., and 1 rupee, complete, mint	3	15	0
Labuan, 1880, 6 in red on 16 c., blue	4	7	0
British Central Africa, 1895, no wmk., £25, blue-green and black, apparently a postally used copy	10	10	0
Cape woodblock, 4d., dark blue	3	17	6
United States, 1873, 24 c., deep violet, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, Justice, 90 c., mint	2	6	0
Trinidad, 1860, clean-cut perf., 4d., brown-lilac, pair, mint	2	2	0
Mexico, 1864, 3 c., brown,* no gum	2	0	0
New South Wales Sydneys, 2d., deep grey-blue, Plate 2, on entire	2	10	0
Collections: Lallier's, 4224, £68; Senf, 5444, £40, and plain book, 671	40	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 1 and 2 October, 1908.

Great Britain, 1d., black, partly reconstructed plate of 227	3	12	6
Ditto, 2d., blue,* almost full gum	2	6	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., carmine	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue, minute pinholes	2	12	0
Ceylon, 9d., lilac-brown, imperf.	2	6	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, imperf.	2	4	0
U.S. America, 1875–85, soft paper, the set complete (minus the 9 c.), 1 c. to $60*	7	0	0
Collections: 923, £26, and one of France and Colonies	15	0	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of 7 September, 1908.

British Central Africa, 1898, imperf., 1d., red and blue*	2	4	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," Queen, 5s., rose	2	17	6
Trinidad, 1860, clean-cut perfs., 6d., yellow-green, mint	1	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., mint	1	5	0
Collection of Great Britain and Colonies, 1983 stamps	6	15	0

Sale of 23 September, 1908.

Great Britain, 1854–7, Small Crown, Die I, 1d., red-brown, mint, strip of 3	2	4	0
Ditto, 1887–92, imperf. proof of 3d., black on green, pair	1	0	0
Holland, 1907, Postage Due, 7½ c., blue, pairs, one stamp being the variety error in spacing between 7 and ½ £1 6s. and	1	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 12½ c., blue, mint, blocks of 4, similar varieties £1 and	1	2	0
India, Gwalior, 1885, 4 as., green, long red surcharge, mint	1	1	0
Collection of 522 British African Colonials, some mint	8	0	0

Sale of 28 September, 1908.

Great Britain, 1d., black, reconstructed sheet of 240	3	12	6
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," Queen, 1s.	1	10	0
Orange River Colony, "V.R.I.," ½d., double overprint, S.G. No. 141, mint	1	2	0
Transvaal, ditto, 1d., ditto, ditto, S.G. No. 559*a*, ditto	1	0	0

Sale of 3 October, 1908.

Portuguese Colonies (Nyassa), 1901, centre inverted, 300 reis, mint	1	0	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red, printed both sides, repaired	1	3	0
Collection in Lallier's, 693	20	0	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XVII. NOVEMBER, 1908. No. 203.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Royal Philatelic Society.

THE march of time has caused sad ravages in our ranks, as evidenced by the sad notifications contained in the present and recent numbers of this journal. Even those of the older collectors who are still happily spared find that the age creeps on when they can claim immunity from heavy work, and among those who have laboured incessantly during many years for the benefit of their fellow members there are none who have more thoroughly earned their repose than Mr. C. Neville Biggs, the indefatigable and faithful Hon. Treasurer of the Royal Philatelic Society, whose resignation after twenty years' holding of his office has been reluctantly accepted by the Council of the Society. It is no secret that Mr. Biggs has long desired to be relieved of his onerous duties, and the sole reason for his continuance of his office has been the difficulty of finding a competent successor. In this, however, the Society has now completely succeeded, Mr. C. E. McNaughtan, who is a member of the Council of long standing and proved ability, having accepted the position. Mr. McNaughtan's occupation and his work on the Council amply demonstrate his fitting capabilities for the post, and the members of the Society are to be congratulated upon having secured his services for this responsible and important position.

The office of Hon. Treasurer of a society involves a very considerable amount of work and detail requiring the most careful attention, without presenting those features of special interest which attach to other honorary offices of a Philatelic Society, nor is this work likely to be decreased under the recent circumstances connected with the Royal Philatelic Society. We ought therefore to be especially grateful to men who so ungrudgingly give us the benefit of their labours, and we are convinced that the resolution of appreciation of Mr. Neville Biggs' services will be heartily re-echoed by all the members of the Royal Philatelic Society. That body could not possibly have had a more efficient, courteous, and indefatigable Hon. Treasurer than Mr. Biggs, and it is assured that, in his retirement, Mr. Biggs will carry with him the most cordial esteem and gratitude of the whole Society, coupled

with the most devout wishes that he may be spared for many years in which to rest upon his well-earned laurels in having so ably and successfully carried out for very many years the important and responsible duties of his hon. treasurership.

Death of Sir W. B. Avery, Bart.



THE news of the death of Sir William Avery has been received with the most widespread feeling of deep regret in this country, his name having stood for many years in the forefront of English collectors. To his intimate friends the announcement of his decease will hardly cause surprise, as he was known to have been in very indifferent health for the past year, although it had been hoped, up to the last, that he would have partially recovered from the affection of the heart which was the ultimate cause of his death—this sad event taking place on the 28th of October at his town residence in Portland Place.

Sir William, who was fifty-four years of age, was created a baronet in 1905. He was the third son of Mr. W. H. Avery, of Birmingham, with which city the family had long been connected, an uncle of his having been three times mayor. Sir William was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Mr. Francis Bell, of London, and by her he leaves a son, now in his eighteenth year, who succeeds to the title; and he married, secondly, a daughter of the late M. Pierre Crets, of Paris, to whom we tender the assurance of greatest sympathy of all our readers under their great loss. Sir William Avery was chairman of the well-known business at Birmingham of Messrs. W. and T. Avery, but during the past fifteen years had practically dissociated himself from active participation in business affairs. He resided mainly at Oakley Court, Windsor, a charming house on the banks of the Thames, where many of his philatelic friends have enjoyed his hospitality and admired the beauties of his house and gardens. Possessed of a most genial and kindly nature Sir William had hosts of friends, and the only regret among his philatelic confrères has been that of late years his presence among them had been too seldom seen. Sir William had been a member of the Royal Philatelic Society many years, and was also President of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, both of which bodies have been privileged to inspect many of his philatelic treasures.

Sir William Avery commenced collecting nearly thirty years since, but was in earlier days too busy a man to be able to devote much time to the hobby, and about twenty years since he practically dispersed his collection. Like so many of us he, however, speedily recommenced, and by the aid of Mr. C. J. Phillips, at that time in Birmingham, he began to lay the foundation of what has since developed into one of the most important collections made in this country. Amongst his early acquisitions were the Bullock Collection of Australians, which contained a superlative lot of Sydney Views and many extreme rarities, a large general collection formed by Mr. W. W.

Blest, and very fine lots of the West Indian and West Australian collections made by Mr. C. J. Phillips. Sir William also purchased extensively on the Continent, and, in fact, for a number of years expended very large sums in the formation of his collection. Considerable sections hereof have been shown at the philatelic exhibitions in this country or displayed at the meetings of societies, hence collectors are well acquainted with the late Sir William's treasures. Prominent among these are his two unused specimens of the 1d. and 2d. "Post Office" Mauritius, which are assuredly two of the world's most valuable stamps. The unique large block of the unused double Geneva will also be well remembered by visitors to the Exhibition, as also Sir William's Moldavians, with four complete sets of the first issue and the 27 paras in a pair. The Nevis Collection, which was largely composed of that of Mr. Douglas Mackenzie, has also frequently been the subject of envious admiration, and, in fact, the whole of his British Colonial stamps presented numerous stamps of great rarity and interest. Taken as a whole Sir William Avery's collection can only have been exceeded in importance by three or perhaps four others in this country, and it is deeply to be regretted that he has not been spared to supervise the necessary arrangements and judicious enlargement of his collection that would have placed it in the very first flight of historic British collections.

Sir William, doubtless from the many calls upon his leisure, had never entered the arena of philatelic literature, and can therefore scarcely be adjudged the posthumous reputation of a Philatelist of a like importance with his collection, but he was withal a keen and sound judge of stamps, a steady and consistent collector who really "loved his stamps," and by his influence, example, and willing co-operation undoubtedly exercised an important influence on the well-being of Philately in this country.

By all of us who have had the pleasure of his friendship his death will be acutely felt, and our little world of Philately is distinctly the poorer for the loss of the kindly presence and the genial nature of Sir William Beilby Avery.

Note on the Embossed Adhesive 1s. and 10d. Stamps of Great Britain.

By the EARL OF CRAWFORD, Vice-President.

Read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 5 November, 1908.

THE original intention of the Treasury had been that the 10d. and 1s. stamps should be issued simultaneously (Wright and Creeke, p. 62), as both were equally wanted, the first for the postage to France and some of our colonies, the other for the postage to the United States, and also for the payment of the Registration fee.

In the autumn of 1846, Mr. W. Wyon was consulted on the subject, and we learn (Wright and Creeke, p. 63,) that on 2 *December*, '46, the Commissioners

of Stamps sent to the Treasury a sketch, which had been received by them from Wyon, for the design of the Tenpenny value.

I think it probable that designs for both stamps were sent at this date, and in this I find support in the work of Philbrick and Westoby, p. 296, though no definite date is given other than 1847.

From the detailed description there given of both values, I have no doubt but that Mr. Philbrick had actually seen these designs, which, save the embossed head, were made up by pen, ink and water colour. It is a thousand pities that these authors do not state where the essays, etc., they describe are to be found, as it would be most interesting to examine them. From this information we gather that the contribution of Wyon was a

(i.)



THE OCTAGON DIE BY WYON.

(ii.)



ESSAY BY MOSS.

(iii.)



ACCEPTED DESIGN.

(iv.)



ACCEPTED DESIGN.

(v.)



USED COPY OF (ii.).

Queen's Head without curl, cut on an octagonal die, with a yellowish green water-colour ground for the Ten Pence, while for the Shilling the ground was yellow-buff. Further, we learn that the word *Ten* on that value was *below* the head.

Nothing is said of any further trials, engraved or printed, by Wyon, save that copies of the octagon die were struck later on Dickinson paper, pea-green for the Shilling (i.), and two shades of yellow for the Ten Pence. The next paragraph tells us that the frames around the heads were the work of the late Mr. Moss, an engraver employed for this purpose by Mr. Ormond Hill; but the date of this being done is not given.

I now revert to Wright and Creeke, p. 63, where it is stated that the Commissioners, on 17 *April*, '47, wrote to Colonel Maberley, of the G.P.O.,

enclosing an impression from the One Shilling die struck in brown, "the die for the 10d. not yet being made."

I think I am right in the belief that these words have been the cause of a not inconsiderable flutter in philatelic London during the past ten days or so; and rumours have probably reached the ears of many Fellows that THE brown Shillings have at last been found.

With a change from the definite article *the* to the indefinite *a*, the rumour is correct—but only thus: I have four copies of this label printed on Dickinson paper, two in a yellow-green, two in brown; a used and an unused copy of each.

These are, without doubt, specimens of a rejected essay for the Shilling value, and I further believe that it was the first one produced of the two—for Mr. Moss *must* have sent in two essays at least, as we know that one was accepted and this one rejected.

It was the usual habit of engravers to take pulls from their work in several colours to judge of the effect—so to find a brown example need not cause any wonder, and I think it not improbable that this colour was chosen for the 10d. when they saw it, in preference to the sickly yellow which had been suggested to the officials of the Treasury. Again, I believe it to be the first essay and the *only one*, at or about 17 April, before the selecting body. And my reason for this is, that had the approved die been in existence, it would have been put to press *then* (such was the demand for the stamp), instead of waiting till 21 June following. If this theory or belief of mine be allowed to pass, it will make the letter from the Commissioners to Colonel Maberley possible to understand, for both would necessarily know of the essay, and that it had not been accepted, and that the reason of the letter was only to show the colour which was to be used later on for the Ten Pence.

And now let us examine these labels. We find that there is nothing in common with either a Shilling or a Tenpenny stamp, also that the brown is but a colour variety of the green label.

The head, which I have already shown, is one of the dies made by Wyon in the year 1840, and was produced for the many trials for the embossed penny envelopes. I send round the types (e) and (f) according to Philbrick and Westoby, p. 309, and attention is drawn to the want of the pendent curl.

All embossed values differ from each other in this respect—the Shilling has a large, rather square, short curl—the Ten Pence is longer; large where it joins the mass of the hair; it falls to a ragged point—the Sixpenny is very scanty, and is the poorest of the series.

The effect of these varying curls leads one to believe that the actual heads vary in size—though this cannot be the case, as they all originate from the mother die cut by Wyon. (For the method of reproduction, see Evans' *Stamps and Stamp Collecting . . . a Glossary*, etc., third edition, p. 19.)

After the head, we consider the border or frame (ii.), (iii.). It is, in general form and design, the same as that which was accepted for the Ten Pence. The engine-work of loops on the border compartments is the same, but as the cutting is a good deal deeper, the white lines appear to be denser, and less

colour shows; this crowding gives the effect of a different groundwork, almost that of coloured lines on a white ground.

There is a very marked difference in the lettering, which is considerably smaller than that on the issued Shilling. The letters "O" and "G" of "POSTAGE" are cut too high in the angles, giving a broken appearance, which is unpleasant to the eye.

The Ten Pence die, which was accepted later (iv.), is a reproduction of this rejected Shilling essay with the lettering changed.

Now comes the question of the obliteration marks on the green and brown copies. I believe it to be a mere trial or experiment to judge how the cancel could be applied to a stamp that had not a plain surface. The actual cancel is of a form which has never been in use, and the ink is of a different nature, being very oily, so that it has run into the body of the paper (v.).

It is evident the Government believed that they would be able to issue the Ten Pence with, or very soon after the Shilling, because on 14 May, 1847, they signed the first creation warrant for 4000 sheets (24 impressions, 6 rows of 4); in fact, the orders for Shilling and Tenpenny stamps were given on the same day.

However, the Tenpenny die was not put to press until 3 January, 1848, nor was it registered till 23 May, 1848; nor, more extraordinary, was it issued until 6 November, 1848.

There is a mystery here which remains to be cleared up.

I am aware that my argument about the letter to Colonel Maberley is no *proof*—I only put it forward as a suggestion, which may cause the letter to be understood—naturally it would be at once upset by the discovery of a brown impression of a real Shilling stamp.

Notes on the Issues of the Stamps of the British South Africa Company.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL AND OTHER SOURCES, AND FROM INFORMATION OBTAINED ON THE SPOT.

By FRANK H. MELLAND, F.R.P.S.L.

(*Continued from page* 238).

ISSUE IV. 1893–4.



TWO values similar in every way to the third issue except that the values are in small block capitals.

March, 1894—3s., light brown and green.
March, 1893—4s., slate and vermilion.

Speaking generally of the issues of 1890 to 1894 (I to IV), the following are, so far as my experience goes, relatively the rarest (exclusive of the surcharged stamps).

1890—1s., 10s., £1.

(The 2s. and 2s. 6d. were on sale in North-Eastern Rhodesia till 1907, and the 5s. in a few places till 1905.)

1891–4 issues. The 3s. is the rarest, either mint or postally used, as almost all the stamps of this issue were used for fiscal purposes (hut tax) in 1901. A good many were, however, cancelled with a postal cancelling stamp in that year, as the revenue cancelling stamp was not available. This happened at Kasama, N.E.R., and I believe at other places. The 8d. and 4s. were on sale till 1907, and a few 8d. stamps are still obtainable at out-of-the-way post offices this year (1908).

ISSUE V. 1895.

Two values printed by Perkins Bacon and Co. on thick soft wove paper, perf. 12½ instead of 14.

2d., green and red.
4d., yellow-brown and black.

This was a temporary issue, preparatory to the issuing in the next year of an entirely new issue by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.

ISSUE VI. 1896–7.

Fourteen values. Printed by Perkins Bacon and Co., partly by copper plate and partly by lithography. The principal portion of the design consists of the arms, crest, and motto of the Company, within a circular band, inscribed "BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY" and, on a scroll at the bottom, "INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER," engraved in taille douce. The value is lithographed and is shown by a number in a small shield at each corner of the stamp, and the word "PENNY," "PENCE," "SHILLING," or "SHILLINGS" on a solid label at foot. There is a dotted ground in the second colour extending across the upper and lower parts of the design, and connecting the corner shields, and a line of the same colour surrounds the sheet, which was in most cases, if not in all, in six rows of ten stamps. (The Principal Distributor of Stamps, Fort Jameson, tells me that all the values except ½d., 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s. and 3s. are in sheets of 60, but he has not any entire sheets of the other values to go upon. I believe, however, that all Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s stamps were in sheets of 60, but Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson's and, later, Waterlow's in sheets of 240 for the most part.) There were two dies of this issue, and four plates, a fact first recorded in the *West End Philatelist* in December, 1906, by Mr. B. W. H. Poole. I have seen a good many stamps myself, and the P.D.S. and other officials have also kindly examined their stock, so that I can add a few to the list of plate numbers chronicled by Mr. Poole.

The main differences as described by me in a letter to *The London Philatelist*, May, 1907, are as follows:—

In Die I, Plates 1 and 2.	In Die II, Plates 3 and 4.
1. The left-hand springbok: the shading at the top of the left hind leg (inside) is light and does not go right to the top.	1. The shading is darker and goes right to the top.

2. The lion's body is shaded in parts.	2. The lion's body is shaded almost all over.
3. There is a little shading to the right of the lion's mouth.	3. This shading is absent, but there is a line of shading on both sides of the nostrils which is absent in Die I.
4. There is no shading between the eye and the nose in either springbok.	4. A line of shading between the eye and nose in both springboks.
5. The second line under the scroll beneath the word "FREEDOM" does not go all the way (at left).	5. The second line goes all the way.

And, finally, the main difference is the dot discovered by Mr. Poole :—

In Die I there is a dot by the tuft of the right-hand springbok's tail,	And in Die II there is not.

Mr. A. H. Weber in the *Monthly Journal* (April, 1907) gave several other differences, but the above are quite sufficient to distinguish the two types.

The following are the Plates I know of :—

Die I.		Die II.	
Plate 1.	Plate 2.	Plate 3.	Plate 4.
		½d.	—
—	1d.	1d.	—
2d.	—	2d.	—
3d.	3d.		
—	4d.	4d.	—
—	6d.	6d.	6d.
—	8d.		
1s.	—		
		—	2s.
		2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
3s.	—		
4s.	—		
		5s.	—
		10s.	10s.

The following are values and colours :—

Printed on wove paper, white, unless otherwise stated, centre in first colour, perf. 13–15.

½d., slate and violet.
1d., scarlet and emerald.
2d., red-brown and mauve.
3d., chocolate and ultramarine.
4d., ultramarine and mauve.
4d., blue and deep lilac.
6d., purple and pink.

6d., purple and bright rose.
8d., olive-green and violet on buff.
1s., green and blue.
2s., indigo and green on buff.
2s. 6d., brown and purple on yellow.
3s., green and mauve on blue.
4s., red and deep blue on green.
5s, chestnut and green.
10s., slate and vermilion on rose.

Varieties.

(*a*) 8d., olive-green and violet on buff; imperf.
(*b*) 3s., green and mauve on blue; imperf.

I have been unable to find any record of the 8d. imperf. as catalogued in Stanley Gibbons, but the facts as to the 3s. are as follows:—Only one sheet was known with this variety, and this sheet had the bottom row imperf., and therefore the adjacent (fifth) row imperf. on one side. This had been in the main stock in the Distributor's office at Fort Jameson for many years, and was eventually issued, in the ordinary course, to the post office at Fort Jameson, when two gentlemen were lucky enough to secure the entire double row containing the variety. Half—the right-hand double row of five—I eventually bought. Unless some of the errors of the Bulawayo provisionals are scarcer, which I doubt, and excepting the 8d. imperf. of which I know nothing, this is the rarest stamp in this country, as there are only ten in existence, and it is, in my opinion, of far more interest than, for instance, a local printer's error, such as the inverted centre "B.C.A." provisional penny of 1898, which was also limited to ten, and is catalogued at £65. An error from such a firm as Perkins Bacon and Co. is beyond suspicion as being "accidentally done on purpose," which all local errors are not—though I do not impute any such design to the particular error in the "B.C.A." quoted though none of that provisional issue were sold over the counter to the public, which accounts for the high price of unused specimens. The 3s., imperforate is undoubtedly a genuine error, which slipped into the consignment without the consignors' notice, and is entirely free from any suspicion of speculation. It was sold at the post office in the ordinary course of business.

(To be continued.)

Occasional Notes.

NEW ADDRESS OF THE HON. TREASURER OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

CONSEQUENT upon the resignation of the office of Treasurer by Mr. C. Neville Biggs, members are desired to send all subscriptions and communications connected with the Hon. Treasurer's Department to Mr. C. E. McNaughtan, at the Society's Rooms, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.

THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

DURING the recent summer vacation considerable progress has been made with the rearrangement of the Society's Library consequent upon the acquisition of the Fraenkel books. The new Secretarial room of the Society at 4 Southampton Row has been handsomely fitted with suitable book-shelves, the whole of the various outlying portions of the Library have been stored in the Room and sorted out under different important heads. A large quantity of duplicates having then been disposed of, the arrangement of the works in the English language (including American and Colonial) was taken in hand and is now well advanced. A report hereon from the Hon. Librarian was recently presented to the Council of the Society, from which the foregoing information is taken, and Mr. Fulcher's work, in which he has been assisted by Messrs. E. D. Bacon and F. J. Peplow, met with cordial appreciation.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of 3 December Mr. M. P. Castle (Hon. Vice-President) will read notes on the lithographed issue of Trinidad, and give a display of the stamps.

On 17 December Mr. R. Reid has promised to give a display of British and British Colonial stamps.

THE NEW SCHEME OF COLOUR FOR THE BRITISH COLONIES.

THE following important information with regard to the future British Colonial stamps is contained in the *Colonial Office Gazette* for October.

The colours decided upon by the Crown Agents for the stamps of the Crown Colonies (or of those colonies which have signified their willingness to adopt the new scheme, for all have not yet consented), are as follows:—

UNICOLOURED STAMPS.

Under ¼d.	Black.	
¼d.	Brown.	
½d.	Green.	
1d.	Red.	
1½d.	Orange.	
2d.	Grey.	
2½d.	Blue.	
3d.	Purple	Yellow paper.
6d.	„	
1/–	Black	Green paper.

BICOLOURED STAMPS.

4d.	Black and red	Yellow paper.
5d.	Purple and sage-green.	
7½d.	Purple and yellow.	
8d.	Purple and black.	
10d.	Purple and red.	
1/6	Green and blue.	
2/–	Purple and blue	Blue paper.

2/6	Black and red	Blue paper.
3/–	Green and violet.	
4/–	Black and red.	
5/–	Green and red	Yellow paper.
8/–	Purple and emerald.	
10/–	Green and red	Green paper.
£1	Purple and black	Red paper.
£5	Green and yellow.	
£10	Purple and blue.	
£25	Green and red.	

Where no paper is mentioned it is white.

THE STAMP COLLECTIONS OF THE LATE HERR H. FRAENKEL.

THE *Berlin Briefmarken-Zeitung* contains some particulars about the collections formed by the late Herr Fraenkel, whose fine philatelic library was lately acquired by Lord Crawford, and, for the greater part, presented to the Royal Philatelic Society. Herr Fraenkel, whose methods of collection were well known to his numerous friends in this country, had, as was to be expected, accumulated a large number of stamps and envelopes, of uneven merit and importance, and lacking any finality in their system of arrangement. His collection of entires was undoubtedly his strongest point, as he had many specimens of the rarest European envelopes, and it is estimated by our contemporary that the catalogue value of this portion of the collection will surpass £5000. The adhesives, of which there are general and specialized collections, are expected to total up to £8000, of which the English Colonial probably represent one-third in importance. It will be seen, therefore, that Herr Fraenkel possessed a collection of considerable importance, which, as we gather, will be disposed of in Germany.

COLLECTIONS AT AUCTION.

COLLECTORS of late years have frequently deplored the great dearth of fine collections in the auction sales, and it is therefore gratifying to note that there have been recent sales including such. A correspondent, commenting hereon, writes :—

"I am quite sure it only wants good collections to make auction prices satisfactory to collectors. I think there can be no doubt that the popularity of Philately is largely due to the earlier auctions and to confidence having been given to purchasers that they can obtain within measurable distance of the prices paid. It would, I think, be a good thing if these sales could have the steady support of the good class of collectors. There is undoubtedly a scarcity of good stamps, but the large increase in the number of collectors accounts for a great number being absorbed."

Our correspondent then points out that he considers that the sale of Messrs. Ventom, Bull, and Cooper of 22 and 23 October afforded a good example of the increased interest taken when a *bona fide* collection is broken up. The sale in question consisted entirely of the stamps of Mr. E. W. Wetherell, a well-known member of the Royal Philatelic Society, and was of

considerable extent. This collection had been in process of formation by the former owner and by its vendor for many years, and—collected in a country where philatelic purchasing facilities were few and far between—it is scarcely to be wondered that the average condition did not attain the twentieth-century standard of the Metropolis! Wherever the specimens were really fine, the prices seem to have been quite satisfactory, but the many "fair" copies only attained a moderate proportion of catalogue value. The finest stamp in the sale was the South Australia 10d. yellow, watermark SA and Crown, which realized the record price of £25. The Ceylons were mostly not fine, and the same may be said of the early Mauritius; in the latter country there were, however, some fine pairs of the 1d., and two with Greek border which sold at very high prices; and in the Britannia series an especially fine lot of used varieties of the 6d. and 1s., in pairs and strips, far exceeded the prices quoted in the catalogue. A pair of 4d. Cape woodblocks attained £9 5s., and some of the Sydney Views went extremely well. The Indian series included fine sheets of the first issue ½ and 1 anna, with many other good stamps, and the sale throughout presented many tempting lots to collectors.

The second portion of the fine collection formed by Mr. H. Koch has also been sold at Paris, the stamps having been shown in London by the auctioneers, Messrs. Gilbert and Kohler. These stamps were mainly British Colonials, and we are informed that the prices realized were exceedingly high, so much so that the bids sent by collectors and dealers from this country secured but very few lots. We are enabled to publish some of the prices realized; meanwhile, we cannot but regard it as a healthy sign that the two great capitals should both show a keen demand for the stamps of our Colonial Empire.

The magnificent result of the Koch Sale, says the *Echo de la Timbrologie*, is a notable event in showing that the future is for fine stamps—that is, those which have been purchased at full catalogue prices or above them. It appears that the greatest eagerness was exhibited in the competition for the really choice stamps, and, writes our contemporary, "We saw stamps exceeding catalogue prices by 100, 200, and even 500 per cent. We saw a 3d. Sydney View catalogued at 50 fr. sell for 269 fr. 50 c.—certainly an extraordinarily fine specimen. We saw the handsome engravings of the early impressions of Mauritius easily double the prices hitherto considered as their selling value, and we carried away with us the conviction that Philately has never been more vigorously alive than at the present moment."

The stamps of the following countries seem those which attained the highest prices—but practically everything sold well—Cape of Good Hope (woodblocks), Gold Coast (20/-), Mauritius (native dies), British Guiana (1850–56), Newfoundland (vermilion series), Trinidad (lithographs), and Sydney Views.

DEATH OF MR. J. W. PAUL.

WE learn with sincere regret of the death of Mr. J. W. Paul, who had long occupied a very prominent place in the ranks of American philatelists, and who possessed a collection of stamps surpassed by only one

other in the United States. Mr. Paul had formed a large general collection during the last twenty years, but beyond this, many countries were specialized, and he possessed, with a few exceptions, all the great standard rarities. In Hawaii he had the complete set of the four very rare first issue, and in the English Colonies he had formed complete plates of the Sydney Views, the 1d. and 4d. Tasmania, Nevis, the native Mauritius, and other countries. Mr. Paul's collection of the stamps of his own country, notably those of the Confederate States, was also exceptionally strong.

We learn with pleasure from *Gibbons Stamp Weekly* (to which we are indebted for much of the present information) that Mr. Paul has bequeathed his collection to the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia, and hence that the United States will now possess a national collection of first-class importance. Nothing can be better for the future of Philately than the formation by the leading countries of national collections, and we gladly welcome this important accession to their ranks.

Mr. Paul, who died at the comparatively early age of fifty-eight after a short illness, will be deeply regretted, as he was known both in his own country and in Europe to be a most amiable and charming companion, an ardent Philatelist, and a man of the highest position and abilities, being connected both by marriage and in business with some of the greatest and richest names in America.

A NEW PHILATELIC SOCIETY AT BURTON.

YET another Society has been added to the many now existing in this country, the town of Burton-on-Trent being its locale. The first meeting was held at Swadlincote, and Councillor W. Oakley, chairman of the Library Committee of the District Council, was fittingly elected to the office of President, Mr. F. W. Edwards undertaking the important post of Hon. Secretary. We learn that a considerable number of members have been enrolled and that the new Society starts on its career with every promise of success, which we sincerely trust may be verified.

The first meeting was mainly devoted to a display of the stamps of France with a paper thereon by the President, who showed a collection of these interesting stamps that included many errors and noteworthy varieties.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL PHILATELIC COLLECTION.

OUR readers will remember that two or three years ago it was recorded in *The London Philatelist* and other philatelic journals that Mr. Wilmot Corfield had been entrusted, by the Trustees of the Indian Victoria Memorial, with the acquirement and arrangement of a national stamp collection to be placed in the Hall in Calcutta, when built. This collection had reached a most satisfactory stage and was making good progress until a few months ago, when the whole of the exhibits belonging to the Trustees of the Fund—pictures, statues, books, coins, weapons, etc. etc.—were handed over to the authorities of the Indian Museum, the Trustees of the Fund, by whom his appointment was made, relinquishing their control of

everything of the magnificent nucleus for the contents of the Hall got together by Lord Curzon. The story is a long one, and put briefly, it amounts to this, that the present Indian authorities have little or no enthusiasm for the project as a whole, and the scheme has been, for a time at any rate, put to sleep. The foundations of the building have been laid since 1905, but nothing has been raised of the superstructure since the Prince of Wales laid the stone when visiting India about that time. There has been much newspaper controversy, but the fact remains that India will not possess a completed Victoria Memorial of a national character for many years to come.

Under these circumstances Mr. Corfield was rather glad when the Trustees, on terminating their duties, also relieved him of his, and had no reason to suppose that the museum authorities would not ask him to continue his work, but under all the circumstances it is pleasant to him to feel that for a time, at any rate, he is free of all responsibility as regards the stamp collection, which he has handed over to the care of its new custodians.

As the scheme for an Indian collection with him as its promoter has long been made known to the collecting world, through the stamp press, the present phase of the situation should be proclaimed to the philatelic world. The collection, as handed over, is a very fine one and admirably arranged, and its custodian parted from it with much regret, the more so as it is, of course, very far from complete.

It is urged that unless some announcement is made in a representative philatelic journal of the position to-day, it may be difficult for stamp collectors to find out some years hence exactly what has occurred to the collection.

The stamp collection is at present in abeyance (along with the colossal scheme of which it is only a part), but so far as it goes it is an accomplished fact. We trust some powerful interest may be brought to bear upon this question, so that India may ultimately possess a collection worthy of that great Empire.

How valuable were the services of Mr. Wilmot Corfield as custodian of the collection is amply borne out by the following testimonial from the Trustees :—

"The Trustees of the Victoria Memorial.

To W. CORFIELD, ESQ., F.R.P.S.L. Calcutta, 24*th July*, 1908.

Sir,—I am desired by the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial to express their cordial thanks to you for the trouble you have taken in arranging and classifying the collection of stamps contributed by the Government of India and for purchasing those required to complete the sets.

The future arrangement of the stamps has been entrusted to the Museum authorities, who will be informed that up to date you were the custodian of the collection. The Trustees take this opportunity of placing on record the valuable services you have rendered.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. B. BAYLEY, *Secretary*."

Reviews.

HONG KONG.*



THIS is another of Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole's little handbooks, giving a convenient digest of the known information with regard to the issues of Hong Kong. It is, as were its predecessors, likely to be of useful service to collectors, but there is nothing fresh with regard to the native surcharges, which present really the only philatelic difficulty in the stamps of this colony.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.†

This is a monograph of a very few pages, devoted to the account of a personal interview with Mr. H. J. Crocker, by Mr. F. J. Melville, and giving a short description of the principal stamps of Mr. Crocker's well-known Hawaiian collection, accompanied by illustrations of some of the rarest specimens.

MESSRS. SENF'S CATALOGUE.‡

Despite the fact that Messrs. Senf's Catalogue is now issued in two parts —that for the entires being the second—the contents of the adhesive section contain no less than 1250 pages, while the envelopes and post cards require 533 more. There is but little to note as to the difference between this edition and its predecessor, which included many alterations and improvements. The separate classes of ordinary adhesives, Official, and Unpaid Letter stamps are now more clearly divided and separately numbered. Several changes in the names of countries or colonies having taken place, such as British Central Africa into Rhodesia, Abyssinia into Ethiopia, etc., Messrs. Senf have changed these names ; beyond this a strictly alphabetical order has been introduced, which separates, for example, the Cantonal issues of Switzerland under their order in the alphabet. In order to make this system intelligible a polyglot index of countries has been added, but we must confess that we find grave objection to this new plan, as, indeed, to any vital alteration in an old-established country that is not absolutely necessary. We gather from the comments in the German philatelic journals that considerable dissatisfaction is felt at this innovation. The question of prices, which is beyond the scope of our criticism, seems also to have evoked comment in Germany. The entires portion of the catalogue forms a valuable reference to collectors of this branch of Philately, and the whole work, of course, preserves the general excellence which has made Senf's Catalogue a household word in the Fatherland.

* *The Stamps of Hong Kong.* By Bertram W. H. Poole. D. Field, 4–5 Royal Arcade, Old Bond Street, London, W.

† *Postage Stamps of the Hawaiian Islands.* By F. J. Melville. 44 Fleet Street, London.

‡ *Senf Brothers' Illustrated Catalogue of Postage Stamps.* 1909. Leipzig.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Australian Commonwealth. — We have discovered in our stock two used copies of the 5d., Postage Dues, perf. 11.—*Australian Philatelist.*

Postage Dues.

5d., green; Crown and NSW; perf. 11.

Bahamas.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* states that the 1d., bright rose and grey-black, of the "Queen's Staircase" design, is now found, like the 3s., pale green, on much thinner paper than before.

Adhesive.

1d., bright rose and grey-black; "Queen's Staircase"; C C; thinner paper.

Bermuda.—A ¼d. stamp of the Arms type is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

¼d., lilac and brown; multiple; ordinary.

Orange River Colony.—It is stated in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* that the shilling stamp has been issued on multiple paper.

Adhesive.

1s., bistre and red; multiple paper.

St. Kitts-Nevis.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the issue of the 3d. stamp on multiple, chalky paper.

Adhesive.

3d., orange and green; multiple; chalky.

Sierra Leone.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* announces the issue of the following values on multiple paper.

Adhesives.

6d., purple on white; multiple wmk.
1s., black on green ,, ,,
2s., blue and purple on blue; multiple wmk.
5s., red and green on yellow ,, ,,

Western Australia.—The *Australian Philatelist* lists the 2d., yellow (postmarked Feb. '05); compound perf. 12½ × 11.

Adhesive.

2d., yellow; wmk. Crown & A; perf. 12½ × 11.

EUROPE.

Austria.—A few more varieties in the perforations of the issues of 1890–6 are chronicled in the *Philatelic Adviser.*

Adhesives.

1 kr., grey, 1890; perf. 10 to 10½ with 11 to 12.
3 kr., green, 1890; perf. 11 to 12 with 12½ to 13½.
20 kr., olive-green, 1890; perf. 10 to 10½ with 11 to 12.
1 g., lilac, 1896; perf. 10 to 10½ with 11 to 12.

Crete.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a set of nine stamps overprinted "ΕΛΛΑΣ" in black, and write as follows:—

"On October 18th all the Cretan stamps in stock were overprinted with the word 'Hellas' in Greek letters. These overprinted stamps are to remain in use until the annexation with Greece has been finally accomplished, when all Cretan stamps will be withdrawn and ordinary Greek stamps used in Crete."

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News also lists the 1 lepton and 2 dr. of 1900, some Postage Dues and a Post Card, all with a similar overprint.

Adhesives.

1 l., red-brown, of 1900.
2 l., violet, of 1905.
5 l., green, of 1905.
10 l., dull carmine, new type.
20 l., blue-green, of 1905.
25 l., blue and black, of 1907.
50 l., brown, of 1905.
1 dr., carmine and brown, of 1905.
2 dr., brown, of 1900.
3 dr., orange and black, of 1905.
5 dr., olive and black, of 1905.

Postage Due Adhesives.

1 l., red
5 l. ,,
10 l. ,,
20 l. ,,
40 l. ,,
50 l. ,,
1 dr., red.
2 dr. ,,

Post Card.

10 l., carmine.

HOLLAND.—A new 20 c. stamp printed in two colours is chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Adhesive.

20 c., yellow-green and grey.

HUNGARY.—*Gibbons Weekly* tells us that the watermark on the stamps of Hungary has again been changed.

In the new watermark the Orb and Cross at the top lean to the left instead of to the right; again, the three "legs" are shaped like buckles, instead of being straight.

It would appear that up to the present only the 5 f. has been issued.

Adhesive.

5 f., emerald; new wmk.

ITALY.—The issue of a new Express Delivery stamp for foreign service is announced in several journals.

Express Letter Stamp.

30 c., blue and red; wmk. Crown; inscribed "Exprês"; perf. 14.

LEVANT (*Austrian Post Offices*).—We understand from the *M.C.* that the stamps chronicled on page 202 as issued for Crete (Austrian Post Offices) are really in use in all the Austrian post offices of the Levant.

(*Italian Post Offices*).—To the list of new stamps chronicled on page 249 *Gibbons Weekly* adds the 2 pias. on 50 c., mauve.

Adhesive.

2 pias., in black, on 50 c., mauve.

NORWAY.—A new 15 öre stamp of the current type has appeared, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a copy.

Adhesive.

15 öre, brown; perf. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.

ROUMANIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* informs us that the colours of the 1 leu and 2 lei lately chronicled are inaccurate; they should be grey-brown, and red on red paper respectively.

RUSSIA.—The *Philatelic Adviser* reports the finding of the current 7 k. stamp with background omitted.

The 2 k., in similar condition, is already catalogued.

Adhesive.

7 k., blue, with thunderbolts; vertically laid paper; background omitted.

SWITZERLAND.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us the new 35 c., 70 c., 1 fr. and 3 fr. stamps; *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports the arrival of the 20 c.; and *Gibbons Weekly* informs us that the Postage Dues are appearing with the new watermark, the single Cross, instead of the old impressed Cross, surrounded by a double oval.

Adhesives.

20 c., vermilion and light yellow.
35 c., emerald and light yellow.
70 c., purple-brown and light yellow.
1 fr., lake and green.
3 fr., yellow-brown.
All perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$–12.

Postage Dues.

5 c., pale olive-green and pale vermilion; new wmk.; granite paper.
10 c., pale olive-green and pale vermilion; new wmk.; granite paper.
50 c., pale olive-green and pale vermilion; new wmk.; granite paper.

AMERICA.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—We read in the *M.C.* that the issue of 1904 with the imprint of "Arango, Medellin" is giving place to a new issue of similar design, but with the imprint of the Litografia Nacional, Bogotá. The following values, perf. 10 and $13\frac{1}{2}$, singly or compound, have been seen. The new stamps are slightly larger in size than those of the 1904 issue:—

Adhesives.

$\frac{1}{2}$ c., orange; perf. 10 and $13\frac{1}{2}$, also compound.
2 c., rose ,, ,,
5 c., blue ,, ,,

Registration.

10 c., violet; perf. 10 and $13\frac{1}{2}$, also compound.

BRAZIL.—*Gibbons Weekly* notes the 200 reis, Die II, of the 1900–4 issue, perforated exactly $12\frac{1}{2}$. This perforation, it is stated, has not been known up to the present in the re-engraved set, although a 100 r. compound perforation is listed as No. 322*a* in the Catalogue.

Adhesive.

200 r., blue; Die II, re-engraved; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14.

PARAGUAY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 30 c., purple, ordinary, surcharged—

Habilitado En
20
CENTAVOS

and three other varieties, new to our chronicle, we believe, are noted in *Gibbons Weekly.*

Our contemporary also states that a small quantity of the 2 c., vermilion, Type 39, have been halved to do duty as 1 c. They are perforated vertically through the centre.

Adhesives.

60 c., orange-brown; Type 1904.
60 c., pink ,,

Provisionals.

Half 2 c., vermilion, as above.
5 c. on 60 c., pink; Official; usual surcharge.
20 c. on 30 c., purple; ordinary, as above.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—With reference to our chronicle on page 249, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us two specimens of the 1 piastre on ½ g., one of which appears to have a broken "A" in "PIASTRE," though there may be two separate printings. Our friends write: "The ½ guerche, red, stamps have been overprinted '1 piastre'; 7000 were issued in July and distributed amongst the various post offices in Abyssinia. In a letter from our Abyssinian correspondent dated 17 September, he states there were remaining in stock no stamps of ¼, ½, 1 or 2 guerches of any issue surcharged or unsurcharged. In consequence of this shortage the Postage Due stamps overprinted 'Taxe à Percevoir' were allowed to be used as ordinary postage stamps, and our consignments were franked with some of them.

"Abyssinia entered the Postal Union on the 1st inst., on which date all stamps of old issues were to be destroyed and stamps of a new design issued. We are expecting to receive a supply of these in about a fortnight's time."

AFGHANISTAN.—The current 1 abasi in *emerald-green* is noted in *Gibbons Weekly*.

Adhesive.

1 abasi, *emerald-green*; imperf.

DANISH WEST INDIES.—Four values are added to the new set of adhesives by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* and the *Metropolitan Philatelist;* the *M.C.* reports a new Post Card.

Adhesives.

15 bit, purple and brown.
30 ,, red-brown and black.
40 ,, vermilion and grey.
50 ,, yellow and grey.

Post Card.

5 bit, pale green on white.

DUTCH INDIES.—The following interesting information is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

"*Java.*—Our correspondent at Batavia informs us that all values of the overprinted stamps exist with inverted surcharge, *complete* sets of all values being offered us for about £7 a set, from which fact we should suspect that they are 'errors made on purpose.'"

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.—The 3 rupien stamp on watermarked paper is listed in *Gibbons Weekly*.

Adhesive.

3 rupien, red and blue-black; wmk.

PERSIA.—We have received the 3 ch. and 6 ch. of the 1907 issue overprinted "Colis Postaux" diagonally in violet. The overprint is quite different from that on the 26 ch. already chronicled.—*Gibbons Weekly*.

Parcel Post Stamps.

3 ch., deep green, on blue paper.
6 ,, crimson ,,

SIAM.—The 5 atts, carmine and rose, of 1906 has been surcharged with a Siamese character and the figure "4" in black; a copy reaches us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Another provisional is listed in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

It is stated to be similar to S.G. Type 47, but the Siamese characters are closer together and above the English surcharge.

Provisionals.

2 atts on 24 atts, purple and blue, of 1887.
"4" in black on 5 atts, carmine-rose, of 1906.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1908-9.

President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., ETC.
Vice-President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. N. BIGGS.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

E. D. BACON. C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).
T. W. HALL. T. MAYCOCK.
L. L. R. HAUSBURG. F. REICHENHEIM.
T. WICKHAM JONES. R. B. YARDLEY.

THE first meeting of the season 1908-9 was held at No. 2, Cavendish Square, W., by invitation of the Vice-President, on Thursday, 22 October, 1908, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, G. R. T. Upton, H. Scott Bridgwater, J. R. Laing, J. E. Joselin, T. W. Hall, E. A. Elliott, R. Frentzel, Baron A. de Worms, C. F. Dendy Marshall, C. Neville Biggs, L. W. Fulcher, Franz Reichenheim, M. P. Castle, R. B. Yardley, William Barnard, J. H. Abbott, B. Pinner, C. E. Fagan, L. S. Wells,

Baron Percy de Worms, Col. J. Bonhote, H. R. G. Clarke, M. S. Cooke, E. D. Bacon, C. McNaughtan, J. A. Tilleard, A. Chilver, D. C. Gray, J. R. Burton, J. Walker, jun., W. Schwabacher, C. Stuart Dudley, B. D. Knox, Lance E. Hall (Associate), and two visitors.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting, having already been published, were taken as read.

Amongst the correspondence submitted by the Honorary Secretary were letters received during the recess from the Officers of the Exhibitions proposed to be held early next year at Amsterdam and in Manchester, and inviting the co-operation and support of the Society.

The resignation of Mr. B. W. Neave as from the end of the present year was reported, and was accepted with regret.

Mr. Vivian Miles, proposed by the Honorary Secretary and seconded by the Assistant Honorary Secretary, was duly elected a Member and Fellow of the Society; and Mr. Christian Reppien, proposed and seconded by the same members, and Mr. Gerald Edward Victor Crutchley, proposed by His Royal Highness the President, and seconded by the Honorary Secretary, were elected as Associates.

Mr. M. P. Castle (Honorary Vice-President), in the name of those in attendance, offered the thanks of the Society to the Vice-President for again receiving the members at his residence at the first meeting of the season, and expressed the hope that Lord Crawford might be able to preside at many similar meetings in future years.

Before proceeding with the display of his collection of the stamps of South Australia, which formed the principal business of the evening, Lord Crawford explained the mode of arrangement adopted by him, based upon the handbook by Messrs. Napier and Gordon Smith, but with variations in dealing with the departmental stamps.

The collection, which is practically complete, and contains a number of stamps not mentioned in the handbook, was inspected with the greatest interest by the members present, and was much admired, both for the fine condition in which the stamps were shown, and for the admirable arrangement of the collection, and the full explanatory notes which were of such great assistance in following the display.

Lord Crawford was also kind enough to show other volumes of his stamps to such of the members present as were specially interested in the issues of other countries comprised in his collection.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President—R. HOLLICK, ESQ.

Vice-Presidents—

T. W. PECK, ESQ. W. PIMM, ESQ.

Committee—

F. T. COLLIER. T. GROOM, D.SC.
P. T. DEAKIN. J. J. KNOWLES.
H. GRINDALL. C. A. STEPHENSON.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—

MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.

Official Address—

308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

OCT. 22. — Display: Victoria, 1868–85. Messrs. R. Hollick and C. A. Stephenson.

Besides the notes contributed by both, Mr. Stephenson read a short paper on these issues. Nearly every variety and shade were exhibited in mint and fine used condition. The minor details of the designs and some of the shades evoked considerable discussion.

NOV. 5.—Display: St. Vincent. Mr. W. Pimm.

The Hon. Secretary presented a report on the death of our esteemed Hon. President (Sir W. B. Avery). After the cremation at Perry Barr on November 2, the funeral took place at Witton Cemetery on November 3, over 400 being present, including his son, Sir William Eric Avery. The Hon. Secretary officially represented the Society. It was decided to send letters of condolence to Lady Avery and to Sir Eric.

Messrs. H. L. Hayman, F. C. Henderson, and H. Brice were thanked for contributions to the permanent collection.

Mr. C. Hahnel was elected a member.

Mr. W. Pimm then gave his display of the stamps of St. Vincent with notes on the same.

The next auction is on December 3, when some 280 lots will be sold. Any one who has not already received a catalogue may have one on application to the Hon. Secretary.

The following addition to the programme has been made:—

JAN. 28.—Paper: "Argentine, 1877–1908." Mr. F. T. Collier.

Arrangements for the Exhibition of Stamps on January 11 to 15 are fast approaching completion, and we expect that every colony will be shown.

Herts Philatelic Society.

THE first general meeting of the session 1908–9 was held (by kind invitation of the Earl of Crawford) at 2 Cavendish Square, London, W., on Tuesday, October 20th, 1908, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), L. E. Bradbury, R. Frentzel, A. H. L. Giles, C. R. Sutherland, W. G. Cool, W. T. Standen, J. R. Laing, W. C. Gunner, M. Simons,

Lieut.-Col. H. Barclay, Messrs. J. E. Lincoln, W. van Oppen, A. G. Wane, B. W. H. Poole, J. Campion, F. Read, W. Batty-Mapplebeck, J. A. Leon, C. Nissen, D. Thomson, Fred J. Melville, D. Field, M. Weinberg, P. Ashley, E. D. Bacon, The Earl of Crawford, Messrs. J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and six visitors.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on April 14th, 1908, were read and signed as correct.

The election of Mrs. H. R. Baird (life member) and Messrs. J. L. Corser, C. E. MacNaughtan, and J. W. Campion as ordinary members of the Society was duly confirmed. The resignations of Messrs. M. Z. Kuttner and E. W. Wetherell were received and accepted with regret.

Donations of envelopes from Mr. C. C. Tait, of stamps from the President and Mr. R. Frentzel, and of books, etc., from different members and societies were acknowledged with thanks.

The meeting was informed that the President and the Hon. Secretary had accepted the nominations on the Committee of Honour of the International Philatelic Exhibition, Amsterdam, 1909, for themselves and the Society. Promises of support to the Manchester Philatelic Exhibition were confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary was requested to forward the condolences of the Society to the Swedish Philatelic Society on the occasion of the death of their lamented member, Mr. Rudolf Krasemann.

Lord Crawford then exhibited his famous collection of the stamps of Italy and the old Italian States, which comprises no less than twenty volumes, and is practically complete in every respect.

A hearty vote of thanks to Lord Crawford for his courtesy was proposed by the President, seconded by the Vice-President, and carried unanimously.

A most enjoyable and instructive evening was brought to a close at 8.10 p.m.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Secretary.

Nine Fields, St. Albans.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Aylesbury, Furze Hill, Brighton.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—THE LONDON PHILATELIST *will be sent, post-free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of* 6s. ($1.50). *Subscribers' remittances should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

To the Editor of "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—The enclosed cutting is taken from an article in the September issue of the *Philatelic Journal of India* on Indian Service stamps, by Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, and I am sending it to you in the hope that the stamp referred to in the Tapling Collection, which is apparently a forgery, may (if proved to be one) be marked as such. At the same time I take the opportunity of inquiring whether the Tapling Collection remains open for corrections such as that I am now suggesting—we know that official sanction is withheld for its extension—but it would be interesting to learn whether or no its custodians make a point of indicating forgeries or making minor rearrangements as necessity arises.

If my memory serves me, the 8 pies with the surcharge "NINE" is in the collection, but as it is not now considered to have been regularly issued, this also may need some indication of its true character.

Yours faithfully,
WILMOT CORFIELD.

CALCUTTA, 14 *September*, 1908.

"In the Tapling Collection there are two specimens of the one rupee, grey, with large Service surcharge, both being marked forgeries. One of these is a very amateur effort, but the other is distinctly dangerous, and except in the shape of the lower part of the letter 'E,' it is very difficult to find where the surcharge differs from the genuine. The same collection contains a specimen of the one anna with inverted surcharge which is not marked forgery and from which this variety was recorded in the London Society's book. This inverted surcharge shows just the same minute differences from the genuine as the dangerous one rupee stamp, so it seems probable that the two came from the same source. Acting upon my suggestion Mr. Hausburg cut this variety out of the new book."

To the Editor of "The London Philatelist."

SIR,—I have the pleasure of sending you the following notice, which is the latest official notice for Southern Rhodesia, and should be of interest as showing what stamps are still

available, and also that 20s. is the highest sold at post offices in S. R.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS,
Southern Rhodesia.

POSTAL NOTICE NO. 15 OF 1908.

Postage Stamps on Sale in Southern Rhodesia.

THE following schedule of varieties of postage stamps at present on sale at post offices in Southern Rhodesia is published for general information:

Value.	Year of Issue.	Colours.
½d.	1898-1903	Green.
1d.	do.	Red.
2d.	do.	Bistre.
2½d.	do.	Cobalt.
3d.	1896-7	Chocolate and ultramarine.
3d.	1898-1903	Lilac.
4d.	do.	Olive-brown.
6d.	do.	Red-lilac.
8d.	1896-7	Olive-green and violet on buff.
1s.	1898-1903	Ochre.
2s.	1896-7	Indigo and green on buff.
2s. 6d.	do.	Brown and purple on yellow.
2s. 6d.	1898-1903	Grey.
3s.	1896-7	Green and mauve on blue.
3s.	1898-1903	Violet.
4s.	1896	Red and dark blue on green.
5s.	1896	Chestnut and green.
5s.	1898-1903	Orange.
7s. 6d.	do.	Black.
10s.	1896-7	Slate and vermilion on rose.
10s.	1898-1903	Green.
20s.	do.	Purple.
1s.	1905	Green } Victoria Falls issue.
2s. 6d.	do.	Black } Victoria Falls issue.
5s.	do.	Violet } Victoria Falls issue.

G. H. EYRE,
Postmaster-General,
General Post Office, Salisbury,
2nd June, 1908.
1867-08.

Printed by the Government Printer.

Yours faithfully,
F. H. MELLAND.

FORGERIES OF THE 2 c., GREEN, UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—We wish to call your attention, and that of the philatelic public, to the fact that fraudulently perforated copies of the United States 2 c., green, Navy error, are on the market, and have recently been advertised and offered at prices ridiculously low, compared with the value of the genuine. It appears that some of the well-known imperforate greens have been perforated and sold as the genuine regular error. These imperforates have sold in recent years, as "space-fillers" for the perforated stamp, at a round $10 each, which appears to be about their actual market value.

Noticing, recently, that fine copies of the perforated Navy error were being offered at $32.50 each, which we ourselves would be glad to pay for a fine specimen, and knowing that the really fine copies (as well as practically all the others) of our own original lot had long since been absorbed into collections, and believing the same to be true of the lot afterwards discovered by Mr. C. F. Rothfuchs in Washington, and knowing, also, that the lot of imperforates existed, we began investigation of the matter.

As a result, the vendor who advertised these stamps has admitted to us that his copies were perforated by a well-known stamp repairer, located in New York since his return here from Paris.

When taxed with the matter, the party who offered these stamps gave us the excuse that he understood that most of those on the market had been produced by perforating imperforates, and to us his contention seemed to be that, as long as others were making "easy" money in this way, he did not see why he should not get his share of the plunder. It is to this intimation, that other dealers also have been quietly selling these fakes, that we wish to draw additional attention.

We are acquainted with the characteristics of the imperforates, are able to pronounce upon them, and shall be glad to examine and give our opinion, free of charge, upon any 2 c., green, Navy errors, purchased by collectors within the past few years, which are sent us for examination. We request that all stamps sent us for examination be *marked on the back by the owner for identification*, in order that there may be no question as to our returning the same stamps.

SCOTT STAMP AND COIN CO.,
F. PUTNEY, Jr., Manager.
18 EAST 23RD ST., NEW YORK,
9 *October*, 1908.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.
Sale of 13 and 14 October, 1908.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1904, 5d., mint	2	10	0
* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Wurtemberg, 1873, 70 kr., purple	2	5	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., blue, on blue paper, intermediate impression, a pair, showing large margin on one side, the top stamp is minutely cut into on one side and close at top	8	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Central Africa, 1898, 1d., red and blue, Type B, mint	4	0	0
British East Africa, 1895, 5 r., double surcharge	2	5	0
Orange River Colony, March, 1900, S. G. No. 123, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, No. 190*b*, 3d., doubly printed	3	0	0
Victoria, 1850, 1d., orange-vermilion, a pair showing roulette between and on some of the sides, one copy is thin, and the other has a little of the top corner missing	3	0	0

Sale of 27 and 28 October, 1908.

Gibraltar, 1889, 10 c., value omitted,* minute crease	15	0	0
Great Britain, 1867, 3d., rose, plate 4, spray of rose, block of 9,* gum a little cracked	10	10	0
Ditto, Levant, 1906, 1 pias. on 2d. English, mint	6	0	0
India, 1874, H S *in blue*, on M 1 a., brown, mint	4	5	0
Labuan, 1879, 12 c., carmine	2	15	0
Straits Settlements, 1902, $100, used	2	10	0
British Somaliland, 1903, 3 r., brown and green, overprint inverted, mint	3	0	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902, £1, single CA, mint	2	12	6
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion, no margins, and cut into	2	10	0
Cayman Islands, ½d. on 5s., double surcharge, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, ½d. on 5s., a block of 4, one stamp showing inverted surcharge, mint	4	2	6
Ditto, 1d. on 5s., a pair, showing apparent double surcharge, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 4d., mint, £2 15s. and	3	0	0
New South Wales, February, 1860, 8d., orange	4	2	6
Papua on British New Guinea, 1907, 2s. 6d., black and brown, with vertical surcharge, mint	2	12	0
Ditto, another copy, with two vertical surcharges	3	0	0
Queensland, Registered, olive-yellow, mint	3	5	0
Tasmania, 1855, 2d., deep green, strip of 3 on piece	2	0	0
Ditto, 1856, pelure, 1d., brown-red*	2	2	0
Ditto, 1867, serrated perf. 19, 2d., yellow-green	2	17	6
Victoria, 1860, 2d., deep blue on laid*	3	10	0
Collections: 2347, £19; 4116	16	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 22 and 23 October, 1908.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Malta, 1st issue, no wmk., white paper, ½d., buff, pair, mint	1	12	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf.	8	8	0
Ditto, 8d., deep yellow-brown, imperf., defective	4	10	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, thinned	2	18	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, perf., mint	2	6	0
Ditto, Service, set of 7, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, perf. 14 by 12½, 2 c., brown, mint	2	14	0
Ditto, 1885, 10 c. on 36 c., blue*	2	0	0
India, 1st issue, ½ a., blue, sheet of 96*	17	17	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., red, sheet of 96*	25	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., red, serrated perfs. on piece	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 a., blue and red, with dividing lines, facsimile sheet of 12	3	0	0
Ditto, 1860, no wmk., ½ a., sheet of 80, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, 1865, Elephant's head, 1 a., brown, sheet of 80, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, Service, 1867–73, 8 a., carmine, sheet of 80, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, Faridkot on Indian, Service stamp, 1886–94, 6 a., bistre, "Servic," mint	9	10	0
Straits Settlements, "Five Cents" on 8 c., orange, no stop after "Cents"	2	8	0
Ditto, "Seven Cents" on 32 c., no stop after "Cents," mint	2	12	0
Perak, 1st issue, crescent and star and "P" in oval, 2 c., brown	2	6	0
Sungei Ujong, 1st issue, crescent, star, and "SU" in oval, 2 c., brown,* with gum	3	10	0
Ditto, 1881–83, overprinted "SUNGEI UJONG," all letters narrow, 8 c., orange	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, "S" wide, 10 c., slate, mint	2	8	0
Cape, triangular, 1s., yellow-green,* with gum	3	5	0
Ditto, woodblock, 1d., scarlet, thinned and small margins	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, pair on piece	9	5	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red,* creased	4	0	0
Griqualand, large "G," collection of 69 practically complete	13	10	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black*	2	10	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion, earliest state, defective, £3 17s. 6d. and	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, intermediate, pair	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, worn plate, pair*	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red, worn plate, 3 vertical strips of 4, constituting a reconstructed plate of 12	15	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue, early state	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, intermediate, £2 and	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, worn plate	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, small fillet, early, on entire, with 6d., blue	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, worn plate, block of 4, creased	2	16	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, large fillet, on entire, with strip of 4 and a single 6d., blue	12	0	0
Ditto, Greek border, 1d., red, pairs £4 and	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, pairs, £4 4s. and	4	15	0
Ditto, Britannia, "Four pence," in black, on green,* £2 4s. &	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., vermilion, strip of 7	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, perf., pairs £2 12s. and	3	5	0
Orange River Colony, 1896, "Halve Penny" on 3d., ultramarine, pair, twice surcharged, once inverted	2	16	0
Canada, "Specimen," in red, on 12d., black	2	10	0
Ditto, perf., 6d., purple-brown*	8	10	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion	3	5	0
Ditto, 6½d., ditto*	4	4	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, no margins	5	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, pair	2	16	0
Barbados, 1878, 1D. on half 5s.	3	17	0
Grenada, 1888, 4d. on 2s., orange, pair, one with upright "d"	5	5	0
Nevis, 1s., blue-green* £2 and	2	6	0
Ditto, 1d., red, litho, sheet of 12, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1883, 6d., green,* with gum	2	2	0
St. Vincent, 1878, 6d., pale yellow-green*	2	4	0
Ditto, 1880, 1d. on half 6d.*	3	0	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac	6	15	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, type 6, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, 4d. on ditto, type 16*	2	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., red, plate 1, on yellowish	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, on bluish	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, plate 2, pair	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, plate 1, earliest	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, plate 2	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, plate 3, pair	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., myrtle-green	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, on piece	2	2	0
Ditto, Laureated, 8d., yellow, no leaves right of "South," cut into	5	5	0
Ditto, 1854–55, 5d., green, imperf.	3	7	6
New Zealand, 1863, no wmk., thick paper, perf. 13, 2d., blue, pair	2	17	6
New Zealand, 1862–62, pelure, 6d., black-brown, rouletted	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., green, ditto	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., lilac-blue, perf.	3	5	0
Ditto, 1862, 6d., black-brown, serrated perf.	3	3	0
Queensland, Large Star, clean-cut, 15, 1d.*	2	2	0
South Australia, 1867–70, S A, 10d., in blue, on 9d, yellow	25	0	0
Ditto, 1872, 9d., grey-lilac, 11½, 12½, and rouletted	2	0	0
Victoria, 1st issue, 2d., lilac, fine background	2	8	0
Ditto, 1858–61, 2s., green, rouletted	4	7	6
Ditto, 1857, 1d., yellow-green, Star, rouletted £2 18s. and	3	3	0
Western Australia, 2d., brown-black, on red	2	4	0

* *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 15 and 16 October, 1908.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d, black, reconstructed plate of 240	4	7	6
Sicily, ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 gra., all used	2	15	0
Tuscany, 1853, 9 crazie, lilac-grey	2	2	0
Ceylon, clean-cut perfs., 4d., rose	2	2	0
Ditto, 9d., brown, perf. 13, tiny tear	3	10	0
India, Scinde Dak, ½ a., white (2), ½ a., blue, and ½ a., red	2	12	6
British Somaliland, Service, Queen, 1 rupee, King, ½ a., 1 a., 2 a., 8 a., "O.H.M.S.," Queen, ½ a., 1 a., 2 a., 8 a., 1 rupee, King, ½ a., 1 a., 2 a. (multiple), 8 a., and the 1 rupee, all brilliant mint copies, set of 15	3	5	0
Mauritius, December, 1859, 1d., scarlet	2	12	6
Southern Nigeria, King, single C A, £1, mint	2	17	6
Zululand, 5s., carmine, on piece	2	2	0
Cayman Isles, 2½d. on 4d., mint	3	7	6
St. Vincent, 1871, 1s., rose-red, strip of 3	2	2	0
Trinidad, 1859, pin-perf. 14, 1s., purple-blue	3	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., plate 1	2	6	0
New Zealand, Officials, sets of 8, mint £2 10s. and	2	12	6
Tasmania, 1855, Star, 4d., blue, block of 6*	2	10	0
Victoria, 1850, rouletted, 3d., blue, pair on entire	2	15	0
Collections: 2481, £14; and 4876,	10	0	0

Sale of 29 and 30 October, 1908.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1847, 6d., red-lilac*	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., brown, mint, £3 3s. and	3	12	6
Ditto, 1867, 2s., brown, ditto	4	4	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., carmine*	4	4	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1884, 1s., brown, plate 14, mint	2	8	0
Ceylon, 9d., brown-lilac, imperf., £2 10s. and	3	10	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, imperf.	3	3	0
Labuan, C A sideways, 12 c., carmine*	3	0	0
Ditto, "8" in black (twice) on 12 c., carmine, mint	3	7	6
Straits Settlements, C C, perf. 12½, 96 c., grey, ditto	3	12	6
British Central Africa, 1898, 1d., red and blue, imperf., ditto, £2 8s. and	2	10	0
British South Africa, One Penny on 3d., mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, on 4s., ditto	2	12	6
Ditto, Three Pence on 5s., ditto	1	14	0
Cape, triangulars, 4d., blue, deep blue paper* £2 15s. and	3	5	0
Ditto, 6d., slate*	2	2	0
Ditto, 1s., deep green, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1s., yellow-green*	5	0	0
Ditto, woodblocks, 1d., scarlet	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, £7 7s., £7 10s. and	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, De La Rue, 1s., emerald, mint	2	10	0
Gold Coast, C A, 1d., blue, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 20s., green and red, ditto	7	0	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, ditto	3	10	0
Ditto, 5s., blue, ditto	5	10	0
Ditto, 10s., lilac-brown, ditto	11	5	0
Mauritius, 1848, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion, on bluish, earliest state	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, medium state	6	10	0
Ditto, December, 1859, 1d., vermilion	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., dull red	3	12	6
Orange River Colony, December, 1890, 1d. on 4d., types 1 and 3, pair	2	6	0
Sierra Leone, C A, 4d., blue, mint	5	10	0
Transvaal, 1869, imperf., 6d., ultramarine*	2	6	0
Ditto, 1870, thin paper, fine roulette, 1d., black, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, stout paper, ditto, 6d., deep blue, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, April, 1879, 1d. on 6d., black, type 14*	4	5	0
Bahamas, C A, 14, 4d., rose, mint	2	8	0
Barbados, Large Star, clean-cut, 4d., dull rose-red, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 5s., rose, mint	2	17	6
British Columbia, C C, 14, 10 c., lake, mint	2	6	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., magenta, £3 12s. 6d. and	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., deep blue	2	4	0
Ditto, 1862, 2 c., yellow, crossed ovals, full roulettes	2	17	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Canada, thick paper, 6d., dull purple	2	10	0
Nevis, 1867, 1s., blue-green, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, yellow-green	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., engraved, dull yellow-green, cross on hill, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, 1878, litho, 4d., orange, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 1883, 6d., green, ditto	3	10	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet	8	5	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange-vermilion	3	5	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto	2	2	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green*	2	10	0
St. Lucia, 1883–86, 1s., red-brown, mint	2	10	0
St. Vincent, 1866, compound perfs., 1s., grey, ditto	2	2	0
Turks Islands, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, type 6, ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., lilac, type 16, ditto	3	12	6
Virgin Islands, 6d., pale rose, ditto	3	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., plate 2, on greyish, pair	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., ditto, on yellowish laid, pair	7	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., ditto, on greyish, hill unshaded	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., plate 3, 1st retouch, no pick and shovel	4	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 2d., blue, stars in corner*	5	17	6
Ditto, 1854, 5d., green, imperf.	3	15	0
New Zealand, 1855, London print, 1d., dull carmine	3	0	0
Ditto, 1872, Lozenges, 2d., vermilion	2	10	0
Ditto, 1872, N Z, ditto, mint	2	4	0
Queensland, 6d., green, imperf.	2	17	6
Ditto, 1879, "Quoensland," 1d., orange*	2	0	0
South Australia, 1856–9, 1d., pale yellow-green, mint	2	2	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	2	4	0
Ditto, 1892, £1, green and yellow	4	15	0
Victoria, 1854, serrated and serpentine, 6d., orange	2	10	0
Ditto, 1858, rouletted, 2s., green	4	4	0
Ditto, 1863–4, 1d., yellow-green, wmk. 4	2	2	0
Western Australia, 2d., brown, on Indian red	2	17	6
Ditto, another printed both sides	2	17	6

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of 12 October, 1908.

British Central Africa, 1898, 1d., red and blue, imperf.*	2	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, woodblock, 1d., scarlet, repaired	1	10	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, worn plate, 1d., red-brown,* defective	2	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., carmine, pair on entire, creased	1	11	0
Collection in Imperial, 853	6	10	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XVII. DECEMBER, 1908. No. 204.

An Innovation.

WE desire to call the attention of those of our readers who are Fellows or Associates of the Royal Philatelic Society to the intimation conveyed on another page as to the programme of the evening at that body's next meeting on January 7. It will be seen that it is to be a "Display of Twelve Interesting Stamps" by the members themselves. This is, we believe, quite a new feature in the records of the Society, and a word or two hereon may be deemed appropriate. This feature was inserted by the Programme Committee for two reasons. Firstly, in order to give a chance for a participation in Displays that might not otherwise fall to members not possessed of large collections; and secondly, in order, if possible, to circulate and extend the general philatelic knowledge of the Fellows.

This latter result can be fully attained if the members of the Royal Philatelic Society will make careful selections of their exhibits, with written descriptions accompanying them of the especial point of interest in the stamps displayed. Needless to say that almost any country will afford the necessary scope for the display of twelve interesting stamps. Engravings, wear of dies, surcharges, shades, watermarks, varieties of paper, perforations, and condition or rarity of specimens, each and all afford a chance of a successful Lilliputian Display. It is understood that the last qualification is by no means a necessity, and that displays of specimens whose only value is philatelic will be cordially appreciated. We should also point out that pairs or blocks will only be held to represent one "stamp," which word, for the purpose of the evening's display, may be held to read as "one piece."

We trust that with a large attendance of Fellows and Associates an agreeable and instructive evening may vindicate the Programme Committee's new departure.

Note on the Perforations of the Ceylon 10d., Star Watermark.

By BARON PERCY DE WORMS.



THE *Philatelic Journal of India* for July, in criticizing my "Notes on Ceylon," remarks concerning the 10d. perforated 12½ by 14 that "There are however no less than two distinct ways in which it might have been produced. In the first place the stamp was being supplied in small consignments of 500 at a time during the early part of 1860 which corresponds exactly with the issue of Perkins Bacon stamps in Barbados and Trinidad perforated 12½ and 14, and any one of these early consignments of the 10d. is sufficiently small to account for any requisite degree of rarity.

"Secondly, it is well known that part of the Perkins Bacon perforation in 1863 gauged 14, and it is possible that one of the 100 sheets was accidentally only part perforated in September 1863 and was finished off when the 12½ machine was acquired later on in the year."

These "two distinct ways" merely further demonstrate my contention that this variety has never existed.

As regards the first, the supply of Ceylon stamps of November 17, 1860, was the first known to have been perforated. The 10d. was very little required, and it is most improbable that it should have been perforated before all other values, and then immediately remain out of use for over three years. The old stock when discovered in 1862 was imperforate.

The following is extracted from the *Stamp Collector's Magazine*, March 1, 1863: "With the exception of the 10d. and 1s. 9d., which would seem to be going out of use, the stamps of Ceylon are now perforated." No perforated 10d. was known at that time.

In the "Notes on Ceylon" I included the Somerset House and Perkins Bacon perforations gauging 14, in order to show the impossibility of their having been employed, although recognizing that the 10d. is chronicled in *British India and Ceylon* as being "perforated by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. 12½ and 12½ by 14, clean cut."

This description can only mean a *machine perforation.*

It is quite clear that the *pin-perforations* 12½ and 14 were used as little as possible, and were employed exclusively for Barbados and Trinidad (see *Grenada*, pp. 8–10, and letters in Appendix A).

Moreover, this is not a true 14, varying from 13½ to 14. Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s is a true 14.

No compound of these pin-perforations is known either together or with any other perforation. As regards the "requisite degree of rarity," it has never before been even suggested that this particular variety might exist, and no stronger reason for the suggestion is now given than that the 10d. was in issue whilst these "pin-pricking" wheels were in use.

As regards the second, this would be a combination of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s and Messrs. De La Rue and Co.'s perforations, i.e. A2 and 12½.

It is true that "part of the Perkins Bacon perforation in 1863 gauged 14," but the other part of the same line of perforation gauges 14½, 15, 15½, 16, and 16½ (*Grenada*, p. 20). Therefore if the 14 part ever existed in combination with 12½, all these other gauges necessarily existed also; and though the odds are in favour of their being found, the existence of any one of these gauges with 12½ has likewise never before been even suggested.

This "distinct way" is peculiarly unfortunate, for it is not only "possible," but it is a fact "that one of the 100 sheets was accidentally only part perforated in September 1863." That sheet, however, was sent to Ceylon incompletely perforated, for the Tapling Collection contains a postmarked horizontal pair of 10d. perforated A2 horizontally and imperforate vertically. This variety is chronicled in *British India and Ceylon* and *Grenada*. Mr. Bacon's article in *The London Philatelist*, Vol. X, pp. 60–5, is ignored. The information therein, shows that the whole of the 100 sheets of 10d. perforated by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. had been forwarded to Ceylon two months before the dispatch of any perforated 12½ by Messrs. De La Rue and Co.

If the 10d. had been perforated 12½ by 14 by either or both of the methods suggested, and if, as "we think," the 12½ were a Somerset House machine, in any of these cases the variety would not have been perforated in either direction by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and would therefore not be the variety chronicled in *British India and Ceylon*. The only manner in which this 10d. could by any possibility have been produced is by the two sheets unaccounted for having been perforated 12½ by 14 by Messrs. De La Rue and Co. after 1874; under these circumstances it would have been a trial perforation, because its issue at this date was impossible, as the currency was changed in 1872. I have, however, shown in my "Notes on Ceylon" very strong reasons for believing that these two sheets remained imperforate.

The article therefore has completely failed to show that the 10d. perforated 12½ by 14 even "might have been produced" by either of the "two distinct ways," which are as factitious as the variety itself is fictitious.

As regards the other parts of the article, the above-mentioned pages of *The London Philatelist* contain a full account of the perforated 1s. 9d.

In the 1860's letters from Ceylon took from five to six weeks to reach England, and I fail to see why the stamps should have taken "nearly three months" in the opposite direction. In *British India and Ceylon* the time allowed from dispatch to issue in 1857 is about two months.

The question whether the 12½ machine belonged to Messrs. De La Rue and Co. or to Somerset House can be better dealt with by others.

Notes on the Issues of the Stamps of the British South Africa Company.

Compiled from Official and other sources, and from Information obtained on the spot.

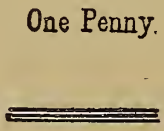
By FRANK H. MELLAND, F.R.P.S.L.

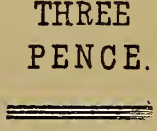
(*Continued from page* 263.)

ISSUE VII. APRIL, 1896.



ROVISIONALS used at Bulawayo during the Matabele rebellion. The stamps of the colony surcharged—





This is undoubtedly the most interesting issue in this country's stamps, and unlike so many provisionals, it is a perfectly legitimate issue, being rendered necessary by the shortage of stamps, due to the cutting off of communication with the outside world (and with Salisbury—the capital).

1d. on 3d., of 1891-4.	1200	printed.
1d. on 4s., of 1891-4.	1200	„
3d. on 5s., of 1890.	3000	„

Errors.

(*a*) 1d. on 4s., "P" in "PENNY" inverted. [I do not know what position this held in the sheet.]

(*b*) 3d. on 5s., "R" in "THREE" inverted. [Nos. 14, 29 in a block of 30, as seen by Mr. C. J. Phillips.]

(*c*) 3d. on 5s., "T" in "THREE" inverted. From the bottom row.

(*d*) 1d. on 4s., only one bar over value instead of three.

(*e*) 1d. on 3d., no stop after "PENNY."

Neither the Secretary of the Company in London, nor the Postmaster-General in Salisbury, have been able to give me any information as to the printing of these provisionals, what sized blocks were surcharged at a time, nor the position on the sheets (or blocks) occupied by the errors. Since writing foregoing I have however ascertained that all the Bulawayo provisionals were overprinted by the Argus Company, Capetown.

ISSUE VIII. APRIL, 1896.

On the exhaustion of the former issue a supply of Cape of Good Hope stamps were procured and surcharged. (Surcharged in Cape Colony or Rhodesia?)

There were seven values, surcharged "BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY" in three lines, small sans-serif capitals.

½d., black, 24,000 surcharged.
1d., rose, 36,000.
2d., brown, 18,000.
3d., claret, 2640.
4d., blue, 9000.
6d., violet, 3960.
1s., yellow-ochre (?).

Errors.

4d., blue, "COMPANY" omitted. This was on the bottom line of the sheet.
3d. and 6d. Only half of the "H" in "SOUTH" appears.
All values, the fifth stamp in every row of six the right leg of the final "A" in "AFRICA" was broken off short.

Any details as to the printing of these surcharges too would be interesting if published. Unfortunately, I have been unable to find any more details than those recorded above in London or Southern Rhodesia.

ISSUE IX. 1897.

Eight values. Printed by Waterlow and Sons from a redrawn design, the dotted ground in the corners being taken away and lines or rays substituted. The scroll, instead of passing behind the springbok's leg, curls under it, and several minor differences, the stamps being more finely drawn than those of 1896. The 1s. issues were not included in this issue, but a £1 stamp was added.

½d., grey-black and violet.
1d., scarlet and emerald.
2d., brown and mauve.
2d., pale brown and mauve.
3d., brown-red and ultramarine.
4d., ultramarine and mauve.
6d., purple and pink.
8d., green and violet on buff.
£1, black and red-brown on green.

The £1 was almost entirely used for fiscal purposes, and mint and postally used copies of this stamp are rare.

The following information as to the dates on which the stamps of the 1896 and 1897 issues were still obtainable at post offices may be of interest.

Issue of 1896.

½d.,	in N. E. R.	till 1901	...	in N. W. R.	till 1903
1d.	„	„ 1900		„	„ 1902
2d.	„	„ 1901		„	„ 1903
3d.	„	„ 1905		„	„ 1904
4d.	„	still on sale (April, 1908)		„	

6d., in N. E. R. .		. 1905 ...	in N. W. R.
8d.	„	still on sale	„
1s.	„	1904	„
2s.	„	still on sale	„
2s. 6d.	„	„	„
3s.	„	„	„
4s.	„	„	„
5s.	„	„	„
10s.	„	„	„

Issue of 1897.

3d , in N. E. R. .		still on sale	in N. W. R.
4d.	„	1905	„
£1	„	1901	„

In each case where a year is given it is not necessarily the last date, as some may have been on sale a little longer in out-of-the-way post offices, but they were certainly on sale at the dates mentioned.

ISSUE X. JANUARY 22ND, 1897.

Printed by Waterlow and Sons from the 1890 die on thick paper, perf. 15.

£2, rose-red.

In February, 1905, this was first discovered by Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, and chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, 18.2.05. Messrs. Ewen, however, believed that none remained anywhere unused except those which they obtained. This, however, is not so, as a good many still remain on sale in N. E. R., and now all stamps are (on out-stations) in one account and can be bought at post offices, which was not formerly the case. It is, however, very doubtful whether this can be called a postage stamp.

The supply of this printing was sent to the Capetown office of the B. S. A. Co. on 22 January, 1897, and as I have already shown that, since April, 1897, no stamps of over £1 value have been issued in Southern Rhodesia for postal purposes, its use in Southern Rhodesia can have been for not more than a month. Unfortunately, there is no information obtainable as to the exact date when it was issued in Southern Rhodesia. In North-Eastern Rhodesia the limit of postage is, as I have shown, £1 13s. 4d., so it has never been needed there, though it can be bought at rural post offices; in fact, in my capacity as acting postmaster, I sold one as recently as the current month (April, 1908). All the stock being in one account, if a customer wishes to buy a stamp he can do so. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has chronicled postally used stamps of this issue; these may have passed through the post, but they were unnecessary and in excess of the postage rates. All these high-value stamps are, of course, generally used for fiscal purposes. Formerly they were obliterated with a cancelling stamp, but now they are perforated. This was necessary to stop the cleaning of fiscally used stamps, which was very common, especially, I believe, in Paris. If the cancellation was indistinct too, it was impossible for any one but an expert to tell whether

it was a postal or a fiscal cancellation. I have seen stamps of B. S. A. and B. C. A. in the stock-books of some of our leading merchants in London and elsewhere in England fiscally cancelled, but classed and priced as postally cancelled stamps.

I endeavoured to obtain an impress of the various cancellation stamps throughout Rhodesia, but was unable to do this. However, the following may be taken as a guide:—

Postally cancelled stamps have a postal cancellation, almost invariably in black (though in a few newly opened offices it has been for some time in violet), and, with one exception, always have the word "RHODESIA" and never "THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY." The one exception is that a few offices in N. E. R. had at one time (1900–1) a small-sized, round cancelling stamp with "B.S.A.C." instead of the name of the office. Secondly, the postal cancelling stamps have always the date in the centre. Thirdly, they are when round—some are square—always smaller than the round Revenue cancelling stamps. The same remark as to size applies to the B. C. A. stamps, where the postal cancellations have a much smaller circumference than the fiscal cancellation stamps.

Thus, to sum up, if a stamp has a cancelling mark on it which contains the words "BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY" instead of the name of the post office, and "RHODESIA" (or "N.E. RHODESIA" or "N.W. RHODESIA"), or if it has not the date in the centre, or if the circumference is large, giving a diameter of about 34 mm., then it is a fiscally cancelled stamp.

To illustrate this I give herewith the two cancellation stamps in use in my office, though it must be remembered that there are many different patterns.

POSTAL.



FISCAL.



I append also a page of some of the postal cancellations in use in S. Rhodesia, N.E. Rhodesia, and N.W. Rhodesia, but it must not be imagined that these represent the only varieties, as there are a few others. Still, as I was unable to obtain a complete series of fiscal and postal cancellations this small and incomplete series may serve as a guide. It may aid philatelists, as I know that a great many stamps from this country fiscally cancelled are sold as postally cancelled stamps.



KASAMA
N.E.R.



NDOLA
N.W.R.



FORT ROSEBERY
N.E.R





ABERCORN AND
KASAMA
N.E.R.



BULAWAYO STATION
S.R.



SALISBURY
S.R.



BULAWAYO
S.R.



LIVINGSTONE
N.W.R.



FIFE
N.E.R.



NAWALIA
N.E.R.



FORT JAMESON
(OLD) N.E.R.



FORT JAMESON
(NEW) N.E.R.



CHINSALI
N.E.R.



FORT ROSEBERY
N.E.R.



KASAMA
N.E.R.



FORT ROSEBERY WITH NUMBER STAMP
N.E.R.

ISSUE XI. 1898 onwards.

This issue is current at present (1908).

Whatever may have been the delinquencies of the Company in stamp issuing, and except for the apparently unnecessary issue of 1897 (No. IX) the rest appear to have been inevitable, the record since 1898 is excellent, as the issue then commenced is still current, and has never been superseded, although the regrettable Victoria Falls issue ran concurrently with it in 1905.

Thirteen values to date, and the 3d, 10s., and £2 have not yet been issued, so that the complete list will probably be sixteen values. Some of the values were issued in new shades in 1905 and 1906, a fact to which I first drew attention in the case of the 1d. stamp in *The London Philatelist* for June, 1906.

Original shade.	*New shade.*
½d., green (?1898)	deep green (1906)
1d., rose (1898)	light red (1906)
2d., brown (1898)	dark brown (1898)
2½d., cobalt (Oct., 1902)	bright dark blue (1906)
(3d., not issued)	
4d., olive (1898 or 1809)	
6d., violet (?1898)	rose-lilac (1906)
1s., ochre (?)	
2s. 6d., grey-lilac (Nov., 1906)	
5s., orange (July, 1901)	
7s. 6d., purple (Nov., 1901)	
10s., pale bluish green (printed but not yet issued)	
£1, purple (July, 1901)	
(£2, not yet issued)	
£5, deep blue (July, 1901)	
£10, lilac (July, 1901)	

All these were, I believe, printed in sheets of 240 except, according to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, the 7s. 6d. (which is in sheets of 60), and the values above £1 inclusive. According to that journal (30 Nov., 1901) the firm was shown a sheet of 240 10s., so it is difficult to account for the 7s. 6d. being in sheets of 60. The 5s. was not on sale in S. Rhodesia in 1906 (Jan.), and neither the 4d., 2s. 6d., 5s., nor 7s. 6d. have yet been on sale in N. E. Rhodesia, the Company always using off old stock first.

Errors.

So far as I know the following are the only errors in this issue.

½d., green, perf. three sides only. From top of sheet.
1d., rose „ „ „
1d., rose, imperf. between two horizontal lines.

ISSUE XII. VICTORIA FALLS, 1905.

Issued to commemorate the visit of the British Association and the opening of the Victoria Falls Bridge over the Zambesi. Oblong shape, with the inscription "BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY" in two lines above and "VICTORIA FALLS" below. Engraved in *taille-douce* by Waterlow and Sons on plain white wove paper, perf. 14 to 15.

1d., red.
2½d., ultramarine.
5d., claret.
1s., blue-green.
2s. 6d., black.
5s., mauve.

One sheet of the 1s. value had the horizontal perforation between two lines omitted.

POSTAL STATIONERY.

So few people are interested nowadays in postal stationery that I will only give a brief résumé of the issues. In 1891 some Cape post cards were surcharged "Mashonaland."

1d., brown on white.
1d., brown on buff, Reply.
1½d., slate on buff.

Then followed the Mashonaland post cards; type as adhesives, 1893.

1d., blue.
1d., red, Reply.
1½d., yellow.
1896. 1d., blue.
1d., carmine, Reply.
1½d., ochre.
1899. 1d. and Reply, red.
1903. ½d. post card.

1904. Envelope, oval stamp, 1d., carmine, and 2½d., grey, followed by Envelope, ½d., green, and Letter card, 1d., carmine, blue card.

In the same year. Newswrapper, ½d., green, and 1d., carmine, which, to the best of my belief, completes all the postal issues of Rhodesia.

(*To be continued.*)

The Amsterdam Philatelic Exhibition.

WE have received a copy of the English edition of the rules and regulations of the International Philatelic Exhibition at Amsterdam, which will be held from the 3rd to 10th June, 1909, in the Bellevue Building, Leidschekade, at Amsterdam. The following extract from the rules should be studied by intending exhibitors :—

Exhibitors should carefully fill up a special entry form and forward it to the Secretary, Warmoesstraat 193, Amsterdam, as soon as possible, and in any case before 1st March, 1909. The consent of His Excellency the Minister of Finance having been obtained, exhibits from abroad will be admitted free of duty. Under this arrangement exhibits may be sent by sea, rail, or post, but in all cases each parcel must have affixed to it two special labels, which may be obtained free of charge from the Committee. Exhibits must arrive at Amsterdam between May 23rd and June 1st, 1909. They will be forwarded unopened direct from the frontier to the Exhibition building, where they will be opened in the presence of a Customs official and a member of the Committee. An advice of despatch, together with a declaration of contents in duplicate, must be forwarded to the Secretary. Advice of receipt in good condition will be sent immediately on arrival. After the close of the Exhibition all exhibits will be returned to their owners by the same means as they were sent, at the risk and expense of the owners; if so desired the Committee will, however, be prepared to undertake the insurance of the returned exhibits.

The Bellevue Building, of which illustrations are given in the Prospectus, seems admirably adapted for the purpose, and with the very influential support already secured of the leading international Philatelic Societies, collectors and dealers, the success of the Amsterdam Philatelic Exhibition seems assured. It will be seen that Mr. H. J. Duveen is the English representative of the judges.

Division I.—Holland and Colonies.

CLASS I.

Section A.—Unused Postage Stamps of Holland and Colonies (in the widest sense of the term).

Section B.—Used Postage Stamps of Holland and Colonies (in the widest sense of the term).

Section C.—Postage Stamps of Holland and Colonies (in the widest sense of the term), both used and unused.

Section D.—Postage Stamps of Holland or Colonies, which cannot be included in Sections A, B, or C.

CLASS II.

Section A.—Postal cancellations of Holland, or Holland and Colonies.

Section B.—Postal cancellations on stamps only of Holland, or Holland and Colonies.

CLASS III.

Section A.—Proofs and Essays of the Postage Stamps of Holland and Colonies.

CLASS IV.

Section A.—Used and unused Entires of Holland and Colonies.

Division II.—Specialized Collections.

CLASS I.

Open to exhibitors who have been awarded a gold medal at any previous international exhibition of postage stamps, provided that such medal and diploma be forwarded for exhibition with the exhibit.

Sections A, B, C, D, and E.—Specialized Collections of the stamps of one country of each continent, with the exception of Holland and Colonies—Gold medal for each section.

CLASS II.

Open to exhibitors who have had an award other than a gold medal at any previous international exhibition of postage stamps, provided that such medal and diploma be forwarded for exhibition with the exhibit.

Sections A, B, C, D, and E.—As Class I.

CLASS III.

Open to those who have never been awarded any prize at an international exhibition.

Sections A, B, C, D, and E.—As Class I.

Division III.—General Collections.

CLASS I.

Sections A, B, C, D, E.—Stamps of three countries of the five continents.

CLASS II.

Sections A, B, and C.—Collections of at least 15,000 and of 10,000 Postage Stamps contained in one or more Albums, with or without descriptive matter.

Division IV.—Collections of Entires.

Sections A and B.

Division V.—Collections not included in any of the preceding classes.

CLASS I.

Sections A, B, and C.—Stamps on original covers. Entires, collections of Proofs and Essays, Forgeries, Curiosities, etc.

Division VI.—For Young Collectors.—Age limit 18 *years.*

CLASS I.—Sections A and B.

Division VII.—Literature, Albums, and Accessories.

CLASS I.—*Literature.*

Sections A, B, and C.

CLASS II.—*Albums and Accessories.*

Sections A and B.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are eminded that their subscription for the year 1909 becomes due and payable on 1 January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without further delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer,

C. E. McNAUGHTAN,
4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of 7 January, 1909, it is hoped that members will bring a few stamps (not exceeding twelve each) of special interest, with short explanatory notes. Other objects of philatelic interest may also be brought.

On 21 January Mr. R. B. Yardley will give a display of the earlier embossed stamps of Portugal, with notes.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "LONDON PHILATELIST" FOR 1909.

OUR readers, other than the members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, who are subscribers to this Journal, and whose subscriptions expire with the present number, will received enclosed a Form of Renewal.

Early attention will oblige, in order to avoid delay in the posting of the January, 1909, and following parts.

BINDING—NOTICE.

MEMBERS and subscribers desiring to have their copies of Volumes I to XVII bound, can do so, in stock style, half marone morocco, gilt top, price Seven Shillings each volume, which price includes cost of return post, carefully packed in cardboard box.

Copies from abroad will be Eight Shillings each, which includes return by Registered Book Post, carefully packed.

All copies to be so bound must be sent in accompanied by remittance, and addressed: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C.

N.B.—No copies can be received for binding at above prices after the end of *February*, and the bound volumes will be posted *about* the end of March.

NEW TRADE CIRCULARS.

WE have received the first numbers of two new circulars or journals issued by well-known members of the stamp trade, viz. Messrs. Bridger and Kay, of 71 Fleet Street, London, and Herr Paul Kohl, of Chemnitz, Germany. The object of the issue of these small journals is to keep the respective firms in touch with their friends and clients, and to supplement the catalogues by giving the information that filters in between the publication of successive editions. Although avowedly issued for commercial purposes there will be found included in the pages of these journals (which will be issued from time to time as considered advisable by the publishers) many items of interest to the collector which will repay him for perusal and keep him duly posted up in the current philatelic news.

FURTHER EXTENSION OF PENNY POSTAGE.

IT would really seem as if Mr. Henniker Heaton's postal Utopia of "Universal Penny Postage" is on the road to realization, as we learn from the daily papers that an agreement, establishing penny postage for letters sent direct by sea between Germany and the United States and vice versa, as from January 1 next, will be signed at Washington to-day by the German Chargé d'Affaires and the United States Postmaster-General. As in the case of the arrangement with Great Britain, the fee for prepaid letters from the United States will be 2 cents per ounce, while from Germany the rate is fixed at 10 pfennigs per 10 grammes. The charges for unprepaid letters will be double the above.

DEATH OF MR. J. N. T. LEVICK.

WE are grieved to hear of the death of this gentleman, who was well known as one of the pioneers of American collecting, and with whom we have for many years past been in pleasant and frequent correspondence.

The editors of *Mekeel's Weekly* write that "they feel the severity of this loss to Philately. Mr. Levick has been so exceedingly active that he will be greatly missed. He was about eighty years of age and is survived by his wife, who is herself an invalid, and upon whom Mr. Levick has been a constant attendant in recent years."

Mr. William C. Stone, the ex-President of the A.P.A., alludes to Mr. Levick as "the veteran collector and one of the few remaining charter members of the American Philatelic Society. Mr. Levick was an all around collector, being a numismatist as well as a philatelist."

EXHIBITION OF PAPER-MAKING.

AN Exhibition of Paper-making as applied to the manufacture of postage stamps will be held by the Junior Philatelic Society in Clifford's Inn Hall on January 8 and 9 next. The central exhibit will be a paper-making machine at work. Admission will be free. The Exhibi-

tion will be opened by Major E. B. Evans, R.A., on January 8, at 12.30. Tickets can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary to the Exhibition, A. H. Clark, of 212 Mansion House Chambers, London, E.C.

SALE OF THE TIFFANY COLLECTION.

THE late Mr. J. K. Tiffany was perhaps the oldest of the American collectors, and his reputation was world-wide as a Philatelist and author and as the possessor of the finest collection of philatelic literature then extant. It is fortunate for this country that this justly celebrated library should have passed into the possession of the Earl of Crawford. As a stamp collector Mr. Tiffany was excelled by many of his countrymen, but he had collected from the earliest days, and his treasures include the celebrated Alexandria local, discovered by him long years since, and many other stamps of rarity. Mr. Tiffany, however, collected on the lines of the old school, simply taking single specimens, and his specimens are possibly not up to the standard of modern condition. We learn from *Mekeel's Weekly* "that the collection has changed hands, and a Boston dealer, Frank P. Brown, has secured it. This is one of the justly celebrated collections amassed here in this country and takes its place in the front rank of philatelic accumulations."

As regards his purchase, Mr. Brown announces as follows:—

"Previous to his death in 1893, probably no name was better known, or stood for as much in Philately as that of Mr. Tiffany, the past President of the American Association; he held that office for several years. As an author his work on U.S. stamps is still a classic, his collection of stamps up to 1890 or thereabouts represented the acme of American collections. Mr. Tiffany was a collector of the old school, one who collected stamps for the love of them; usually one of a kind only, taking the stamp used or unused as it happened to come, sometimes even taking a slightly defective copy where a good one was not readily obtained. Broadly speaking, stamps previous to 1875 or 1880 are used, 1880 to 1891 unused."

The envelopes, which are very important, embrace over five thousand specimens contained in twelve volumes, and will probably be sold *en bloc*, but the adhesives are to be detailed separately as soon as the necessary work is effected.

The collection includes the following:—

Alexandria local on cover. Mr. Tiffany owned the first (and for years the only) known copy of this rarity. St. Louis, 5 and 10 c. U.S., 1851, 24 c., superb; 1851, 30 c., black, imperforate; 1856, 1861, 1869, Reissue sets complete; 1869, originals, no grille, 15, 24, 30, 90 c. Confederate locals, Pleasant Shade, Rheatown, Tellico Plains, Macon, etc. British Guiana, 1850, pair 12 c., blue. Cape of Good Hope, woodblock errors.

There are further fine lots of the following countries: Mauritius, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Modena, New South Wales, Saxony, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Helena, Tuscany, South Australia, and Victoria.

SALE OF THE LATE M. P. MIRABAUD'S SWISS COLLECTION.

As is generally known, the executors of the late M. P. Mirabaud are dispersing his collection, country by country. Many have already been sold, such as Mauritius, New South Wales, Japan, etc., and the most important section of all — Switzerland — has been disposed of to Mr. E. Zumstein, the well-known dealer of Berne. M. Mirabaud's collection of stamps was far and away the most extensively specialized one ever made of the stamps of Switzerland, and—even at the price of £12,000 that is said to have been paid—it should represent a fine investment to the purchaser. It is also satisfactory that the stamps have gone back to their native country, and the dispersal of this wonderful accumulation cannot but have a beneficent effect upon collecting in that country. We mention a few of the fine things acquired by M. Mirabaud :—

Unused.

Zurich, 1843 . . .	4 rp. ⫴ types complete.
„ „ . . .	„ „ a pair, with original gum.
„ „ . . .	4 rp. ≡ types complete.
„ „ . . .	„ „ types complete, made up of a pair and a strip of three.
„ „ . . .	4 r., reissue, block of four.
Geneva, 1843 . . .	5 + 5 c., with original gum.
„ „ . . .	„ a pair, with original gum.
„ 1845 . . .	5 c., small eagle, block of four, original gum.
„ „ . .	„ „ block of eight, original gum.
„ 1847 . . .	5 c., large eagle, block of four.
„ „ . . .	5 c. „ strip of four, unique.
„ „ . . .	5 c. „ block of ten, original gum, unique.
„ 1848 . . .	5 c., deep green, block of eleven, original gum.
„ „ . . .	5 c., deep green, block of five, original gum.
„ „ . . .	5 c. „ block of six „
„ 1845 . . .	Envelopes, small, medium and large size.
Basle	2½ r., pair, original gum.
„ . . .	2½ r., entire plate.
Vaud 1848 . . .	4 c.
„ 1850 . .	5 c., strips and blocks of eight, ten, and twelve pieces, forming a part plate of about seventy-five specimens.
Neuchâtel, 1850 . .	5 c., with gum.
Winterthur „ . .	2½ r., with and without gum.
Ortspost „ . .	2½ r., with frame to cross, block of fifteen.
„ „ . .	2½ r., without frame to cross, pair.
Poste Locale, 1850. .	2½ r., with frame to cross, pairs and blocks of four and six.

Poste Locale, 1850 .	2½ r., without frame to cross, block of three ▫
Rayons. I, II, and III.	A grand lot in pairs, blocks and complete plates.
Helvetia, 1854 . .	5 rappen, *red-brown*, blocks of three and nine.

Used.

Zurich, 1843 . . .	4 rappen. Ten sets each of the five types.
„ „ . . .	6 „ Sheet of one hundred specimens, including sixty-three *unused*, in strips of three, five, and ten, with and without gum.
Geneva	A grand lot of double (5 + 5 c.), small eagle, large eagle, and the 1848 issue; pairs, etc. Many on entire; rare postmarks, etc.
Basle	2½ r., pairs on entire (one pair, one stamp is unused).
Vaud	4 c., singles, pairs, on entires, etc.
„	5 c., one complete plate, and another two-thirds complete.
Winterthur . .	2½ r., pairs and blocks.
Neuchâtel . . .	5 c., pairs and blocks.

Reviews.

MR. ZUMSTEIN'S SWISS CATALOGUE.*

MOST happily blended in this work will be found all the elements of a dealer's catalogue and of a philatelic handbook, for it represents a combination of instruction both as regards the history of the stamps and their market value that renders it absolutely indispensable to every collector of Swiss stamps, while it presents to us a laudable example of what the specialized catalogue of the twentieth century will have to be. The question of the prices is fully faced. *The standard varieties are quoted at the figures paid by the Convention of Swiss Dealers*, held at Berne in August last, while even the most minor varieties of shade, perforation, or obliteration are all carefully assessed. Switzerland is a small country, and Great Britain is the centre of a big Empire, and yet we are far behind the Swiss in this important question. This Catalogue is, like their country, Republican, our catalogues are Imperial and autocratic. A catalogue of our colonial issues on the lines of this work will assuredly have to be made in the future.

* *Special Catalogue and Handbook of the Stamps of Switzerland.* Ernst Zumstein, Briefmarken-Börse, Berne.

The principal contents of this interesting Catalogue comprise highly interesting and readable information coupled with the selling prices of Cantonal Stamps, General Issues, Postage Dues, Reprints, Telegraph Stamps, Private Stamps, Essays and Proofs, Envelopes, Post Cards, and Money Order Cards.

There are over fifty pages of illustrations of the Swiss postmarks, almost every variety being priced, and the whole book is so full of information as to make it indispensable to any student of the Swiss stamps.

The author modestly disclaims any idea of finality and hints at important improvements in future editions, while he cordially acknowledges the valuable assistance rendered to him by Baron A. de Reuterskiöld and other collectors. We sincerely congratulate Mr. Ernst Zumstein upon the production of a catalogue that reflects the highest credit upon him, and that really constitutes a distinct gain in the diffusion of philatelic knowledge.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL.*

This is the sixth edition of a little work that has apparently come to stay, having vindicated its usefulness to the collector of the day. The "directory" portion has been much improved, including, as it now does, an index of all the principal articles in the English philatelic journals of 1907, lists of the philatelic societies, exchange clubs, and auction realizations. The "annual" portion includes a number of readable articles, and the book is moreover appropriately illustrated and excellently printed.

THE STAMPS OF URUGUAY.†

This work will be found of interest to the students of the fine old issues of this country, but although it draws largely from the well-known studies of Dr. Wonner, there is apparently still much to be written upon the stamps of Uruguay. The volume embraces the following divisions: Political and Geographical Notes; Issues of Stamps, with Notes on the Essays; Surcharge "Fuera de Hora" ("Too Late"); Postage Due Stamps; Forgeries; Comparative Table of Prices, 1865–1908; Postmarks, with List of Numbers; Bibliography.

* *The Stamp Collectors' Annual and Year Book of Philately.* Chas. Nissen and Co., 7 Southampton Row, London, W.C.

† *The Stamps of Uruguay.* By S. Jean Ch. Mendel, 118 *bis* Rue d'Assas, Paris.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits, and Jubilee issues will not be chronicled.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—We take the following from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*:—

Surface-printed Stamps.—Another error has been discovered in the Emblems watermark! The "Three Roses and Thistle" on stamp TA is now well known, and Mr. O. Spannocchia informs us that he has now found the 6d., plate 5, lettered TF, with watermark "Three Roses and Shamrock." In addition to the list given in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, No. 372, our correspondent has found the 1865 issue with Emblems No. 1 on lettering FL and PC, and Emblems No. 2 on PB.

Surface-printed Stamps.—In our note under this heading in No. 478 we inadvertently transposed the two errors of the Emblems watermarks. It is of course the error "Three Roses and Shamrock" which was previously known on stamps lettered TA and the error just discovered on the 6d., plate 5, lettered TF, has "Three Roses and Thistle."—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Australian Commonwealth.—*Gibbons Weekly* chronicles the 1s. Postage Due, type 2, perforated 11, and the *Australian Philatelist* understands that all the Postage Dues from 1s. to 20s. have been issued with the bar after the numeral.

Postage Due.

1s., emerald-green, type 2; Crown and N S W; perf. 11; chalky.

Bechuanaland Protectorate.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the ½d., King's Head, *yellow-green*, with the overprint No. 7 of Gibbons Catalogue.

Adhesive.

½d., King's Head, *yellow-green.*

Canada.—Mr. A. McKechnie, F.R.P.S.L., has sent us the new 50 c. King's Head stamp, issued on 19 November.

It has been reported that a sheet of 2 c. King's Heads has been found in an imperforate condition.

Adhesives.

2 c., rose-carmine; King's Head; imperforate.
50 c., purple ,, perf. 12.

Hong Kong.—It is reported in *Gibbons Weekly* that the $1 on $2 postal fiscal of 1897 has been found with the diagonal portion of the surcharge in Chinese characters missing.

Natal.—On pages 156 and 247 we reported and referred to colour changes in a number of stamps.

The *M.C.*, on continental authority, adds to the list:—

Adhesives.

2s., ultramarine and lilac on blue.
5s., carmine and green on yellow.
£1, black and lilac on red.

Papua. — The 2d. and 1s. stamps chronicled on page 71 are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The 2d. is perf. 12½, and has the watermark inverted.

The 1s. is perf. 11, and has the watermark in a normal position.

Tasmania.—The *P.J.G.B.* informs us that the 9d. stamp listed on page 248 should be described as watermarked Crown and "V" and not Crown and A.

The 10s., Queen's Head, perf. 11, is listed by the *Australian Philatelist.*

Adhesive.

10s., mauve and brown, Queen's Head; Crown and A; perf. 11.

EUROPE.

CRETE.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* makes additions to sets of stamps overprinted "ΕΛΛΑΣ" chronicled on page 270.

Adhesive.

10 lepta, rose-red, Prince George, 1900.

Officials.

10 lepta, dull claret.
30 ,, slate-blue.

The design of the new 10 lepta adhesive and the post card listed on page 270 is stated to be "Hermes of Praxiteles."

RUSSIA.—Another value of the current series with background omitted is chronicled in the *Philatelic Adviser*.

Adhesive.

3 kop., carmine; background omitted.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Some post cards of the new design are listed in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* on continental authority.

Post Cards.

4 c., lilac.
6 c., blue.

COLOMBIA.—In sorting stock we have found two stamps with compound perforations, which were not previously known to exist.—*Gibbons Weekly*.

Adhesives.

1 peso, lilac on bluish, 1883–6. Compound perf. 10½ and 12.
1 peso, blue on green, 1892–7. Compound perf. 13½ and 12.

PARAGUAY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 2 centavos, rose and carmine, of 1904, surcharged:—

Habilitado En
5
CENTAVOS

in black, and inform us that the 1 peso, carmine and black, Official, has been surcharged:—

Habilitado
1908
UN CENTAVO

in black, with the exception of "1908," which is in red.

Provisionals.

5 c. on 2 c., rose-carmine, as above.
1 c. on 1 peso, carmine and black, "Official," as above.

SALVADOR.—It is reported that the five Postage Due stamps chronicled on page 203 are "fakes," none above 10 c. having been issued.

UNITED STATES.—We have to thank Mr. G. L. Toppan, F.R.P.S.L., for sending us small books containing twenty-four and twelve specimens, respectively, of the new 1 cent and 2 cents stamps, and have much pleasure in handing them over, as requested, to the Royal Philatelic Society, London, for the Society's collection.

The new stamps bear, respectively, Franklin's and Washington's head in profile.

Adhesive.

1 c., green, Franklin's head; perf. 12. Issued Dec. 3rd.
2 c., lake, Washington's head; perf. 12. Issued Nov. 16th.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News publishes the following on the authority of the *Daily Philatelic World.*

NEW ISSUE WITHDRAWN.

After being in use a few days only we understand that the new stamps are to be withdrawn, because they do not conform to the regulation of the Universal Postal Union, which provides that all values shall be expressed in Arabic numerals. The stamps will be withdrawn and destroyed unless the Department decides that this ruling of the Berne conference is suggestive and not obligatory. In any event it will be well for collectors to obtain some of the stamps at once, as no doubt there will be a chance at an early date.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—We take the following from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* of 28 November, 1908.

"On 1.11.08 this country entered the Postal Union and in order to comply with Postal Union requirements a new set of stamps was ordered from France, having the values inscribed in Arabic figures. Unfortunately, the stamps have not yet arrived, so a provisional issue has had to be prepared, of which we take the following description from sheets received by the Colonial Stamp Market.

Adhesives.

'¼ piastre' in black on ¼ gairsh, green.
'½ piastre' ,, ½ ,, red.
'1 piastre' ,, 1 ,, blue.
'2 piastres' ,, 2 ,, brown.
'4 piastres' ,, 4 ,, claret.
'8 piastres' ,, 8 ,, lilac.
'16 piastres' ,, 16 ,, black.

"Issued 28.10.08 and available for postage 1.11.08."

CHINA.—Two stamps of the current series in altered colours have reached the *M.C.*

Adhesives.

2 c., green; perf. 13½ × 14.
10 c., sky-blue ,, ,,

DANISH WEST INDIES.—The new 50 bit stamp chronicled on page 272 should be described as in colours deep brown and yellow, states *Gibbons Weekly*.

ERITREA.—A new issue is shortly expected, and the *Metropolitan Philatelist* states that the designs will be as follows:—

1 c. and 2 c., View of Post Office.
5 c. and 10 c., Native Ploughing.
15 c. and 25 c., Government Palace.
40 c. and 50 c., Camel and Palm.
1 l. and 5 l., Warrior and Shield.

NEW HEBRIDES.—Referring to page 230, the *M.C.* informs us that the overprint is in *black* on the 5 c., 10 c., and 50 c., and *red* on the 25 c. and 1 f.

We take the following from the *Australian Philatelist*:—

"We have received from a direct source proofs and information to the effect that the current Fiji stamps have been surcharged New Hebrides—Condominium (joint control) in two black lines, the overprint on the stamps on white paper being in heavy, narrow block capitals, with the words New Hebrides on a yellow-green background.

"The overprint on the stamps on coloured paper is in thin, narrow block capitals, without any coloured background."

NYASSA (*Portuguese Possessions*).—Three values of the 1901 issue have been known to exist with inverted centres, and *Gibbons Weekly* now adds the 2½ r. in this condition.

Adhesive.

2½ r., chocolate and black; centre inverted.

SIAM.—Another provisional is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The 10 atts, ultramarine, of 1900, has been surcharged 9 atts, in black.

Provisional.

9 atts on 10 a., ultramarine, in black.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Council for the Year 1908–9.

President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., ETC.
Vice-President—THE EARL OF CRAWFORD, K.T.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

E. D. BACON. T. WICKHAM JONES.
C. N. BIGGS. T. MAYCOCK.
M. P. CASTLE, J.P. (*Hon. Vice-President*).
T. W. HALL. F. REICHENHEIM.
L. L. R. HAUSBURG. R. B. YARDLEY.

THE second meeting of the season 1908–9 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, November 5, 1908, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, R. B. Yardley, L. W. Fulcher, E. A Elliott, Franz Reichenheim, D. C. Gray, C. McNaughtan, W. Schwabacher, F. J. Peplow, S. Keyser, M. P. Castle, T. W. Hall, H. Scott Bridgwater, Baron Percy de Worms, E. D. Bacon, J. A. Tilleard, J. R. Laing, A. Chilver, A. R. Barrett, Lance E. Hall (Associate).

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on October 22, 1908, were read and signed as correct.

The Chairman made some reference to the presence among the members of Mr. Keyser, the President of the Swedish Society, and expressed the pleasure felt by the members generally at his being able to attend the meeting, and Mr. Keyser subsequently acknowledged the welcome given to him, which he appreciated not only personally but on behalf of his Society.

In the absence of the Hon. Secretary through indisposition, the Asst. Hon. Secretary reported the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Barratt in consequence of the state of his health, and such resignation was accepted with regret.

The members then proceeded to ballot for Mr. A. Stuart MacKenzie Low, proposed by the Hon. Secretary and seconded by the Asst. Hon. Secretary, and Mr. Low was declared a duly elected member and Fellow of the Society.

Mr. M. P. Castle then referred to the lamented death of the late Sir W. B. Avery, Bart., who had for many years been a member of the Society, and he then moved the following resolution:—

"That the members of the Royal Philatelic Society have heard with the greatest regret of the death of their fellow-member, Sir W. B. Avery, Bart., and desire to express their sincere sympathy with Lady Avery and with the other members of his family."

This resolution was seconded by Mr. H. R. Oldfield and unanimously carried.

The Hon. Librarian, Mr. L. W. Fulcher, reported to the members that Mr. C. J. Phillips had presented to the Society a copy of the work on the *Postage Stamps of Fiji*,

and he was requested to convey to Mr. Phillips the thanks of the members.

The Vice-President then read some notes upon the 10d. and 1s. values embossed stamps and essays of Great Britain, which contained new and valuable information, illustrated by specimens of the essays referred to, and such notes will be published in the next issue of *The London Philatelist.*

Mr. M. P. Castle moved and Mr. R. B. Yardley seconded a vote of thanks to Lord Crawford for the important note, and the same was duly carried.

Mr. E. D. Bacon then gave, on behalf of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., a display of an exceedingly fine collection of Fiji stamps lent by them for the purpose.

This collection is the most complete collection of these stamps that has ever been seen, and was inspected with very considerable interest.

Mr. T. W. Hall moved and Mr. F. Reichenheim seconded a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Phillips for lending the stamps, and to Mr. Bacon for his interesting comments thereon, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

THE third meeting of the season 1908-9 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, November 19, 1908, at 6 p.m.

Members present: The Earl of Crawford, C. McNaughtan, G. Petty, L. W. Fulcher, B. Pinner, D. C. Gray, T. G. Wayman, E. D. Bacon, H. M. Hansen, T. Wickham Jones, Rudolph Meyer, Lance E. Hall (Associate), Herbert R. Oldfield, R. B. Yardley, T. W. Hall, F. J. Peplow, A. Chilver, Miss Cassels, Douglas Ellis, M. P. Castle, W. Schwabacher, F. Ransom, Col. Bonhote, and one visitor.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on November 5, 1908, were read and signed as correct.

The resignation by Mr. C. Neville Biggs of his office as Hon. Treasurer of the Society was submitted and accepted with great regret, and, upon the motion of Lord Crawford, seconded by Mr. M. P. Castle, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"That the special thanks of the Fellows be tendered to Mr. Biggs for his long and valued service to the Society as their Hon. Treasurer, now extending over a period of twenty years.

"They also trust that his leisure may still permit him to come to their meetings and assist the Society by his valuable advice."

The Chairman announced that the Council had filled the vacancy in the office of Hon. Treasurer by the appointment of Mr. C. McNaughtan pending the next annual general meeting, and that Mr. McNaughtan had accepted the appointment.

Mr. Wickham Jones then read a paper on "The 1882 and subsequent issue of the Stamps of Switzerland," illustrated by a display of a very large number of these stamps in sheets and single copies.

Mr. Wickham Jones called attention to the numerous retouches of the plate that had taken place from 1882 to 1905, and which were very fully illustrated by the stamps he produced for inspection.

At the conclusion of the paper, a very cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Wickham Jones for the very interesting display was proposed, seconded, and unanimously carried.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President—R. HOLLICK, ESQ.

Vice-Presidents—

T. W. PECK, ESQ. W. PIMM, ESQ.

Committee—

F. T. COLLIER. T. GROOM, D.SC.
P. T. DEAKIN. J. J. KNOWLES.
H. GRINDALL. C. A. STEPHENSON.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer—

MR. G. JOHNSON, B.A.

Official Address—

308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

NOVEMBER 26.—Paper: "Barbados, 1852-70," by Mr. C. A. Stephenson.

Dr. B. J. Baron was elected a member.

Mr. Stephenson then gave a very instructive paper on the issues mentioned above, illustrated by his superb and comprehensive collection of them.

DECEMBER 17.—Lady Avery's reply to the Society's letter of condolence was received and entered on the minutes.

Mrs. Lake, Messrs. Friedl and Henderson were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection.

The rest of the evening was devoted to the final arrangements for the *Exhibition of Stamps of Great Britain and Colonies*, to be held at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, from January 11 to 15 inclusive. Practically every British colony will be represented, and an extremely fine lot of stamps will be shown.

For those who cannot take part in the Conversazione, a private view has been arranged for Wednesday, January 13, from 1.30 to 3 p.m., and complimentary tickets may be obtained by any one, whether a member or not, on application to Mr. G. Johnson (the Hon. Sec.).

Sheffield Philatelic Society.

Honorary Presidents—
F. A. KELLEY, ESQ., J.P.
CHARLES CLIFFORD, ESQ., J.P.

Hon. Secretary—MR. H. E. STANDFIELD, 22 Parker's Road, Sheffield.

1908.
Oct. 21. Annual Meeting.
Nov. 4. Display: Europe, Mr. E. Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S.L.
,, 18. Paper: "Obliterations of British Stamps," Mr. J. H. Chapman.
Dec. 2. Display: Germany and German States, by the members.
,, 16. *Competition of twelve stamps of interest (explanatory notes of each stamp must accompany the stamps).

1909.
Jan. 6. Display of Envelope Stamps, by Mr. F. Atkin.
,, 20. Display: (*a*) Brazil, Argentine, Chile and Peru, by the members; (*b*) British Possessions in the West Indies, by Mr. W. C. Fox, F.R.P.S.L.

1909.
Feb. 3. Dinner.
,, 17. Paper: "Art in Stamps," Mr. J. F. Peace.
,, 18, 19, 20. Manchester Congress and Exhibition.
Mar. 3. (*a*) Reminiscences of the Manchester Exhibition. (*b*) Sale and Exchange of Stamps.
,, 17. Display: Great Britain and Offices, Messrs. W. C. Fox, F.R.P.S.L., and J. E. Bartlett.
April 6. Display: British Colonies in Africa, Mr. W. C. Fox, F.R.P.S.L.
,, 20. Display: St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, etc., Mr. C. Clifford, J.P.
May 5. Paper: "Watermarks and Perforations," Mr. R. Sneath.
,, 19. *(*a*) Competition of twelve of the most inartistic stamps. (*b*) Sale and Exchange of Stamps.

*Stamps will be given as prizes on each occasion. Stamps for competition must be handed to the Secretary, must be mounted on cards, and must not bear any distinguishing mark or name.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 10 and 11 November, 1908.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
France, 1849, 1 fc., orange-brown, thinned and minute tear	2	4	0
Great Britain, 1847, 1s., *brown, colour of the* 10*d.*	5	10	0
Ditto, £5, orange on blue, creased	2	12	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1889, 1s., green, mint blocks of 4, £2 2s. &	2	4	0
Ceylon, 2s., blue, imperf., cut into	2	0	0
India, 1854, 4 a., blue and red, blue line between (2), on entire	2	4	0
Ditto, 1867, Service, 6 a. 8 p., slate, mint	2	18	0
Ditto, Gwalior, 6 a., bistre, S.G. No. 9, mint	2	0	0
Straits Settlements, 1892, $5, orange and carmine, block of 4, ditto	2	6	0
Northern Nigeria, 1900, sets of ½d. to 10s.* £3 5s. &	3	7	6
Orange River Colony, ½d., orange, value omitted, S.G. 123	2	6	0
Ditto, 1d., purple, S.G. 124	2	15	0
Ditto, 6d., carmine, S.G. 125, mint	4	0	0
Zanzibar, 1895, ½ a., green, overprinted in blue, a pair, used on piece of original	5	7	6
Zanzibar, 1895, 1 a., a pair, overprinted in blue, used on piece of original	4	4	0
Ditto, 2 r., carmine and yellow-brown, with inverted "r," mint	2	4	0
United States, Columbus issue, 1 c. to $5, mint	2	15	0
Leeward Islands, Jubilee set, ½d. to 5s., mint	3	12	0
St. Vincent, 1866, 4d., deep blue, block of 4, mint	3	10	0
New South Wales, 5s., type 19, perf. 11, block of 12, mint	2	15	0
Collection: 5269	21	0	0

Sale of 24 and 25 November, 1908.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Hong Kong, 1879, 3 c. on 5 c. on 18 c., lilac, on post card*	2	2	0
Lagos, 1904, 2s. 6d. and 5s., pair of each, mint	5	5	0
Orange River Colony, 1900, 6d., carmine, without the figure of value, with normal type *se tenant*, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, similar lot used on entire	2	14	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902, £1, violet, mint £2 15s. and	3	0	0
U.S.A., Providence, 1843, 5 c. and 10 c.*	2	8	0
Grenada, 1888, 4d. on 2s., with upright "d"*	3	7	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, 1850–51, Sydney Views, 1d., rose-red, plate 1, cut close, and 1d., scarlet, plate 2, used together on entire original	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., lake, plate 2, on entire	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., lilac-blue, plate 3, on entire	2	10	0
Ditto, 1851-53, laureated, no wmk., 1d., carmine on yellowish, a pair, one is the variety without leaves to right of "South," on ditto	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine on yellowish, pair, early impression, on ditto	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow, cut into, on ditto	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 8d., orange-yellow, small tear, on ditto	2	10	0
Collections: 3979, £27 10s.; and 3932	17	0	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 12 and 13 November, 1908.

Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 18*	14	10	0
Ditto, Levant, 1 p. on 2d., mint	8	0	0
Eastern Roumelia, 1881, 5 paras, black and olive, mint *tête-bêche* pair	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar pair imperforate	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 paras, black and green, mint horizontal *tête-bêche* pair	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar pair but vertical	3	0	0
Ditto ditto, a similar pair but imperforate	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 paras, black and rose, a mint horizontal strip of 3, the centre stamp of which is the error 10 paras	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 paras, black and rose, a mint vertical *tête-bêche* pair	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar pair imperforate	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 piastre, black and blue, a mint vertical *tête-bêche* pair	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar pair imperforate	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 piastres, red and blue, a mint vertical *tête-bêche* pair	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar pair imperforate	3	0	0
Ditto, 1894, 5 piastres, brown, unused in mint state	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 piastres, brown, imperforate, an unused block of 4, mint	10	0	0
Turkey, 1876, 1¼ pre., carmine, an unused vertical pair in mint state, the upper stamp has the entire overprint inverted	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1¼ pre., carmine, a mint horizontal imperforate pair, one stamp has the surcharge "1¼ Pre." omitted	2	6	0
Ceylon, perf. 12½, 2 r. 50 c., mint	5	17	6
Ditto, CA, 16 c., lilac, ditto	10	0	0
Ditto, 1883, 24 c., purple-brown, ditto	5	0	0
Hong Kong, 1882, 10 c., blue-green, ditto	2	0	0
Labuan, 12 c., carmine, ditto	4	0	0
British Central Africa, C C, £10, vermilion, ditto	15	10	0
Ditto, ditto, £25, green, ditto	36	0	0
Cape woodblocks, 4d., deep blue, pair	25	0	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red,* perf. partly clipped at top	4	17	6
Sierra Leone, CA, 4d., blue, mint	3	5	0
British Columbia, 1st issue, 2½d., brown-rose, imperf.*	3	10	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., blue*	5	0	0
Ditto, 1875, perf. 15, 12 c., lilac, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, 1876, 96 c., olive-bistre, ditto	2	4	0
Ditto, Officials, 1875, 8 c., rose, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 12 c., lilac, ditto	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 24 c., green, ditto	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1877, 1 c., grey, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., orange, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., blue, ditto	1	11	0
Ditto, ditto, 8 c., rose, ditto	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., mauve, ditto	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 24 c., green, ditto	5	5	0
Montserrat, CA, 4d., blue, ditto	3	5	0
St. Vincent, 1885, 4d., red-brown, ditto	5	10	0
Ditto, 1881, CA, ½d., orange, ditto	3	12	6
Tobago, 1st issue, 5s., slate, ditto	2	7	6
Ditto, C C, 6d., stone, ditto	2	2	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., plate 2	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., plate 3, pair	4	0	0
Collection: 1632 unused Colonials	23	0	0

Sale of 26 and 27 November, 1908.

Great Britain, 1d., red, plate 225, strip of 4, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 1862, 9d., straw, with hair lines in corners, imperf. right side	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another similar specimen, but perforations added at extreme edge	7	15	0
Ditto, 1867, 10d., red-brown, plate 2	13	10	0
Ditto, 1872, 6d., chestnut, plate 13	8	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," Queen, 5s., rose*	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue*	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, green*	5	2	6
Austria, 1858–9, 2 kr., orange, mint	4	0	0
Tuscany, 1853, crossed lines, 1 soldo, yellow-buff, ditto	3	10	0
Ceylon, 1st issue, imperf., 1s., strip of 5	2	10	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, perf.*	3	15	0
Ditto, 5d., purple-brown, C C, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, perf. 12½, 2 r. 50 c., lilac-rose, ditto	5	15	0
Labuan, 1st issue, C A sideways, 12 c., carmine	2	8	0
British Central Africa, 1896, watermark Cr. and C C, £10, vermilion,* but two perfs. missing at bottom right-hand corner	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, watermark Cr. and CC, £25, green, mint	26	0	0
Ditto, £1, blue, mint	2	4	0
British South Africa, 1896, "One Penny" on 3d., pair, mint	4	7	6
Cape, woodblock, 4d., pale blue	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair, paper creased	6	15	0
Natal, 1st issue, 9d., blue, on piece	3	7	6
Ditto, 15½ × 15, 5s., marone, mint, pair	2	10	0
New Brunswick, half a 3d., with 6d., on entire	2	15	0
Grenada, broad-pointed star, 4d., blue, mint, pair	3	0	0
Nevis, litho, 1s., deep green, sheet of 12, mint	15	10	0
St. Vincent, perf. 11½, 6d., blue-green, mint, block of 4	7	0	0
Turks Islands, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, type 6, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, type 10*	4	0	0
Ditto, 4 on 1d., red, type 15, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 4 on 1d., ditto, type 16, ditto	2	17	6
Victoria, 1864, 8d., orange, mint, pair	3	7	6

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 5 and 6 November, 1908.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, 1st issue, complete, all mint but 2d., which is used	3	3	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown	2	12	6
Ditto, anchor, £1, brown-lilac	3	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1888, orbs, £1, brown,* perf. missing	5	0	0
Ditto, "V R," 1d., black*	6	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., rose, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, brown, crowns, "Specimen," mint	5	12	6
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," £1, ditto, orbs, ditto, ditto	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1900, 1s., green and scarlet, ditto	2	2	0
Afghanistan, 1293, yellow-brown, sunar, abasi, ½ rupee and 1 rupee; all*	10	0	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf.	9	10	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, ditto	11	0	0
Ditto, 9d., lilac-brown, ditto	5	0	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, 1863, C C, 2d., yellow-green	3	5	0
Ditto, 1872, C C, 12½ × 14, 2 r. 50 c., lilac-rose*	3	5	0
Ditto, 1890, Five Cents on 15 c., olive (Revenue omitted)	2	12	6
Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1888, 2s., green, mint	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2s. 6d., ditto, ditto	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 5s., ditto*	3	0	0
British East Africa, May, 1890, set of three provisionals, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1891, hand-stamped, ½ a. on 1 a., red	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 a. on 4 as., brown	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, MS., ½ a. on 2 as., red	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 a. on 4 as., brown	2	10	0
British South Africa, One Penny on 3d., mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 1898–1907, £5, deep blue, ditto	4	7	6
Gold Coast, 20s., red and green*	2	4	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, 5s., blue, and 10s., lilac-brown, all "Specimen," mint	3	7	6
Ditto, 1904, single CA, 10s., green and brown, ditto	6	5	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange-red	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, latest state	3	17	6
Niger Coast, August, 1894, ½ in blue on right half of 1d., red	3	3	0
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 2s., lilac, Type A, mint	2	12	0
Southern Nigeria, single CA, £1, violet, ditto	3	0	0
Swazieland, 1889, 10s., brown	2	12	6
Bermuda, Three Pence on 1d., rose*	3	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., PAIR	3	10	0
Canada, 6d., grey, perf.	4	7	6
Montserrat, C A, 4d., blue, mint	3	7	6
New Brunswick, 1s., violet	6	15	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scar.-vermil.	3	10	0
Ditto, 8d., ditto, block of 4, mint	3	7	6
St. Lucia, 1883, 1s., red-brown, ditto	2	2	0
Tobago, C A, 6d., stone, ditto	4	2	6
Trinidad, "O.S.," mint, set of 7	4	0	0
Fiji, 1875, Gothic V.R., 2d. in black on 3d.*	2	4	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., red on white, plate 1, pair	5	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., bright red on yellowish, ditto, ditto	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red ditto, plate 2, pair	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., bright red on laid, ditto, ditto	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, plate 1, frame and lines retouched, centre worn	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, plate 2, pick and shovel omitted	4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, plate 3	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1st retouch, pairs . £4 4s. and	4	7	6
Tasmania, £1, grn. & yellow, mint	4	0	0
Victoria, 1867–82, 4d., rosine, ditto	2	6	0
Ditto, 1865–7, V and Crown, 1s., blue on blue, ditto	2	4	0
Ditto, 1868–81, 5s., blue on yellow £3 3s. and	3	12	6
Ditto, registered, 1s., blue on rose*	2	0	0
W. Australia, 2d., brown on red	2	12	0

Sale of 19 and 20 November, 1908.

France, 1853–60, 80 c., pair, *tête-bêche*	8	10	0
Great Britain, 1855–6, small garter on blue, 4d., deep, carmine	9	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL" 1902–4, 5s., carmine	12	5	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," King, 5d., on piece	3	5	0
Ditto, Admiralty, Type 2, the complete set	2	5	0
Naples, ½ T, cross, on piece	4	0	0
Spain, 1851, 6 reales, pair	2	12	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., vert. lines	9	0	0
Brunei or Labuan, 1 c., *black* surcharge, strip of 3, on entire	10	0	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf.	7	15	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto	6	15	0
Ditto, 1862, no wmk., 5d., red-brown, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., brown*	2	12	6
Ditto, 1863, C C, 5d., red-brown, mint	3	5	0
Philippines, 1854, 5 c., orange-red, type A, on entire	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 real, blue, pairs, each	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 4	5	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 6	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 reales, yellow-green	1	18	0
Straits Settlements, CC, 12½, 96 c.*	3	7	6
Cape triangular, 1855, 6d., slate-lilac*	2	12	6
Ditto, woodblock, 1d., red	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue	3	3	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red	7	0	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black	3	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange-red, early	5	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, ditto	4	4	0
Ditto, 1859, 1d., red	2	8	0
Sierra Leone, CA, 4d., blue, mint	5	0	0
British Guiana, 1876, 96 c., olive-bistre, ditto	2	2	0
Nevis, 6d., grey, litho*	3	3	0
Ditto, 1883, 6d., green, mint	3	3	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet	10	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion	4	4	0
Ditto, 6½d., ditto*	5	7	6
St. Vincent, 1880, 1s., vermilion*	5	12	6
Trinidad, 1853, 1d., blue, cartridge paper	4	15	0
Ditto, 1855, 1d., pale blue	4	17	6
Ditto, 1860, clean cut perfs., 6d., yellow-green, mint, blocks of 6, each	7	10	0
Virgin Islands, 1867, perf. 15, 6d., rose*	3	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., carmine, plate 2, on laid	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, plate 1	4	7	6
Victoria, 1868, 5s., blue on yellow	8	15	0
Collections: 2894, £16; and 6300	15	0	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of 31 October, 1908.

Cayman Islands, King, 1d. on 4d.	1	18	0
Great Britain, 1873–80, 2½d., lilac-rose, "LAFL"	1	5	0
Ditto, 1862, imperf., 4d., pale red, plate 4, mint block of 4	6	6	0
Ditto, Royal reprints of the 1d., black, large crown, pair	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4	7	7	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., lake on yellowish, plate 1, S.G. No. 2	1	15	0
Southern Nigeria, King, multiple £1	1	0	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	1	5	0

Sale of 12 November, 1908.

British Central Africa, 1898, imperf., 1d., red and blue*	2	0	0
Ceylon, 8d., yellow-brown, repaired	1	9	0
Mauritius, 1859, 2d., blue, block of 4	3	0	0

Sale of 18 November, 1908.

Argentine, 1864, imperf., 15 c., blue, defective	1	0	0
Cape woodblock, 1d., scarlet, repaired	1	7	0
Cayman Islands, 1d. on 4d., mint	1	16	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., repaired	1	14	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., repaired	1	0	0
Great Britain, 1862, 4d., pale red, plate 4, imperf., block of 4	7	0	0
Ditto, 1876–7, 4d., sage-green, plate 15, garter, pair, imperf., mint	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, similar pair in deep vermilion, ditto	1	9	0
Ditto, ditto, similar pair in pale brown, ditto	1	5	0
Ditto, ditto, similar pair in pale blue, ditto	1	5	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	1	10	0
Collection in Lallier's, 800	8	0	0