

SAPPHIRE

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THE

Philatelic Record.

JANUARY, 1907.

Editorial Notes.

UNDER this motto our Australian contemporary comments upon the seeming inaction of the Royal Philatelic Society in publishing the new edition of "Oceania," a forecast of which was inserted in the *London Philatelist* some four years ago. It is not within our province to defend the Society against the charges of delay, which have at different periods during the past ten years been made by many different journals, or concerning the long interval which has occurred between the publication of its works, notably in the case of Africa, which took over twelve years to complete. In spite of the difficulties attending that particular work, the majority of its members most likely concurred in the criticisms which were made, although, as is often the case, the biggest growlers were unwilling to assist in its completion.

"Festina Lente."

Having regard to all the circumstances, we do not, however, consider that there is any just ground of complaint about the new edition of "Oceania." It was stated, we believe, at the time the announcement was made, that it would not be published for a considerable period, as the desirability of consulting experts in the Colony, and the fact of philatelists residing so many thousand miles apart, joining in the compilation and comparing notes, must inevitably occupy no small amount of time.

The work is also not done by the Society as a body, but by a small Committee known as the Publishing Committee, two prominent members of which were on the Publishing Committee of "Africa, Part III.," and did most of the work in connection with that volume; and so for some time past, "Oceania" has pressed practically upon the shoulders of one who, although one of the most enthusiastic and capable philatelists of the present day, has for the past eighteen months had to carry other philatelic cares, as well as the burden of getting so prodigious a work ready for the press.

Another cause of delay has been the difficulty of getting unused or nearly unused specimens for the various plates of Sydney Views, etc., for illustrating the work, and in this connection we believe that in spite of the appeals which have been made to collectors all over the world to send their best specimens or photos of them for reproduction, not a single one has come from Australia.

We understand that the stamps of the different Colonies forming the Commonwealth will be treated and published in separate books, each about the size of the first editions of "Oceania," and no doubt the entire work, when completed, will be something far in excess of any

other similar publication. He would be a rash man indeed to predict the actual completion of the series, therefore, for several years to come. It would, however, be an advantage, and at all events of interest to very many, if short announcements were made from time to time in the official organ of the Society, letting the members and others interested know how the work was progressing.

The Marking of Forged Stamps.

To DISCOVER whether a stamp is a forgery or not is a matter of more or less difficulty—so much depends upon the skill with which it has been produced—but to deal with the evil effectively is a vastly more difficult problem. In the case of a forgery creeping into the collection of a friend, it is sufficient to point out the weed to be eradicated, and the same occurs in the cases of the stockbooks of dealers of reputation. But it is no use blinking the fact that there are both collectors and dealers who in such events will simply put the stamp on one side, and take the earliest opportunity of disposing of it in another approval book sent out to a different district. We have had instances furnished to us of this having been done in high value I.R. Official forged surcharges on the Queen's Heads, etc., and the whole matter caused a long discussion at a recent meeting of the Manchester Philatelic Society, to see whether anything could be done to remedy the evil. The most drastic method of dealing with the practice which was proposed was to deface all forgeries declared to be such by an Expert Committee of the Society, with a large letter "F," or the word "forged," or "forgery" in bold type. The desire to deal with this matter in some effective way is no new thing, as can be seen from the proceedings of the German Philatelic Congresses, when similar proposals were on the agenda in 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1906.

Exchange Society Secretaries can, of course, provide for it by inserting a clause in the rules, that each member will submit to an Expert Committee defacing any stamp adjudged to be a forgery. But what happens to the sender, when the stamp in question does not belong to him, or when, as is very likely to happen, he knows where he got the stamp from and could have redress, if it had not been defaced? Will a third person, be he dealer or collector, take a defaced stamp back and return the money, especially if it should be a valuable one?

The whole question bristles with difficulties. Everyone can do with his own stamps what he likes, but when they belong to a third party, then "hands off."

So far we have only proceeded upon the supposition that the defaced stamp is really a forgery. But what if it should be proved afterwards that the Expert Committee has made a mistake? And that such mistakes can happen is evidenced by the law proceedings taken against the Germania Ring, which were decided quite recently against the Ring. The Expert Committee of the Ring had marked a stamp sent to them to expertise, forged; other experts declared it to be genuine. An action was the result and the Germania Ring had to pay.

The International Dealers' Association in Berlin, a very strong body composed of all the principal dealers in the world, proposed

at the Eighteenth German Philatelic Union, that it should be decreed that all Societies and Experts should perforate all forged stamps found by them with the word "Falsch." This is a bold step, but coming from the Association itself may prove the foundation for general action. Great difficulties are still to be surmounted, yet there is a hope now, in Germany at all events, we may come to a practical result.

It will be interesting to see how this decree works in practice; but so far as this country is concerned, we must confess to not seeing how the evil is to be met. It is not those who are members of Philatelic Societies who need protection, but the large number of collectors who are outside the pale, and have neither the knowledge nor experience necessary to distinguish between dealers of repute and the sharks of the trade.

At the same time, to deface other people's stamps seems to us a very risky business, and one not to be commended—even when the object to be attained is of so much importance to all concerned in the welfare of our hobby.

The Distinction.

We have received from Mr. Ewen "No. 4 Priced Catalogue of the Railway Letter Stamps of the United Kingdom," with a "Preface" published under a different cover; and also "No. 1 Priced Catalogue of the Newspaper and Parcel Stamps issued by the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom, 1855-1906."

While not a disciple of Railway Letter Stamps, one cannot but admire the exhaustive way in which the subject has been dealt with by Mr. Ewen. It has always seemed to us a case of love's labour lost, but, as the proverb says, *chacun à son goût*, and there is something to be said in favour of Railway Letter Stamps, although, in our view, it is not philately.

We have no desire to raise the old vexed question as to whether that word full of pregnant meaning covers fiscals or not. In the universal acceptance of the term we hold it does not, and its derivation has nothing to do with it. It is purely a question of application and not derivation. One of the greatest arguments against fiscalists is the nature of what they collect. A philatelist does know where to draw the line, and that is why he cannot admit the fiscalist, who has no line apparently to draw.

This soliloquy is caused by the third volume mentioned above. It is lavishly illustrated and as well written and produced as Mr. Ewen's "Railway Letter Stamps," yet what possible interest can these things be? Of course a man can collect anything, and whatever that article happens to be he will get some interest out of it; but, really, tram tickets are equally as interesting and collectable as parcel stamps, and possess the merit of being in certain cases a great deal more valuable when you hit the lucky number. If parcel stamps, why not railway tickets, tram tickets, bobbin labels, and thimbles? Fiscalism covers a multitude of things.

No—we never did like fiscals, always foreseeing the danger of there being practically no proper definition of the cult, and this latest work confirms both our views and our prejudices.

Notable Philatelists.

Frederick Breitfuss.

NOW-A-DAYS, due chiefly to the changed manner in which people collect, it is more difficult than in the olden days to judge of the relative strength of different collections. At the time when general collecting was in vogue, the collection of Mr. Breitfuss was reckoned as the third or fourth best in the world, and in spite of the altered condition of things his would be numbered amongst the six best collections to-day. He tells us that he commenced collecting in 1864, when thirteen years of age. His father, who was Court jeweller to the Czar, gave a general order to a dealer in Germany for all stamps which were quoted at less than 10 silbergroschen (1s.) per stamp.

This order was duly executed at a cost to Breitfuss *père* of some 300 thalers (about £45), and formed the foundation-stone of this great collection. It is interesting to learn that among the stamps under 1s. were the provisional 1 and 2 cents British Guiana of 1862, which Mr. Breitfuss still has in his collection, together with the other twenty-three varieties of each value.

In 1871 Mr. Breitfuss went to Marseilles, where he continued to collect, though at that time he had to be content with ploughing a lonely furrow, for he could not find a single philatelist in the place.

While there he bought several small but good collections, the property of French officers who had mortgaged them before going to the front in the war against Germany and had failed to return to their native country. His great purchase was the Nothhaffe collection a few years ago.

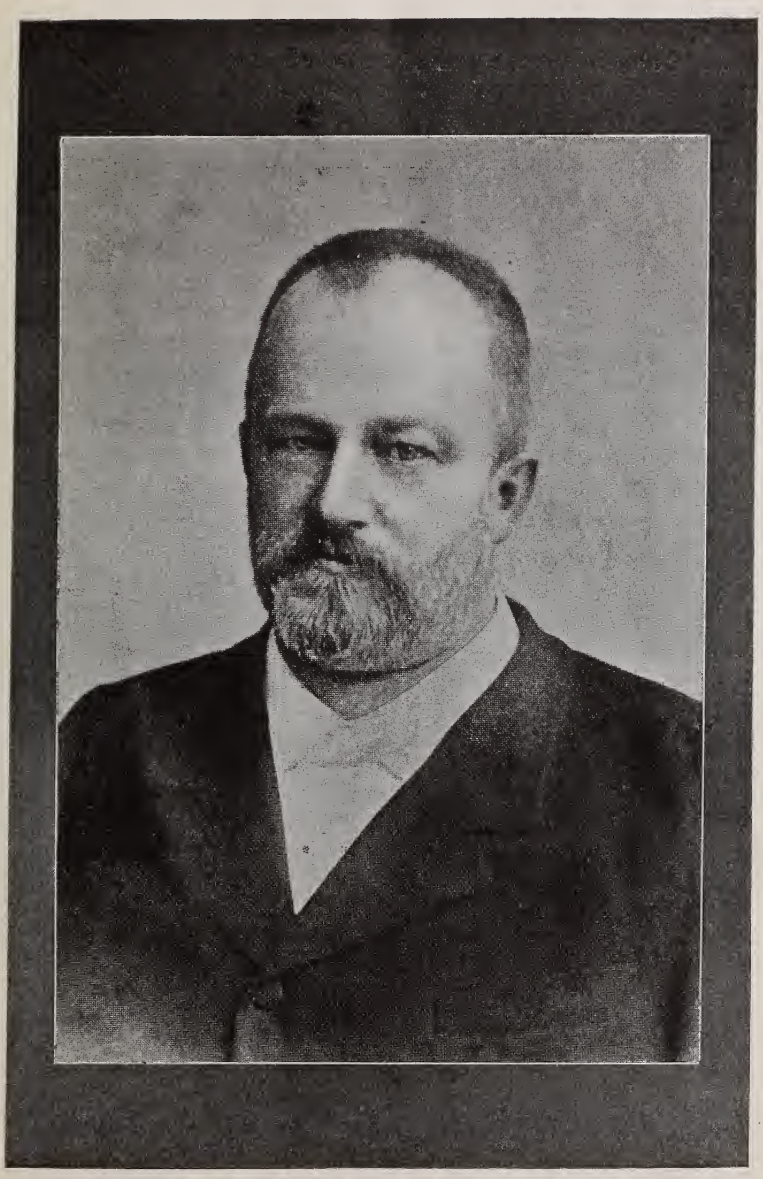
In 1873 he came to London and remained until April, 1875.

During his stay in this "right little, tight little island," he made the acquaintance of the late Dr. Viner, who introduced him as a member of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, of which he has continued his membership right up to the present time, being therefore one of its oldest fellows. He came over to London again in 1897, officiating as a judge at the Exhibition in that year, and he again officiated at the Manchester Exhibition of 1899.

His collection, although a general one, is really composed of more or less specialized collections of all the countries of the world. Unused and used stamps, many in blocks, are included, and special attention is paid to shades. There are also essays and proofs, and, to make it as complete as possible, reprints are shown. In addition, Mr. Breitfuss collected forgeries bearing genuine postmarks that have franked letters and thus deceived the postal authorities. Add to this, used and unused envelopes, postcards, and wrappers, it is indeed a general collection in the fullest sense of the term, of adhesives and entires. Mr. Breitfuss also collects telegraph stamps and entires of every country, but declines to have anything to do with fiscals.

He was a great friend of the late Grand Duke Michaelovitch, and has more than once expressed the hope that his collection would some day be to Russia what the Tapling collection is to Great Britain.

Notable Philatelists.



Frederick Breitfuss

Roumania:

The Issues of 1906.

By George B. Duerst.

Eight Series in Twelve Months.

ROUMANIA must lately have been watched with envious eyes by some of the Central and South American Republics, for has she not gone a few steps further in the creation of new series of stamps in a shorter time than any of them have ever done? As one paper puts it:—"Our descendants will regard with admiration the Roumanian creations of the year 1906, but still more the courage and the willingness of philatelists, who have bought them with such a rush." The Roumanian Postal Administration has evidently counted upon the greed of philatelists, otherwise such a quantity would never have been issued. Precedents for issuing commemoration sets for jubilees of states and kings, for exhibitions, and for hospitals, can be found in plenty; but it is rather unfortunate, to say the very least, that all these events should have fallen into twelve months.* To issue eight sets of stamps within twelve months shows the commercial spirit which has of late years entered a nation, which hitherto thought only of corn, maize, and pigs. Pity these, their former loves, are so little represented on the new sets. I have not the slightest doubt that the Administration had some fear, but no qualms, when the exhibition set appeared, that there would at last be a crash, and a heavy loss. But, thanks to the splendid bringing-up stamp collectors have had in the last ten years, even this set, with and without "Service" surcharge, went like hot cakes.

It would be of interest if the Roumanian Government would publish the net profit resulting out of their eight sets.

All philatelists hope the flood is over and that we shall not hear of any new stamps being issued in Roumania for several years to come.

Even the Roumanians are sick of the never-ceasing stream of new stamps. *L'Indépendence Roumaine*, of October 23rd, says "that the delay in the issue was caused by the bad weather." Such a reason for issuing a set of exhibition stamps at the very end of the exhibition is rather novel. I wonder whether the paper or the colour or the gum was affected by the bad weather. The same paper says:—"Do not

* We suppose our contributor is sarcastic. We should have hailed such a coincidence with delight if the Authorities had made one set, or preferably one stamp do duty for the lot, as they might very easily have done.—Ed.

issue any more, all collections are full! You jubilee too much in Roumania and loose the little brains left to you! Our philatelic glory is now complete, therefore let it rest!"

These words from a well-known Roumanian newspaper are severe, but justified, and I hope the *vox populi* will produce the effect, which the bleating of the sacrificed philatelist will never do. At the same time some rapacious Government will some day kill the goose that lays the golden egg, and the last attempt of Roumania comes dangerously close to this momentous point.

I will now give the various issues and begin with the charity stamps:—

5th January, 1906.—Charity Stamps.

THE QUEEN AS SPINNER.

ACCORDING to an official notice in the *Roum.-Lloyd*, Charity Stamps of the value of 3 and 5 bani were to be issued on the 24th December, 1905, old style. These were sold to the public at 10 and 15 bani, the difference to be given to the "Policlinica" and "Tesătorea," two charity institutions under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth.

It was deemed expedient not to wait until the whole set was ready owing to the Christmas holidays, because it was thought that during this time a very large sale might be relied upon.

The design consists of a large circle with Queen Elizabeth sitting with a silk spindle in her hand, and the inscription, "Dumneden sa ne duca mana, Elisabeta" (God direct our hand, Elizabeth). Size, 26 × 36½ mm.

"Policlinica" is a hospital and "Tesătorea" a society founded to promote the re-establishment of the culture of silkworms and the silk industry in Roumania.

The two higher values of 10 and 15 bani were issued on the 13th of January and were sold to the public at 20 and 25 bani, the difference also to be given to the same two charities.

These stamps could only be used for inland letters and at face value; 500,000 sets are said to have been printed.

Perforated 11½.

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

Perforated 11½ × 13½.

5 (10)	bani	...	...	...	green.
10 (20)	,,	...	...	...	carmine.
15 (25)	,,	...	...	...	lilac.

This set was sold out very quickly, and this doubtless contributed a great deal in influencing the authorities to issue two further sets.

* In all instances the figures in brackets indicate the sale price to the public.—ED.

5th March, 1906.—Charity Stamps.

THE QUEEN AS WEAVER.

THE second set depicts Queen Elizabeth sitting at a weaving frame, and the design was drawn by the Roumanian painter, Costin Petrescu. Besides the usual inscriptions of "Romaina Posta" and "Timbru de binefacere," we also find one "Victorul tărcol tese femea," meaning, "The future of the country weaves the woman," and the name of the Queen of Roumania. Size, 26 × 36½ mm.

This set could also be used at face value for inland letters only.

Perforated 11½.

3 (10)	bani ...	...	...	pale brown.
5 (15)	„ ...	...	...	pale green.
10 (20)	„ ...	...	...	rose.

Perforated 11½ × 13½.

5 (15)	bani ...	...	...	pale green.
10 (20)	„ ...	...	...	rose.
15 (25)	„ ...	...	...	mauve.

Perforated 11½ × 13½ × 11½ × 11½.

5 (15)	bani ..	...	...	pale green.

5th March, 1906.—Charity Stamps.

QUEEN ELIZABETH AS SAMARITAN.

A THIRD set appeared also, but the difference between the face value and the sale price was to go solely to the "Policlinica Regina Elisabeta." On the stamps Queen Elizabeth is depicted as the good Samaritan, helping a wounded man who is lying on the ground. At the top, "Romana Posta," and two Geneva crosses; at the bottom, "Rana legată si lacrămile sterse, Elisabeta," signifying "The wound bound up and the tears stilled, Elizabeth."

Perforated 11½.

3 (10)	bani ...	...	...	pale brown.
5 (15)	„ ...	...	...	pale green.
15 (25)	„ ...	...	...	mauve.

Perforated 11½ × 13½.

5 (15)	bani ...	...	...	pale brown.

Perforated 13½ × 11½.

3 (10)	bani ...	...	...	pale brown.
5 (15)	„ ...	...	...	pale green.
10 (20)	„ ...	...	...	rose.
15 (25)	„ ...	...	...	mauve.

All the three Charity Sets stamps were printed in sheets of 80 stamps in ten rows of eight. The distances between the stamps vary. Some are 3 mm. and others 9 mm. from one another.

14th June, 1906.—To celebrate the 25th Jubilee of the Kingdom.

HEAD of King Charles to left in black in an oval, surmounted by a crown; inscription at the top, "Nihil sine Deo," from the Roumanian coat of arms; below, "Romania in XXV. an al Regatului," and value in figures between "bani." Upright rectangular, size $22\frac{1}{2} \times 33\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. Printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., of London.

	1 ban,	light brown, centre black		...	500,000.
	3 bani,	red-brown,	,,	...	500,000.
Sept.	5 ,,	green,	,,	...	1,000,000.
	10 ,,	rose,	,,	...	500,000.
Sept.	15 ,,	lilac,	,,	...	1,000,000.
Sept.	25 ,,	blue,		...	400,000.
	40 ,,	dark brown,	,,	...	300,000.
Sept.	50 ,,	bistre,		...	300,000.
	1 leu,	red,	,,	...	250,000.
Sept.	2 lei,	orange,	,,	...	250,000.

Error.

Centre inverted.

25 bani, blue, centre black.

About this stamp I cannot say anything, as I have not so far received any reliable information, nor have received it from any of my correspondents.

Printed in sheets of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten.

July—September, 1906.—To celebrate the 40th Anniversary of the King.

OBLONG rectangular. Various scenes printed in black in centre. The inscriptions are "Romana," description of the picture, and "Posta." The value is described in figures, also the years 1866 and 1906. All these inscriptions are placed in different positions on the various values. Perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$. The thickness of the paper varies; specimens are found on nearly transparent paper.

Aug.	1 ban,	light brown, centre black		...	1,000,000.
,,	3 bani,	red-brown,	,,	...	1,000,000.
July.	5 ,,	green,	,,	...	2,000,000.
Aug.	10 ,,	rose,	,,	...	1,000,000.
July.	15 ,,	lilac,	,,	...	2,000,000.
Sept.	25 ,,	light blue,	,,	...	800,000.
,,	40 ,,	dark brown,	,,	...	600,000.
,,	50 ,,	bistre,	,,	...	600,000.
Aug.	1 leu,	red,	,,	...	500,000.
,,	2 lei,	orange,	,,	...	500,000.

Error of Colour.

Sept.	25 bani,	olive-green, centre black	...	(?)

The scenes depicted are as follows:—

1 ban.	Charles I. swears to the constitution.
3 bani.	The newly-elected Prince travels in his country.
5 bani.	Charles I. in the Battle of Calapt during the Russo-Turkish Campaign.
10 bani.	Charles I. meeting Osman Pasha in 1878 (?).
15 bani.	Charles I. in 1866 and in 1906.
25 bani.	Roumanian troops crossing the Danube.
40 bani.	Entry into Bucarest after the campaign of 1878.
50 bani.	Charles I. on horseback in battle.
1 leu.	Consecration of the Cathedral of Argez in 1896.
2 lei.	Consecration of the renovated St. Nicolas Church in Jassy, 1904.

This issue was also printed in London, by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., in sheets of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten.

How many errors of colour (25 bani olive-green and blue) exist, it is impossible to say.* When the first few sheets of each value arrived in Bucarest, it was found that the 25 bani stamps had not been printed in the right colour, blue. The Administration notified the printers at once of this error, and returned the sheets. Some of them must, however, have got into the hands of dealers, as they have appeared in the market. It is to be hoped the whole order (800,000) were not printed in the wrong colour, and if this should be the case, that the printers will destroy the lot.

October, 1906.—Charity Stamps.

ANGEL WITH PALM BRANCH.

THE design of this set originated with Queen Elizabeth, as the inscription at the foot denotes. Two supplicating hands are stretched out by an angel with palm branch. Besides the usual inscriptions we find another in Latin:—"Gloria autem, honor et pax omni operanti bonum," signifying, "But glory, honour and peace are with everyone who does good." Printed in three colours on white paper. Perf. 12. Size, 24 × 35½ mm.

3 (10) bani	...	...	brown, orange and		light blue.
5 (15) „	...	...	„	„	green.
10 (20) „	...	...	„	„	rose.
15 (25) „	...	...	„	„	lilac.

Blue and green in the 5 bani value being found not to harmonise, the orange has been changed to red; therefore,

5 (15) bani ... ... green, red and light blue.

* Concerning this stamp we believe the facts to be that in the original order the Government of Roumania specified the colour of the border for the 20 bani stamp to be printed in green; after the first delivery this was stopped by order of the Postal Authorities, and the colour changed to blue, in order that the colour of this stamp might be in conformity with stamps of the same value in other countries of the Postal Union. 3,000 sheets had already been printed; 2,500 sheets (of 100 stamps) were delivered, the remaining 500, being waste sheets, were destroyed by the printers as usual in such cases. None of the 2,500 sheets delivered to Roumania have been returned, so that the total available for sale is 250,000. We do not gather that this stamp has ever been issued, and in our opinion it should not be accorded catalogue rank. It falls within a well-defined class, of which many examples could be enumerated.—ED.

29th—31st October, 1906.—Exhibition Stamps.

We now come to the most unnecessary issue of all. Somebody (most likely the Committee of the Exhibition) proposed that special stamps, to a total of 130,000 lei, should be printed, 70,000 lei to go to the exhibition treasury. The stamps were only to be obtained at the exhibition and to be allowed for franking letters, etc., for the space of three days only, viz., from the 28th to 30th September. But who was to get the 60,000 lei (less cost of printing)? Somebody, or the post office?

The proposal was accepted, and advance orders for cash were booked in the exhibition. The advance bookings did not flourish, so the date of issue was put off until the 29th to 31st October. To put it off further was useless as the exhibition closed on the latter date.

No official decree about this issue exists, nor can any information be obtained at the General Post Office; 15,000 sets were printed by Albert Baer, in Bucarest. Lithographed. Designs by C. Stengel.

On the 29th October the *Roum.-Lloyd* states that the stamps have been issued, and two days later that the exhibition stamps, which could only be obtained in the exhibition, would be withdrawn from circulation the 1st of November, 1906.

Various scenes and pictures are to be seen on the stamps, which are upright rectangular in shape, measuring 44 × 24 mm. Perforated 11½. The centres are all black.

5 bani,	yellowish green ...	Peasant ploughing.
10 „	rose...	„ „
15 „	violet	Exhibition building
25 „	blue	„ „
30 „	pink	An old princely Roumanian country residence.
40 „	green	„ „
50 „	orange	Royal Pavilion in Exhibition.
75 „	pale brown ...	„ „ „
1l. 50c.	red lilac	King on horseback.
2l. 50c.	yellow	„ „
3l.	orange brown ...	Queen Elizabeth writing.

The whole set also appeared surcharged S. E., meaning Servicial Expositici = official service of the exhibition.

The 40 bani exists also, perf. 13½.

The plates of this issue have been destroyed.

During the last few days I have read that "Somebody" consisted of one dealer, two collectors, and a chief official of the Post Office in the Exhibition. For the permission of the post to give the stamps currency during three days, the Post Office received 900 sets, which they sold for £8,550 in three days. Thus the four originators netted a nice round sum.

Archer's Perforations.

By Plain Anchor.

ALL philatelists are indebted to Mr. Hodson, and to you for publishing the result of his studies. To assist in tracing out the history from the start I beg to give the following facts:—

The plates for the 1d. red, small crown, varied in size from the fact that the rocking of the roller into them would extend the metal in degrees, varying according to the different pressures applied and the consistency of the metal itself.

The paper, being hand made, varied in thickness, and shrank from the damping necessary before printing, in varying degrees. The gumming also caused shrinking.

Some help may be gained from these facts by examining very badly centred stamps with the small lettering.

Archer said before the Committee:—"There were 12 plates, all of different sizes. Messrs. Bacon & Petch were directed by Mr. Hill to make new plates to remedy this, which they did."

On this subject the following is interesting:—

5th July, 1849.

> SIR,—Immediately on your leaving me this morning I discovered you had unknowingly led me into a great error and into a great loss of time by giving me, at first, a sheet of labels that did not at all correspond with the one you brought me to-day. The one you brought to-day is the same as the machine, and it places me in an uncertainty as to how I had better proceed; but till I see you I shall go on with the new rachet, suitable to the first sheet you brought. It quite surprises me to find these sheets of labels do not correspond, and don't know how far it may interfere with your plan. If this had not occurred your machine would have been completed this month back, which is much to be deplored. Shall I see you to-morrow?—Respectfully yours,
>
> J. ADDENBROOKE.

The official date of the first trial of Archer's machine was 6th December, 1848. The second trial was made at Somerset House in January, 1850.

Some sheets perforated were sent to provincial towns in addition to those sent to the Houses of Parliament, a total of 5,000 sheets being distributed altogether.

The two first machines were thrown aside about July, 1848.

The first trial perforation submitted to Mr. Hill was on plain paper, *i.e.*, paper without stamps printed upon it.

Addenbrooke stated he made the first alterations to Archer's machine in April, 1849.

The Government order for their first machine is dated 3rd September, 1849. For a second set of needles, 7th May, 1850.

I suggest the study of the lettering of the stamps is not yet complete. I believe there were more sets of punches than referred to. The first set may be distinguished by the letters being well shaped, except the J, which is square, as in the second set used to the 1d. black, and stamps with this set are always found with the × postmark.

Second Set.—The letters are somewhat smaller, and the J is round, but yet not quite so well shaped as in the first set of the 1d. black. The × postmark is not always found with this set.

Third Set.—The letters are larger but not so well formed, and not found with the × postmark.

Fourth Set.—The letters are *much* larger, and are easily distinguished. In all sets the G's are very similar, but, curiously, they appear to be a trifle smaller in the fourth set.

The "state of plates" may help if specimens with margins can be examined. The first state comprised plates 12 to 92, and to a limited extent 10 and 11.

In the second state a small dot was added in the margin at the top above the inscription and between the sixth and seventh stamps, and a vertical line was placed in the same position in the bottom margin.

State Three.—A circular ornament was placed at the centre of the side margins, and of this state plate 132 was the first and 137 the last.

I have just made the discovery that there is a state of plate of the 1d. red not mentioned by Messrs. Wright & Creek, as is shown by the two enclosed stamps.





In one the ornament has large leaves, which are enclosed in a circle, and this state is not mentioned by Messrs. Wright & Creek. In it the lettering of the stamps is of the small type, and it is, therefore, probably early, as a mint block of 18 small crown, perf. 16, I have in my collection, with margin showing ornament, is of the small leaf pattern without circle.

I hope that Mr. Hodson and others will give further information, which I am sure will be appreciated.



The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

G. Fred. H. Gibson, *Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester.*

The British Empire.

Bermuda.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us a specimen of the 2½d. value which has just been issued, but informs us that the other two new denominations (2d. and 4d.), chronicled in October, are not yet on sale in the Islands.

Brunei.—The *London Philatelist* describes a complete set for this Native State. The stamps are formed by overprinting the Crown type of Labuan with the word "Brunei," and the new value in thick block capitals.



Adhesives.

1 cent in black on 1c. violet and black.
1 cent in red on ,, ,,
2 cents ,, 3c. brown and black.
2 cents ,, 8c. vermilion and black.
3 cents ,, 3c. brown and black.
4 cents ,, 12c. yellow and black.
5 cents ,, 16c. brown and black.
8 cents ,, 8c. vermilion and black.
10 cents ,, 16c. brown and green.
25 cents ,, 16c. ,, ,,
30 cents ,, 16c. ,, ,,
50 cents ,, 16c. ,, ,,
1 dollar ,, 8c. vermilion and black.

Great Britain. Offices in Morocco.—We have been shown by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. various values of the current set, overprinted "Morocco Agencies," and values in "centimos" and "pesetas." The denominations are as follows:—

Adhesives.

5c. on ½d. yellow-green.
10c. on 1d. scarlet.
15c. on 1½d. purple and green.
20c. on 2d. green and scarlet.
25c. on 2½d. ultramarine.
50c. on 5d. purple and ultramarine.
1p. on 10d. purple and scarlet.
3p. on 2s. 6d. lilac.
6p. on 5s. carmine.

Grenada.—The Postage Due stamps are now appearing on multiple watermark paper. *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 2d. and 3d. values.

Adhesives.
Unpaid Letter stamps.

2d. black. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
3d. ,, ,, ,,

India.—Mr. W. T. Wilson writes:—"I "enclose the new 1 anna India Postage and "Revenue just issued, and am advised that "this stamp, overprinted 'On H.M.S.,' will "be issued very shortly; it is stated on best "official authority that no other values will "appear with Postage and Revenue."

Adhesive.

1a. carmine. (Postage and Revenue).

Official stamp.

On
1a. carmine. Surcharged H M in black.
S

Jamaica. — The *Monthly Journal* has received the 6d. and 1s. values of the Queen's Head set upon multiple watermark paper.

Adhesives.

6d. orange. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
1s. brown. ,, ,,

Queensland.—The Postmaster-General writes from Brisbane, under date 17th November, 1906, stating that the 2s. 6d. and 10s. values of the lithographed stamps are not yet in use.

The date of their issue is uncertain as present stocks will probably last eighteen and twelve months respectively.

New Zealand.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the Christchurch Exhibition set, as illustrated below; they are not beautiful.

Mr. Salt, of Wellington, forwards the 1d. Government Insurance, design redrawn, the VR omitted, the rocks and sea re-arranged, and a window placed in the lighthouse. He informs us the others are expected. The same correspondent also states that the Government Departments will shortly be supplied with current stamps, either overprinted with initials or perforated; when the returns for requirements are complete, it will be decided which.









Adhesives.
½d. blue-green.
1d. red.
3d. blue and brown.
6d. green and pink.

Government Insurance stamp.
1d. dark blue. (Design redrawn).

St. Christopher and Nevis.—*Ewen's Weekly* has seen the 3d. value on multiple watermark paper; the 1d. was listed some months back, but we believe it is not yet on sale.



Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple
3d. orange and green.

Foreign Countries.

German Empire. Offices in Morocco.—The following are the latest to appear upon the watermarked paper.

Adhesives.
3c. on 3pf. brown. Watermarked.
25c on 20pf. ultramarine. ,,

Italy.—Dr. Diena has shown us the current 15c. stamp of Italy, imperforate vertically.

Luxemburg.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that the first value of a new set for this country has appeared: it shows a portrait of the Grand Duke Wilhelm.

Adhesive.
10c. red.

Panama, Republic of.—We are advised by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. of the values of the new set further to those

chronicled last month, viz., an 8c. and 10c. The *Monthly Journal* adds the 25c. and 50c., and also states that the 2c. has already been overprinted "Canal Zone."

Adhesives.

8c. black and purple (Manuel J. Harlado).
10c. black and violet (José de Obaldia).
25c. black and brown (Jomas Herrera).
50c. black (José de Fâlrega).

Surcharged "Canal Zone" in black.

2c. black and red.

Paraguay.—The *Monthly Journal* mentions that the colours of the 1c. and 2c. Official Stamps of 1904 have been changed, coming now in olive and light green respectively.

Adhesives.

Official stamps.

1c. olive.
2c. light green.

Uruguay.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us a used specimen of a new type of 5c. The design is larger than that of the last 5c., and shows the Arms of Uruguay, etc., lithographed on plain white paper.

Adhesive.

5c. blue.

Spain. Elobey, Annobon y Corisco. —*Ewen's Weekly* states that certain values of the 1905 set have been overprinted as below: we are also indebted to the same journal for the following particulars of the 1907 set.

Adhesives.

Stamps of 1905 Surcharged.

10c. in black on 1c. in red.
15c. in red on 2c. violet.
25c. in red on 3c. black.
50c. in black on 4c. red.

Series of 1907.

1c. dark violet.
2c. black.
3c. red.
4c. light green.
5c. green.
10c. violet.
15c. rose.
25c. orange.
50c. blue.
75c. brick-red.
1p. dark sepia.
2p. carmine.
3p. black-brown.
4p. bronze-green.
5p. dark rose.
10p. red.

Fernando Po.—The new set here is also listed by *Ewen's Weekly* as follows:—

Adhesives.

1c. indigo.
2c. red.
3c. dark violet.
4c. black.
5c. dark orange.
10c. red.
15c. bronze-green.
25c. black-brown.
50c. green.
75c. carmine.
1p. blue.
2p. brick-red.
3p. rose.
4p. violet.
5p. dark sepia.
10p. chestnut.

Rio de Oro.—And also here:—

Adhesives.

1c. green.
2c. light blue.
3c. violet.
4c. light green.
5c. rose.
10c. dark orange.
15c. brick-red.
25c. blue.
50c. dark brown.
75c. green.
1p. carmine.
2p. black-brown.
3p. bronze-green.
4p. dark rose.
5p. dark green.
10p. violet.

Notes and News.

An Omission.

By an oversight, Plate XXI. illustrating Mr. Yardley's article on Portugal, was not published with the November or December numbers. We circulate it, together with our apologies, with the present issue.

Great Britain.

In reference to the 1d. stamps with a curious nature of perforation at the left-hand side, as reported by us in these columns in Vol. XXVIII., page 219, and again in this number, a correspondent writing to *Ewen's Weekly* says "that he has found similar specimens from the left-hand side of sheets and also others from the right-hand side."

Manchester Philatelic Society.

The Society has removed its headquarters from the Grand Hotel to the Manchester Geographical Society's building, 16, S. Mary's Parsonage. Here the 250th meeting was held on Friday evening, January 11th, when there was a large attendance. The special attraction was a display of interesting stamps (limited to 12 by each member) selected, not so much on account of variety, as because of some special attraction of size, design, history, or personal interest, each exhibitor briefly explaining the reasons for the choice of his stamps. A number of members of the Junior Society were present by invitation.

Is America becoming Mexicanized?

We frequently hear of Mexico becoming Americanized, but now the U.S is to copy a postal system discarded by Mexico twenty years ago. Our Washington correspondent sends us the astounding news that our postage stamps are to be overprinted with the names of the town from which they are sold! The class of towns to be so distinguished number about 5,900, and say ten stamps in the set will advance the number of varieties to 59,000, quite a nice addition to our albums. This plan was tried experimentally some forty years ago, only numbers were used in place of names; it was, however, found impracticable. The country was small then, but it could not be made to work. We should say that it is absolutely impossible now. It is possible we may get the plan started and perhaps to keep it up for six months, but to maintain the system is beyond the powers of the government. From a philatelic standpoint we think it will give a great boom to business. Thousands will endeavour to make a "post office directory" with used stamps. Fathers will encourage their children to collect stamps from every town, it will provide amusement to boys and girls and many older persons. A percentage of these will certainly drift into stamp collecting proper. A complete collection will be difficult to obtain; there will certainly be errors. Post offices are made and others discontinued every month, so some will be rare. We wish our friends joy, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to the new printers and the post office officials.

Great Britain: Perf. × Roulette.

Further upon the note in these columns last month Major Evans, in the *Monthly Journal*, makes the following comments, from which it will be seen the stamp is not rouletted at all. We should have been more than surprised if it had been, for so far as is known there was no rouletting machine available for use at the period at Somerset House.

"Four copies are said to be known, one used at Manchester, February 7th, 1855; one used in London, February 8th, 1855; one used at Sheffield and the fourth with an illegible postmark, thus at least three out of the four were used in different places and presumably came from different sheets. All four are proved by their lettering to be from the left hand vertical row of the sheet, and the presumption would be that sheets were imperforate at the left hand side and that the margin was rouletted off. Through the kindness of the owner of one of these specimens we have had an opportunity of examining it; it is probably the best of the four for that purpose as it has the left hand side still attached. At first sight the stamp appears to be entirely imperforate at left but on close examination shows that this is not quite the case, neither is it rouletted in the ordinary sense of the term. There are traces of circular or rather semi-circular cuts along the side not entirely piercing the paper, and it seems to us to be a case of a *blind perforation*; but the curious thing is, that although the dents are indistinct and almost impossible to guage, they are certainly larger than those of the 16 perforation and we should say they would run about 10 or 11 to the 20 mm.

"It must be remembered that the stamps of this period were perforated as at present with a comb machine and the copy before us appears to have been perforated with such a machine, but with the short vertical line of pins at the left hand end of the row deficient or altered. It would be interesting to ascertain, if possible, whether any injury happened to the machine at this point, necessitating the use of some less perfect single line machine for perforating off this margin of the sheet, or whether any experiments were made before the introduction of the 14 guage by substituting a row of larger pins more widely spaced for this particular row in the 16 guage machine. Such pins of course would not fit into the bed plate, they would therefore have to be shorter than the others and probably would fail to pierce the paper of any of the sheets and thus might produce the appearance described. We have since been shown two more of the copies referred to above which show the abnormal perforation to be a kind of piercing in curved lines like that of the stamps of Hannover, etc., *percés en arc*, but very rough and with wide and irregular spaces between the semi-circular cuts. A curious circumstance is that although the three specimens we had seen came from quite different parts of the vertical row, the irregularities in the spacing of the cuts are identically the same on all three, as if the cutters had been inserted into the comb machine, as we suggested in the preceeding paragraph."

Warning.

The *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung* warns collectors about purchasing Trinidad stamps. The forgers cut the label containing the value out of the 1s. and 5s. stamps and fill in the labels impressed with 10s. and £1. This is the same kind of fraud which has been practised with King's head, Lagos, concerning which we warned our readers many months ago.

Egypt.

A new value in the stamps of Egypt has recently appeared, namely 4 millièmes carmine. This stamp is specially issued for the franking of illustrated post cards, which hitherto could only be franked by two stamps—1 + 3 or 2 + 2.

By the way, the number of post offices in Egypt has risen during the last twenty years from 169 to 1,081. The number of letters, etc., rose in the same period from 12½ to 50¾ millions.

Roumania.

We had a "false alarm" of another jubilee issue recently, which would have made three sets within the year, not including the charity labels. Latest information, however, is that the latest set is simply one of labels, gotten out to advertise the exposition at Bucharest, and without postal use or value.—*The American Journal of Philately*, October, 1906.

Our information is quite different. We are assured that the stamps have been printed at the Government offices, and were during the Exhibition available for internal postage.

Types and Errors of Natal "Postage Half-Penny" on 6 pence violet, 1895 issue.

Of this stamp, a writer in the *Berliner Briefmarken Zietung*, lately obtained the upper half of a sheet of 240 stamps. From the following drawing, our readers will see the sequence of the types and errors :—

a	*a*	*e*	*e*	*a*	*h*	*c*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*g*	*e*
f	*a*	*e*	*a*	*f*	*h*	*h*	*e*	*h*	*h*	*d*	*b*
g	*d*	*f*	*e*	*f*	*h*	*h*	*d*	*h*	*h*	*d*	*d*
e	*a* *	*g*	*f* *	*g*	*h*	*h*	*g*	*h*	*h*	*b*	*d*
c	*b*	*h*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*h*	*g*	*h*	*h* **	*b*	*b*
a	*a*	*e*	*e*	*a*	*h*	*c*	*a*	*b*	*c*	*g*	*e*
f	*a*	*e*	*a*	*f*	*h*	*h*	*e*	*h*	*h*	*d*	*b*
g	*d*	*f*		*f*	*h*	*h*	*d*	*h*	*h*	*d*	*d*
e	*a* *	*g*	*f* *	*g*	*h*	*h*	*g*	*h*	*h*	*b*	*d*
c	*b*	*h*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*h*	*g*	*h*	*h* **	*b*	*b*

From the above it would seem that the surcharge for the first five rows was set up and then stereotyped, from which a printing plate for the 240 stamps of the sheets was obtained.

The following is a list of types and errors :

Type *a*.—Long P,	14	stamps.	In half a sheet, therefore double the number in a full sheet of 240 stamps.
,, *b*.— ,, T,	12	,,	
,, *c*.— ,, A,	6	,,	
,, *d*.— ,, PT,	12	,,	
,, *e*.— ,, PA,	14	,,	
,, *f*.— ,, TA,	12	,,	
,, *g*.— ,, PTA,	14	,,	
,, *h*.—Normal,	36	,,	
Error *.—Pennv,	4	,,	
,, **.—EAlf,	2	,,	

A reference to S.G. catalogue will show that type *c* is much underpriced.

British South Africa.

Mr. Poole, writing in the *West End Philatelist*, describes the two dies of the 1896-97 issue :—

"Some little time ago, while examining some of the penny stamps of the 1896-97 issue of the British South Africa Company, I noticed that several specimens showed a small coloured dot, which did not appear in others. Carrying my investigations farther, I found that the variety is common to the whole of this issue, which, it will be remembered, was engraved and printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., and represents another die discovery of the same importance as the two dies that occur in the first set of stamps for the Seychelles.

"In the original die, from which two plates numbered '1' and '2' respectively were made, there is a small dot behind the tuft of the tail of the animal on the right of the design. Curiously enough, when a third plate, numbered '3,' was made, this dot was first of all removed from the die.

"It is difficult to understand why the dot was introduced in the original design, unless it was meant as a secret mark, in the same way as the dot on the tail of the left supporter of the coat-of-arms in some of the earlier issues. The variety, then, without dot, represents a retouching of the original die, and the two types are just as important as the two types of the Queen's Head issues of Cyprus, St. Lucia, etc. Though the difference is somewhat minute, I fancy most collectors will be able to

distinguish between these B.S.A. types with more ease than they can differentiate the two dies of the Cyprus type referred to above.

"It is interesting to note that on plate 3 the stamp in the extreme right lower corner has a small coloured spot on the 's' of 'British.' I have seen a block of six of the 2s. from the lower right corner of the sheet in which this spot does not show, so that it is quite possible another plate numbered '4' was brought into use."

Scott's Catalogue.

The 66th edition of this popular work has reached us. We do not notice any change from its predecessors except that it has been brought up to date, and the price of some stamps have been altered.

The sole agent for it in Europe is Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, from whom it can be obtained for 2s. 5d. post free.

In view of all the agitation there has been recently about a simplified catalogue, it is amusing to note in some of the more readable criticisms which have been published that as often as not exactly what is suggested is already in existence. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co 's catalogue is just what some are aiming for, yet they rush into print (and what is more comical still, editors who ought to know better, publish their dissertations without comment) apparently wholly oblivious of the fact that what they ask should be published is already in its seventh edition. Another writer says the beginner does not want such a catalogue at all, but something according to his sketch, a little more complex than the official catalogue of the French Society; Gibbons' is apparently altogether too elementary. The latest we have seen is in a contemporary last month; we quote:—"The list should consist of *standard varieties only*, leaving out all varieties of perforation, watermark, shade, type, and such things as inverted centres and surcharges, errors of colour, etc. After each of these could be put varieties lettered 'a' 'b' 'c,' etc., of watermark, and reasonable varieties of perf., together with other varieties and errors in reason."

In other words Scott's catalogue, which, as we have just noted, is in its *66th edition*. And so the world wags!

Junior Philatelic Society: Manchester Branch.

The fourteenth meeting was held on January 3rd. Mr. Bernstein presided, and there were twenty-five members present. Mr. B. Chapman was elected a member. Mr. M. T. Ascough gave a display, with notes, on the stamps of Bulgaria. He said the country first issued stamps on May 1st, 1879. They were printed in St. Petersburg. Several stamps were surcharged with fresh values in 1884; these were demonetised by decree dated September 30th, 1888. Several unauthentic surcharges were made at Sofia. A translation of the inscription of the postage due stamps issued in 1884, reads as follows:—At the left, "Bulgaria"; right, "post"; top, "tax"; below, "for extra payment." Mr. W. S. Lincoln sent his paper and display entitled, "Philatelic Monuments to War." Among a number of interesting stamps he showed envelopes bearing the postmarks of the British military post offices in the Crimea, Abyssinia, Sudan, and South Africa, special envelopes and cards issued for the German army, and "balloon post" envelopes, issued in Paris during the siege in the Franco-Prussian war.

The fifteenth ordinary meeting was held on January 12th. Mr. Bernstein presided, and there were about thirty members present. Messrs. C. H. Cartwright and and E. T. Harrison were elected members. Mr. Melville, President of the Junior Philatelic Society, gave an interesting lecture entitled, "His Majesty's Mails." He said the mails were carried by mounted postboys until the improvement of the roads by Macadam's system, when the mail coaches were introduced, which in their turn were superseded by railways. Before the introduction of penny postage, in 1840, letters were charged by distance, and if any enclosure was made the rate was doubled. After that date the rate was reduced to one penny per half ounce to any part of Great Britain. Mr. Fawcett, a noted Postmaster-General, introduced the parcel post. Describing the system used in the post offices, Mr. Melville said:—"When the boxes are cleared the letters are first of all placed on tables in the post office, where they are 'faced,' that is, arranged with the address uppermost. They are then taken to other tables where they are postmarked, sorted, and tied in bundles, which are placed in sacks and carried to the railway stations to be sent to their destinations."

A Philatelic Novelty.

Mr. D. Field has brought out a templet, by which it is claimed that the task of arranging stamps in blank albums is greatly simplified.

In the ordinary way one has first to find the centre of the page and then it is necessary to count the small squares most carefully to get the stamps in correct alignment, and to see that they are the proper distance from one another. But the stamp templet makes all this labour unnecessary. So long as one is careful to keep it perfectly straight, a few pencil dots are all that are required as a guide to the correct position of the stamps.

The templet is also designed so that it will fit any blank album.

"The British Guiana Philatelic Journal."

The first number of the above, which is to be neither a weekly nor a monthly but a bi-annual publication, reaches us. It is the official journal of the British Guiana Philatelic Society, which finds, with so many of its members scattered over the Colony and others unable to attend the meetings, it impossible to keep them in touch with its doings, and it is hoped the publication will have the effect of creating that solidity so necessary for the welfare of all societies. The first number contains several papers which have been read before the Society during the past session, the most important being one on the Bisected Stamps of the Colony, by Mr. Abraham, which is worthy of more than passing notice.

National Stamp Exhibition, Rotterdam, July, 1907, instituted by the Philatelic Club, Rotterdam.

STATUTES.

ART. 1.—The Exhibition will take place in Rotterdam, in the "Nutsgebouw," in the Oppert Street, on some days in July, 1907, to be announced later.

ART. 2.—The Exhibition will comprise stamps and postal matter in the widest sense.

ART. 3.—Everyone will be allowed to compete, subject to the following rules:—The Committee reserve the right to themselves to refuse any exhibit without giving any explanation. The proper form must be filled up and received by the Secretary not later than April 1st, 1907.

ART. 4.—The number of entries is unlimited. A collection can only compete in one class or division, to be chosen by the exhibitor himself.

ART. 5.—Every entry must be sent in in duplicate and contain:—

(1) An exact statement of what is sent in.
(2) The Insurance value.
(3) If for competition, in what class and division.

ART. 6.—The price for the space is fl.5—(8s. 4d.) per square metre. For collections in albums the first volume is fl.10 (16s. 8d.), and fl.5 (8s. 4d.) for every volume after the first.

ART. 7.—All exhibits on loose sheets must be shown in Classes III., IV., XII.A, B, C. XIII.

ART. 8.—All exhibits must be sent carriage paid and well packed before a certain date (to be announced later), addressed to the Committee, Delftschevaart 44, Rotterdam.

ART. 9.—To meet the expenses of insurance and caretaking, the exhibitors have to pay fl.3 (5s.) for each thousand florins (£83) of the stated value of the exhibits, the minimum amount to be fl.1.50 (2s. 6d).

ART. 10.—On receipt of the filled-up entry form, the Committee will send the exhibitor a bill for the amount of space, insurance, and caretaking.

ART. 11.—This amount has to be remitted to the Committee, Delftschevaart 44, Rotterdam. If this is not done, the Committee reserve to themselves the right of refusing the exhibit.

ART. 12.—The Committee will make the necessary arrangements with the Minister of Finance regarding collections from foreign countries.

ART. 13.—The placing of the exhibits will be done by the Committee.

ART. 14.—The medals will be given to the winners. Exhibitors receiving a medal will also receive a diploma on payment of fl.1 (1s. 8d.)

ART. 15.—The Jury will be appointed by the Committee. Its decision is final. Exhibits by Jury members are not eligible for competition.

ART. 16.—Although the Exhibition is national, and instituted by the above mentioned Club, yet collectors living in other countries are not excluded.

ART. 17.—No traffic in stamps will be allowed in the Exhibition.

SCHEME OF COMPETITION.

CLASS I. *Division A.*—Stamps of Holland and Colonies, unused.

Division B.—Stamps of Holland and Colonies, used, in which the rarity of the obliterations will be considered.

CLASS II.—Stamps of Holland and the Colonies, used and unused.

CLASS III.—Obliterations of the stamps of Holland, with or without Colonies.

CLASS IV.—Entires of Holland, with and without Colonies.

CLASS V.—Proofs and essays of stamps and entires of Holland. with or without Colonies.

CLASS VI. *Division A.*—The stamps of one European country. (A specialised collection).

Division B.—The stamps of three European countries. (No specialised collection).

CLASS VII.—*Division A.*—The stamps of one Asiatic country. (A specialised collection).

Division B.—The stamps of three Asiatic countries. (No specialised collections).

CLASS VIII. *Division A.*—The stamps of one African country. (A specialised collection).

Division B.—The stamps of three African countries. (No specialised collection.)

CLASS IX. *Division A.*—The stamps of one American country. (A specialised collection).

Division B.—The stamps of three American countries. (No specialised collection).

CLASS X. *Division A.*—The stamps of one Australian country. (A specialised collection).

Division B.—The stamps of three Australian countries. (No specialised collection).

In Classes VI. to X. inclusive, collections of Holland and Colonies are excluded.

Class XI.—Stamps of one of the following groups :—

Germany, with Colonies and old German States.
France and Colonies.
Great Britain and Colonies.
Italy and Colonies & Old Italian States.
Portugal and Colonies.
Spain and Colonies.

Class XII. *Division A*.—Collections of stamps of at least 10,000 varieties, in one or more albums.

Division B.—Collections of stamps of at least 5,000 varieties, in one or more albums.

Division C.—Collections of stamps of below 5,000 varieties, in one or more albums.

Class XIII.—Collections of entires of at least three countries, Holland and Colonies excluded.

The medals are gold, silver gilt, silver, and bronze.

Special prizes will be given. These will be made known later on.

The Committee of the Exhibition consists of the following :—A. M. van Hoek, Diergaardelau 55 ; A van Walraven, Hang 92 ; P. Jorissen P. Czn, Schietbaanlaan 72 ; J. L. van Dichen, jr., Delftschevaart 44 ; Joh H. van Rede, Esschenlaan 80.

The President is H. M. van Hoek, the Secretary Joh H. van Rede, and the Treasurer A. van Walraven. The Committee Room is Delftschevaart 44.

Another Lament.

We have received a letter, which is too long to publish, from the Philatelic Society of Johannesburg, and one which we gather has been sent to other papers, invoking the help of British and Colonial philatelists with a view to the official preparation of a "standard catalogue, which shall be a reference catalogue, not merely of stamps issued, with their varieties, errors, etc., but of prices current." The letter proceeds :—"We South African collectors are grievously disappointed by the recently issued Part I. of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons." And then their grounds of complaint are set out. They seem to consist of the exclusion of the C S A R surcharges and the percentage, said to be 45 per cent., of South Africans, which are not priced, and the letter, whilst disdaining any animus against the firm in question, proceeds by making a very bitter attack upon it.

The following appeared in last month's *Monthly Journal*, written by Mr. C. J. Phillips :—"It is with regret that I have to announce that we have decided to close up our South African Agency, which has for the past three years been under the management of Mr. A. Sonn. The business done there is so small that it is a farce to keep up the form of an agency. Collectors or dealers who require any of our publications or stamps can have them sent by registered post direct from London at the London prices, not having to pay 3s. 6d. each for 2s. 6d. publications, as I am informed has often been the case in Johannesburg."

From this notice and the letter referred to, it is clear that matters are not as happy as one could desire in that part of the world. We hope these differences, whatever they are, will be adjusted, and that philately will flourish again in South Africa. If a standard catalogue is all that is necessary to bring this about, then collectors out there can very easily compile it. All the necessary information is to be obtained from handbooks already published, the most important of which is the work of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

The matter of prices is, after all, a matter, not only of minor importance, but so much the inclination of the individual. We have always had the opinion that prices, where they do not indicate those at which a particular person or firm is willing to sell at, are valueless.

Greece.

Mr. Pierre Mahé, continuing his reminiscences in the *Monthly Journal* for November, deals with certain entire sheets of the Paris prints which were purchased by him in 1868, under circumstances fully related in the *Journal* in question.

"The sheets in question were not gummed, but they were in the most perfect condition, with the exception of the middle row of each, the eighth : they had all been tightly folded across the middle and were almost broken along the fold, the stamps of that row being rendered practically valueless. My man then informed me that he was a dealer in waste paper at Levallois-Perret, in the outskirts of Paris. I did not ask him where he had found these sheets, but I perceived by what was written on the tabs attached to the corner of each that they were those that had served for keeping an account of the printing.

"I much regret now that I did not reserve those stamps which bore notes of the number of each value that had been printed, but I had no idea then that some day I might want to write an article on these very stamps."

Mr. Beckton informs us that some years ago he purchased from M. Moens blocks of Paris prints which were ungummed, and evidently part of this lot, in fact a strip of three of the 10 lepta, had been folded across the centre of the stamps, and evidently coming from the eighth row of the sheet above spoken of. Subsequent investigations convinced him that these stamps had never been issued to the post offices, and he somewhat naturally concluded that they came from waste sheets. The article that we have quoted puts quite a different complexion on their status, and it would now seem that these stamps are from what we should call the Imprematerre sheets.

The Origin of Envelopes.

Before Sir Rowland Hill introduced the penny post envelopes were very little used, because a double charge was made for one paper being enclosed in another, however thin each might be. Even the smallest cutting from a newspaper necessitated an extra fee. The use of envelopes became common after May 6th, 1840, when stamped envelopes were introduced. The first envelope-making machine was invented by Edwin Hill, brother to Sir Rowland Hill, and De la Rue's machine for folding envelopes was patented March 17th, 1845. The invention of envelopes has been attributed to S. K. Brewer, a bookseller and stationer at Brighton, about 1830. He had some sheets of paper on sale on which it was difficult to write the address. He invented for these a small envelope, and had metal plates made for cutting them to the required shapes and sizes. These caught the fancy of the Brighton ladies, and his orders multiplied so much that finally he had them made for him by Dobbs & Co., of London. This was the beginning of the trade.

Belgium.

UNCATALOGUED VARIETIES.

According to the *Echo de la Timbrologie*, the following varities of the stamps of Belgium are not catalogued :—

1849. 10c. light brown.—The stamp is printed on thick paper without watermark ; it belongs to the last sheets of the first issue, and is much rarer than the 10c. dark brown with watermark. Only very few specimens exist.

The reprints of the 10c. and 20c. of the first issue are on thin, plain, or ribbed paper, without watermark.

1861. 1c. yellowish green.—This stamp exists only on thin paper without watermark.

1861. 20c. dark blue on thick paper exists also on thin paper, and is then much rarer in the dark blue shade.

1861. Light blue instead of dark blue, exists only on thin paper without watermark.

1863. 10c. light brown.

1863. 40c. carmine.—Very rare ; only a few sheets of the issue are printed in this shade.

1865. 10c. grey-black.—This shade ought to be catalogued before the next, which is pale grey.

1865. 10c. pale grey. — This stamp is rarer than the 10c. grey-black.

Only a few sheets exist imperforate of the 10c. pale grey.

1865. 40c. rose, imperforate, is a very great rarity ; only three or four sheets exist.

1867. 2c. sky imperforate.— Only a few sheets exist, and in consequence the stamp is rare.

The four values of the 1883 issue exist imperforate ; they belong to the first printing and are rare unused, especially the 50c. violet, which exists in two shades, pale and dark.

1864. 1c. grey-black follows the 1c. olive.

1864 1c. pale grey is rarer than the last stamp.

1884. 10c. rose on grey, imperforate.—It should really read rose on white.

The Catalogue for Beginners.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have sent us a seventh edition of the Universal Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World, which comprises all postage stamps known to be issued to the end of 1906, and gives the market value of each according to their opinion. We gather from it that the total number of all known varieties of postage stamps issued by all the governments of the world up to the present time is 20,496, of which 6,153 are apportioned to the British Empire and 14,343 to the rest of the world. Europe has issued 4,361, Asia, 3,856, Africa, 4,469, America, 4,688, the West Indies, 1,637, and Oceania, 1,485.

In view of the demand which some writers in the philatelic press would have us believe exists for a simplified catalogue, the production in question ought to meet with a very large sale.

The catalogue itself is one that is already well known, and appeals, as we have pointed out in former reviews, most strongly to beginners.

An Exhibition in India.

The Philatelic Society of India have issued a circular letter in connection with an exhibition of postage, fiscal and telegraph stamps, to be held under the auspices of the Society, in connection with Her Excellency Lady Minto's Fête for Calcutta charities, on the Maidan, Calcutta, from the 27th of January to the 6th of February, 1907.

The exhibition is open to all collectors, whether members of the Society or not, and stamps of all classes will be admitted, including envelopes and postcards, and also curiosities not strictly philatelic but of interest to philatelists.

It is much to be regretted that the circular came to hand too late to admit of members of the Society, and others resident in this country, participating in the exhibition.

The knowledge that the exhibits will be properly cared for, and the fact that many prominent members of the Society in India are both well known and popular in this country, would, on this occasion, have secured for the exhibition a larger share of exhibits belonging to members in the mother country, than has been the case in the past.

In connection with exhibitions in India we may mention that the previous ones held in Calcutta were all very successful. They took place as follows:—

By the late Philatelic Society of Bengal.

28th and 29th February and 1st March, 1896, in the Fine Arts Gallery of the Imperial Museum, Chowringhi. This was in conjunction with the annual display of the Photographic Society of India. Honorary Secretary, Mr. E. Berthoud.

By the Philatelic Society of India.

24th and 27th to 31st December, 1897, in the Art Gallery of the Imperial Museum, Chowringhi. Honorary Secretary, Mr. P. A. Selfe.

By the Philatelic Society of India.

26th—29th December, 1898, in the Art Gallery of the Imperial Museum, Chowringhi. Honorary Secretary, Mr. P. A. Selfe.

Ecuador.

The following decree has been published:—

"Art. 1.—Stamps for 1907 and 1908 are to be issued to the value of 460,000 sucres.

"Art. 2.—The stamps will be in the following values and colours, and will contain a portrait in the centre.

"1 centavo, red, 1,000,000.—Portrait of Roca.

"2 centavos, light blue, 1,000,000.—Portrait of Noboa.

"3 centavos, light yellow, 1,000,000.—Monument of 10 August.

"5 centavos, rose, 2,000,000.—Portrait of Urbina.

"10 centavos, dark blue, 1,000,000.—Portrait of Garcia Moreno.

"20 centavos, light green, 500,000—Portrait of Carrion.

"50 centavos, dark violet, 100,000.—Portrait of Espinosa.

"1 sucre, dark green, 50,000.—Portrait of Borrero.

"Art. 3.—The ministers of education, post office, etc., and finances, are ordered to see this decree executed.

"Given at the National Palace at Quito,

"*8th June, 1906.*

"Eloy Alfaro.

"Countersigned by
I. Roman, Minister of Post, etc.

"Countersigned by
C. Echanique, Minister of Finances."

From *Madrid Filatelico.*

Danish West Indies Remainders.

On 15th November, the Colonial Office at Copenhagen burnt the whole stock existing of Danish West Indies adhesives, stamps, envelopes, post-cards, and unpaid letter stamps, with value in cents and 5 bits. The destruction took place in the presence of a number of officials from the Board of Finance and General Post Office.

The following quantities of stamps were destroyed by fire in the Royal Institute of Destruction at Fredericksborg, near Copenhagen:—

574	sheets of	4 cents.
1,511	,,	5 ,,
692	,,	7 ,,
440	,,	8 ,,
338	,,	10 ,,
782	,,	12 ,,
486	,,	50 ,,

Further, about 8,000 envelopes and 30,000 post-cards.

Of unpaid letter stamps were destroyed:—

138	sheets of	4 cents.
297	,,	6 ,,
172	,,	10 ,,

Further, the whole stock remaining of the Provisionals, surcharged 1905, with 5 bits on 4 and 5 and 8 cents stamps were burnt—together 1,839 sheets.

Now only the current stamps of all the Danish West Indies adhesives exist.

New stamps with King Frederick VIII.'s head are being prepared, and are expected to be issued in a few months' time.—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly.*

What o'clock?

At what hour should the meetings of Philatelic Societies take place? This has given rise to discussion in several Societies in the past, and at present is engaging the attention of the Royal Philatelic Society. It will be remembered that the old hour of 7.45 p.m. was changed to 6.30 p.m. last session, and this was done to meet the convenience of those who, wishing to attend the meetings, also desired to get home by trains leaving London about 9 o'clock. A vote is now being taken of the members by post-card, and it will be interesting to see the result. We personally incline to an early hour with supper after, instead of a hurried dinner before the meetings, attended by indigestion, and the whirl of members rushing away almost before the close of the proceedings, and allowing no opportunity for the exchange of friendly courtesies so necessary for the prosperity and welfare of Societies in general.

Mr. Frederick Breitfuss.

The subject of our interview this month possesses a trait common to Northern nations, sure but slow. Five years ago, in giving us some particulars concerning his career, he promised his photo, but in spite of reminders, which may of course have never reached their destination at St. Petersburg, it has never come to hand, and we have to express our indebtedness for the photo appearing in this number, and for some of the particulars, to the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

According to the *Echo de la Timbrologie* the 4 cuartos red of the 1857 issue of Spain has been found with the inscription Corres instead of Correos.

* * *

The *Swedish Philatelic Journal* states that only 4 specimens of the Swedish service stamp, 10 on 12 ore, have been found perforated 14.

The Mart.

By Messrs. Martin, Ray & Co., on January 5th.

	£	s.	d.
British Bechuanaland: 5s. green, with Protectorate only, mint	1	14	0
British Somaliland: 1st printing, 2 annas, complete sheet showing error "Britsh"	2	10	0
Great Britain: Army Telegraph £5, mint	2	17	6
Do., O.W. Queen 10d., mint	1	16	0
Sierra Leone: £1 King's Head, single CA, mint	1	2	0
Tasmania: 1867, pin perf. 1s.	1	0	0
United States: 1851, perf. 15½, 3 cents, scarce colour, mint	1	2	0

By Messrs. Glendining & Co. on the 8th, 9th, and 10th January, 1907, being a further instalment of the Hetley Collection.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain: Oct., 1870, 1½d. rose-red, error of lettering OP.PC.	1	11	0
1847-54, embossed, 1cd. brown, mint	2	0	0
1865-7, 4d. dull vermilion, Plate 9, mint block of four	1	3	0
1865-7, 6d. deep lilac, Plate 6, unused	1	1	0
1884-5, I.R. Official 1s. green, horizontal pair, unused, but badly stained	1	9	0
1902, 10d. purple and scarlet, used	1	16	0
1902-4, Board of Education, ½d. green, 1d. scarlet, both mint	0	15	0
2½d. ultramarine, mint	1	0	0
Tuscany: 1851-2, 2 soldi brick-red on azure	2	14	0
Cape of Good Hope: 1853, 1d. brick-red, unused	2	6	0
1863-4, 1d. brown-red, unused pair	1	14	0
Gold Coast: 1898-1900, 2d. lilac and red, two mint blocks of 12	2	10	0
1891-4, 20s. lilac and black on red, mint	1	4	0
20s. green and red	2	17	6
Orange River Colony: 1882, 3d. on 4d., double surcharge	4	0	0
1900 V.R.I., 6d. bright carmine, horizontal strip of three, mint, the centre stamp being variety with figure of value omitted	3	5	0
1s. brown, horizontal pair, mint, one stamp showing variety figure of value omitted	1	5	0
2nd printing, 2½d. on 3d. blue, mint block of four, showing both varieties	3	10	0
Barbados: March, 1878, 1d. on half of 5s., unused	6	15	0
Bermuda: 1874, threepence on 1d. red	5	15	0
British Columbia: 1867, 2c. and perf. 12½, 25c. and 50c., scarce lot	1	6	0
$1 green, mint	1	15	0
Perf. 12½, 10c. lake, nice lightly-marked copy	1	14	0
25c. yellow, mint, and 50c. violet, fine unused	1	14	0
25c. yellow, unused, with nearly full gum, and perf. 14, 2c. and 25c., mint	1	1	0
$1 green, unused, nearly full gum	1	11	0
British Guiana: Feb., 1856, 4c. black on magenta, corner repaired	7	5	0
New South Wales: 1d. carmine, No. 5 on Plate	1	17	0
On bluish, Plate 1, 1d. pale red, No. 11 on Plate	0	19	0
On white, Plate 1, 1d. lake, No. 12 on Plate, superb	3	0	0
July, 1850, on bluish, plate 2, 1d. lake, cut close	0	14	0
1d. carmine-red	0	19	0
1d. carmine, No. 12 on Plate, fine	2	0	0
1850-1, 2d. blue, Plate 1, retouched	2	2	0
2d. pale blue, Plate 1, retouched	2	2	0
2d. deep blue, Plate 2, No. 1 on plate, variety with shading outside fan	2	4	0
2d. deep blue, Plate 2	1	7	0
2d. blue, plate 2, horizonal strip of three	2	16	0
2d. blue, Plate 3, variety double lined bale, No. 10 on Plate	2	6	0
2d. violet-blue, on laid paper, Plate 3, first retouch	2	12	0
2d. grey blue, Plate 3, first retouch	1	16	0
2d. blue on laid paper, Plate 3, first retouch	2	0	0
2d. blue, Plate 3, second retouch, pearl in fan	0	17	0
2d. blue, Plate 3, second retouch	0	15	0
A similar lot	0	15	0
1850, yellowish wove paper, 3d. green	1	1	0
Yellowish laid paper, 3d. green	1	10	0
Bluish wove paper, 3d. emerald green	1	7	0

Correspondence.

The Stamps of St. Christopher.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—On page 211 of last year's *Record* I made a brief reference to the small surcharge (May, 1888) of ONE PENNY on 2½d., quoting Mr. Gardner's remark to the effect that it is "an excessively rare stamp" of which only a single sheet of 20 was supposed to have been made.

I had overlooked an article by Mr. Douglas Mackenzie in the *Record* of 1896 (page 98), from which it seems clear that the small surcharge was a trial impression, of which only one sheet of 20 was made, *and that it was never put into circulation.* It follows that genuine inverted specimens cannot exist.

It also seems clear that the large surcharge inverted existed in a sheet of 20 only. Probably it was noticed at the time by the Postmaster, who kept it back from circulation, and distributed copies to his acquaintances.—Yours truly,

BERTRAM T. K. SMITH.

4, Southampton Row,
London, W.C.
January 10th, 1907.

THE

Philatelic Record.

FEBRUARY, 1907.

Editorial Note.

THE event of the past month in philatelic circles has been the hearing of the action for libel, entitled Lowden *v.* Ewen, before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury. The case lasted five days, and is fully reported in our columns this month.

Album Weeds.

The principle raised in the case was a perfectly simple one, and consisted in how far comments made by the defendant in his paper concerning the business dealings of the plaintiff in stamps bearing both forged surcharges and forged postmarks, were justified.

As will be seen from the report, the defendant was entirely successful; but this success, although most gratifying both to him and also to philatelists in general, has, so far as Mr. Ewen is concerned, involved him in an expenditure of, we understand, some thousand pounds.

It does seem somewhat remarkable that the chief factors which led to the litigation should have been Transvaal "C.S.A.R" surcharges, stamps, the status of which, according to the better opinion in this country, does not entitle them to catalogue rank, a decision which has, apparently caused grave dissatisfaction amongst those interested in them in the country of their origin. On the other hand, one must not overlook the fact that at the time the events happened which led up to the libel proceedings, little was known here of the position these surcharges occupied, and, as the evidence showed, they then met with a ready sale, which we apprehend they would not command to-day. This, however, as we have indicated, in no way detracts from the important issues involved in the case, principles which are of the very highest—the very foundation of the continued prosperity of philately; and we desire to add our congratulations to those already showered upon Mr. Ewen from far and wide.

A small and influential committee has been formed to get up a testimonial to him which is, we gather, to take the form of a banquet with a presentation, and we have no doubt but that every-one seriously interested in the welfare of stamp collecting will, when the matter is put before him, be willing in some way to do his share. We shall be happy to hear from any of our readers willing to send their mites to the presentation fund.

Notable Philatelists.

Geo. B. Duerst.

OUR Special Commissioner this month, having been busily engaged in listening to the interesting disclosures made in the stamp libel action, heard before the Lord Chief Justice—and to the still more interesting disclosures which were not admissible, but are matters of common knowledge now to those behind the scenes, made in the corridors—has failed to send us his MS., so we have had to ask our friend, Mr. Duerst, to speak for himself:—

"Born in the early sixties, the stamp fever took me very young, and I must admit after all these years it has not abated an iota. I remember quite well how in 1868, recovering from a very serious illness, I received quite a lot of United States private stamps, especially the Winged Bottle and the Giant marching over the roofs gave me unbounded pleasure. About that time an uncle of mine, coming back from Brazil, showered countless first issue Brazilians (large figures) upon me; but, alas, where are they now? Later, during my school years, my father found that I spent too much unprofitable time upon my stamps, and nearly broke my heart when he burnt them. Now I know the Americans were most likely reprints, but my beautiful Brazilian bulls' eyes! However, this did not dishearten me. I commenced to collect again, secretly at first, but later I wore his antagonism down (to-day, I believe, he is quite proud of my stamps), so that by about 1875 I had a collection of about 10,000—quite a respectable show for a youngster. In those days, I believe, I should have studied philately if there had been a chair for the science at some university. In 1878 I went into the world accompanied by my stamps, but sometimes money was scarce and I parted with a good many, entires going first. But I always kept certain countries, and these can now be seen in various specialised collections I affect. In the early eighties I came to Manchester, where I have resided ever since. I took part in the founding and putting upon a proper basis of the Manchester Philatelic Society. In the early nineties I began to contribute smaller papers to the philatelic press, and in 1895 Mr. William Brown asked me, after hearing me read a paper on Roumania, to write it up for his journal, the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. This, after much consideration, I did, in conjunction with my friend, Mr. Beckton. During the years 1896 and 1897 I contributed various articles to the *Philatelic Record*, and collaborated with Mr. Beckton in his standard work on the stamps of Greece. When Mr. Scott Stokes, in 1897, resigned the editorship of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, Mr. Brown offered it to me, and after a lot of pressure, I accepted it in fear and trembling. I can assure you it was hard work to find

Notable Philatelists.



Geo. B. Duerst.

material to fill 20-24 pages per month, yet, in spite of the many worries and weary hours, I still look back with pleasure to those days and nights, which however, I must admit, caused many a grumble from my better half. In 1899 my business, however, became so absorbing and took so much of my attention, that I could not do justice to the journal, and resigned my post; Mr. Brown not being able to find another editor, the journal passed into other hands. After this I wrote spasmodically for various papers, notably the *Monthly Journal* and several on the Continent; but since the new company was formed for the *Philatelic Record*, and which is composed entirely of collectors, many personal friends, my sympathies are naturally centred in its columns, having ever had a strong conviction that the ideal paper was one conducted by collectors for collectors, quite independent of the trade."

Mr. Duerst has been a member of the Dresden Society since 1880; he was the founder of the Hanover Society, disbanded only recently; and is also a member at Manchester, Berlin, &c. His business takes him all over the Continent, and he has often spoken with pleasure of the evenings spent with philatelic friends, of whom he possesses a number in every large town. He makes a practice of always carrying with him a list of philatelic meetings, and it must be something very important to hinder his appearance at them. In his words, "I can truly say I have made many friends everywhere, not friends of a day, but for a lifetime; and am proud to say that I know personally nearly all the philatelic lights, editors and collectors, with many of whom I am in regular correspondence.

"Well, quite right, you remind me you want to know something about my stamps. My greatest hobby is of course Roumania, which were shown at London in 1897 and 1906, Manchester 1899, and Paris 1900, in all of which exhibitions I obtained medals. Then I have a fair specialised collection of Russia and Russian Locals, one of my old loves. Servia and Egypt have also had my careful attention, which my papers on these countries have perhaps conveyed to the reader. Spain is also one of my favourites, so are Austria (early issues), Alsace-Lorraine, and Chili. I am also a collector of philatelic works, and my library fills a good many shelves. Philatelic curiosities I hunt for anywhere, and my friends cannot give me greater pleasure than by presenting me with some such curiosity, in itself very often of absolutely no value. To give an instance, for a long time I have been looking for Lombardo-Venetian stamps, I. and II. issue, used in the Levant, but so far without result. You can imagine my delight when last year, in Hamburg, I was shown a 5 soldi red of 1858 Lombardo-Venetia, obliterated STAMBULA. At the first glance, of course, this meant the Turkish name for Constantinople; yet I had my doubts, and at last I came to the conclusion, which proved the right one, that it meant POST AMBULANTE, and not Stamboul. I consider such a freak highly interesting, and it has found a good place amongst my philatelic curiosities.

The Forgeries of the "Cantonal" Stamps of Switzerland.

By A. de Reuterskiöld.

IN 1889 the Société Lausannoise de Timbrologie published a pamphlet comprising a number of papers read by me at the meetings of the Society, describing the various forgeries of the "Cantonal" stamps known at that time. A second edition, published in 1898, brought this up-to-date; since then a number of new forgeries have been put on the market, and I have decided to reclassify the forgeries and rewrite the descriptions, so that collectors may be able to see at a glance if specimens in their possession are genuine or not. We will begin with

The Stamps of Zürich.

GENUINE.

Lithographed on moderately thick paper, ruled all over with fine red lines, either vertically or horizontally; these lines are alternately single and double. Down the sides of the stamps are semi-circular ornaments, six whole ones and a half semi-circle on each side, the half being at the top on the left side, and at the bottom on the right side. Each semi-circle has three pear-shaped dots in it, but each half semi-circle has only *one* such dot in it. The background of the stamp is formed by oblique lines in sets of four; the number and position of these lines vary in the five types of each value according to the tables given below:—

4 rappen.

TABLE I.

Begin counting from left hand top corner.

I.	...	1 line,	15	groups of 4 lines,	3 lines.
II.	...	No lines,	16	,,	,,	No lines.
III.	...	No lines,	16	,,	,,	No lines.
IV.	...	3 lines,	15	,,	,,	1 line.
V.	...	2 lines,	15	,,	,,	2 lines.

TABLE II.

Begin counting from right hand top corner.

I.	...	No lines,	16	groups of 4 lines,	No lines.
II.	...	No lines,	16	,,	,,	No lines.
III.	...	3 lines,	15	,,	,,	2 lines.
IV.	...	2 lines,	15	,,	,,	3 lines.
V.	...	2 lines,	15	,,	,,	3 lines.

6 rappen.

Table I.

Begin counting from right hand top corner.

I.	...	2 lines,	15	groups of 4 lines,		2 lines.
II.	...	1 line,	15	,,	,,	3 lines.
III.	...	No lines,	15	,,	,,	3 lines.
IV.	...	No lines,	16	,,	,,	No lines.
V.	...	2 lines,	15	,,	,,	1 line.

Table II.

Begin counting from left hand top corner.

I.	...	No lines,	16	groups of 4 lines,		1 line.
II.	...	3 lines,	15	,,	,,	1 line.
III.	...	2 lines,	15	,,	,,	3 lines.
IV.	...	1 line,	15	,,	,,	3 lines.
V.	...	1 line,	16	,,	,,	No lines.

Type II. of the 6rap. has a stop after ZURICH, and Types III., IV., and V. have a stop after Cantonal-Taxe.

There are two dots over the U of ZURICH in all the types, though they are not very clear in Type II. of the 4rap., as the U is close to the top line of the frame.

Each corner of the stamp is ornamented with five little square dots forming a cross.

Forgeries.

1.—Stamps bearing the date 1, 8, 4, 3; one figure in each corner, instead of the crosses of black dots. There are several varieties of these, which I shall describe in detail, as they are sometimes found with the figures erased, and the corners filled in with lines and dots in pen and ink.

1 (*a*).—No red lines, or vertical red lines 1 mm. apart; stop after Local Taxe and after Cantonal-Taxe.

4rap.	Table I.	No lines,	18	groups of 4 lines,		No lines.
	,, II.	3 lines,	17	,,	,,	No lines.
6rap.	,, I.	3 lines,	17	,,	,,	2 lines.
	,, II.	2 lines,	17	,,	,,	2 lines.

Postmarks: An imitation of the Zurich rosette in red or in black.

1 (*b*).—Much too dark, the lines in the groups of 4 in the background being too close together.

4rap.	Table I.	No lines,	20	groups of 4 lines,		2 lines.
	,, II.	3 lines,	20	,,	,,	No lines.
6rap.	,, I.	No lines,	21	,,	,,	1 line.
	,, II.	3 lines,	20	,,	,,	2 lines.

Postmarks: Red lines and curves.

1 (c).—Poor imitations, the background having too many lines; no hyphen between Local or Cantonal and Taxe.

4rap.	Table I.	2 lines,	17 groups of	4 lines,	3 lines.
	,, II.	2 lines,	18 ,,	,,	No lines.
6rap.	,, I.	2 lines,	18 ,,	,,	2 lines.
	,, II.	2 lines,	18 ,,	,,	2 lines.

There are two varieties of the 6rap. at least; the 4 in the left lower corner being short and thick in the one, and tall and thin in the other.

Postmarks: Imitation of *Z*urich rosette without central lines in red; also correct imitation of *Z*urich rosette in red.

1 (d).—Of this I have only seen a 6rap.; there are eight semi-circles on the left side, and seven and two half semi-circles on the right.

6rap.	Table I.	No lines,	17 groups of	4 lines,	1 line.
	,, II.	3 lines,	16 ,,	,,	2 lines.

Postmarks: Red undecipherable marks.

1 (e).—Too light, the background being formed of very fine lines, in groups of 4, set too close to each other.

4rap.	Table I.	No lines,	19 groups of	4 lines,	No lines.
	,, II.	No lines,	19 ,,	,,	No lines.
6rap.	,, I.	No lines,	19 ,,	,,	No lines.
	,, II.	No lines,	19 ,,	,,	No lines.

Postmarks: Only seen unused.

1 (f).—The 4rap. has no hyphen between Local and Taxe; both values have a stop after Taxe.

4rap.	Table I.	3 lines,	17 groups of	4 lines,	3 lines.
	,, II.	No lines,	18 ,,	,,	2 lines.
6rap.	,, I.	No lines,	18 ,,	,,	3 lines.
	,, II.	3 lines,	18 ,,	,,	1 line.

Postmarks: Imitation of *Z*urich rosette in black.

1 (g).—The left hand frame has eight semi-circular ornaments, and the right hand one seven semi-circular ornaments, with an extra half both at top and bottom.

4rap.	Table I.	3 lines,	16 groups of	4 lines,	2 lines.
	,, II.	2 lines,	16 ,,	,,	3 lines.
6rap.	,, I.	3 lines,	16 ,,	,,	3 lines.
	,, II.	No lines,	17 ,,	,,	No lines.

The 6rap. exists with inscription Local-Taxe, as well as with Cantonal-Taxe.

Postmarks: Imitation of *Z*urich rosette in red.

No. 2.—These stamps are rare, and are supposed to be essays made in 1843 by the lithographer Esslinger, of *Z*urich. The top inscription is larger than on the genuine stamps; the U is very narrow and has no dots over it; the 6rap. has the dots in all four corners, but the 4rap. has the date 18.43 in the two lower corners.

4rap.	Table I.	3 lines,	15 groups of	4 lines,	3 lines.
	,, II.	2 lines,	16 ,,	,,	No lines.
6rap.	,, I.	No lines,	16 ,,	,,	3 lines.
(Earée 10th).					
	,, II.	No lines,	16 ,,	,,	3 lines.

No. 3.—Good imitations, only both half semi-circles have two dots in them; the 4rap. has no dots in the upper corners, and the date 18.43 in the lower corners; the 6rap. has five very small dots in each corner.

4rap.	Table I.	3 lines,	16 groups of	4 lines,	2 lines.
	,, II.	3 lines,	16 ,,	,,	2 lines.
6rap.	,, I.	2 lines,	16 ,,	,,	1 line.
	,, II.	1 line,	16 ,,	,,	2 lines.

Postmarks: Imitation of the 1849 rosette of *Geneva* in black.

No. 4.—Very poor forgeries; the half semi-circles in both side borders are at the bottom, and there are no vertical lines in the side frames.

4rap.	Table I.	1 line,	15 groups of	4 lines,	1 line.
(Earée 8th).					
	,, II.	1 line,	15 ,,	,,	3 lines.
6rap.	,, I.	3 lines,	15 ,,	,,	No lines.
(Earée 16th).					
	,, II.	No lines,	15 ,,	,,	3 lines.

Postmarks: Imitation of the Zurich rosette in red and in black, the latter much too small. This forgery was made in Zurich about 1865.

No. 5.—Exactly similar to forgeries *1* (*f*), but with the figures in the angles erased and replaced by a background of vertical and horizontal lines with a black dot in the centre, surrounded by four more or less triangular projections.

4rap.	Table I.	3 lines,	17 groups of	4 lines,	3 lines.
	,, II.	No lines,	18 ,,	,,	2 lines.
6rap.	,, I.	No lines,	18 ,,	,,	3 lines.
	,, II.	3 lines,	18 ,,	,,	1 line.

Postmarks: Imitation of Zurich rosette in black.

In all the above forgeries of the 6rap., except Nos. *1* (*c*), *1* (*g*), *2*, and *3*, the inner curl of the 6 runs into the body of the letter, instead of running down, more or less according to the type, parallel to the upright portion.

No. 6.—Very coarsely lithographed; the red lines are equi-distant, about ½ mm. apart; the half semi-circle at the top of the left side contains two dots, the one at the bottom of the right side a comma and part of a dot; in the 6rap. there is no hyphen between Cantonal and Taxe.

4rap.	Table I.	No lines,	17 groups of	4 lines,	1 line.
(Earée 6th).					
	,, II.	No lines,	16 ,,	,,	2 lines.
6rap.	,, I.	No lines,	17 ,,	,,	No lines.
(Earée 7th).					
	,, II.	No lines,	16 ,,	,,	3 lines.

Postmarks: Four concentric circles in black; a diamond formed of parallel lines in blue.

No. 7.—This forgery is at once recognised by the fact that it has *two stops* after ZURICH.

4rap. Table I. 3 lines, 16 groups of 4 lines, 2 lines.
(Earée 13th).
,, II. No lines, 17 ,, ,, No lines.
6rap. ,, I. No lines, 17 ,, ,, No lines.
(Earée 13th).
,, II. No lines, 17 ,, ,, No lines.

Postmarks: Imitation of Zurich rosette in red or in black.

No. 8.—Forgeries No. *1* (*c*) with angles corrected.

4rap. Table I. 2 lines, 17 groups of 4 lines, 3 lines.
(Earée 9th).
,, II. 2 lines, 18 ,, ,, No lines.
6rap. ,, I. 2 lines, 18 ,, ,, 2 lines.
(Earée 8th).
,, II. 2 lines, 18 ,, ,, 2 lines.

Postmarks: Imitation of Zurich rosette in red and in black; the arms of the cross only 3 mm. wide; also P.P. in a circle in black.

No. 9.—Better class of forgery made in Zurich in the seventies by the same firm who had previously made No. *4*.

4rap. Table I. 1 line, 14 groups of 4 lines, 3 lines.
(Earée 11th).
,, II. No lines, 15 ,, ,, No lines.
6rap. ,, I. 3 lines, 14 ,, ,, 1 line.
(Earée 9th).
,, II. No lines, 15 ,, ,, No lines.

Postmarks: Imitation of Zurich rosette in red and black, the latter much too small; full sized ditto in red or in black, but without the ball-shaped ornaments in the angles; double lined circle in black, 18 mm. in diameter, with Zurich at top and date in centre.

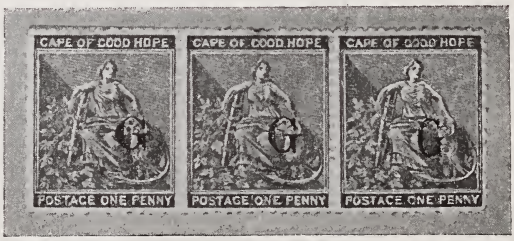
(To be continued).

A Note on Griqualand West.

IN his "Notes on the Stamps of Griqualand West," in the twenty-fourth volume of the *Philatelic Record* (*vide* pages 223 and 248), Lieut. F. H. Napier, R.N., arrived at the conclusion that in the case of stamps having the large G in red, the overprint was applied to the sheets of the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope in one setting of one hundred and twenty, which he termed "Setting A," the several types being arranged in accordance with an accompanying diagram; further, that the same setting was applied to sheets of the One Penny, but in black. It is true that Lieut. Napier had not been able to identify blocks overprinted with "Setting A" as belonging to

either of the upper panes of the Cape stamps; but for reasons stated by him it is highly improbable that the setting was one of the two hundred and forty. However, in the same Notes, Lieut. Napier mentions that there were distinct traces of another setting, his "Setting B," which was also applied in red to at least two values, viz., the One Shilling and the Five Shillings. It will be remembered that the principal evidence consisted of a block of thirteen of the Five Shillings, belonging to Mr. Dorning Beckton, which clearly does not belong to "Setting A," and certain specimens of the One Shilling and Five Shillings overprinted with types, including Type VIIa., which do not occur in "Setting A."

Recently Mr. Yardley has shown us an interesting horizontal strip of three stamps of the One Penny value, illustrated below, which, as in



the case of Mr. Dorning Beckton's block of the Five Shillings, does not belong to "Setting A," neither does it belong to the later setting (Lieut. Napier's "Black Setting"), which was applied in black only to the One Penny, Four Pence, and Six Pence.

It will be observed that the overprint of the left-hand stamp of this strip is Type VIIa., one of the varieties of the "Setting B," and the overprint of the stamp on the right is Type IV., while that of the middle stamp is Type IIb., a variety which it will be remembered occurs only once in "Setting A," namely on the forty-seventh stamp of the left pane, its immediate neighbours, *i.e.*, the forty-sixth and forty-eighth stamps, being each overprinted with Type III.

The discovery of this strip is an addition to our knowledge of "Setting B," whether that setting be an independent setting or, which is highly improbable, only the upper portion of a setting of two hundred and forty, of which "Setting A" was the lower portion; moreover, it establishes the co-existence of Types IV. and VIIa., and is therefore strong confirmatory evidence of the genuineness of the specimens of the latter type in red, described in Lieut. Napier's Notes.

It may be mentioned that while the Cape Stamps of Mr. Yardley's strip are of the coarse printing on which "Setting A" is found, the overprint is more akin to the clearer printings of the "Black Setting."

Lowden *v.* Ewen.

In the King's Bench Division, before the Lord Chief Justice, and a Special Jury.

To those who devote some portion of their time and money to the collection of postage stamps, there is special interest in the action for alleged libel brought by Mr. John Stuart Lowden, stamp dealer, of Villiers-street, Strand, against Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, also a stamp dealer and editor of a publication named *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*. Mr. Lowden, who at the time of the alleged libel was trading as F. Moore & Co., at Villiers-street, complained of certain statements in defendant's paper. Mr. Ewen pleaded in defence justification, and that what he wrote was fair comment and in the public interest. The main point of the action was whether a number of postage stamps, used and unused, and coming principally from South Africa, which were sold by plaintiff, were forged or not. Messrs. W. R. Russell & Co., and Messrs. Pardy & Son, the printers and publishers of the paper, were also joined as defendants.

Mr. C. F. Gill, K.C., Mr. Gerald Hohler, K.C., and Mr. W. S. M. Knight (instructed by Mr. T. P. Haseldine) were for the plaintiff; while the defendants were represented by Mr. Clavell Salter, K.C., and Mr. W. Compton Smith (instructed by Messrs. Hicklin, Washington & Passmore).

In opening the case, Mr. Gill said that the plaintiff was a young man of respectable parents, who was twenty-seven years of age, and who for six or seven years had been carrying business as a stamp dealer. He bought a business in Villiers-street, Strand, from Messrs. F. Moore & Co. The defendant was a rival stamp dealer, and a young man of considerable enterprise. He desired to extend his own business, and apparently to destroy that of plaintiff. The course he embarked on was very likely to accomplish that end. Also, he desired to set himself up as the one and only authority on the subject of foreign and colonial stamps and of forgeries. Mr. Ewen, for the purposes of his business, published a paper, and in that the libels complained of appeared. It was described as a journal for stamp collectors, and as the oldest weekly stamp paper in Europe. As a matter of fact, counsel remarked, it was established in 1897. That was typical of the extraordinary exaggerations the defendant indulged in. He would seem to regard the colonial stamp market as peculiarly his own; to think that he was to exercise control over it, and also that if a question of genuineness arose, he was to be consulted.

The stamps at issue in that case were "surcharged" with the letters "C.S.A.R.," which meant Central South African Railway. Those letters were placed on the Transvaal stamps which went into the possession of the company. That became of interest to collectors, who, having the ordinary Transvaal stamps, were desirous of possessing the "surcharged" ones. Mr. Lowden obtained a number of unused "surcharged" stamps from a Mr. Rosenstein, and of used ones from a clerk in the Crown Agent's Office. The offence Mr. Lowden committed was that he was able to get these stamps from sources he would not disclose, while Mr. Ewen did not seem to have had the same facility. Because the printing of the "surcharged" letters was not always exactly mathematically the same, the defendant got the idea that the surcharges were forgeries, and he commenced to attempt to ruin plaintiff. The first statement complained of appeared in a supplement to *Ewen's Stamp Weekly*. It was headed, "Transvaal 'C.S.A.R.,'" and ran :—

> From various sources during the past fortnight or so we have been offered unused sets of these stamps, but in all cases the overprints were forged. We, therefore, warn our readers to be extremely careful in purchasing any of these stamps. The forgeries have even been offered at auction. We shall be pleased to give an opinion on any of these stamps at 1d. each, minimum charge, 6d.

When Mr. Lowden saw that, Mr. Gill went on, he instructed his solicitors to write and demand an immediate withdrawal and apology, as he thought he possessed the monopoly of those stamps. Mr. Ewen replied, stating he saw no reason to change his opinion, but that he was willing to publish a letter from Messrs. Moore & Co. (plaintiff's trade name), stating their proofs of the

genuineness of the stamps. It, said counsel, was a pretty cool request that one dealer should give his sources of supply to a rival. In the next number of *Ewen's Weekly* the matter was again refered to, and the letter from plaintiff's solicitor was also printed, while it was stated that "his (plaintiff's) stamps undoubtedly bear forged surcharges." In the result plaintiff's business was affected, and some clients asked for the return of their money. Then came what counsel said was really a violent libel, and which he contended was published maliciously for defendant's own purpose, and in order to crush a rival dealer. It appeared in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* of October 18th, 1905, and was as follows :—

> More About the "C.S.A.R." Forgeries.—We have received a second letter from Mr. Moore's solicitor, threatening us with the immediate issue of a writ for libel unless we apologise and contradict our present statements concerning him and his goods; but the large amount of unfavourable correspondence which we have received from customers of Mr. Moore, and the large proportion of forgeries that have recently been sold, compels us, in the interests of stamp collectors generally, to run the risk of a libel action, and publish the further facts which have come to our knowledge.
>
> We are not alleging that Messrs. Moore & Co. make the forgeries, but if they have effected their recent sales of stamps, believing the stamps to be genuine, they stand confessed of gross incompetence, and deserve to be avoided by all collectors who do not wish to become the victims of ignorance. It is in Messrs. Moore's favour that they put the stamps in the shop window, and were not afraid to let people see them.

The article, Mr. Gill concluded, reeked with malice, and the man who wrote it was trying to destroy his trade rival or discount any reputation he might have.

Mr. John Stuart Lowden, in reply to Mr. Hohler, said he was now managing director of the West End Stamp Company (Limited), of 20, Villiers-street, Strand. The clerk in the Crown Office was named Harry Dresch, and he brought witness handfuls of used stamps. Mr. Rosenstein, an official in the Central South African Railway, supplied the unused ones. The used stamps were worth their face value, and unused ones half as much again. All the stamps he had came from the same sources, and the "surcharges" were perfectly genuine. As a result of the articles in *Ewen's Weekly*, stamps were returned to him, and in two cases he refunded sums of £5. His business was much affected, and ultimately he had to close the shop. Then he formed with others the West End Stamp Company.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clavell Salter : The object of "surcharging" stamps was to prevent pilfering in the railway company's office.

How do you account for unused "surcharged" stamps being in the market properly?—Interested persons can get hold of them by paying the money in for them.

Witness said he dealt with Mr. Rosenstein for about one month, and bought about 50 unused stamps of various values from him. Mr. Rosenstein did not give any address. He came to the shop to buy stamps and to exchange others. Mr. Rosenstein's own statement that he was in the employ of the Central South Africa Railway Company was the only proof witness had that it was a fact. Witness went on to say that he bought some Somali stamps from Major Johnston, of the Bengal Lancers. Some of these he sold, and they were returned to him on account of the alleged forgery of the "surcharges." The money was refunded.

His Lordship : May I take it that it is the custom of the trade to return the money at once if any question of forgery is raised?—Yes.

Replying to further questions by Mr. Clavell Salter, witness said he did not trade as Stuart & Co. or as Low, of Acton. He had traded as J. Loudoun, of Buxton-road, Mortlake, and used the name F. Moore up to a year ago.

Were you a witness at the Old Bailey in September, 1903, against a man named Waterhouse, who was charged with selling a quantity of Government Parcel stamps obtained from the Admiralty, where he was employed?—Yes. Waterhouse was defended and acquitted.

Did you say your name was F. Moore?—Yes.

Did you say you had been engaged in the stamp trade, but did not know that those stamps were not for issue to the public, and that you got £1 each for them?—Yes.

Did you buy 130 penny, 170 twopenny, 20 one shilling, 40 or 80 sixpenny, and 10 ninepenny of these Government Parcel stamps?—Yes.

Did Waterhouse on one occasion sell you an entire sheet of 240 penny stamps?—Yes.

His Lordship : Were they marked O.H.M.S.?—No. They were overprinted "Govt. Parcels."

Were the entries in your books for these stamps simply, "Received £3 10s.; paid out 17s."?—Yes.

And the same would be the case with the stamps you got from Rosenstein?—Yes.

You did not ask for the address of either Waterhouse or Rosenstein?—No.

Counsel went on to read further extracts in regard to the trial of Waterhouse at the Old Bailey, in one which witness was reported to have said to a detective named Ward that he was a fairly honest man.

Mr. Salter : Since then you have been in a case at Bow-street?—Yes.

Were you convicted of selling indecent photographs?—I was fined £20 and £5 costs. I was convicted of selling photos of Millais' picture, "Bath and Psyche," and I maintained then, as I maintain still, that it was not indecent.

Re-examined by Mr. Gill, witness said that Waterhouse told him that he obtained the Government Parcel stamps from a friend who had to despatch parcels, and who substituted ordinary stamps, which he bought, for the ones with the over-printing.

Mr. Harry Dresch, a clerk in the Crown Agents' Office in Whitehall, gave evidence to the effect that he sold Transvaal stamps with the surcharge "C.S.A.R." to plaintiff. There was no objection to his having them, as they were his perquisites. He had also sold plaintiff some Somali stamps. During 1905 and half of 1906 he sold thousands of stamps to Mr. Lowden.

Mr. Clavell Salter (cross-examining): How did you come into communication with Mr. Lowden?—He was the nearest stamp dealer to our office. Witness sold plaintiff stamps marked "C.S.A.R." ranging in value from ½d. to 5s.

Mr. T. K. Foster, an engineer, and a collector of postage stamps, said that in 1904 and 1905 he visited plaintiff's place of business from time to time. He was present on several occasions when Dresch brought in stamps, and bought some himself. He noted the "surcharges" very carefully. They were certainly not forgeries, but there were two different prints.

This closed plaintiff's case.

Mr. Clavell Salter said the defence was that known as "fair comment." What Mr. Ewen contended in substance, and he did so upon the strength of information which would be placed before the jury, was that he considered it to be not only his right, but his duty, as proprietor of a respectable trade journal, to write what he did. The first article in *Ewen's Stamp Weekly* had no reference to Mr. Lowden. As to the Transvaal stamps, they would hear from experts that many of those were indisputable forgeries. There were some 5s. Transvaal stamps which purported to be impressed with the letters "C.S.A.R." Mr. Ewen said that as a matter of fact it was known that no stamps of that value were marked by the railway company in that way. Then, again, the system of "surcharging" by the company was only in operation from February to October, 1905, and there was no second printing. Mr. Ewen had no difficulty in saying that a considerable proportion of the stamps in circulation were not marked with the genuine die. A large number of the forgeries were traced back to Mr. Lowden, and then Mr. Ewen thought it his duty to write the article which was the subject of that action.

The hearing was adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH.

The first witness called for the defence was Mr. Oswald Marsh, of the firm of Coates & Marsh, stamp dealers, who said, in reply to Mr. Compton Smith, that he had examined the book of stamps sent by plaintiff to the auctioneers. He pointed out the differences of the printing of the letters "C.S.A.R." on various Transvaal stamps. He believed there was no second printing. On one occasion he called at Mr. Lowden's place of business and saw some unused "surcharged" stamps. Plaintiff asked him if he would like some used ones. He said he would, and then plaintiff stated that he had some offered him by a friend at Portsmouth. Later on witness called again, and was shown four sets of "surcharged" stamps, the values being ½d. to 5s. He drew Mr. Lowden's attention to the fact that the "surcharges" differed from those he had first seen. Plaintiff informed him that they were of a second printing, and showed him a list of quantities printed in both series. Witness believed the "surcharges" to be forged. From his experience he had never known stamps "surcharged" with the second type come from any other shop than plaintiff's.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill: He had no connection with Mr. Ewen's business. He was one of the signatories to Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market (Limited), and was the secretary until the summer of 1904. He then went into business for himself, devoting himself particularly to colonial stamps.

How many colonial stamps are there?—Oh, about 10,000.

And how many postmarks are you familiar with?—About 50,000. There were a great many colonial stamps which had had "surcharges" on them from time to time.

Is it not possible for dealers from time to time to purchase unused "surcharged" stamps?—It may be.

Witness denied that the plaintiff had a monopoly in the Transvaal C.S.A.R. stamps, for at the time in question he himself had obtained fifty, most of which he had bought from clients in South Africa, while he thought he had seen as many as 100 in Mr. Ewen's possession. He was of the opinion that some of the stamps offered by the plaintiff bore forged postmarks, for the type of mark was different from that on the genuine stamps.

What is the object of forging a postmark?—There might not be a used stamp in stock when one was required by a customer.

The dealer would then step behind the screen and use the hand stamp and pad? (Laughter.) Is that what you mean?—Such a thing might be done. It would more likely be done beforehand. Witness had no recollection of settling the article containing the alleged libel with Mr. Ewen.

Mr. Herbert L'Estrange Ewen, one of the defendants, in reply to Mr. Compton Smith, said he was managing director of Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market. The business was carried on at 32, Palace Square, Norwood, but there was no shop, everything being done by correspondence. His paper had a large circulation in England and the Colonies. He had been dealing in stamps for the last twenty years. Since 1897 he had devoted himself almost exclusively to colonial stamps. He had followed the Transvaal C.S.A.R. stamps very closely. The 5s. value was never over-printed that he knew of, and he never saw a second print. If there had been one he would have seen it, or it would have been reported to him. The C.S.A.R. stamps ceased to be used about the middle of October, 1905. He found out early in that month that there were C.S.A.R. stamps on the market with a second overprint. The first article he wrote was not specially directed against the plaintiffs, as he had seen stamps with forged overprints coming from other quarters, and had received communications about them. There was a row of used C.S.A.R. stamps which he saw in November, 1905, in plaintiff's window. The first was of a penny value, offered at 1s., and he thought it was genuine. The "surcharge" on another penny one marked at the same price was undoubtedly forged. Witness described other stamps in the window, the surcharges of which he said were forged, as were the postmarks in some cases. The prices asked were exceedingly cheap, and far below the real value. In fact, they were one-fifth of the prices at which he himself was selling. The origin of C.S.A.R. stamps sold with the second type of overprint was always traced to plaintiff's shop.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill: He recognised forged "surcharges" and postmarks on stamps in plaintiff's window, and drew the attention of a policeman to the fact.

As an expert?—No. I tried to make him understand it, but could not. (Laughter.) I thought it might be alleged that I was never there.

Oh! Was that the state of your mind? You thought that unless you spoke to somebody it might be said you were not there?—Yes. It was a stray thought which occurred to me at the time. (Laughter.)

Did you get your face glued against the window? (Laughter.)—No. The stamps were fairly close up to the glass. Witness got his knowledge of postmarks through constantly seeing them. He had been purchasing Transvaal C.S.A.R. stamps since April, 1905, and had obtained between one and two thousand of them and of Orange River Colony stamps. They came from various correspondents in South Africa and in this country.

When did you first have unused C.S.A.R. stamps?—In the early part of 1906.

How many did you purchase?—On one occasion 118 in a sheet.

What? You heard your counsel yesterday—how can they be in the possession of anybody properly?—The accountant from the railway company who had the ordering and distributing of them told me that he gave a certain number to his friends. They might come that way, or the goods clerk might put ordinary stamps on invoices instead of the overprinted ones.

By his Lordship: Unused halfpenny stamps "surcharged" "C.S.A.R." he had sold for 15s. Without the "surcharge" they could be obtained from the post-office for ½d.

Mr. Gill: Was not the position of affairs in October that you, the Colonial Stamp Market, did not possess these stamps while the plaintiff did?—I knew plaintiff had a few forgeries for sale. Witness said he got the "surcharged" stamps before plaintiff did. They came from a Mr. Maunder, who, he understood, obtained them from the Crown Agent's office. When Maunder went away for his holidays Dresch got them and sold them to plaintiff. Anybody who could not recognize such poor forgeries of overprints and postmarks as he had given examples of would be grossly incompetent.

By his Lordship: When he wrote the article complained of, he thought there were forged stamps coming into the market in increasing numbers, and he considered it necessary to call attention to it, as there was a danger of people being taken in.

The hearing was adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8th.

Mr. Sidney Nott, of Blackheath, replying to Mr. Compton Smith, said that in 1905 he had some Transvaal C.S.A.R. stamps from Mr. Lowden, ranging from ½d. to 5s., on sale or return. He offered them to a Mr. Field, who sent them back, and he then returned them to Lowden, saying they had been returned to him (witness) as forgeries.

Mr. Charles Gordon Temple said he was studying to be an accountant, and

was a collector of postage stamps. He knew Mr. Lowden from going to his shop for about three years before 1905. Witness did not know plaintiff then as Lowden, but as Frank Moore. In conversation he found that he had previously dealt with plaintiff as Stuart & Co., Isleworth, and also that letters were addressed to him as Low, of Cumberland Park, Acton. Plaintiff signed cheques as Londoner. He bought a set of Orange River Colony C.S.A.R. stamps from Lowden, for which he gave 30s. Another set he paid £1 for, and two sets of Transvaal stamps cost 30s. each. Plaintiff told him there were two printings of Transvaal C.S.A.R. stamps, one at Johannesburg and one at Pretoria, which accounted for the differences in the type. What he knew about the C.S.A.R. stamps he learned from Lowden. After he had returned certain Transvaal and Orange River C.S.A.R. stamps to plaintiff the latter subsequently admitted that he had found out that some of the "surcharges" were wrong.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill: He had no transaction with anyone named Low, but he had several with Stuart & Co., with regard to whom he had no sort of complaint to make. When the question of the genuineness of the C.S.A.R. stamps arose he took some of them to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co. and to Mr. Nott, who refused to give an opinion on them. He took the stamps to defendant after he had seen the alleged libel. Mr. Ewen had none of those stamps for sale to the public at that time.

Except Mr. Ewen, who said that the "surcharges" on these stamps were forged?—Nobody has actually said that they were forged—that is too definite a statement to make, but two or three people said that they did not like the look of them.

Witness did not remember say to Mr. Lowden that Ewen had a worm in his brain about these stamps. He would not swear that he did not say it.

Was Mr. Lowden a friend of yours, as you say in one of your letters, until you had your interviews with Mr. Ewen?—Certainly he was.

Re-examined by Mr. Clavell Salter: He believed it was a fact that Stanley Gibbons & Co. did not deal in or recognize Government stamps at all in their catalogue.

By his Lordships: Up to the appearance of the alleged libel he had no reason to doubt plaintiff at all.

Mr. Charles J. Smith, Mr. H. M. Hansen, and Mr. Thomas Cresswell, amateur collectors, testified to buying Transvaal C.S.A.R. stamps from plaintiff, and returning them owing to doubts of the genuineness of the "surcharges."

Mr. Henry Maunder, living at Merton Park, and a Civil servant employed in the Paymaster-General's office, said he had had extensive dealings in stamps for 25 years past. From March, 1905, to the end of October of the same year he received a number of unused Transvaal C.S.A.R. stamps from correspondents. These he disposed of to Mr. Ewen and to stamp clubs. From correspondents he received between four hundred and five hundred stamps. The stamps became curiosities, and their price rose when the overprinting was discontinued. Of that he took advantage, and sold what stamps he had. He had never seen a five shilling Transvaal stamp with the overprint C.S.A.R., and he never saw an overprint inverted. He saw a five shilling stamp, purporting to be overprinted with the letters C.S.A.R. in plaintiff's window, but had seen one nowhere else.

Witness was handed a quantity of C.S.A.R. stamps, and declared that in a considerable number of cases the overprints and postmarks were forgeries.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill: It was true that Mr. Ewen got used Transvaal C.S.A.R. stamps through him from the Crown Agent's office. When he was away on his holiday Dresch got them. Witness had nothing to do with the Crown Agent's office except buying stamps from the clerks there.

What are you in the Paymaster-General's office?—An examiner.

What do you examine?—Accounts.

Do you carry on a business in stamps there?—No.

Do you import stamps for sale?—Yes, but I carry on that business from my private house.

These used Colonial stamps come from the Crown Agent's Office?—Yes.

Do you import large numbers of stamps?—No. I am a collector, not a dealer. Every collector is, in a sense, a dealer, as he has to sell what he does not want. Witness went on to say that he bought Colonial stamps for one-third of their face value, and sold them at about 50 per cent. over face value.

You got the best price you could?—I got as much as Mr. Ewen would give me, but he did not pay me as much as I wanted. (Laughter.)

By Mr. Clavell Salter: In 1905 a set of ordinary used Transvaal stamps would be worth about 1s. If "surcharged" with the letters "C.S.A.R.," the price would go up to 15s. or £1. The "surcharging" of unused Transvaal stamps would raise the price of a set from the face value of 3s. to about £4. He considered that the forgeries of the overprints and postmarks on the stamps he had examined were not clever, and were easy of detection.

Mr. F. H. Oliver, of the firm of Bright & Son, stamp dealers, of 164, Strand, said he had considerable experience with the Transvaal C.S.A.R. stamps. He never saw more than one genuine type of printing, and he did not know that there was a second type until shown it by defendant's solicitor on some stamps a few weeks ago. All the surcharges in this second type were, in his opinion, forgeries.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11th.

Further evidence was called for the defence.

Mr. Edward Denny Bacon, a member of the council of the Royal Philatelic Society, living at South Croydon, was examined by Mr. Clavell Salter. He said that he had made a special study of postage stamps for thirty-five years, and was a member of the expert committee of the Philatelic Society. That committee considered the genuineness or otherwise of stamps submitted to them, and coming from all parts of the world. He was employed to mount the Taplin collection of stamps in the British Museum, which was worth £100,000, and was now mounting a philatelic library for Lord Crawford. He had carefully considered the marks on the stamps in the present case, and declared that a number of them were forgeries. He had never seen a genuine second print of the C.S.A.R. Transvaal stamps, nor had he seen one of the 5s. stamps with the "surcharge."

By his Lordship: He had no connection with the present case before being asked to give evidence.

Mr. John Potter, assistant principal clerk in the Crown Agent's office, produced an album showing Somaliland stamps overprinted O.H.M.S. There was no genuine overprinting of those stamps except that shown in the album.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill: Maunder was not connected with the Crown Agent's office, and the men from whom he said he got the stamps were not clerks, but messengers, and would only be able to get the stamps which went into the waste-paper basket.

By Mr. Clavell Salter: Dresch was a boy copyist, supplied by the Civil Service Commissioners. He was in the department which opened letters and parcels which came into the Crown Agent's office. As such he would be entitled to obtain Colonial stamps.

By his Lordship: There was a good deal of competition for the stamps which came into the office, and any one could take them from the waste-paper basket, or if they were left about loose. The messengers could get them from the clerks.

Mr. Oliver was recalled and questioned further by Mr. Clavell Salter as to the prices of stamps at issue in the case. He said that in October and November, 1905, a set up to 1s. of ordinary Transvaal used stamps would be worth 6d. to 1s. 9d. If a similar set was "surcharged" with the letters "C.S.A.R.," the value would be about £3. A set of ordinary Transvaal unused stamps would be worth 2s. and 3s. The "surcharge" "C.S.A.R." would raise the price, he would say, to about £10. If the set contained a 5s. stamp it would be worth another £2.

After speeches by counsel the case was adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH.

In summing up, his lordship said the jury had to consider whether or not the substantial allegations made by the defendants were established to their complete satisfaction. The statement of the plaintiff was that the defendant acted entirely maliciously towards him, and with an idea of ruining his business. There was another question which the jury would have to consider. If they found in favour of the plaintiff, he would certainly be entitled to substantial damages. Defendant had asserted, not only through his counsel, but by the evidence which he had called, that the statements which he made were true, and that he was justified in making them.

It was a very unfortunate thing, his Lordship continued, that there should be people who, when the face value of a stamp was a few pence, would give those ridiculous prices of which they had been told, because there was some "surcharge" on it. Speaking generally, the letters, "O.H.M.S." or "C.S.A.R.," were letters that could be printed on all sorts of stamps. Unfortunately, the craze of collectors was such that four, five, six, and ten times the face value of those stamps was given, because of the "surcharges" on them. Therefore, it would pay anybody in the market to get surcharged stamps, and it was the more important that honest people, not malicious people, should inform the public of the true state of affairs.

After a consideration lasting about three-quarters of an hour, the jury returned a verdict for the defendants, stating that the stamps in the case bore forged marks, and that the article by Mr. Ewen was fair comment.

Mr. Compton Smith: I assume that the jury have found that the justification is proved.

His Lordship: The jury have said what they find. I think it is judgment for the defendants, and it is quite sufficient.

Judgment, with costs, was entered accordingly.



The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

G. Fred. H. Gibson, *Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester.*

The British Empire.

Antigua.—The *Monthly Journal* learns that the ½d. and 2½d. have been seen printed in single colours upon multiple CA paper; it is not known whether they are yet on sale.



Adhesives.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
½d. grey-green.
2½d. ultramarine.

British Guiana.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the undermentioned changes of colour, all, we imagine, upon multiple watermark paper.

Adhesives.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
2c. rose.
4c. light brown and violet.
5c. ultramarine.
6c. grey and black.
12c. ochre and lilac.

British Honduras. — Here also the *Monthly Journal* lists some novelties, though so far, we believe, only "specimen" copies have been seen.

Adhesives.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple
1oc. lilac and emerald green.
25c. lilac and orange-brown.
50c. grey-green and carmine.
1d. ,, carmine.
2d. ,, ultramarine.
5d. ,, black.

Brunei.—Following close upon the overprinted set, we gather from various sources that a permanent set has been prepared for this Protectorate.

The stamps are in two colours, and are of pictorial design. Values, etc., as follows:

Adhesives.
1c. grey-black and light green.
2c. ,, brick-red.
3c. ,, brown.
4c. ,, lilac.
5c. ,, blue.
8c. ,, yellow.
10c. ,, dark green.
25c. light blue and light brown.
30c. violet and black.
50c. green and dark brown.
1 dol. orange-red and grey.

Cyprus.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt informs us that he has now received the 10 paras we chronicled in December.

Hong Kong.—The 4c. and 10c. are to appear in colour upon white paper as below.



Adhesive.
4c. red.
10c. ultramarine.

Jamaica.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the new ½d., printed all in green. This and the 1d. are of a slightly different design to that of the 1903 stamps; in chronicling the latter in November last, the old type was shown in error.



Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
½d. dull green.

Leeward Islands.—We see the following chronicled, from specimen copies, in *Der Philatelist* :—

Adhesives.
½d. green. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
2½d. blue. ,, ,,

Malta.—The single colour stamps gradually arrive ; *Ewen's Weekly* states that the 1d. value has been printed in carmine, though it has not been issued yet for postal purposes.

Adhesive.
1d. carmine. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

New Zealand.—A 2d. Postage Due stamp of the current type is just to hand.

Adhesive.
Unpaid Letter stamp.
2d. red and green.

Queensland.—The 9d. value is the latest to appear with the new watermark.

Adhesive.
Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12½ + 12.
9d. brown and ultramarine.

Sudan.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us a 4mill. printed in pale blue and brown.

Adhesive.
Wmk. Star and cresent multiple.
4m. pale blue and brown.

Foreign Countries.

Denmark.—Mr. W. T. Wilson is the first to send us the 20 öre with the new portrait. The other values are not expected just yet.



Adhesive.
20 öre indigo.

German Empire.—On looking through a list of the issued Colonial stamps on watermarked paper in *Ewen's Weekly*, we have to add the following :—

East Africa.
15h. Watermarked.
South-West Africa.
10pf. Watermarked.
Offices in Levant.
¼p. Watermarked.
1¼p. ,,
5pia. ,,
25pia. ,,
Offices in Morocco.
5c. Watermarked.

Guatemala.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us a specimen of a new denomination, a 12½c. We illustrate the design :—



Adhesive.
12½c. blue and black.

Japan.—The *Bazaar, Exchange and Mart* mentions two alterations in colour, as below :—

Adhesives.
1sen. fawn.
5sen. yellow.

Holland.—As in Roumania this country is starting the Charity Stamp business. Still we must be thankful it is only a modest set of three to chronicle. The stamps are to benefit The Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis ; they are of the facial denomination of 1, 2, and 5c., and were sold from December 23rd to January 3rd at double face value. We are indebted to the *Monthly Journal* for the following description :—

"The design is a peculiar and complicated one ; its most prominent feature is the indication of the postal value, in large type, in the centre ; above this is a Crowned Shield, bearing the Arms of Holland, and below is a scroll inscribed 'NEDERLAND.' At each side is foliage (with bunches of grapes) forming four circles enclosing a Star or Sun at upper left, a Bird pecking a bunch of grapes at upper right, a Fountain rising

from an office inkstand at lower left, and an Ear of Barley or bearded Wheat at lower right, on a dotted ground in each case. Surrounding the picture is a frame, inscribed on three sides—'AMSTERDAMSHE' at left, 'VEREENIGING TOT BESTRIJDING DER' at top, 'TUBERCULOSE' at right; it should be noted that the engraver seems to have forgotten the first 'I' of 'BESTRIJDING,' and had to squeeze it in over the tail of the 'J.' The date, 'DEC. 1906,' is in the upper part of the picture."

Adhesives.

1c. red. Perf. 12½.
2c. sage-green. ,,
5c. slate-violet. ,,

Honduras.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that two values of a new set for 1907 have just been issued. We are without particulars of design, etc., but have no doubt that we shall be able to illustrate a specimen shortly.

Adhesives.

1c. green. Perf. 14.
6c. violet. ,,

Nicaragua.—*Ewen's Weekly* mentions that the 10c. light-brown has been seen re-engraved with the imprint: "Waterlow & Sons, Limited, Londres," at foot in lieu of "American Bank-Note Company."

Adhesive.

10c. light brown. Re-engraved.

Panama, Republic of.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the new 2c. carmine, with portrait in black. They have also received the 1c., 5c., 8c., and 10c, overprinted "Canal Zone" in black.

Adhesives.

2c. carmine and black (Fernandez de Cordoba).
Surcharged "Canal Zone" in black.
1c. deep green and black.
5c. blue and black.
8c. black and purple.
10c. black and violet.

Paraguay.—We hear of one value of a new pictorial set—a 1 peso, oblong, with view in centre.

Adhesive.

1p. rose and black. Perf. 11½.

Salvador.—The 100c. is the latest value to hand of the Official stamps.

Adhesive.
Official stamp.
100c. Prussian blue.

United States. PHILIPPINES.—*Mekeel's Weekly* adds an Express Delivery stamp to the recent set.

Adhesive.
Special Delivery stamp.
20c. blue.

Notes and News.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

The 251st Meeting was held in the Geographical Society's Rooms on Friday evening, January 25th. The President in the chair. Mr. J. K. King was elected an Ordinary and Messrs. W. A. Rockliff and H. L. Watts Corresponding Members. Mr. G. L. Campbell read a Paper on "The Uses of Philatelic Literature," dealing more particularly with the formation of a Library. He dealt with the methods of binding, classifying, arranging, cataloguing, and indexing the various volumes, and gave lists of the various works necessary, in his opinion, for the libraries of a moderate and an advanced collector, respectively. Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht showed a series of Mulready Caricatures.

Mr. Gee presided at the Meeting on February 11th, when Mr. Munn gave a Display with Notes of the Stamps of the United States from 1870–1900.

The Elementary Discussion on Jan. 18th was opened by Mr. Abbott, his subject being Zululand, and the one on Griqualand on February 15th by Mr. Beckton.

Priced Catalogue.

Messrs. Hagen & Co., Ltd., send the company's priced catalogue of the stamps of Australia, New Zealand and South Sea Islands for the year 1907. As the catalogue does not purport to be a complete list of all stamps and varieties issued but only of such as the firm have for sale, it does not admit of any criticism at our hands. To such as are particularly interested in this important group the price list will be welcomed as an index of market values ruling in the Antipodes.

By Order of the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

"BRITISH GUIANA: 1890-91, 8 cents lilac and green-black, 75,016 unused specimens in mint sheets of 60 each, in their original packets of 50 sheets each (75,016).

Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper are instructed to offer the above stamps (being the entire remainder of this value, now withdrawn by order of the Government) in one lot, at face value, but in the event of no bids being forthcoming for the whole parcel, the Auctioneers are empowered to invite bids for any portion of same, provided the highest bidding is of sufficient importance to warrant a Sale, in which case the remainder of the stamps will be destroyed. The highest bidder shall, subject to the following conditions, be the purchaser."

No bid was made for the above lot.

The Scottish Philatelic Society: Junior Branch.

The monthly meeting of the above Society was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, on the evening of Saturday, 2nd February, when nearly thirty members were present; Mr. Walker, the President, in the chair. From 7 to 7.30 there was an active interchange of duplicates, during which the Hon. Secretary paid to members present their Sales from the November packet. The minutes of the meeting held on 5th January last were read and approved. Mr. C. P. Rugers and Mr. F. C. Henderson were elected members, making the total membership 85. The Secretary reported the Sales from the Packets in circulation, which were considered very satisfactory. He also reported that Mr. Ernest Heginbottom had very kindly offered two displays for next Session, and that Mr. Leicester Paine, Secretary of the Travellers' Club, had been good enough to promise to send for the March meeting his unique Exhibit in the London Philatelic Exhibition. Both offers were cordially accepted. He also stated that the Senior Society had kindly allowed the members of the Junior Branch access to their library, and gifts to the library from Mr. John Humphries were intimated. Visiting members to the next meeting of the Senior Society were then appointed. The display of the evening was provided by Mr. Ernest Humphries, who read some notes on the Postage Stamps of Cape Colony and British East Africa, and exhibited a very fine collection of the Stamps of these Colonies and of Nigeria, the collection being especially strong in blocks of triangular Capes, the scarce issues of British East Africa, and the high values of Southern Nigeria. Mr. Humphries was awarded a hearty vote of thanks for the Display, which was much appreciated and admired. Further donations to the Prize Fund were intimated.

Mr. Frank Chalmers, *Hon. Sec.*,
24, Bruntsfield Gardens, Edinburgh.

New Zealand.

The *Australian Philatelist* states that the letters N.Z., both large and small, are to be found on the same sheet of the first issue of New Zealand postage dues.

What o'clock?

The result of the voting of the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, upon the hour of meeting was announced at the meeting on February 7th, and resulted in a large majority in favour of six o'clock. This is in conformity with the opinion we ventured to express in these columns last month, and as the motion when put to the meeting was carried unanimously, we hope the change will be found productive of good. At this meeting the first lady Fellow was elected in the person of Miss Cassells, a lady well known to her brother Fellows, and whom we congratulate upon the honour.

A New Departure.

The January number of our contemporary, the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, published by Messrs. P. L. Pemberton & Co., makes the following announcement:—

"As most of our readers are aware, this number of the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, commences a new volume, and also inaugurates a new departure. Some months ago, we decided to exclude all dealers' advertisements but our own, at the same time providing subscribers with a little more reading matter. For some years past most of our advertisers have had most satisfactory returns from their advertisements; this being the case, the reason why we have decided to publish only our own advertisements should not be far to seek."

Junior Philatelic Society: Manchester Branch.

The sixteenth ordinary meeting was held on February 7th. Mr. Bernstein presided, and there were thirty members present. Messrs. W. F. Johnson and J. Shaw were elected members. Mr. J. G. Homer gave a paper on the stamps of Hyderabad. He said: The country was one of the largest of the Native States of India. The Nizam shares with two other Princes the privilege of a salute of twenty-one guns. The first stamp consists of a native inscription enclosed in a shaded framework with the date 1283, i.e., 1866-7, when the stamps were ordered. But there is no proof positive that they were in use before September, 1869. In 1871 two further values, ½ anna and 2 anna, were issued. These are known as the skeleton type, as they are merely an outline when compared with the next issue. They were engraved locally on copper by hand, each stamp on the plate being different. Later in 1871 stamps of a more elaborate design appeared, and are still in use. The colours have varied very much, especially the ½ anna. Mr. W. W. Munn gave a display with notes of the stamps of Belgium. The first issue appeared on July 1st, 1849, two values, 10 and 20 centimes. A 1c. stamp was issued on June 1st, 1861; this was at first allowed to frank letters, but an official decree was issued restricting its use to printed manner only. From 1893 the stamps have been issued with a label with the inscription "not to be delivered on Sunday," which can be detached if the sender wishes the letter to be delivered. The idea was to lighten the work of the post office on a Sunday.

The Lindenberg Medal.

The jury have awarded this coveted prize this year to M. L. F. Hanciau, a well-known writer, and one who was associated for years with the great M. Moens in his stamp business, and the author of most, if not all, of the famous series of bibliographies emanating from that noted establishment.

Lowden v. Ewen.

The Special Report of this case appearing in our columns this month, is taken from the *Daily Telegraph*, to the proprietors of which our acknowledgements are duly tendered.

Opinions Differ.

Concerning the recent New Zealand Exhibition Commemoration Stamps, we extract the following from two of our contemporaries.

The Australian Philatelist says:—"The designs of the stamps, as seen on proofs shown us by Mr. Van Weenen, are really excellent, and reflect great credit on the engraver. Had the printing been equally satisfactory the stamps would have commended themselves, but unfortunately the latter is such poor workmanship that the effects are spoiled and the labels are held up to ridicule. The ½d. and 1d. values were issued on the 1st November, the 3d. on the 7th, and the 6d. on the 16th."

We will now turn to Alfred Smith & Sons' *Monthly Circular*:—"This Colony, with little regard for its dignity, has issued a set of 'stickers' to help pay for its Exhibition. The design is attributed to one L. J. Steel, of Auckland, and the engraving to W. R. Bock, of Wellington, who between them have managed to produce four of the sorriest labels it has ever been my lot to record.

½ penny, pale green (*Te Arawa*).
1 ,, pale red (*Maori Art*).
3 pence, pale blue and brown (*Landing of Cook*).
6 ,, green and rose (*Annexation of New Zealand*)."

The First Stamps of Luxemburg.

It is said that when about the year 1890, the late notorious G. Fouré sold his Luxemburg collection to a Berlin dealer, he threw in two "matrices" of the 10c. black These were regarded as of no use, and were handed over to a friendly Belgian dealer. The *Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* contends that such a man as Fouré must have made some use of these dies, and that the greenish-black stamps of the "fraudulent printing" must, therefore, be attributed to him. The reasoning is hardly convincing, and no attempt is made to explain how two genuine mother-dies of the one stamp could exist.—*The Monthly Circular.*

India.

1882-1886 Issue.

Under the heading of "Papers for Moderate Specialists" Mr. Pemberton commences an interesting article on the above named country in last month's *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*. We make the following extract:—This issue consists of eleven denominations, each in a different type. It is interesting as marking the assumption by Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria of the title Empress of India. This change is shown on the stamps by the substitution of the name INDIA for EAST INDIA. This set is capable of great results for the collector who is fond of marked gradations of shades. Two distinct sets can be made up showing early and late printings. In the case of the ½ and 4a. the earlier shades are the deeper, but in the case of all the other values the exact reverse is the case.

The principal specialists' varieties are the ½a. and 2a. double printed (both these varieties were actually issued).

The 1 rupee, printed in grey, was forged to a great extent, and large numbers were used on correspondence. I remember that when I was in Manchester in 1890-92, I frequently found these forgeries amongst stamps taken from the correspondence of large business houses. It was no doubt for this reason that the colour was changed in 1892 to carmine, with green centre.

The 2½as. on 4as. 6 Pies (1891).

This stamp was required when the postal rate to England was reduced to 2½d. There is a well-marked variety of the surcharge, which is not generally known, but which is well worthy of catalogue rank. In this the foot of the letters "As" is on a level with the fraction bar in "½," whereas in the ordinary type it is always exactly level with the foot of the large "2." Though I have known of this variety for nine years, and have examined thousands of specimens, I have only found two. From this it seems possible that the error occurred in the earlier sheets only, and was afterwards corrected. The copy illustrated below is dated 25th March, 1891, which was three months after the stamp was issued. Besides this variety, specimens may be found with portions of the figures or letters missing, but I cannot say whether these are due to broken type or to defective printing.



The Mart.

By Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, at their Galleries in Leicester Square, on January 15th and 16th, 1907.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain: 1847-54, 6d. violet, octagonal, a pair, in mint state	11	0	0
1870, 1½d. rose-red, the error "O.P.P.C."	1	8	0
1865-67, 1s. green, Plate 4, a block of four, mint	1	0	17	0
1880, 2s. brown, overprinted "Specimen"	1	0	0
1882-83, wmk. anchor, 5s. rose on bleuté, a pair and a single, telegraphically used	1	18	0

	£	s.	d.
£1 brown-lilac on bleuté	3	5	0
£5 orange, unused in mint state, but slightly creased	5	2	6
Another, used	1	14	0
1883-84, 10s. cobalt, overprinted "Specimen"	0	17	0
10s. blue, and 1891, £1 green, mint	1	11	0
1887, 3d. brown on orange, mint	1	12	0
1891, £1 green, mint	1	4	0
Army Telegraphs, 1895, £5 lilac and green, mint	2	0	0
China: Wei Hai Wei, 1898, 2c. red, a fine block of four, unused	1	10	0
5c. red, a fine block of four, used	2	2	0
India: Service, 1867-73, ½a. blue, Die 2, a very fine block of four, mint	10	10	0
Puttialla, 1892-99, 4a. olive, the error with "Patiala" omitted, used together with the normal type on entire original	2	0	0
Service, 1892, 1 rupee green and carmine, block of four, mint	1	3	0
British Bechuanaland: 1888, 2d. lilac, with value in red, a pair, one is the rare variety with small curly-footed "2"	1	16	0
British Central Africa: 1892-93, Three Shillings on 4s. grey, mint	1	6	0
1895, no wmk., £25 blue-green, unused	28	0	0
Cape of Good Hope: 1861, 4d. red, error, no margins, and repaired in left corner	19	10	0
1863-64, triangular, 4d. slate-blue, a fine unused pair	2	4	0
Northern Nigeria: 1900, 10s. green and brown, mint	2	7	6
Orange River Colony: 1900, 6d. carmine, a pair, one is the very rare error without figure of value, mint	7	15	0
A similar pair, but used	7	0	0
5s. green, without stop after "V," mint	4	7	6
2½d. blue, a block of four, mint	4	0	0
3d. blue, with second diagonal overprint, mint	1	5	0
2d. mauve, with inverted overprint, mint	2	2	0
6d. carmine, an entire pane	32	0	0
Southern Nigeria: 1902-04, £1 violet and green	4	15	0
Another, telegraphically used	3	10	0
Zululand: 1888-92, 1d., 2d., 4d., 5d., and 9d., mint	0	16	0
5s. carmine, very fine	2	0	0
1894-96, £1 purple on red, mint	1	12	0
Another, used	1	10	0
£5 black and purple on red, used	3	5	0
Fiscal Postal, 1s. carmine and lilac, on piece of original	1	12	6
United States: 1861, 10c. green, première gravure, unused	3	10	0
1869, 2c. brown, a fine pair, without grille	1	0	0
3c. blue, without grille, unused	0	10	0
10c. orange, and 12c. green, mint	0	11	0
24c. purple and green, mint	0	14	0
24c. purple and green. 30c. blue and carmine, and 90c. carmine and black	0	18	0
30c. blue and carmine, a fine block of nine	1	16	0
90c. carmine and black, good colour, fine	1	0	0
Another, unused	1	8	0
The 1875 re-issue, 2c. brown, mint	0	18	0
10c. orange, mint	1	7	0
24c. purple and green, mint	1	5	0
30c. blue and carmine, unused	1	2	0
90c. carmine and black, mint	2	15	0
Nevis: 1883, ½d. in black on half of 1d. lilac, a pair, unused	6	5	0
St. Vincent: 1866, no wmk., compound perf., 1d. rose	6	5	0
1881, 4d. on 1s. vermilion, unused	10	0	0
Tobago: 1879, 5s. slate, mint	1	18	0
1s. orange-brown, error, a block of six, mint	0	18	0
British Guiana: 1875, 6c. blue, perf. 15, mint	1	6	0
New Zealand: 1863-66, wmk. star, perf., 2d. blue, Plate 2, retouched, very scarce, with a normal copy for comparison	3	3	0
1871, wmk. star, perf. 10 × 12½, 2d. vermilion, pair, one is retouched	3	17	6

By Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper, on January 24th and 25th, 1907.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain: 1883, £5 orange, a fine, vertical corner strip of four, each overprinted "SPECIMEN"	5	0	0
1883, "3d." in carmine on 3d, lilac, and "6d." in carmine on 6d. lilac, both imperf., mint	5	0	0
"I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 1s. green, unused	0	12	0
1885, 5s. rose on blued paper, overprinted "specimen"	1	10	0
1889, 1s. green, mint	1	5	0
1901, 1s. green and scarlet, mint	3	0	0
Austria: 1867, 15kr. brown, variety, printed both sides	2	2	0
Austrian Italy: 1st issue, 5c. yellow-buff, mint	2	15	0
France: 1872-75, error, 15c. bistre on rose, unused	3	15	0
Zurich: 4 rappen black, with horizontal red lines	8	8	0
6 rappen black, unused	2	0	0
Ceylon: 1861, 8d. yellow-brown, unused	4	0	0
1885, provisional, 10c. on 36c. blue, unused	2	10	0
5c. on 24c. purple-brown, unused, but rubbed	2	10	0
5c. on 32c. slate, error, surcharge inverted	1	12	0
1888-90 provl., 2c. on 4c. rose, surcharged "TWOTWO," mint	2	0	0
China: Amoy, "Half Cent" in blue on 4c. brown	3	12	6
"POSTAGE DUE," the rare type on 1c. rose	3	0	0
British East Africa: 1891 provisional, hand-stamped in dull violet, "1 Anna AB" on 4a. brown	7	15	0
Value and initials in MS., 1 Anna AB. on 4a. brown, overprinted "INLAND REVENUE," and fiscally used	0	10	0
Nyassa: 1901, 10r. black and green, 15or. black and orange-brown, and 300r. black and green, all with centres inverted, mint	2	14	0
Transvaal: Surcharged V.R.I., 5s. slate, block of four, mint	2	4	0
Barbados: 1870, wmk. large star, rough perf., 1s. black, mint	2	0	0
1878 provisional, 1d. on half 5s. dull rose, a very fine unsevered pair	10	5	0
Fiji Islands: 1874, 6d. carmine-rose, overprinted with Roman V.R., unused	2	10	0
1875, 2d. in black on 6d. carmine-rose, with Gothic V.R., slight tear	1	4	0

A further instalment of the Hetley Collection was offered by Messrs. Glendining & Co. at their Galleries, on January 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1907.

	£	s.	d.
Ceylon: 1855, wmk star, imperf., 6d. on bluish: 1857-9, 2d. green, unused	1	0	0
1857-9, wmk. star imperf., 5d. chestnut, unused	2	15	0
6d. deep claret, unused	9	0	0
6d. brown, unused	1	4	0
8d. deep yellow-brown	14	5	0
9d. lilac-brown	3	15	0
10d. orange-vermilion, unused	0	19	0
1s. 9d. yellow-green, unused	1	15	0
2s. blue, with light postmark	2	0	0
1857-8, no wmk., imperf., ½d. lilac on bluish, mint	4	19	6
1861, wmk. star, clean cut perfs., 5d. chestnut, two shades, unused	1	3	0
Rough perfs., 4d. rose, and 9d. bistre-brown	1	8	0
8d. yellow-brown	2	0	0
1s. 9d. green, mint	2	0	0
1862, perf. 13, 5d. deep rich brown, mint	8	10	0
6d. brown, two shades, unused	1	14	0
1863-7, 2d. emerald green, mint	1	12	0
1872-80, perf. 12½ × 14, 2r. 50c. lilac-rose, very minute tear	1	18	0

	£	s.	d.
1885, wmk. C.C., perf. 14, 10c. on 16c. lilac	1	4	0
30c. on 36c. blue, inverted surcharge, unused	1	0	0
Wmk. C.A., perf. 14, 5c. on 4c. lilac-rose, 5c. on 8c., and 5c. on 16c., all mint ..	1	18	0
5c. on 24c., purple-brown..	1	12	0
1890, 5c. on 15c., olive-green, vertical mint pair, lower stamp showing variety, REVENUE omitted	2	16	0
1903, single wmk., set from 2c. to 2r. 25c., mint..	1	19	0
Hong Kong: 1863-71, 18c. lilac, unused ..	2	4	0
96c. yellow-brown, slightly thinned ..	0	10	0
Perf. 12½, 4c. grey, two shades	1	10	0
1877, wmk. C.C., perf. 14, 16c. yellow; 1880, 48c. brown, both mint	1	15	0
16c. yellow; 1880, 5c. ultramarine, 10c. mauve, 48c. brown, all mint	1	6	0
1876, 16c. on 18c. mauve; 1877, 16c. yellow, fine unused copies	1	12	0
1880, wmk. C.C., 5c. on 8c. orange, 5c. on 18c. lilac, 10c. on 16c. yellow, 10c. on 24c. green, unused	1	14	0
1882, wmk. C.A., perf. 14, 10c. blue-green, unused	5	0	0
1890, Chinese surcharge each side of stamp; 20c. on 30c. grey-green, 50c. on 48c. violet, both mint	2	2	0
Chinese surcharge on right hand side of stamp; 20c. on 30c. grey-green, and 50c. on 48c. violet, pair, right hand stamp normal variety, mint	2	6	0
Chinese surcharge double; 50c. on 48c. violet, mint	1	7	0
1898, wmk. C.A., $1 on 96c. grey, variety, Chinese surcharge on left and right sides of stamp, and another copy with double surcharge on left side, both mint..	2	8	0
India: 1854, ½a. indigo, superb unused block of eight, with side margins of sheet..	1	16	0
1a. red, superb unused block of eight, with side margins of sheet	1	16	0
1a. red, variety with pointed bust, unused	4	10	0
2a. green, superb unused block of eight, top corner of sheet with margins ..	5	15	0
1860, no wmk., perf. 14, 8p. purple on bluish	1	8	0
8p. purple on white, mint block of forty with marginal inscription	2	10	0
1865, wmkd., perf. 14, 8p. lilac, complete quarter sheet, with full margins and inscription, in fine mint condition ..	2	12	0
2a. brown-orange, complete quarter sheet, with full margins and inscription, brilliant mint, rare	7	15	0
1866-7, 6a. 8p. slate, mint block of twenty, with marginal inscription	4	12	6
1868, Die II., 8a. rose, mint pane of forty, with marginal inscription	5	15	0
1873, Die II., ½a. blue, complete quarter sheet, with marginal inscription, superb mint	1	6	0
1874, 1r. slate, mint block of twenty, with marginal inscription, scarce	4	7	6
1882-8, wmk. star, 1a. 6p. sepia, two mint sheets with margins	1	11	0
4a. 6p. yellow-green, mint block of thirty, with part margins	1	15	0
1892-5, 1, 2, 3, and 5 rupees, mint block of six of each value from corner of sheet, with margins	3	12	6
1866, Official, 2a. purple, unused	2	15	0
2a. purple, pin holes	1	2	0
Aug., 1866, Service, no wmk., 8p., mint ..	1	16	0
8a. carmine, part mint sheet of 80, but three of the stamps are torn and margins damaged	6	0	0
8a. carmine, another part sheet with marginal inscription, in superb mint condition	5	10	0
A complete half sheet (160) of the same stamp, but three of the copies are damaged	9	0	0
8p. purple, mint block of four, with side margins of sheet	2	0	0
1867-73, wmkd., 4a. green, complete quarter sheet (80) with marginal inscription, brilliant mint	1	11	0
1874-82, (O.H.M.S.), 8a. rose, fine mint block of 40, with margins	1	13	0
Persia: 1881, lithographed, 25c. dull green, mint..	5	5	0
Egypt: 1872-5, 10 paras grey-lilac, vertical strip of three, two of which are tête-bêche; and 1pias. bright red, vertical tête-bêche pair, all mint	0	16	0
2pias. yellow, mint block of four, one stamp being tête-bêche, scarce piece	1	12	0
2½pias. purple, superb mint block of six, one stamp being tête-bêche, very scarce	2	0	0
Gold Coast: 1875, wmk. C.C., perf. 12½, 1d. blue, mint	1	0	0
4d. mauve, unused; and 1883, wmk. C.A., ½d. olive-yellow, mint	1	3	0
1891-4, 5s. and 10s., mint	0	17	0
20s. green and red, lightly pen cancelled	1	5	0
1898-1900, 2d., two mint blocks of twelve	2	2	0
Lagos: 1874, 1s. orange, value 16½mm., mint	1	10	0
1884-6, 5s. blue, mint	5	0	0
Seychelles: 1893, 3c. on 4c., a horizontal strip of twelve, one stamp showing the variety, double surcharge, and the end stamp on right side of strip without surcharge	8	10	0
Argentine Republic: 1864, wmk. R.A., imperf., 10c. green, a grand copy ..	6	15	0
15c. blue, superb	6	0	0
New Brunswick: 6d. yellow-green, vertical strip of four, very lightly marked ..	5	5	0
Nova Scotia: 1851, 1s. cold violet	6	15	0
1s. cold violet, used on original	17	10	0
United States of America: 1851-60, imperf., 10c. blue-green, mint	1	0	0
Perf. 15-15½, 5c. deep brown, Type A, unused	1	3	0
10c. green, 12c. black, mint, 24c. dull lilac, 30c. orange, unused	1	2	0
1867-8, with grille, 90c. blue; 1869, 90c. black and carmine	1	8	0
1869, 1c., 2c., 3c., 6c., 10c., 12c., 15c., with frame, 24c. and 30c., all unused, some mint	2	2	0
90c. black and carmine, unused, but off centre	1	1	0
1893, 1c. to $5, mint set	2	17	6
1894-5, no wmk., 1c. to $5, mint set ..	1	16	0
Confederate States: Athens, 5c. purple, Type II.	1	10	0
Baton Rouge, 5c. green and carmine ..	4	10	0
Another copy of the same stamp on original, Postmark dated Oct. 1, 1861	3	7	6
Charlestown, 5c. blue, very fine unused copy..	0	15	0
5c. + 5c. envelope, white paper, with emblem of the South. This is quite a unique piece; Mr. Luff thinks the second 5c. may have been printed at a subsequent date to the issue of the envelope	8	0	0
Mobile, 5c. black, a very fine copy on portion of original	3	0	0
5c. blue, superb copy on original, Postmark dated Sep. 25, 1861	1	4	0
Memphis, 2c. pale blue, unused, and 2c. blue, used and rare, and Fredericksburg, 5c. blue, very fine unused copy	0	18	0
5c. red, on white wove paper, very fine horizontal pair on original, scarce in pairs..	3	0	0
Nashville, 5c. carmine, and Charleston, 5c. blue	0	9	0
5c carmine	1	5	0
5c. violet-brown	2	0	0
New Orleans, 5c. brown on bluish, pair on original (one slightly torn), and a fine single used copy and unused on white paper, 2c. red (2), 2c. blue (2), and 5c. brown (2), shades	0	14	0
Petersburg, 5c. red	1	10	0
Tellico Plains, 5c. red, unused	6	10	0
Fiji Islands: Oct., 1874, 6c. green	4	0	0
12c. carmine-rose	1	5	0
Roman V.R., 2c. blue	1	5	0

	£	s.	d.
6c. yellow-green	4	5	0
12c. carmine-rose, unused	3	3	0
Very fine used copy of the same stamp	1	8	0
1875, Roman V.R., 2d. in black on 3d. (6c.) green	4	12	6
Gothic V.R., 2d. in black on 3d. (6c.) green	3	5	0
2d. in red on 3d (6c.) green	0	16	0
2d. in black on 6d. (12c.) rose, mint, but three perfs. missing	2	5	0
2d. in black on 3d. (6c.) green	1	9	0
2d. in red on 3d. (6c.) green, unused ..	3	15	0

A further instalment of the same collection was offered on February 5th and 6th, by Messrs. Glendining & Co., Ltd.

	£	s.	d.
Spain: 1852, imperf., 6r. greenish blue, block of six	1	19	0
1853, imperf., 2r. vermilion, slightly cut..	2	10	0
1852, City of Madrid, 1c. bronze on entire, and 1854, thin paper, 6r. blue, block of four	1	12	0
1854, thick bluish paper, 1r. pale blue ..	3	0	0
1864, 19c., three horizontal pairs, and five single copies, shades, mint	2	0	0
Japan: 1871, imperf., 48 mons brown, unused sheet	0	18	0
100 mons deep blue, ditto	1	1	0
1872, 5 sen blue-green, ditto, but two stamps damaged	9	0	0
1 sen blue, block of eighteen, and a block of twenty, and 1 sen deep blue, block of twenty, mint	2	10	0
Native laid paper, ½ sen brown, horizontal strip of three, mint, the centre stamp showing variety, upper character on left defective	1	3	0
1873, thin native laid paper, 2 sen pale yellow, very fine unused block of twenty	3	0	0
4 sen pale rose, horizontal strip of four, and 4 sen rose, block of fifteen ..	2	6	0
1874, 2 sen yellow, Plate 3, 5, 8, 11, and 16 (2), all unused	1	1	0
British South Africa: Dec., 1890, £2 rose-red, used on small piece of entire ..	0	5	0
£5 green, scarce	0	11	0
Another copy on small piece of entire..	0	12	0
£10 brown	0	13	0
£10 brown, unused..	0	16	0
Dominican Republic: 1865, imperf., laid paper, ½ real black on pale green, unused	1	7	0
1 real black on yellow, unused	2	2	0
Grenada: 1863-79, wmk. star, rough perf, 6d. rose and 6d. vermilion, both mint	1	10	0
1871, 1s. mauve, error SHLLIING ..	8	10	0
Nevis: 4d. rose, two shades, both used ..	0	19	0
1861, perf. 13, similar lot, but brighter copies	1	5	0
6d. grey-lilac, unused	0	16	0
6d. grey-lilac, two used copies	0	18	0
6d. grey-lilac; 1867, 1s. yellow-green, and 1s. blue-green	0	13	0
1s. green, unused	0	16	0
1867, perf. 15, 4d. deep orange, two unused copies	1	3	0

Correspondence.

Origin of Envelopes.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR, — With reference to your "Origin of Envelopes" in your January issue, will you allow me to point out that although the Mulready envelopes were issued on 6th May, 1840, stamped envelopes were only issued in January, 1841. I have the Circular to Postmasters enclosing the two sizes of the 1d. pink on thread paper, and the 1d. stamp in its new colour of red-brown and the 2d. blue with lines added. I have also the Circular with the envelope 2d. blue embossed.

I enclose a small envelope with an unused 1d. black stamp fastened to half its width on the flap of the envelope, the other half to be moistened and so to seal the envelope, an invention to fasten the envelope before the gummed flap was thought of.

On the inside of this envelope is printed "No. 318, May 28th, 1840. Registered by Henry Tuck, 138, Aldersgate Street, London."

I have also the specification of James Bozardu's Patent, dated as early as 1839, for the use of a *stamped* or *engraved label*, and he suggests affixing by a wafer, one half to seal the letter.

I find Captain Basil Hall wrote Rowland Hill, 31st December, 1840: "It strikes me, too, that a great convenience might be added to the envelopes if there were put a small lick of the gum which is used for the stamps at the angle where the wafer or wax is put; so that an envelope might be closed without the trouble of a wafer on the double 'toil and trouble' of a seal. I can easily see how one hundred or any number of envelopes might have this small touch of gum applied to them at the dash of a brush. Everyone now uses envelopes, which save a world of time, and if you were to furnish the means of closing the letter by an adhesive corner a still further saving of time would take place."

So you see the envelope mentioned by you was not very well known.

To show how wonderful the now regarded as ordinary manufacture of envelopes was considered I enclose a specimen postmarked 28 July, 1851, the wording inside of which is: "Manufactured by steam machinery 2,000 per hour at the Great Exhibition of Industry, Section 5, North-west Side, by Waterlow & Sons, 65-68, London Wall, London."—Yours faithfully,

PLAIN ANCHOR.

"Morocco Agencies" on Great Britain: 3 Pesetas on 2s. 6d.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

DEAR SIR,—I have a specimen from the top row of the sheet which shows an interesting error, the second "E" in "Pesetas" being half a millimetre, at least, taller than the normal—thus: PESETAS.

In addition to this peculiarity the E in question has a very blurred appearance, and appears to have taken the ink badly, as the white letters and design underneath show plainly through the overprint. It will be interesting to see if this discrepancy will be rectified in the second printing. If so this variety will be worth looking for.—Yours faithfully, J. HOWARD ROSKILLY.

THE

Philatelic Record.

MARCH, 1907.

Editorial Notes.

THE new system of distinguishing and advising registered correspondence which came into force on the 22nd of last month, brings the Postal Authorities of this country in accord with those in force abroad for a considerable period of time. The decree is dated 22nd January, 1907, and paragraph 1 reads as follows:—

Falling into Line.

"On the 18th of February will be introduced into "this service the international system of distinguishing registered "postal packets by means of registration labels bearing the letter R, "the names of the offices of posting, and serial numbers."

These labels are adhesive in character, and are attached to the letters or packets when handed in at the Post Office for registration, and special facilities are afforded to firms and individuals in the habit of despatching registered packets in large quantities.

THE present seems to be a favourable opportunity of reviewing very briefly the devolution of the system of registration in force in this country, and in doing so we have been materially assisted by the inspection recently, through the kindness of one of our subscribers, of a very interesting collection of the registered envelopes of Great Britain, mounted to illustrate the historical, rather than the philatelic, side of the study.

A Model Collection.

By this we mean that the envelopes themselves were not by any means complete in their various sizes, or in the errors, but for all that the collection was made very much more interesting by reason of other things it did contain, which are seldom found in a collection of this character—such, for instance, as the original decrees issued from time to time, and other interesting matter; for example, a piece of the original green string used for tying round the letters in early times. The various decrees were followed in each instance with a specimen of the envelopes issued in pursuance of it, and consequently the various cards

upon which the whole was mounted teemed with interest from the commencement, and never became tedious. We heartily congratulate the owner upon the possession of a collection of registered envelopes, which we should think is nearly unique, and although, as we have said, so far as the envelopes themselves are concerned, not assuming to be complete, yet far and away transcends in interest a mere accumulation of the envelopes themselves.

Dismissal of Rowland Hill.

Previously to the introduction of uniform penny postage all letters containing, or supposed to contain, coin or jewellery were registered gratuitously by the Post Office, but when the penny postage came into operation it was considered to be impracticable to continue the service, and with the sanction of the Treasury it was dropped. As the number of letters containing valuables increased, the depredations also increased in about (rather under than over) the same ratio, and the system of registration was reintroduced on January 6th, 1841, the fee being fixed at 1/-. The public, however, did not avail itself of the protection thereby offered, probably owing to the charge being so high.

In October, 1841, Lord Lowther, P.M.G., therefore proposed to the Treasury to use his powers under 3 and 4 Vic., c. 96, sec. 39, to establish compulsory registration of letters supposed to contain coin or jewellery, and to charge 1s. per letter. The matter was referred to Rowland Hill, who concurred, but thought the charge too high, and suggested 6d. A Special Committee was granted, and as a somewhat natural result nothing very much seems to have come of it, the fee remaining fixed at 1s., with voluntary registration. It was in consequenee of the divergence of opinion between Lord Lowther and Rowland Hill, and to the latter's advice on this subject to the Treasury crossing the strong wish of the Postmaster-General, that led, more than any other single circumstance, to Rowland Hill's dismissal; and though Lord Lowther remained Postmaster-General, as much as three years after this his plan of high-feed compulsory registration was never carried into effect.

In 1848, the fee was reduced to 6d., and in August, 1862, to 4d., when compulsory registration was applied to all letters passing through the London Office supposed to contain coin or valuables, and in the following year it was extended to all inland letters falling within the same category. It was not until January 1st, 1878, that official registered envelopes were issued. In 1855, registered letters were enclosed in a green paper wrapper, upon which the following notice was printed in black ink:—

"The Postmaster is requested to take special care in the delivery of "the inclosed (*sic*) registered letter to the party to whom it is addressed, "taking a receipt for it upon the above form, which is to be cut off and "carefully preserved in his office; the remaining portion of the form is "to be sent back to London by the first post with the returned Letter "Bill.

"Inland Department,
"General Post Office."

The Blue Lines.

From July 1st, 1858, this green wrapper was superseded and each registered letter was tied up with green tape, in accordance with a decree dated 1858. About the 11th of April, 1870, the green tape was superseded by green twine, probably to effect an economy. It is doubless from this tying up the letters with green tape or twine that the practice of marking registered letters with blue pencil lines drawn across the envelopes arose; this distinguishing feature being introduced at the same time as the official envelopes in January, 1878. In fact, the decree above mentioned shows a specimen of an envelope and how it was to appear when tied with green tape, and the effect to the eye is the same as the blue lines on the registered envelopes of to-day except that the colour is green.

By the same decree, dated 17th December, 1877, authorising the issue of the official envelopes the registered fee was reduced to 2d. Paragraph 4 reads :—

"Registered Letter Envelopes bearing a 2d. stamp for the payment "of the registration fee will be sold at all post offices and by rural "messengers. To begin with, envelopes of the following dimensions "will be supplied—5¼ins. × 3¼ins. and 6ins. × 3¾ins.—these will be "sold for 2¼d. each or 2s. 2½d. for a packet of 12—Registration fee being "included in the prices. Three larger sizes will be sold hereafter, and "due notice will be given of their dimensions and prices."

Paragraph 5:—"The postage must be prepaid by affixing the necessary stamps; the impressed stamp which the envelope bears represents the registration fee only."

For the registered envelopes first issued the die of the 2d. envelope was used, but it was quickly superseded by the familiar circular registration die in April, 1878.

The Combined Envelope.

On the 13th of February, 1902, the combined registered and postal medallion was issued under decree of 21st January, 1902, setting out that it had been decided to substitute for the present medallion (value 2d.) on Registered Letter Envelopes a brown medallion (value 3d.), denoting a registration fee of 2d. and postage 1d. When the envelopes are used no adhesive stamps as a rule will be necessary, but in cases when a registration or insurance fee of more than 2d. is paid, or the postage is more than 1d., stamps to the value required must be placed on the envelope immediately to the left of the medallion.

Notable Philatelists.

Hilmer Djurling.

MR. HILMER DJURLING, the editor of *Svensk Filatelistisk Tidskrift* since January 1904, the official organ of the Swedish Society, is young in years but few have done more for national philatelic interests in Sweden. Mr. Djurling was born in Stockholm in 1881. After completing extensive business studies and after mercantile and banking experience, he is now correspondent of one of the largest banking institutions in Stockholm.

Mr. Djurling became a member of the International Philatelists Union in Stockholm 1895 and was for six years its Secretary. It was through his wisely directed efforts to preserve the national aspect of the Swedish philatelic activity that the merger of the International Union with the Swedish Society took place early in 1904. This merger gave to the national Swedish Society a strength and solidity that few societies in larger countries can equal.

Mr. Djurling has an extensive collection of European stamps in excellent condition and is specializing the issues of his native country. He collects used stamps only, acting on the principle that true philately consists in the collection and study of used postage stamps, and although this is not the principle accepted in this country there is one well-known collector residing in the North who puts its tenets so strongly into force as to entirely ignore unused stamps in his collection.

Among the many foreign visitors to the London Exhibition last year the subject of our sketch was at the same time perhaps one of the youngest and most popular. He figured as a member of the General Committee and has done much active work as Librarian of the Swedish Society since the year 1904, being particularly interested in that still, we fear, neglected branch of our hobby—philatelic literature.

In conjunction with Mr. L. Harold Kjellstedt he has written a German-English-French-Swedish Philatelic Dictionary, and with Mr. Rud Krasemann an Edition in German of his Society's great work, "Sveriges Frankolecken 1855-1905."



Hilmer Djurling.

The Minto Fête Philatelic Exhibition.

By Wilmot Corfield.

THE Philatelic Exhibition, brought together at the invitation of the Managing Committee of Her Excellency Lady Minto's Charity Fête in Calcutta, has had an experience probably unique in the history of Philately. At short notice of only a few days a meeting of the Society was held, a committee formed, and an appeal issued to philatelists, both in England and India, to send in exhibits; it was dated the 11th December last, and met with a very generous response. From that date to the 22nd January we were busily occupied in receiving stamps and arranging them in frames while we anxiously waited the action of the Fête authorities in providing proper accommodation for our accumulated exhibits. Then the end came. It was within a few days of the day of opening, and we found ourselves provided with a very indifferent tent (perfectly empty), badly lighted, and quite unsuitable for our requirements. We met and unanimously decided to withdraw our Exhibition from the Fête, which was accordingly held without a philatelic display of any kind.

Our withdrawal has been thoroughly justified by subsequent events that I need not enlarge upon, and the Secretary to the Fête Committee (Colonel Crooke-Lawless) wrote me officially that he quite understood our action and considered we were perfectly justified in the course we took.

The Fête being ended, we found ourselves in the temporary possession of a magnificent exhibition of stamps with nowhere in which to show them. We also realised that the hot weather was rapidly setting in, when the fact that the thing known as O.G. makes itself alarmingly unpleasant; and further, that the stamps with us had been lent for the Minto Fête only. Our position was at least a peculiar one, and only one way out of it presented itself. We decided upon the return of the exhibits to their owners, and the presentation of a recommendation to the Philatelic Society of India to organize a Calcutta Exhibition on its own account next cold season.

It remains to be seen what fruit the recommendation will bear. The stamps for the Minto Fête Exhibition are now on their way back to their generous owners. The moral of the affair is that a great Philatelic Exhibition must be run by those who understand stamps, and that there must be no preponderating lay element in the management in a position to vitally affect for the worse the success of the undertaking.

The Minto Fête itself was splendid, and the suffering and the sorrowful will benefit to the extent of several lakhs, as the result of the ten days or more of revelry during which its progress dominated Calcutta.

CALCUTTA,
21st February, 1907.

— The —

British Post Offices in the Levant.

By I. J. Bernstein.

A paper read before the Manchester Philatelic Society on February 22nd, 1907.

PHILATELY of to-day no longer consists of obtaining as many different stamps as one can beg, borrow, or steal, and pasting them in a book; but in the judicious study of the stamps, their origin, their manufacture, and the various causes that called them into being. It is fortunate for our hobby that such is the case, because the mere accumulation of stamps, like other non-intellectual pursuits, soon palls and is dropped, but once a man has begun to collect intelligently he will always collect.

Hence when dealing with the stamps of the British Levant, I think it essential to go beyond the dozen or so stamps in the catalogue, and to treat of their *raison d'être*, and the stamps they displaced.

Levant is the name applied to the Mediterranean coast of Turkey, so to speak of the "British Levant" is incorrect. The term that should be employed is "British stamps used for," or "in use in the Levant."

The fact that one finds not only British but French, German, Austrian, Russian, and Italian stamps devoted to a similar purpose is so well known, and the stamps themselves so common, that it never occurs to the majority of collectors to enquire how it comes about that all these countries have Post Offices, as a rule such an important Government Institution, in a foreign country, which at the same time has a Post Office of its own. I am only dealing with the British Post Office, which was the first established, so perhaps it would be well to just mention here that the other foreign Post Offices in Turkey were established simply because Great Britain had one, and it was felt to be too great a privilege to be enjoyed by one Power alone.

The British Post Office in Constantinople was originally established as a sorting and forwarding office of the Army engaged in the Crimean War in the years 1854-56. The fact that we were fighting with and for the Turk precluded any protest on his part, more particularly as the excellent reason then pertained that the Turkish Postal Service was notoriously unreliable and defective. After the war, the Office in Constantinople was, in 1857, transformed into a proper Post Office, issuing British stamps by British officials, using British obliterating marks, and letters in the first place were accepted from the British Embassy, Consulate, and residents for despatch abroad. Letters were received, but had to be called for, delivery by postmen being a concession not yet wrung out of the Turkish Authorities. The operations

of the Post Office were in course of time extended, till now money orders, postal orders, parcels, etc., are dealt with as at home. Once there, we have stopped there; the Government of the Sublime Porte have protested on many an occasion, but the only result has been that other British Post Offices have been established in Smyrna, Beyrout, and Salonica. It has been stated that an Office has recently been opened in Bagdad; that, to a certain extent is true, but as it has been opened by the Indian Government, and Indian stamps unsurcharged are used, it does not come within the scope of this paper.

The exact date on which the first Office in the Levant was opened is unknown, but the British Army landed in the Crimea on September 14th, 1854, and as it is extremely doubtful that in those days postal arrangements were so promptly made as we have seen them done in recent years, we can only assume that it was at the extreme end of 1854, possibly to deal with the Christmas mails, that British stamps were first used in the Levant. The British stamps for use in the Levant were not distinguished by means of a surcharge till 1885, so from 1854 one can only tell them from ordinary British stamps by the postmark. Those used in the Crimea are postmarked in the first place




by a crown with a star at each side, contained in a small oval of horizontal bars such as was employed in town offices in England. It is rarely found very distinct, and that is probably the reason why it was soon altered to one consisting of two ciphers separated by a star, contained in an oval of horizontal bars, as before. The crown and star type is much the rarer of the two. Perforated stamps were introduced into general use in Great Britain in February, 1854, and Creeke, in the "Stamps of the British Isles," mentions that some sheets were issued imperf. after that date, remarking at the same time, that where they went to is not known. Some evidently went to the Crimea, as the imperforate 1d. red-brown is known used there. The other varieties found are the five varieties of the 1d. in use at home, viz., the two dies and two perforations of the 1d. watermarked small crown, the 1d. large crown, 14, and 2d. small crown, 14 and 16.

The single postage rate was 3d. per ½oz.; hence strips of three are usually found. Russia and Turkey in those days had not yet issued stamps; Journalists and Staff Officers knew nothing and cared less about philately, or we might not have had to wait till the year 1900 for the V.R.I.'s, with and without dots, on or above the line, etc.

Peace was declared on the 12th July, 1856, but it was some time naturally before all the British troops were withdrawn; anyway it was not until September, 1857, that the Post Office in Constantinople was opened for the use of the public. The distinguishing postmark employed consisted of the initial "C," 11 mill. high, in an oval of thin parallel lines.







Most of the stamps and their various plate numbers used in England from 1857 onwards are to be found with the "C" cancellation, which continued in use until 1886, the height of the initial being reduced to 8 mill. in 1880. The Turkish Government has on several occasions protested against the presence of a British Post Office as being contrary to its dignity as a Power, and as depriving it of a source of revenue. It is probable that the establishment of Post Offices in Smyrna in the year 1872, Beyrout in 1873, was the reply. F 87 being the number next on the list of British Post Offices, it was allotted to Smyrna; G 06 to Beyrout, and a good few of the plate numbers in use since 1873 can be found used in these two places. It is improbable







that all plate numbers are to be found, as the demand at home for stamps may have necessitated two or three new plates whilst the supply of the one was being exhausted in the Levant.

The correspondence from Constantinople being very much larger than that of any of the other offices, a much larger number of stamps, and consequently plate numbers, were used there. Their respective rarity is governed entirely by the public requirements—unnecessary issues or remainders did not then exist.

In 1884-5 an office was opened at Salonica, and the initial "S" was employed in an upright oval, such as had been employed for some time by the British Post Office at Smyrna. Some authorities have ascribed this "S" to Stamboul, but that is simply the native name for Constantinople. At a later period, a branch office was opened in the native part of the town, and the word Stamboul is found on the round date stamp.

(To be continued).



The Forgeries of the "Cantonal" Stamps of Switzerland.

By A. de Reuterskiöld.

(Continued from Page 33).

No. 10.—This is one of the best forgeries and is quite dangerous, especially the 6rap., which is very similar to the genuine Type I. The red lines are faulty in that the two lines forming the double lines are not close enough together; in the 4rap. the top half semi-circle contains two black dots; in the 6rap. there are two very distinct dots over the U of ZURICH. There is a stop after both Local-Taxe and Cantonal-Taxe.

4rap. (Earée 7th).	Table	I.	3 lines,	15	groups of 4 lines,	2 lines.
	,,	II.	No lines,	16	,, ,,	No lines.
6rap. (Earée 12th).	,,	I.	2 lines,	15	,, ,,	2 lines.
	,,	II.	3 lines,	15	,, ,,	2 lines.

Postmarks: Good imitations of the Zurich rosette in red or in black.

No. 11.—Good looking forgeries, but easily recognised by the inscriptions in the bottom frame, which are too small; the 4rap. has eight and a half semi-circles on the left side, and eight on the right side; the 6rap. has eight and two halves on the left side, and seven and a half on the right side.

4rap.	Table	I.	No lines,	17	groups of 4 lines,	2 lines.
	,,	II.	No lines,	17	,, ,,	2 lines.
6rap.	,,	I.	No lines,	17	,, ,,	2 lines.
	,,	II.	No lines,	17	,, ,,	No lines.

Postmarks: Imitation of Zurich rosette in red, but without lines crossing in centre; also correct imitation of Zurich rosette in red.

No. 12.—In the 4rap. there are two dots in the upper half semi-circle; in the 6rap. the left-hand frame is too wide, the corners being rectangles instead of squares. There is a stop after Local-Taxe and after Cantonal-Taxe.

4rap. (Earée 10th).	Table	I.	No lines,	16	groups of 4 lines,	No lines.
	,,	II.	No lines,	16	,, ,,	No lines.
6rap.	,,	I.	No lines,	16	,, ,,	No lines.
	,,	II.	No lines,	15	,, ,,	3 lines.

Postmarks: Only seen unused.

No. 13.—These form part of the set brought out by Champion at Geneva, in 1888. They generally bear the word FACSIMILE, either in a curve at the top of the stamp in microscopic characters, or in larger letters in a straight line in the centre of the stamp. On the 4rap. the x of Taxe projects below the other letters, as also does the T of Taxe on the 6rp.

4rap.	Table	I.	2 lines,	15	groups of 4 lines,	2 lines.
(Earée 12th).	,,	II.	No lines,	16	,, ,,	No lines.
6rap.	,,	I.	No lines,	16	,, ,,	No lines.
(Earée 14th).	,,	II.	2 lines,	16	,, ,,	No lines.

Postmarks : Not seen postmarked.

No. 14.—Very poor imitations on thick "glacé" paper, made some years ago by Fournier, of Geneva.

4rap.	Table	I.	3 lines,	15	groups of 4 lines,	No lines.
	,,	II.	2 lines,	15	,, ,,	2 lines.
6rap.	,,	I.	1 line,	15	,, ,,	2 lines.
	,,	II.	No lines,	16	,, ,,	No lines.

Postmarks : Good imitation of Zurich rosette in red, black, or blue.

No. 15.—Improved forgeries by Fournier, of Geneva, issued in 1905 or 1906, and often sold on genuine old letters.

4rap.	Table	I.	1 line,	15	groups of 4 lines,	3 lines.
	,,	II.	No lines,	16	,, ,,	No lines.
6rap.	,,	I.	2 lines,	15	,, ,,	2 lines.
	,,	II.	No lines,	16	,, ,,	No lines.

These are copied from Type I. of the genuine 4rap. and 6rap.; and in the 6rap. the eighth line (Table II.) is double as in the genuine stamp. The 4rap. has a stop after Local-Taxe.

Postmarks : Same as No. *14.*

No. 16.—This is a photo-lithographic imitation of the 6rap., taken from Type V., and made by Oneglia and Venturini, of Turin. Both the stamp and postmark are almost exact facsimilies of the genuine, and I do not think it expedient to state here the points by which it can be recognised. It is a very dangerous forgery.

This ends the description of the forgeries of these stamps that I possess, or have lately seen. I find one more 6rap., noted both in my own pamphlet and by Mr. Earée in "Album Weeds." I append the description here :—

No. 17.—

6rap.	Table	I.	No lines,	16	groups of 4 lines,	2 lines.
(Earée 11th & 15th).	,,	II.	2 lines, (or 3 lines)	15	,, ,,	2 lines.

I have quite lately been sent from Austria a very curious specimen. It is a genuine 6rap., Type I., with vertical red lines ½ mm. apart, every fifth line being slightly thicker than the others. I can only suppose that it is a specimen from which the original red lines have faded, and that some faker has tried to make up for this deficiency.

Since writing the above article, I have seen a large collection of these forgeries, and am able to add the following :—

1 (*d*).—The semi-circles at the sides like the 6rap. already described.

4rap.	Table	I.	No lines,	17 groups of 4 lines,	2 lines.
	,,	II.	No lines,	17 ,, ,,	No lines.

1 (*h*).—The corner figures are large, very nearly as high as the rectangles containing them. There is a stop after Taxe on both values.

4rap.	Table	I.	No lines,	18 groups of 4 lines,	No lines.
	,,	II.	No lines,	18 ,, ,,	No lines.
6rap.	,,	I.	2 lines,	18 ,, ,,	No lines.
	,,	II.	No lines,	18 ,, ,,	No lines.

3 (*b*).—Five very small dots in each corner, like the 6rap. (*3a*). The semi-circles at the sides are twice as wide as the genuine ones.

4rap.	Table	I.	1 line,	16 groups of 4 lines,	No lines.
	,,	II.	2 lines,	15 ,, ,,	3 lines.

Postmark : Imitation of 1849, rosette of Geneva (4th) in black.

No. 17.—The rectangles in the corners are too small; in the lower corners they are upright rectangles. The inscription Local-Taxe is too large.

4rap.	Table	I.	2 lines,	15 groups of 4 lines,	No lines.
	,,	II.	3 lines,	15 ,, ,,	3 lines.

The so-called Winterthur Stamp.

GENUINE.

On all four sides of the stamp there is a double-headed arrow, wrapped loosely round with a ribbon, in nine spiral folds. The two ropes by which the horn is suspended show the left one eight and the right one nine strands; the tassel between the ropes hangs by two thin black lines. There is a distinct stop after *Ortspost;* it is nearer to the P following it than to the T. There is a stop after both R's in the angles, and the R in lower right corner does not touch the thin line which runs obliquely above it. The thin stem of the horn is joined to the ring by a white band, level with the P of *Ortspost.* There are 13 vertical lines drawn across the upper part of the ring, three of which are broken; across the middle of the horn, above *Poste,* there are 17 lines, of which four are broken. There are four lines across the wide end of the horn, the third of which, opposite the L of *Locale,* does not go right across. The red lines of the background do not go across the ropes and tassel at the top of the stamp.

Postmarks: Zurich rosette; P.P.; square grille (Schaffhausen) and Confederation grille.

Forgeries.

No. 1 (*a*).—There are twelve spiral folds of the ribbon on the arrows at the top and bottom of the stamp, and ten on those at the sides. The red lines of the background go right across ropes and tassel; both ropes show six strands, and the tassel hangs by a zig-zag line. Neither of the curls at the upper angles of the shield touch the inner outline of the frame, the ring of the horn is too wide and outlined by two very thin black lines, there is no stop after the R in the upper left corner, and the R in the lower left corner touches both the thin lines above it. The letters of the inscription *Ortspost—Poste Locale*, are much too small.

No. 1 (*b*).—Exactly similar to the above, but with the ring of the posthorn correctly drawn, and the red lines of the background broken at the top, as in the genuine.

No. 2 (Earée 3rd).—There are eleven spiral folds of the ribbon on the arrows at top and bottom, and nine on those at the sides. Both ropes show six strands, and the tassel nearly touches the ring of the posthorn. Neither of the curls at the upper angles of the shield touch the inner outline of the frame, although the right-hand one goes very close to it. There is no stop after the R in the upper left corner, and the R in the right lower corner touches the lines above it. There are no vertical lines across the upper part of the ring of the horn. The stop after *Ortspost* is in some specimens a mere speck.

No. 3 (Earée 2nd).—This is at once recognised by the O of *Ortspost* touching the mouthpiece of the horn, and by its having a stop after *Locale*. The left-hand rope has seven strands, the top one being between the frame lines. The top R has no stop.

I have only seen close cut specimens of this forgery, but I believe it has red arrows, and a ribbon with about five spiral folds.

No. 4 (Earée 1st).—This is, I believe, one of the oldest forgeries; it is very similar to *No. 1* (*b*). There are no arrows or ribbons between the stamps. The letters of the inscription are too small; the curls at the upper angles of the shield do not touch the inner frame. The ropes show five and six strands. There is only one thick and one thin line above the lower R, and this letter touches the thin one. The base of the large 2's in the upper right and lower left angles projects to the left beyond the head of the figure.

No. 5 (Earée 4th and 5th).—Good imitation; the arrows and ribbon seem correctly drawn, although in specimens with wide margins it can be seen that the ribbon is replaced by nine separate discs through which the arrow runs. The test for this forgery is that the mouthpiece of the horn is a round white pearl, and that 2mm. down the stem, level with the R of *Ortspost*, is another similar pearl.

No. 6.—Arrows and ribbon correctly drawn. The ropes each show seven strands; there is a circular pearl on the stem of the horn, level with the R of *Ortspost*, but the upper part of this pearl is not outlined in black, but runs into the straight piece below the mouthpiece. There are at least fifteen lines of shading at the top of the ring of the horn, and about seventeen across the middle of the horn. None of the four lines on the wide end of the horn run quite across it.

No. 7 (Earée 6th).—This belongs to the set brought out in 1888, by Champion, and is generally found surcharged *facsimile* in microscopic letters at the top of the stamp, or in larger block letters in the centre.

It is easily recognised by the fact that the lower one of the two black lines enclosing the white band, which joins the central ring of the horn to the stem of the mouthpiece, is continued to the left, right across to the left-hand outline of the stem.

No. 8.—Very poor imitation (Fournier, Geneva). The red lines of the background are set so close together as to almost make the background look solid; the T of *Ortspost* has hardly any top stroke, and all the O's are nearly circular; the tassel is like a thick inverted V.

No. 9.—Photo-lithographic imitation by Oneglia and Venturini, of Turin. This is a *very* dangerous forgery, and only differs from the original in one or two minor details, which I do not think it expedient to describe.

No. 10.—This belongs to the set of imitations made last year by Fournier, of Geneva. Both ropes show eight strands; the letters OR of *Ortspost* are too tall, and the stop after the R in the upper left corner is too low.

No. 11.—This is a poor forgery and is probably an old one, but it has only quite lately been brought to my notice. The stamps are surrounded by arrows, each passing through nine more or less circular discs. The ring of the posthorn is too narrow, the outer frame line of the stamp is no thicker than the inner one, and the inner frame of the cross is too near the outer one.

Postmarks: All these forgeries have imitations of the Zurich rosette in black, in blue, or in red. I have seen one specimen of *No. 4* with parallel lines in black, forming a rectangular or lozenge-shaped grille.

(To be continued.)



The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

G. Fred. H. Gibson, *Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester.*

The British Empire.

Australian Commonwealth.—The ½d. value, watermarked Crown and A, with compound perforation, is chronicled by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.

½d. green. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12 + 11.

Barbados.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the 2d. black and orange of 1899 overprinted "Kingston Relief Fund 1d.," in four lines, in vermilion.

The stamps were placed on sale at 2d. each, the extra 1d. realised beyond the face value forming a contribution to the Fund indicated.

Adhesive.

2d. black & orange. Overprinted Kingston / Relief / Fund / 1d. in vermilion.

British Guiana.—Mr. C. D. Ferguson, of Georgetown, sends us specimens of the 2, 4, 5, 6, and 12c. stamps, chronicled in our February number.

British Honduras.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt informs us that he has recently heard from Belize, to the effect that the high values of the King's Head set will not be issued for some time.

British New Guinea.—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* informs them that the stamps have recently been overprinted "Papua"; so far only the 2d. and 4d. values have been seen.



Adhesives.

2d. violet and black. Overprinted "Papua" in black.
4d. brown and black. " " "

East Africa and Uganda Protectorate.—The *London Philatelist* lists the 3r. on multiple watermark paper.



Adhesive.

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
3r. black and green.

Gibraltar. Morocco Agencies.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that it is stated officially that the entire stock of Morocco Agencies stamps, which were withdrawn on December 31st last, is to be destroyed.

Gold Coast.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists the ½d. value upon multiple watermark paper.

Adhesive.

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
½d. lilac and green.

India. Holkar.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise us that they recently received, in a consignment of the stamps of this State, a complete sheet of the ½a. Service, imperforate.



Adhesive.
Official stamp.
½a. orange. Variety, imperforate.

JHIND.—The *London Philatelist* states that the 3p. and 1r. Service stamps have now been issued.

Adhesives.
Official stamps.
3p. blue-grey. Surcharged $\frac{\text{JHIND}}{\text{STATE}}$ & SERVICE in black.
1r. green & carmine. ,, ,, ,,

Labuan.—Following upon the inclusion of this island with the Straits Settlements, Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise us that the stamps of the Crown type have been overprinted as below.



Adhesives.
Surcharged $\frac{\text{Straits}}{\text{Settlements}}$ in two lines in red.
1c. black and violet.
2c. black and green.
3c. black and brown.
4c. on 18c. black and pale brown.
8c. black and vermilion.
25c. green and blue.
50c. purple and violet.
1d. brown and orange.

Surcharged $\frac{\text{Straits}}{\text{Settlements}}$ in two lines in black.
4c. on 16c. green and brown.

Surcharged Straits Settlements in one line in red.
10c. brown and slate.

Lagos.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. are advised that all the stamps of this Colony, with the exception of the 5s. and 10s. values, are now exhausted, and the stamps of Southern Nigeria are in use in all parts of the Colony.

Maldives.—*Ewen's Weekly* states the total numbers of the recent provisional stamps were as follows:—

2c.	..	..	..	4,400.
3c.	..	..	..	3,600.
4c.	..	..	..	2,200.
5c.	..	..	..	18,800.
15c.	..	..	..	1,200.
25c.	..	..	..	1,200.

New Zealand.—Referring to the paragraph under this heading in our January issue, *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the current 1d., overprinted "Official" vertically, upwards, in black.



Adhesive.
Official stamp.
1d. rose. Wmk. NZ and Star. Perf. 14.
Overprinted "Official" in black.

Queensland.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* states that the design of the current 2d. value has been redrawn; the head, Crown, and figures in the corners, have all been slightly altered.

Adhesive.
2d. blue. Type redrawn.

South Australia.—*Ewen's Weekly* has the 2s 6d. value with the value in slightly taller letters than heretofore; "and sixpence" also measures about 18¾ to 19mm. instead of 19 to 19¼mm.

The *Bazaar* also reports the 6d. value with the new watermark.

Adhesives.
Wmk. Crown and SA. Perf. 12.
2s. 6d. pale violet.
Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12.
6d. green.

Transvaal.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 10s. value with multiple watermark.



Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
10s. black and purple on red.

Trinidad.—The 2d. Unpaid Letter stamp with multiple watermark has been seen by *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.
Postage Due stamp.
2d. black. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

Victoria.—The 2d. Unpaid Letter stamp with new watermark is reported in *Ewen's Weekly*.

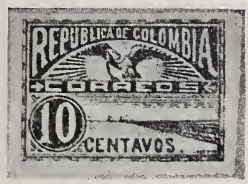
Adhesive.
Postage Due stamp.
2d. brown and blue. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12½

Foreign Countries.

Colombia.—Various exchanges mention that certain of the old designs have recently appeared in new colours. The 1p. is in the type of 1903-4, with portrait of General Pinzon, and the registration stamp in that of 1902.









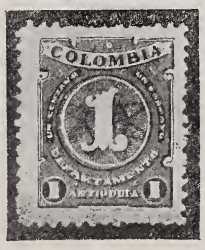
Adhesives.

2c. light carmine. Imperforate.
5c. orange brown. ,,
10c. orange. ,,
20c. blue on rose. ,,
1p. purple. ,,
1p. purple. Perf. 11½, 12.

Registration Labels.

20c. deep brown.
20c. pale brown.

Antioquia.—The *Monthly Journal* has the 1c. of 1902 in blue instead of rose.



Adhesive.

1c. blue. Perf. 12.

Bolivar.—The same paper also lists the following in 1903 designs.

Adhesives.

50c. purple on white wove.
10p. blue on blue laid.

Too late stamp.

20c. deep violet on yellow.

Return receipt stamp.

20c. orange and rose.

Denmark.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us the 5, 10, 50, and 100 öre of the new issue, as below:—



Adhesives.

5 öre green.
10 öre red.
50 öre violet.
100 öre bistre.

Egypt.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt informs us that certain values of the current set have been overprinted O H.H.S. for Official use. They are not supplied to the public in an unused condition.

Adhesives.

Official stamps.

1m. brown.	Overprinted O.H.H.S. in black.
2m. green.	,, ,,
3m. orange.	,, ,,
5m. carmine.	,, ,,
1p. blue.	,, ,,

France.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us a specimen of a new 5c. stamp. It is printed in dark green, and is of the sower (no earth) type.

Adhesive.

5c. dark green.

German Empire.—This month we have only two additions to the watermarked Colonial stamps.

Offices in China.

½d. on 1m. carmine. Watermarked.

East Africa.

45h. black and violet. Watermarked.

Japan. Offices in China.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a specimen of the 1½sen. in the new colour, overprinted for use here.

Adhesive.

1½ sen. violet. Overprinted in black.

Holland. SURINAM. — The *Monthly Journal* is informed that the remaining values of the new type have now made their appearance. The lower denominations are in the design shown, but inscribed "Kolonie Suriname," the 1 and 2½g. being in the larger form.



Adhesives.
15c. brown.
20c. olive.
30c. chestnut.
50c. lake-brown.
1g. violet.
2½g. slate-green.

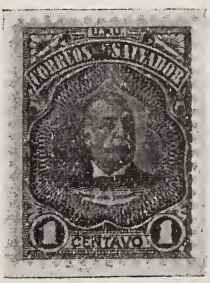
Honduras.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a specimen of a new series of stamps for 1907, design as before, but the portrait is different. They have received in all five values, as below. There is also a 20c.

Adhesives.
1c. green.
6c. violet.
10c. brown.
20c. red.
50c. claret.
1p. orange.

Hungary.—The *Monthly Journal* has received the 12f. with the new perforation.

Adhesive.
12f. purple. Perf. 15.

Salvador.—The *Monthly Journal* lists the 6c. of the current set in black and rose, and also a 50c. of the Official set.



Adhesive.
6c. black and rose.
Official stamp.
50c. black and orange.

Switzerland.—The 15c. purple is the latest value we have seen upon the water-marked paper.

Adhesive.
15c. purple. Wmk. Cross.

United States.—Two values, the 1c. and 2c., have been issued in an imperforate condition. They were put on sale at various offices as they were desired by purchasers for use in automatic stamp affixing machines.





Adhesives.
1c. green. Imperforate.
2c. carmine. ,,

CUBA.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* states that a new value has been added to the current set.

Adhesive.
50c. grey and black. (Portrait).

Wurtemberg.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles various of the Service stamps, as below, with the new watermark.

Adhesives.
Municipal Service stamps.
2pf. grey. Wmk. Cross and rings.
3pf. brown. ,, ,,
5pf. green. ,, ,,
10pf. rose. ,, ,,
25pf. orange. ,, ,,
Official stamps.
3pf. brown. Wmk. Cross and rings.
10pf. rose. ,, ,,
25pf. orange. ,, ,,
40pf. carmine & black. ,, ,,
1m. violet. ,, ,,

Notes and News.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

The 253rd Meeting was held at the Geographical Society's Rooms on Friday, February 25th, the President, Mr. W. D. Beckton, in the chair.

Mr. Bernstein read a paper on British Stamps used in the Levant, which appears in this month's issue of the *Philatelic Record*.

Mr. Beckton also presided at the Meeting on March 11th, and read a paper on Finland, illustrating it by his collection, and also by the collection of reprints belonging to Mr. C. J. Phillips, who had kindly sent it for inspection.

The Members heard with great regret of the serious illness of Mr. Johnson, Hon. Secretary of the Birmingham Society, and of the death of Mr. Savournin, who occupied a similar position in connection with the Junior Philatelic Society. The Hon. Secretary was instructed to write a suitable letter in each case expressing the feelings of the Society.

Great Britain.

PRIVATE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES' STAMPS.

Messrs. Charles Nissen & Co. have shown us a pair of the 6d. Universal Private Telegraph Company, one of the stamps showing an error which has never, so far as we know, been chronicled. It consists in the word Telegraph reading Telegrapn ; the "n" is distinctive, and certainly not a broken "h," the type of the two letters being of different dimensions. The pair in question is in the brown shade, with controls in green, a state in which the stamps were never issued, and which are generally thought to be proofs or colour trials. The discovery, all the same, is an interesting one, and would seem to point to the like error existing on the same stamps printed in blue, which were issued for use. The error exists in the first vertical row in each of the ten stamps.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

A circular letter in the following terms has been sent to every member of the premier Society, and as it contains matter of an interesting character we reproduce it below :—

10, GRACECHURCH STREET,
LONDON, E.C.
8th March, 1907.

DEAR SIR,—In view of the recent change of title, and with the object of acquiring for the Society a legal status as a corporate body, and of increasing its authority and importance and securing its position as a Permanent Institution, the Council, in accordance with the arrangements already announced, have taken the necessary steps for the Incorporation of the Society, and a Certificate of Incorporation has now been obtained.

Under a License from the Board of Trade, the Society, as an Association not formed for profit, has been registered under its present title without the addition of the word "Limited." By this means the liability of Members for the debts of the Society, which has hitherto been unlimited, will now be limited to a contribution of the nominal sum of 10s. only (in addition to any subscription due) by each Member who may be on the Register at the time and in the event of a winding up of the Society.

By the Articles of Association, which will take the place of the old Statutes, it is provided :—

ART V. "Such of the existing Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London (unincorporated), as have paid all subscriptions due from them to such Society, and shall, in writing, addressed to the office of the Society on or before the 31st day of December, 1907, desire to become Members of the Society without election, and such of them as are Life Members or Honorary Members of the said Unincorporated Society shall respectively be Life or Honorary Members of the Society."

ART. IX. "The first three hundred and fifty Members of the Society shall be called 'Fellows,' and shall have the right to place the letters F.R.P.S.L. after their names. Members elected or joining after the total membership shall amount to three hundred and fifty shall be ordinary Members, and vacancies arising in the number of Fellows shall from time to time be filled up by the Council by selection from the ordinary Members"

The present Officers and Members of the Council continue to hold office until the Annual General Meeting, to be held in June next, and there will practically be no change in the conduct of the ordinary business of the Society.

The subscription remains the same as heretofore, and Members who have paid for the current year will have no further payment to make until the 1st January, 1908.

The Assets instead of being held by the Council will be transferred direct to, and will be vested in, the Society as a corporate body ; and, should there be any outstanding liabilities incurred under the old management, they will be taken over and discharged by the Society.

If, as I presume, you desire to be enrolled as a Member, I shall be glad if you will sign and return me the annexed form at your earliest convenience, so as to ensure your name being placed on the first list of "Fellows" who, as you will observe, are limited by Article 9 to the first 350 names entered on the Register of Members of the Society.

A Certificate of Membership and a Print of the Memorandum and Articles of Association will be afterwards sent to you.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

J. A. TILLEARD,
Hon. Secretary.

Junior Philatelic Society: Manchester Branch.

The eighteenth meeting was held on March 7th. Mr. Bernstein presided, and there were thirty-one members present. The Hon. Secretary gave a display, with notes, of the Mulready envelopes. The collection, between 300 and 400 in number, included a proof on India paper, and complete sheets of the 1d. and 2d. envelopes. Mr. J. Taylor gave a display, with notes, of the stamps of Hawaii. He said the first issue consisted of three values, 2c., 5c., and 13c.; they appeared in 1851, and are three of the rarest stamps known. A 2c. vermilion lithographed was issued in 1862, and appeared engraved in 1869. Queen Lilinokalani's government was overthrown in 1893, and all the stamps were overprinted "Provisional Govt., 1893." There are several varieties of this issue with overprints inverted or double. The Islands were annexed to the United States in 1899, since when the stamps of that country have been used.

Greece.

We have recently had submitted to us a number of the Greek surcharges of 1900, most of the values, both used and unused, showing double surcharges in two distinct founts of type. These surcharges, when they first made an appearance in 1900, were alike in being from what may now be described (to distinguish them from the later overprint) as the thin clear type, and, as is well known, double surcharges are by no means unknown in this type. A later overprinting has recently been made for collectors, which is in the second, or thicker and rougher fount of type, and genuine originals in the first type have also received an additional overprint in the second type, giving the double surcharged specimens above mentioned.

It is said that this second type has been set up by the Postal officials, and the overprinting carried out in the department, but whether this has been done with official sanction, or simply by some official in his personal capacity, we should very much like to know.

In any event the whole affair is of the most disreputable character, and even if the varieties, which are admittedly only made for sale to collectors, and have no postal value, are produced under Government sanction, they are in our opinion nothing better than bogus varieties produced without any such authority.

The overprinting in the first instance in 1900 was a most melancholy business, and the subsequent proceedings do not enhance its reputation. To those, however, to whom these surcharges appeal, we would address a word of warning.

The Stamp Collector's Annual, 1907.

We have to thank Messrs. Chas. Nissen & Co. for the sight of the above Annual, in which we notice that the "Index to Philatelic Literature," which was a feature of the 1905 Annual, is recommenced. In the present issue, the contents of the various philatelic periodicals printed in the English language have been merged into one general compilation, forming a handy guide to the philatelic journalistic output for the year 1906. This is certainly a step in the right direction, but we are promised something even still better next year by the inclusion of the European and other foreign journals, and thereby a "World's Philatelic Index" for the year.

Another feature of the Annual is a simplified list of the new issues of the year and also a Directory and Guide of the various Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs, forming a most useful yearly handbook.

There are several special articles of merit, the one from the pen of the late Mr. L. Savournin, upon the College Posts and Stamps of Oxford and Cambridge, being endowed with exceptional interest, though of a melancholy nature; it being, we understand, the last article he wrote prior to the accident which brought about his untimely end.

Correspondence.

The Penny Black Stamp of 1840.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,—A few weeks ago you very kindly inserted a letter of mine in the *Philatelic Record*, asking for information concerning double letters on the black penny stamp, and the replies which I have had have very materially assisted me.

I am now trying to reconstruct (on paper) the eleven plates of the penny black stamp of 1840, and I venture to ask if I may again, through your columns, make an appeal for assistance to your readers.

Any peculiarities, such as double letters, secret marks, hair lines, peculiar type of lettering, abnormal position of the corner letters, etc., such as may help to identify a stamp as belonging to a certain plate, will be of the greatest assistance to me; and if these varieties are on originals, a note of the dates will greatly simplify matters. No minor variety or peculiarity will be too slight to be of use, but the fullest details should be given.

With a view to future investigations, double letters occurring on the red penny (especially with Maltese Cross obliteration), will also be of interest to me.

As soon as a fairly complete list can be compiled, it is my intention to publish the result of my investigations.—Yours truly,

H. S. Hodson.

Abnalls,
Lichfield.

THE

Philatelic Record.

APRIL, 1907.

Editorial Note.

SUCH questions as used and unused, philatelic congresses, the simplified ideal catalogue, philatelic badges, and what not, are all very suitable as subjects for discussion, and although no useful purpose appears to be served excepting the filling of the pages of the journals encouraging them, yet no harm is done by the publication of the various opinions thereon, extravagant though at times they be, and we suppose the contributors to these discussions are flattered by seeing their efforts in print.

The Mugs.

An article appears in the last number of the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* headed "The Question of Condition," and which, in its opening paragraph, points out that this has not received as much attention at the hands, we presume, of the parties to whom we have alluded, as some other philatelic questions. The reason, we should think, is not far to seek. Upon the "Question of Condition" there can surely not be two different ideas. The best is good enough for most. Those who, through lack of opportunities or want of means, are unable to secure the best, perforce must content themselves with the second, the third, or the fourth grade, as the case may be. But those securing even the pick of the second grade will lay a flattering unction to their souls if they attempt by specious arguments to demonstrate that they have what are equal to the best or first-grade specimens. Our contemporary is a paper which enjoys an extensive circulation, and the article in question will be read by many who perhaps only take in one paper and pin their faith upon it. For this reason we think it unfortunate that it has been accepted—an article calculated to have such mischievous results we fear has not appeared for a long time. It is signed "Anti-Humbug," a *nom de plume* which seems to us would be peculiarly applicable and descriptive if, as the acrostics say, it were beheaded. To make our meaning clearer, we will favour our readers with a few extracts :—

> "The gum on an unused stamp is not an essential part of "the stamp *as regards the collector ;* it is solely intended as the "least troublesome method of affixing the stamp to a letter, and "is usually of value only when used for the said purpose. . . . "The face value of such a stamp is not altered, and its philatelic "value should not be unduly depreciated."

What the face value has to do with the philatelic value, or whether the gum is applied by the Postal Authorities for a purpose other than giving to it any philatelic value, perhaps will form subjects for further discussion.

Turning now to the subject of used specimens, we quote again :—

> "When the craze for lightly obliterated copies leads to their "being postmarked to order in blocks of four by one light im- "pression in the centre of the block, it is surely time to call a halt ;

"for my part, I greatly prefer a decent obliteration which need "not be suspected."

A line of argument which will appeal to but few.

As the article proceeds, "Anti-Humbug" appears to be further convinced by his own course of reasoning, and becomes still bolder. We extract the following as two examples :—

"Thinning is another damaging feature which seems to me "to be over-rated. It is quite true that an essential portion of "the stamp is missing, yet we can quite imagine that if the "thinning were complete, the stamp might be accepted—in "such a way have some of the 'pelures' been manufactured!"

"A torn stamp may not even have lost any portion of its "substance, and skilfully mended, may not reveal its defect, "except under close examination, yet the prejudice against "such a stamp is so great that its value is only a small fraction "of what it would be if perfect. Why should this be?"

"When the tear removes a portion of the stamp, I admit "that the damage is serious, and it simply becomes a question "whether the stamp is of sufficient rarity to justify its exist-"ence. I think that even in this case, a careful mend, *with the* "*help of the paint-box* . . ."

Ye Gods! and this, gentle readers, upon the "Question of Condition."

There is other special pleading; for instance, "Anti-Humbug" seems to admit that a crease across a stamp does depreciate it, but would draw the distinction that if the crack has been caused through the gum, then it ought not to count as a defect at all; but if through being doubled in two, then much depends upon your success in ironing the crease out.

The "Question of Condition" as our readers and everyone else having any knowledge of philately to-day know, is one of the very highest importance, and further, the standard is ever increasing and will continue to do so until high-watermark has been reached, at which it will then remain and not come down like a falling weather glass. It is equally well recognised that the high prices which are continually being paid by collectors are based upon the increasingly difficult matter it is for dealers to obtain rarities in really fine condition. In some cases this is so pronounced that when the *rara avis* does appear the price astonishes many, but in several of these cases there is little difficulty in obtaining the same rarity in the condition of the second, third or fourth grade. Those stamp collectors who are content with getting their stamps, irrespective of whether they be rarities or not, in a condition more or less under the standard which is recognised amongst philatelists, and the dealers who hold stocks of inferior specimens, will no doubt endorse "Anti-Humbug's" views.

It would be a boon to such if their specimens commanded the ready sale at the prices similar stamps, perfect in regard to their condition, would do. But alas, such things are not to be, and we venture to prophesy will never come about. The way of the world, outside philately altogether, is that the man who wants a perfect article must pay for it, and it is only the inferior ones which go cheap, while those who make a practice of buying cheap articles as a rule know what they are buying and shape the prices they pay accordingly. It is only the mugs who are taken in.

— The —

British Post Offices in the Levant.

By I. J. Bernstein.

A paper read before the Manchester Philatelic Society on Feb 22nd, 1907.

(Continued from Page 57).

THE original and head office has always been in Galata on the northern side of the Golden Horn, where most of the European Offices are. The Stamboul office in the Turkish quarter was closed at the time of the recent riots. This "S," *i.e.*, Salonica, is rarely met with on ordinary British stamps, because at that time, owing to the depreciation of the Turkish currency, the piastre was practically only worth 2d., and as it would purchase a 2½d. British stamp, a profitable trade, showing a return of 20 % without any risk, arose. To meet this the Government decided to overprint three values, viz., the 2½d., 5d., and 2s. 6d. 1884 issue, with their nominal equivalents in Turkish currency—thus making them only available for postage from the Levant. As against this, unsurcharged British stamps have always been available, and certain values on sale at the Post Office in the Levant. The Post Office evidently, although objecting to anyone earning an honest penny by exporting the stamps, were not averse to receiving 20 % more than necessary for services rendered.

The first issue then of the surcharged series took place on the 1st April, 1885, and consisted of the 2½d., 5d., and 2s. 6d. stamps then in use at home, viz., the 1884, the unified series. The surcharge was in black in sans serif capitals, 3 mill. high, and read 40 paras on the 2½d. lilac, 80 paras on 5d. green, and 12 paras on the 2s. 6d. The first printing of the latter was on the 2s. 6d., on blue paper. The evolution of this stamp from blue to white paper naturally can be traced on the 12 piastres stamp, but the change was gradual, and no date is available. In 1887, the unified series having been discarded for what we know as the Jubilee issue, the 2½d. and 5d. received in that year the respective overprints, 40 and 80 paras. These stamps continued in use for many



years, and can be found in all the shades of the ordinary English. In addition to this, a variety occurs on the 2½d. lilac on blue, viz., a double overprint. There could not have been more than one sheet of this, as it is of extreme rarity. The fact that the overprinting was done by Messrs. de la Rue, whose carefulness is proverbial, adds to its interest. The ubiquitous faker, on learning of this variety, has taken a genuine 12 piastre stamp and placed a second surcharge on it, hoping, no

doubt, thereby to please philatelists by making a new variety, and at the same time to enrich himself; but the placing of the forged surcharge next to the genuine defeated its own aim, and I hardly think anyone could be deceived by it.

In the 80 paras, another interesting variety is found, namely, the 80 with a small "o." It is quite distinct, measuring 2½ mill. against 3 mill. of the normal, and occurs on the second and eighth stamp of the fourth row. It has not been found on the 80 paras of the first issue.



On the 40 paras stamp the "o" in 40 is so often badly aligned that at first sight one could very easily be led to think the small "o" occurs on this stamp, the figure "4" seems so much taller; but on careful examination I have always found the alignment to be at fault. Both these values are to be found with and without the Jubilee line.

On the 25th February, 1893, at the Constantinople Post Office, the supply of the 40 paras on 2½d. stamps was exhausted, and a fresh supply was wired for. In order to meet the immediate demand, twenty-five sheets of the unsurcharged ½d. vermilion were overprinted by a hand stamp, "40 paras." The original face value of the stamp being raised, instead of being lowered, as is usually the case with provisionals (I can only call to mind one other case, viz., the 5 on 3 stot of 1901 Bulgaria) the stamps were not sold over the counter, but were affixed by the Postmaster to the letters. Unused copies therefore should not exist, and the regular supply arriving on the 2nd March, they were only used on four days, February 25th, 26th, and 27th, and March 1st. Now this promised to be a most interesting provisional, a genuine and urgent need—proper precautions against speculative buying, and immediate withdrawal when the normal stamps arrived; but alas, the original die that was used for surcharging was, so Messrs. Stanley Gibbons say, stolen and used to propagate the breed, hence they delete it from their catalogue, and that is a slur no self-respecting stamp can survive. Personally, I doubt very much that the forgeries were made by the original hand stamp, for the simple reason that the brass die evidently was damaged on the very first day of its use, and all genuine copies used after the 26th February are more or less imperfect. The forgeries or reprints should show the damage—which they do not. Apart from this, one can find two or three different measurements in the forgeries of the surcharge.

In 1896, to meet the demand for an intermediatory high value, the current 10d. stamp was surcharged 4 piastres and issued to our offices in the Levant.

On the 6th February, 1902, the 40 paras on 2½d. Queen having been used up, the 2½d. King Edward Series received the overprint; the 5d.

Queen was superseded by the 5d. of the same series on 5th June, 1902; the 10d. on the 6th September, 1902; and the 2s. 6d. on the 29th August, 1903. The fact that on the first printings of the 80 paras on the 5d. King is found the same variety of short "o" in 80 as in the Queen's, shows that the same electro was used for both. Later on a new electro was made for this stamp, as one finds the surcharge measuring a fraction of a mill. more in height, and the small "o" is not found at all on the later printings.

A want for a higher value than the 12 piastres was felt in June, 1905. The 5s. stamp, King Edward Series, was overprinted 24 piastres, and it was decided to alter the overprint of the 2½d. and 5d. from 40 and 80 paras to 1 and 2 piastres, thus bringing the series into line in their denominations. The 1 and 2 piastre made their appearance at the beginning of 1906. At the same time, June, 1905, an entirely new set, consisting of the complete set ½d. to 6d., King Edward Series, together with the 1s., were issued simply overprinted with the word Levant. These stamps are used for printed matter and parcels, and have to be paid for in English currency, or its exact equivalent. I mean by that, that a 2½d. stamp overprinted Levant costs 2½d., but the same stamp overprinted 1 piastre could be purchased for 2d. That it was thought necessary to overprint these stamps, and not sell them as formerly in their original state, is surely a sign of the times.

The Post Office seems invariably to have one eye on the philatelic money bag. Collectors of unused stamps would not buy a set, even if they came from Constantinople, unless they differed from those sold in England. Unused stamps sold into collections mean practically all profit to the Post Office, but of course used stamps have served their purpose, and the Post Office have to give value for money; hence the surcharge.

On July 2nd, the Beyrout Post Office ran out of the 1 piastre stamps, and the 2d. surcharged Levant received the additional overprint of the words "1 piastre"; 480 only were printed, and at present it is the rarest stamp of the British Post Office in the Levant. I say at present advisedly, because, bearing in mind the tragic fate of the 40 paras on the ½d., and our recent experiences of the fine art to which the fakers have attained, I am afraid provisionals, no matter how necessary, how limited their issue, will never again attain or maintain their proper worth.

Beyrout, I feel sure, must harbour in its midst an energetic and enterprising philatelist with friends at the Post Office, because on January 17th, 1905, at the French Post Office, the supply of the 1 piastre on 25 centimes was exhausted, and the 15 centimes was surcharged "1 piastre"; these were used up to the 28th, none were sold over the counter, and 1,000 were printed and used. It was afterwards discovered that the word piastre was mis-spelt four times on each sheet "PIASTTE," instead of PIASTRE, thus giving forty errors in all.

Fortunately, in the British Post Office no errors seem to have been made, and should this stamp escape the unwelcome attention of the faker it will remain an interesting and valuable stamp.

For those who delight in minutiæ, all these stamps offer ample scope. On the 40 paras, different shaped "4's" can be found; on the 12 piastres Queen, one can find a variety without the serif to the 1 in 12; and, as with all other overprints, broken and defective letters exist galore.

Notable Philatelists.

H. L. White.

THE subject of our sketch this month is Mr. H. L. White, of Belltrees, New South Wales, who is a native-born Australian, and his family one of the oldest in New South Wales. His ancestors went to New South Wales in 1805, and engaged in pastoral pursuits, prospering and increasing in riches until now the firm of the Brothers White is one of the largest landowners in Australia. As sheep breeders and stock raisers, the name "White" stands pre-eminent amongst the "corn-stalks," while the sporting fraternity swear by any horses which have come from the Belltrees Station, many of those bred by Mr. White having won classic races.

Mr. White is a man of retiring disposition, but very popular everywhere; as an instance of which, at a recent election for Shire Councillors (the first)—two to be elected, and for which there were several candidates—Mr. White received one vote of every voter who polled. When applied to for permission to publish these particulars, Mr. White said he was not one who cared to see his name in print, nor did he seek for notoriety; but as his selection was, he considered, highly complimentary to New South Wales collectors, he consented.

Mr. White started collecting as a very small boy in 1875, but did not pay much attention to the subject until 1900, about which time he purchased Mr. Van Weenen's collection of Queenslands, since increased considerably, and now practically complete, including specimens of the various dies of the 1879 series, accompanied by diagrams and letterpress, the result of researches by a specialist in these stamps.

Mr. White's expressed ambition is to have the largest and best collection of Australian stamps in the world, and he bids fair to accomplish his object. His collections are comprised in a number of albums with interchangeable leaves, some with sunk mounts, to preserve unused and rarer specimens. He limits his attentions to the stamps of Australia, and naturally devotes most of his thoughts to those of New South Wales, which seem to offer the biggest field and have the greatest charm for Australian collectors, the well-known "Sydney Views" and Laureated being responsible for this pre-eminence.

Of "Views," Mr. White has 460, all plated, several plates being completed according to shades. Most of the specimens are in very fine condition, several being unused, for although Mr. White is not a condition crank, he will only purchase perfect copies lightly postmarked.

In the New South Wales collection, the Laureated also make a fine show, comprising quite a large number of unused specimens from

Notable Philatelists.



H. L. White.

the 1d. to the 8d. He has three plates of the 1d. completed; a dozen used copies of the 1d. on laid paper; and one unused specimen of the variety, "no leaves," also on laid paper; completed plates of all the 2d. Laureated in shades, including the "stars"; while the 3d., 6d., and 8d. Laureated are represented by plates almost filled. The New South Wales portion also includes a block of twenty of the 2d. diadem, imperf., unused; eight specimens of the 8d. diadem, imperf., used in both shades; and a block of eight of the 2d. Queen's Head, De la Rue type, watermarked 5, unused; while his greatest rarities are the New South Wales 2d. diadem, 1860, watermarked double line 1, perf., used, the only copy known to be in existence; an unused New South Wales 3d. Laureated, watermarked 2; and a block of twenty-four New South Wales 1d. diadem, rouletted, unused.

In the other States, Mr. White also has a very fine lot of both used and unused copies, mostly in blocks of four, and he has a copy of almost every known variety catalogued, as well as some which are not. In fact, a perusal of Mr. White's collection, generally, discounts to some extent the supposition that certain kinds are rare.

But Mr. White has had unique facilities. Being on the spot, with an almost unlimited purse, a ready correspondent, and a prompt business man, he receives offers of rarities from all over Australia which would otherwise not go his way. In this respect he has given a great impetus, within recent years, to the collection of the stamps of Oceania, by his encouragement to dealers to procure for him anything out of the way. His knowledge of philately is comprehensive, the arrangement of his collections is simple and effective. He provides for every variety of shade, watermark, and perforation, and is most particular in his verifications.

The Forgeries of the "Cantonal" Stamps of Switzerland.

By A. de Reuterskiöld.

(Continued from Page 62).

The Basel Stamp.

Genuine.

THE inner outline of the frame is thicker than the outer one at the top and on the left side. At the bottom and on the right side the outer line of the frame is the thicker. The dove is strongly embossed. There is a short stumpy hyphen between each of the words Stadt-Post-Basel; none of the letters touch each other, and there is no stop after the L. The corners are filled in with a "burelé" of white vertical wavy lines on a blue background. The figures $2\frac{1}{2}$ in the lower left corner are well formed, and do not touch the frame lines anywhere. In the right lower corner, the stop after Rp. is level with the middle of the p, and neither of the letters nor the stop touch the frame. The little leaf ornaments in the top corners of the stamp do not touch the inner outline of the frame, nor does the little hanging leaf below, on the right side, touch the line on the right of it.

Postmarks: The usual postmark is a large double-lined circle, 25mm. in diameter, impressed in red; other postmarks known on this stamp are "Franco" in a rectangular frame in black, an upright rectangle in red containing the letters LB, and the Confederation "grille" in black. PH

Forgeries.

No. 1.—The inner frame line is thicker than the outer one on all four sides; the dove is not embossed, the corners of the stamp are in plain solid greenish colour without any "burelé" pattern, the letters AD of Stadt are joined at the bottom, there is no hyphen between Post and Basel, and there is a stop after the L.

No. 2 (Earée 2nd).—The inner frame line is thicker than the outer one on all four sides; the dove is not embossed, the corners are in plain greenish-blue colour without any "burelé," there is no hyphen between Post and Basel, and there is a stop after L. The stop after Rp. is level with the bottom of the loop of the p, and touches the frame line. The L of Basel is much too wide, and slopes down to the left, so that a line drawn along the centre of its horizontal line as it lies, would touch the T of Stadt.

No. 3.—Very similar to *No. 2;* the inner frame is thicker than the outer one on all four sides; the dove is not embossed, the corners are in plain bluish colour without any "burelé." There is no hyphen between Post and Basel, and there is a stop after L. The stop after Rp. is level with the bottom of the loop of the p, and touches the frame line. The letters BA of Basel are joined at the bottom.

No. 4 (Earée 10th).—Facsimile by Senf Bros. The "burelé" is represented by a ground of blue dots; the dove is very slightly embossed, and has *a black outline round it.*

No. 5 (Earée 11th).—The "burelé" is represented by crossed oblique white lines on a blue ground, the dove is not embossed; there is a large black dot between Stadt and Post, and the O of this word is vertical and nearly in the centre of the label.

No. 6 (Earée 1st).—The inner frame line is thicker than the outer one on the left side, at the top, and at the bottom; the outer line is thicker on the right side, the dove is only slightly embossed, the corners are in plain blue without "burelé." The foot of both "2's" in the left corner is perfectly straight and angular, instead of curved, and the small "2" is too large; there is a break in the outer frame of the central shield between the O and S of Post.

No. 7 (Earée 9th).—Forgery made by Champion in 1888, and surcharged "facsimile" in small letters. The background is formed of blue dots on a white ground, the dove is not embossed; the leaf in the upper left corner touches the frame line, and the loop of the p of Rp. is too wide and almost touches the stop after it.

No. 8 (Earée 6th).—The inner frame line is thicker than the outer one on all four sides; the hyphens between Stadt-Post-Basel are too long and too conspicuous; the "burelé" in the corners is too coarse. In the lower corners the large "2" touches the inner outline of the frame; the small "2" is much too large, being half the height of the large one, and nearly as wide; the R and the p just touch the outline of the frame below them, and the stop is nearer to the frame line than to the p.

No. 9.—The inner line of the frame is thicker than the outer one on the left side, at the top, and at the bottom; on the right side the outer line is the thicker, the dove is only slightly embossed, the inscriptions are much too thick and prominent; the bent top of the crozier-case almost touches the frame line above it, and the hanging leaves above ST and EL are shaped like half stars, quite unlike the genuine ones.

No. 10.—This is the commonest of all the forgeries; it is found both with very coarse network and with the "burelé" very well imitated. The large "2" in the left lower corner has a large rounded head and a very short foot, and in the right corner the stop after Rp. is level with the top of the p.

No. 11 (Earée 7th).—The inner frame line is thicker than the outer one at the top and bottom; the outer one is the thicker at the sides. The L of Basel slants *up* to the left, so that a line drawn through the centre of its horizontal line as it lies, would pass above the S of Stadt.

The R and p both touch the frame line below them, and the stop is level with the top of the p. The left-hand leaf at the top of the stamp touches the side of the frame.

No. 12.—This, like *No. 10,* is quite a dangerous forgery. The letters AD of Stadt are joined at the bottom, both the leaves at the top of the stamp touch the frame lines, and the hanging leaf on the right side is *more than* ½mm. from the line on the right of it.

No. 13 (Earée 8th).—The "burelé" is coarse and patchy; there is a short hyphen between Stadt and Post, and a much longer one between Post and Basel. There is a dot over the S of Post which does not show in the genuine; the large "2" in the left corner touches the side of the frame, and both leaves at the top of the stamp touch the frame lines. The right-hand black outer frame line of the red shield is carried a little too far up, and the top outline of it a little too far to the left, so that in each case there is a little projecting point which does not exist in the genuine.

No. 14.—The inner outline of the frame is thicker that the outer one at the top and on the right side; the outer one is thicker at the bottom; on the left side both outlines are of the same thickness. The blue "burelé" pattern covers the two semi-circular patches under the black curved lines on each side of the crozier-case, which are left white in the genuine; both leaves at the top of the stamp touch the frame lines, as also does the right-hand hanging leaf.

This stamp has the word "facsimile" printed in microscopic characters on the back diagonally in three rows, somewhat like the inscriptions on the old German stamped envelopes.

No. 15.—The inner frame line is thicker than the outer one at the top; the outer one is thicker at the bottom, but at the sides both lines are of the same thickness; the "burelé" is coarse. In the right corner the tail of the p hardly goes any lower than the foot of the R.

No. 16.—Printed on very yellowish paper, the "burelé" pattern is of a very greenish tint, and the centre brick-red. There is no hyphen between Post and Basel. In the fraction, both the 1 and the 2 touch the fraction bar.

Postmarks: Forgeries *Nos. 2* and *3* have part of a single lined circle 18mm. in diameter, with BASEL in thick block letters at the top. *Nos. 10* and *12* are obliterated with black parallel lines, or with a single lined circle 20mm. in diameter in red, with BASEL at top, N.M. at sides, DISTRIB. at bottom, and date in centre. *No. 15* is found with an imitation of the genuine postmark. The other forgeries I have not seen postmarked.

I must also mention here a dangerous fake which is occasionally met with. This is the essay with the green "burelé" in the corners chemically changed to blue. This fake is easily recognised by the fact that in the essay the central part of the stamp is brick-red, whilst it is dark carmine in the genuine.

(To be continued.)



The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

G. Fred. H. Gibson, *Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester.*

The British Empire.

Antigua.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have received the 1s. value upon multiple watermark paper.

Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
1s. purple and ultramarine.

British Guiana.—The above firm have also the 72c. upon this paper.

Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple
72c. purple and red-brown.

Barbados.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt has shown us a specimen of the "Earthquake stamp" with inverted surcharge.

Adhesive.
2d. black and orange. Surcharge inverted.

British Solomon Islands Protectorate.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles and illustrates a set of seven stamps for the above islands. They describe the design as follows:—"Oblong design, inscribed British Solomon Islands Protectorate in two lines at top; palm trees, hills, and war canoes in centre; value and 'Postage' at foot."

Adhesives.

½d. bright ultramarine.	No wmk.	Perf. 11.
1d. rose-carmine.	,,	,,
2d. dull blue.	,,	,,
2½d. orange-yellow.	,,	,,
5d. emerald-green.	,,	,,
6d. chocolate-brown.	,,	,,
1s. deep violet.	,,	,,

Cayman Islands.—The following novelties have been seen, so far as "specimen" copies only:—

Adhesives.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
4d. brown and blue.
6d. olive and rose.
1s. violet and green.
5s. vermilion and green.

Hong Kong.—The 8c. value has at last appeared upon multiple watermark paper.

Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
8c. grey-black and mauve.

India. Holkar.—We are reminded that, by a slip of the pen, the ½a. stamp we chronicled in our March issue as being found imperforate, was mentioned as being in orange; this, of course, should have been lake.

Leeward Islands.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt advises us of the receipt by last mail of the ½d., printed entirely in green. We have not seen the ½d. lilac and green with multiple watermark yet, though it has been chronicled some time.

New Zealand.—Four more additions to the official stamps are mentioned in *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesives.
Official stamps.

½d. green.	Surcharged "Official" in black.
2d. violet.	,, ,,
3d. yellow-brown.	,, ,,
6d. bright rose.	,, ,,

Papua.—Mr. W. T. Wilson advises us that in addition to the two values we chronicled last month, he has received the 2½d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. values of British New Guinea with this overprint.

Adhesives.
Surcharged "Papua" in black.
2½d. black and ultramarine.
6d. black and myrtle-green.
1s. black and orange.
2s. 6d. black and brown.

St. Christopher and Nevis.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt has just shown us a used specimen of the 2½d. value, printed in ultramarine upon white paper; it arrived from the Island by the last mail.

Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
2½d. ultramarine.

South Australia.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles two more values on the new paper.

Adhesives.

2½d. deep blue. Wmk. Crown and A.
5d. brown-purple. ,,

Victoria.—The £1 value with the new watermark has now appeared. A correspondent in Melbourne of *Ewen's Weekly* states that it was issued in February.

Adhesive.

20s. rose. Wmk. Crown and A.

Foreign Countries.

Egypt. — The *Monthly Journal* adds another value, the newly issued 4m., to the official set recently chronicled.

Adhesive.
Official stamp.

4m. orange-brown. Overprinted O.H.H.S. in black.

France. MAURITANIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise us of the issue of a set of Unpaid Letter stamps of the same designs, colours, and values as in Senegal.

Adhesives.
Unpaid Letter Stamps.

5c. green.
10c. brown.
15c. blue.
30c. rose.
50c. violet.
60c. black on orange.
1f. black.

REUNION.—The same firm also inform us that a new set of stamps of entirely fresh design has been issued here. The denominations are as follows:—

Adhesives.

1c. lilac and red.
2c. brown and blue.
4c. grey-brown and red.
5c. green and red.
10c. red and green.
20c. olive and green.
25c. blue and brown.
30c. chestnut and green.
35c. olive-brown and blue.
45c. violet and red.
50c. deep brown and blue.
75c. red.
1fr. olive-bistre and blue.
2fr. red and green.
5fr. red and violet.

Unpaid Letter stamps.

5c. red on yellow.
10c. blue on blue.
15c. black on blue.
20c. rose.
30c. green on green.
50c. chestnut on green.
60c. carmine on blue.
1fr. violet.

TUNIS.—*Ewen's Weekly* gives the following list of a new set of Parcel Post stamps.

Adhesives.
Parcel Post stamps.

5c. green and lilac-brown.
10c. orange-red and lilac-red.
20c. sepia and orange-red.
25c. cobalt and light brown.
30c. black on light blue.
40c. grey and rose.
50c. lilac-brown and light violet.
75c. light brown and light blue.
1f. red-brown and light red.
2f. carmine and light blue.
5f. violet and lilac-brown.

Holland. — Mr. D. M. De Heer, of Rotterdam, sends us a set of three stamps, to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Admiral De Ruyter. They are available for inland postage only, and can be used till the 1st of May.

The stamps are oblong, and show a portrait of the Admiral at the left, while a representation of a naval battle at very close quarters occupies the greater space on the right hand; "M. A. De Ruyter" is on a label beneath; while the dates "1607-1907," and "Nederland," and the value, are at the top.

Adhesives.

½c. blue.
1c. brown-red.
2½c. red.

Honduras. — From *Ewen's Weekly* we have two more values to add to our recent chronicle of the 1907 set.

Adhesives.

2c. rose.
5c. blue.

Hungary.—There are three more values to add to those listed with the new perforation.

Adhesives.

6f. olive. Perf. 15.
35f. red-lilac. ,,
50f. lake. ,,

Italy. BENADIR.—*Ewen's Weekly* gives a long list of recent provisionals, as also the particulars of a set of Postage Due stamps; the latter are overprinted upon the stamps of Italy.

Adhesives.

C.2. on 1 besa brown.
C.5. on 2 besa green.
C.10. on 1 anna rose.
C.25. on 2½ anna blue.
C.50. on 5 anna yellow.
1 lira 1. on 10a. lilac.

Unpaid Letter stamps.
Adhesives.

Overprinted "Somalia-Italiano-Meriodonale."

5c. brown-orange and carmine-red.
10c. ,, ,,
20c. ,, ,,
30c. ,, ,,
40c. ,, ,,
50c. ,, ,,
1l. blue and carmine-red.
2l. ,, ,,
5l. ,, ,,
10l. ,, ,,

Norway.—The recent provisional 30 öre has been superseded by the same value in the permanent type. A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* has sent them a specimen printed in grey.

Adhesive.

30 öre grey.

Peru.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt has shown us two provisionals; they are formed by overprinting the 12c. blue and black "Un centavo" and "Dos centavos" in vermilion and violet respectively. Both surcharges are applied diagonally from left to right.

Adhesives.

Un centavo in vermilion on 12c. dull blue and black.
Dos centavos in violet ,, ,,

Paraguay.—The *Monthly Journal* states that there is another value of the official series dated 1904, a 10c.

Adhesive.

Official stamp.

10c. deep violet.

Portugal. — Mozambique Company.— We gather from the *Monthly Journal* that a new set of the 1894 design, and in new colours, has been issued.

Adhesives.

2½r. grey.
10r. yellow-green.
15r. green.
25r. carmine.
50r. brown.
75r. lilac.
100r. blue on blue.
115r. brown on rose.
130r. brown on straw.
200r. lilac on rose.
400r. blue on straw.
500r. black on blue.
700r. violet on straw.

Roumania.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us the very latest set of Charity Stamps. This series depicts the Queen of Roumania standing in a doorway, in the act of receiving a poor family, introduced apparently by an angel.

Adhesives.

3b. brown and yellow-brown.
5b. ,, deep green.
10b. ,, carmine.
15b. ,, violet-blue.

Spain. Spanish Guinea. — Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the set for 1907. They are as follows;—

Adhesives.

1c. green.
2c. blue.
3c. violet.
4c. light green.
5c. rose.
10c. orange.
15c. chocolate.
25c. blue.
50c. black-brown.
75c. blue-green.
1p. red.
2p. dark brown.
3p. olive.
4p. lake.
5p. green.
10p. purple.

Switzerland. — The 3c. value is the latest to appear upon the watermarked paper.

Adhesive.

3c. brown. Wmk. Cross.

Notes and News.

SOCIETY REPORTS.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

The 255th meeting, being the last of the present session, was held at the Geographical Society's Rooms on Friday evening, March 22nd, 1907, Mr. Abbott being in the chair.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from Mr. Johnson, of the Birmingham Society, with thanks for the message of sympathy in his illness, and reporting his almost complete recovery. This was ordered to be placed upon the Minutes.

The Annual Meeting was fixed for May 3rd, and the Picnic for June 8th.

Mr. J. S. Higgins, jun., gave a display of his well-known collection of the stamps of Great Britain, supplementing it by very copious notes on the various issues, and giving practically a detailed history of all the stamps from the first 1d. black to the end of Queen Victoria's reign.

Herts Philatelic Society.

A General Meeting was held at No. 4, Southampton Row, on Tuesday, April 16th, 1907. The President took the chair.

The dates for the annual meeting and the annual dinner were fixed for May 14th and June 4th respectively. The latter to be held at the Café Monico.

At the conclusion of formal business the President introduced Mr. Duerst, who exhibited his collection of the stamps of Roumania. This collection, which worthily gained a medal at the London Exhibition, is a fine example of the perfection to which the specialist who knows his subject thoroughly, and who has opportunities for obtaining all varieties, may attain. Mr. Duerst's Roumania is not only a complete country from a philatelic point of view, but the notes with which he explained the many variations of printings, perfs , &c., were extremely lucid and interesting to the members. Altogether it was a most instructive and pleasant evening, and the acclamation that welcomed the vote of thanks proposed by the President and seconded by the Vice-President was well merited.

Junior Philatelic Society: Manchester Branch.

The twentieth meeting was held on April 4th. There were sixteen members present. Messrs. Evason and Kricorission were elected members. Mr. Bernstein presided and read a paper on the stamps of the British Levant, and showed a very complete collection of British stamps used in Constantinople, Beyrout, &c.; also the variety of the 80p. on 5d. with the small "o." Dr. Floyd also showed a nice collection of these stamps. Mr. Coote read a paper on the stamps of the Papal States. He said a postal tariff was published by Pope Pius VII in 1816 which remained in use without alteration until 1867. Stamps were first issued under an order dated November 29th, 1851. In 1868 the stamps were first issued perforated. The States of the Church were taken over by the Italians in 1870, since when the stamps of the Kingdom of Italy have been used.

The twenty-first ordinary meeting was held on April 18th. Mr. Bernstein presided, and there were twenty-seven members present. Mr. G. Ramsbottom read an interesting paper on the Stamps of Zululand. Mr. J. K. Sidebottom then contributed some most useful notes on the arrangement of a collection.

Scottish Philatelic Society.

The usual monthly meeting of this Society was held on the 11th March, at 26, Frederick Street, there being a good attendance of members. The Secretary reported the return of the November packet with satisfactory sales. The other packets in circulation continued to show good sales, thus demonstrating the interest taken in this section of the Society's work.

The President, Mr. John Walker, mentioned that the Society Dinner, which took place on the 18th February, 1907, and which was well attended, had been a great success, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. A vote of thanks was passed to the Sub-Committee in charge of the arrangements.

The interest of the meeting centred in the display by Mr. R. Jameson Torrie of his collection of British Colonials, and the members had a great treat, as Mr. Torrie's collection contains many fine things, including some fifty copies of the "Sydney Views," some being on originals.

The usual monthly meeting of the above Society was held on Monday, 8th April, 1907, at 26, Frederick Street, Edinburgh, with a good turn out of members. The Hon. Secretary reported the sales of packets still in circulation, sales good to date.

Mr. A. J. Waller, and Captain Morrison, both of Edinburgh, were unanimously elected members of the Society. The resignation of Mr. P. M. Mackintyre, Edinburgh, was received with regret.

The display of the evening was given by Mr. John Humphries, who showed his fine collections of British East Africa, Cape of Good Hope (triangulars), and Newfoundland. The greatest interest was evinced in

all three countries, Newfoundland, if anything, claiming the closest attention. This country was complete, and contained, in almost every case, mint blocks. Amongst other fine things, the following claimed particular attention :—

Fine range of the vermilion of 1860.
Complete sheet of the 6d. value of 1861.
Block of 36 mint of 6 cents of 1868.
Block of 25 mint of 3 cents brown reissue of 1887.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Humphries for his interesting display and instructive paper. It was decided to hold an extra meeting of the Society on Monday, 13th May, 1907, at the usual hour.

Liverpool.

The Liverpool Philatelic Society, whose session is nearing conclusion, held a very successful open meeting at the Hotel St. George, Lime Street, on Monday evening, April 8th. There was an excellent gathering of ladies and gentlemen to the number of about seventy, who were received by Mr. J. H. M. Savage, President of the Society. The company included experts, enthusiasts, veterans, and beginners, and the talk was "M.A.P." — mainly about philately. The leading members of the Society displayed on tables choice selections from their treasures, exhibits being shown representative of Cape of Good Hope, Holland, Argentine Republic, Brazil, British Guiana, Seychelles, Prince Edward Island, South Australia, etc.

Most of the exhibitors competed for the special prize offered by the Society, and the President of the Manchester Philatelic Society kindly journeyed from Cottonopolis to act as judge. After a careful scrutiny of the exhibits submitted for competition, Mr. Beckton intimated that he considered the South Australian collection, shown by Dr. Hubert Armstrong, to be that entitled to the prize. This was announced to the meeting by Mr. Savage, who thanked Mr. Beckton on behalf of the Club for his services as judge.

A paper on "The Postal System" was then read by Mr. Herbert Woods, Vice-President of the Society. At the outset, Mr. Woods modestly disclaimed attempting to do more than cover a few notes on the Postal System. He referred his hearers for fuller information on the subject to a book on "The Postal System," by Herbert Joyce (1893), and "Notes on Proclamations relating to the Post Office," a paper read by the Earl of Crawford before the London Philatelic Society. It was news to most of the audience to hear that King John was apparently the founder of our Postal System. In Henry III.'s time, the post messengers wore royal livery ; the Postal Service has always been a prerogative of royalty. Henry VIII. instituted the office of "Master of the Posts." In 1635, inland postage was developed from London to Edinburgh and London to Holyhead, the journey in each case occupying six days. In 1644, under Edmund Prideaux, Master of the Posts, the net revenue from the service was £5,000, while in 1685 it brought in a revenue to the Crown of £65,000.

In the reign of Queen Anne, important developments occurred. Ralph Allen, of Bristol, obtained sanction to inaugurate a system of cross-country posts, which enormously increased the facilities and business of the postal department ; Allen acknowledged to have made a profit of £10,000 per annum as his share. He was a man of fine parts, friend of Fielding the novelist, Pitt the statesman, and Pope the poet. It was of him that Pope wrote :—

"Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,
"Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame."

About 1780, the era of post-boys disappeared, and that of carriage by stage coach was inaugurated, Palmer, the Master of the Posts, reporting that a saving of £200,000 per annum was effected by the change. In the "thirties," the rates of postage, which had hitherto been affected by the number of sheets of paper sent, as well as by the distance, were altered to a uniform fourpenny rate.

In 1836, Rowland Hill had taken up the question of a cheaper uniform rate of postage, and in January, 1837, embodied his views in a pamphlet. His scheme, though strongly opposed in Parliament, and by the authorities, commended itself to the public, and popular pressure constrained the Government to give way, and to establish the penny postage system as from 10th January, 1840.

At the close of Mr. Wood's interesting paper, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to him, on the motion of Dr. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. Woodthorpe. Remarks by Mr. Beckton, who again expressed his pleasure at being present, and his hope that he might see the Liverpool Society ere long on a visit to Manchester, ended the proceedings.

In the annual competition, carried on throughout the session, and comprising exhibits of twenty-four different countries, the prize for the advanced section was won by Mr. H. Eaton, with 119 points, and that for the junior section by Mr. J. Bate, with 122 points.

Philatelic Society of India.

The annual meeting of the Society was held at Mr. Larmour's residence, Calcutta, on Friday evening, the 8th March, 1907. Mr. Larmour took the chair at 6.15 p.m., and there was a fair attendance of members.

The audited accounts for the year 1906 were presented, showing a prosperous financial position.

The subject of a Philatelic Exhibition, to be held in Calcutta about the middle of

December next, was discussed and decided upon, and an Exhibition Committee, consisting of those present, was formed, with power to add to their number, Mr. Gordon Jones acting as Secretary.

It was announced that the Society's Indian Handbook is passing through the press, and would be issued by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, shortly.

The following Honorary Officers were appointed for the remaining months of 1907 :—

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; the Hon. Mr. C. F. Larmour, Calcutta; and Mr. E. W. Wetherell, A.R.C.S., F.G.S., Bangalore.

Honorary Secretary: Mr. W. Corfield, 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

Honorary Treasurers: The Punjab Banking Co , Ltd., Lahore.

Librarian: Mr. Th. Hoffmann.

Editor of the "Philatelic Journal of India": Mr. B. Gordon Jones.

Council: The above (*ex-officio*) and Lieut.-Col. W. Barratt, D.S.O., I C.S., Peshawar; Mr. J. A. E. Burrup, Calcutta; Mr. J. T. Chamberlain, I.C.S., Chanda; Mr. C. S. F. Crofton, I.C.S., Nasik; Lieut.-Col. G. F. A. Harris, I.M S., Calcutta; Professor O. V. Muller, Bombay; and Lieut. A. E. Stewart, Baluchistan.

The Honorary Secretary was directed to call a meeting early in November for the discussion of certain suggested alterations in the constitution of the Society, and the election of officers for 1908-09.

Scott Stamp & Coin Company.

The Scott Stamp and Coin Company in making the announcement that they have decided to suspend publication of the *American Journal of Philately*, the last issue being that for December, 1906, state that:—

"The Journal, from the beginning, has always been published at a considerable annual loss, there apparently not being among collectors in this country the desire to support a magazine of high character. Since the completion of the Advanced Catalogue it has become evident that the field for new general research has been pretty well exhausted and new material available for publication has been limited to special articles very valuable to a few, but not interesting to the majority. While we have been willing to stand the money expense involved, simply to continue the publication as a matter of sentiment, we have not always felt warranted in giving the Journal the attention it would otherwise have received. As a result, there has been for several years an irregularity in publication which has been satisfactory neither to our subscribers nor to ourselves."

We very much regret the departure of an old friend and the only first-class philatelic monthly in the States. The extract we have given is a serious indictment to present against American collectors; we wish we were able to think that some serious mistake had been made. The apathy of collectors even in this country concerning philatelic literature is bad enough, but we have known for years that it is infinitely worse in the States.

Canadian Postal Rate Reduced.

Mr Buxton (Postmaster-General), replying to Sir W. Holland (L.), said he was glad to say that he had been able to come to an arrangement with the Postmaster-General of Canada by which the postage rates on newspapers, magazines, and trade journals going to Canada would be very materially reduced. (Cheers.) Substantially the effect of the arrangement was that the present postal rate on these articles, which was approximately fourpence per pound, would be reduced to one penny per pound per packet, but a very substantial portion of the loss involved by this reduction would be bourne by the Canadian Post Office, and only a portion would therefore fall on the British Post Office. The Canadian Government would bear the cost of ocean transit on these articles in ships under contract with Canada. This represented a relief to the British Post Office of a little over twopence per pound. This arrangement would put this country in a more favourable postal position towards Canada in respect of newspapers, magazines, and trade journals than that occupied by any other country. This concession must not in any way be held to form a precedent for a reduction in other cases where similar conditions do not prevail. The arrangement, being experimental, was limited at first to four years. He hoped to bring the new rates into force on the 1st of May.

English Telegraphs.

We have been requested, and it affords us much pleasure, to state that the collection we spoke so highly about in our Editorial last month is the property of a collector who is at present writing articles in the philatelic press under the *nom de plume* of "Plain Anchor."

French Exhibition.

Mr. Bernichon kindly informs us that there will be an exhibition of postage stamps at the beginning of June next under the auspices of the Ministry of Public Works. Not only all the French stamps issued from the commencement will be shown, but all the artists' proofs or models, the colour-proofs, and essays both of the accepted and rejected designs will be on view.

Sequel to the Libel Action.

It has long been an open secret in the stamp trade that the unsuccessful plaintiff in the recent libel action, Lowden *v.* Ewen, would appeal against the decision of the Lord Chief Justice with a view to a re-trial of the action. The following report of the proceedings in the Court of Appeal on Tuesday, April 9th, is extracted from the daily newspapers:

Lowden *v.* Ewen's Colonial Stamp Market, Limited and others. This was the defendant's application that the plaintiff should give security.

Mr. Sturgess said the plaintiff complained that the defendants said he sold stamps with forged postmarks and surcharges. The jury found a verdict for defendants, holding as a matter of fact that what the defendants had said was true. The plaintiff appealed, on the ground that on some of the points raised the defendants had offered no evidence, and, therefore, had failed to prove the plea of justification up to the hilt. Moreover, they had paid 40s. into court as to one count, and he said he was entitled to a verdict at any rate for that amount with costs. The costs of the five days' trial came to £539, and as much of the evidence must be gone into he asked for substantial security.

Mr. W. S. M. Knight said the plaintiff was willing to give security, but he thought £50 suggested was too much. After discussion, the court ordered £35.—*Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.*

The Stamp Trade Protection Association.

This Association, which is registered as a limited liability company under the Companies Acts, at one time looked like being a power in the land. Of recent years, however, it has been very little heard of. Whether this has arisen from its having exhausted its energies, some years ago now, in connection with certain very important proceedings concerning the suppression in the trade of forgeries in the City of London, or from the failure, which is apparent and not peculiar to successful stamp-dealers, to combine for their own protection, is a matter which must be left to others to decide.

An attempt is now being made to revive its energies. A circular has been issued which sets out the objects of the Association, and contains the "important notice" that after May, 1907, an entry fee of one guinea will be charged to all new members and to those old members whose subscriptions are in arrears and who wish to rejoin. We have said an attempt is now being made to revive the energies of the Association, and we take it that this is the explanation of the imposition of the entrance fee and that it is not due simply as a lever to secure the renewals of the subscriptions of existing members.

The Mart.

An exceptionally fine collection of rarities were dispersed by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, on March 26th and 27th.

	£	s.	d.
Austrian Italy: 1850, thick paper, 5 centes red, Type B, a very fine block of 4, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 30 centes brown, a ditto, ditto	9	0	0
Ditto, 45 centes blue, a ditto, ditto	19	0	0
Bergedorf; 1861. 3sch. black on rose, unused, cut rather close and a little thinned	7	15	0
Belgium: 1849, 10c. brown, a strip of 7 from corner of sheet, with full margins, unused, without gum	17	0	0
1850, wmk. with frame, 10c. brown, a superb block of 12, mint, with side margin	100	0	0
Ditto, 20c. blue, a block of 8, ditto, ditto	50	0	0
France: 1872-75, 15c. bistre on rose, with 10c. *se tenant*, mint	12	5	0
Great Britain: 1884, 5d. green, the very rare variety with antique instead of block figure, and stroke instead of dot under "d," mint	17	0	0
Naples; 1860, ½ tornese blue, Arms	13	0	0
Roumania: Moldavia, 1858, 27 paras black on rose	50	0	0
Ditto, 54 paras green on green	16	0	0
Ditto, 81 paras blue on blue	250	0	0
Ditto, 108 paras blue on rose, very fine, but has the slightest possible thinning at top	25	0	0
Switzerland: Vaud, 1849, 4c. black and red, superb	17	10	0
Ditto, another fine copy with good margins, apparently unused	17	0	0
Zurich, 1843, 4 rappen black and red, vertical lines, Type 4, very fine	8	8	0
Tuscany: 1851-2, 60 crazie red on azure, superb	10	5	0
Ditto, 1860, 3 lire yellow, a very fair and quite sound copy, but a little poor as regards colour	36	0	0
India: 1854, ½a. red, error, a very fine unused pair, from bottom of sheet with margin	15	10	0
Ditto, ½a. blue, an entire sheet	16	0	0
Straits Settlements; Selangor, 1891, Two Cents on 24c. green, an entire pane, showing the various types	7	5	0
British Central Africa: 1896, £1 blue and black, a fine pair, mint	6	10	0
Cape of Good Hope: 1861, Wood-blocks, 1d. scarlet, a pair, very fine bright shade, but cracked across	10	10	0
Gambia: 1874, imperf., wmk. C.C., 4d. brown, an entire uncut sheet	31	0	0
1880, wmk. C.C., 1s. green, a fine block of 4, unused	6	10	0
Ditto, another, very fine used block of 4, with red postmark	6	10	0
Gold Coast: 1891-94, 20s. green and red, a fine pair, mint	14	10	0
Mauritius: 1848. Post Paid, 1d. orange on yellowish, very early impression, small margins, but fine colour	12	0	0
Ditto, 2d. blue on yellowish early impression, the "Penoe" error, no margins, but a fine copy	8	0	0
Ditto, another, "Penoe" error, medium impression, small margins, but fine	6	10	0
Ditto, another, "Penoe" error, late medium impression, a little cut into, but a very fair copy	4	5	0
Ditto, another, medium impression, small margins, but fine	3	0	0
Ditto, 1859, large fillet, 2d. dark blue, has a very small tear at top, but otherwise a fine copy	9	0	0
Natal: 1862, wmk. star, imperf., 3d. blue, a fine unused block of 20	20	0	0
Orange River Colony: 1900, V.R.I., 6d. carmine, the error without figure of value, with normal type, *se tenant*, mint	6	15	0
Ditto, another pair, used and very fine, on entire original	6	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Orange River Colony: 1900, V.R.I., 6d. carmine, an entire pane showing the varieties of printing	23	0	0
Canada: 1851, 12d. black, a fine lightly cancelled copy, but cut a little close	50	0	0
Ditto, 6d. greenish-purple, unused with part gum, has one or two hardly perceptible tears, but is a nice copy with large margins	8	0	0
Newfoundland: 1857, 2d. scarlet, unused, a little close at top and bottom	26	0	0
Ditto, 6½d. scarlet, unused, large margins, but very slightly thinned	5	10	0
Ditto, 1s. scarlet, fine and very lightly cancelled, but no margins	7	10	0
Another very similar copy, but slightest possible thinning	8	0	0
Ditto, 1s. orange, a nice lightly cancelled copy, but not much margin	8	0	0
Nova Scotia: 1851-53, 1s. cold violet, apparently unused, but has a few almost imperceptible marks on face	20	0	0
Ditto, 1s. purple, unused and fine, very rare	19	10	0
British Guiana: 1850, 4c. orange, cut round, very fine, and on small piece of original	25	0	0
Ditto, 8c. green, cut round, a nice lightly cancelled copy, but has a slight defect in centre	10	0	0
Ditto, another, cut round, very slightly torn into on one side and creased, but lightly cancelled, and on entire original	10	0	0
Ditto, 12c. dark blue, cut octagonally, fine	6	0	0
Ditto, another, cut round, fine	4	0	0
1856, 4c. magenta, thinned at left and repaired in one small place, but a nice clear copy and the rare pale shade	8	0	0
1862, 2c. yellow (No. 6 on plate), roulettes cut at left, but a very fine copy	3	3	0
Ditto, 4c. blue (No. 6), unused and very fine, but no roulettes	3	17	6
Peru: 1858, ½ peso rose-red, error, very fine and on small piece of original	7	0	0
South Australia: 1859-70, 1s. yellow, a pair, unused, with gum and very fine, but roulettes at top and bottom are somewhat clipped	20	0	0
Ditto, 10d. blue on yellow, mint	5	17	6
1870-71, 6d. Prussian blue, mint state	5	0	0
1902, perf. 11½, 8d. blue, the very rare error "Eignt," a superb lightly cancelled copy	13	10	0
Victoria: 1857-63, no wmk., perf. 12, 1d. yellow-green, an unused vertical pair	13	10	0
1860, laid paper, 3d. deep blue, unused and fine with part gum, a little browned	16	0	0
Western Australia: 1879, perf. 12½, 2d. mauve, error, unused	14	0	0

The first portion of the collection of the late Mr. H. G. Cox, which included many interesting lots, was sold by Messrs. Plumridge & Co. on April 11th and 12th.

	£	s.	d.
Cyprus: 1880, ½d. rose, the rare pl. 19, used	1	9	0
½d. rose, pl. 19, another copy, mint, very rare	3	0	0
1881, 30 paras on 1d. pls. 201, 216, 217, and 220, all used and very fine	2	2	0
30 paras on 1d., pls. 201, mint, 216, *, 217, *, and 220, mint	2	8	0
Half penny, 16-16½mm., pls. 201 and 216, both mint, 18mm., pls. 208, 215, 217, 218, 220, and other pls., all mint, rare lot	5	0	0
Half penny, 18mm. long, on pls. 217, 218, and 220, all used and fine	2	15	0
Half penny, 13mm. long, variety triple surcharge, on pl. 215, mint	1	5	0
The rare error, 80 paras on 1d., pl. 216, used and fine	7		
30 paras on 1d., pl. 216, the variety with two surcharges, one inverted, mint	4	5	0
30 paras on 1d., pl. 220, the variety with two surcharges, one inverted, mint	4	0	0
CC., ½ piastre, a mint block of 4, and two mint pairs, 1pi. and 2pi. mint, 4pi. and 6pi., both fine, unused	2	12	6
Great Britain: 1870, 1½d. rose-red, the O.P.P.C. error	2	8	0
1867, Spray, 6d., pl. 8, imperforate, used on piece, lettered Q.C.	3	12	6
2s. deep blue, mint, superb	2	10	0
2s. pale blue, a superb mint copy, with imprimatur margin at bottom	2	12	6
2s. brown, mint	4	12	6
2s. brown, superb	2	10	0
2s. brown, rather deeper shade	2	12	0
1867-83, 5s. rose, plate 1, mint	1	15	0
5s. pale rose, pl. 2, a superb block of four	2	15	0
Anchor, on white, 5s. rose, plate 4, a superb pair	3	3	0
Anchor on bluish, £5 orange	2	0	0
1884, Crowns, £1 brown mint	5	10	0
I.R. Official: 1884, 5s. carmine	4	0	0
10s. blue	4	17	6
1887, £1 green	1	16	0
Government Parcels: 1883, 1s. brown, pl. 14, fine unused	3	0	0
Board of Education: 1s., used	3	5	0
Board of Trade, Queen, perf. Crown and B.T., ½d. vermilion, 1d. lilac, 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 4½d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1s. green, ½d. blue-green, 1s. red and green, all mint	5	5	0
Constantinople postmarks, including a very fine series of the early ½d. and 1d. plate numbers, 5s. rose; pl. 1, a strip of four, pl. 2 (2), pl. 4, an extremely fine lot, including blocks, pairs, strips, etc. 386 in number	21	0	0
The second portion, Maltese postmarks, a very fine collection, including many rare plate numbers, pair of the 9d. small letters, 2½d. rose and blue all the plate numbers, many pairs, strips, etc. 955 in number	26	0	0
The third portion, remainder of the collection. Various Foreign Postmarks, a magnificent and very valuable lot, including many extremely rare varieties. 1438 in number	111	0	0
The Collection of British, with various curious varieties of Postmark, green, blue, red and other colored postmarks, etc., rare and valuable lot. 837 in number	60	0	0
Greece: 1862-77, errors "o" on 10l. orange. "or" on 10l., single, and in strip of three, "oz" on 20l.; 1879-80, rouletted, 1l., 30l., and 80l., all used, rare lot	0	15	0
Roumania: Nov., 1858, 80 paras, red on bluish wove paper, mint	26	0	0
British East Africa: 1890, ½ anna on 1d., 1 anna on 2d., and 4 annas on 5d., all very fine, used on piece	3	0	0
The same set, mint	3	15	0
1891, ½ anna on 2a. red, surcharged in MS.	2	16	0
July, 1895, the set complete, used	7	0	0
Cape of Good Hope: 1853, on blued paper, 1d. brick-red, a superb block of 4	1	10	0
4d. blue, a very fine unused pair	3	17	6
4d., another very fine unused pair	2	6	0
1855, on white, 1d. deep rose-red, a superb mint pair	3	3	0
4d. blue, a very fine unused block of 4	4	15	0
6d. dark slate-lilac, mint	3	17	6
1s. yellow-green, pair	2	12	0
1s. deep green, mint pair	6	5	0
1s. deep green, used pair	3	12	6
1861, Woodblock, 1d. scarlet	5	5	0
Ditto 1d. rose-red	9	0	0
Ditto, 4d. pale blue	2	10	0
Ditto, another copy of Entire, small nick in bottom margin	3	10	0
1863, De la Rue print, 1d. carmine-red, mint block of five	7	5	0
Ditto, 6d. bright mauve, used pair	4	10	0
Ditto, 6d. bright mauve, mint pair	3	12	6
Ditto, 1s. emerald, mint pair	8	5	0
Ditto, 1s. emerald, used pair	9	0	0
Canada: 1851, Laid, 12d. black, an extremely fine copy with superb margins	49	0	0
1852, 7½d. green, unused	5	5	0
10d. blue, unused	2	0	0
1858, perf. 6d. grey-lilac	2	18	0
Nova-Scotia: 1s. deep violet	11	0	0

Correspondence.

Registration Covers.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,—The remarks (in Editorial Notes of March) as to a collection of registered envelopes, mounted to "illustrate the historical side of the study," are interesting; but no special covers are referred to as in use before 1855, when, it is said, registered letters were inclosed in a green paper wrapper with a printed notice thereon. I am desirous of finding out something as to an essay, or covering wrapper, that bears an embossed device, showing that it was registered (as a design) on August 22nd, 1846, by De la Rue & Co., with the number "801," a specimen of which is sent herewith. It is a simple band of wove paper, 9 inches long by $3\frac{1}{4}$ wide, with corners cut at one end, and gummed with a rosy substance underneath the embossed lettering. There is a piece of blue tape $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide and a foot long, pasted down for a space of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long inside near the centre of the band, and passing through two slits to the outside, so as to tie round the package or letter.

Was this band officially adopted, or was it used by individuals for the special recognition of registered packets, or was it the forerunner of the "green wrapper" you mention? My earliest knowledge of a distinctive mark for such letters was about 1858, when the letter was tied round both ways with a greenish-blue tape, which in later years seemed narrower, and of a softer or silky texture, as used to tie up sheets of paper at corner in official or legal offices. The colour was always more or less bluish, but varied, as seen in the early issues of the official registration envelopes from 1878, when not only the cross-bands, but the stamp itself on flap, was often of a greenish blue, before it settled down to the deeper blue of later years, having gone through intermediate stages ranging between light ultramarine and slate-blue. The general use of blue paper and envelopes for commercial letters may have led to the adoption of green for the wrappers so as to be quite distinctive.—Yours faithfully,

B. W. Warhurst.

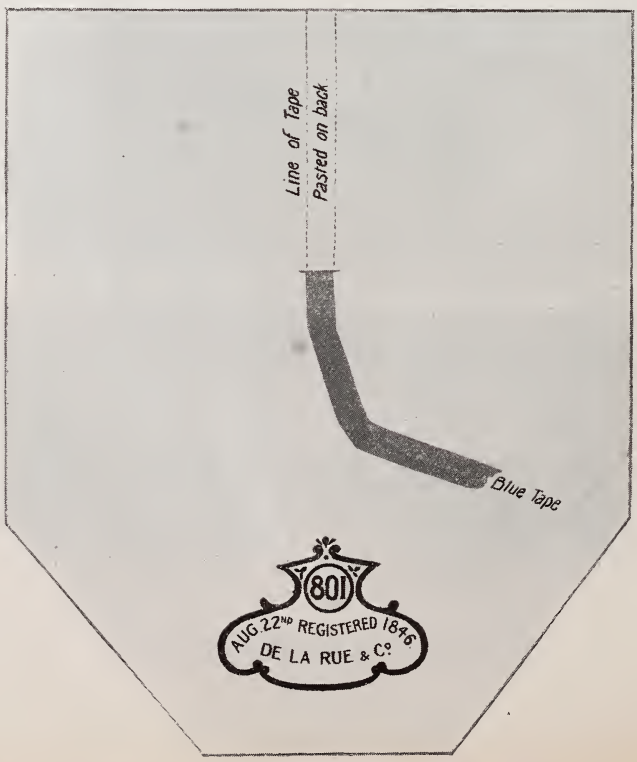
15, Paulton's Square,
Chelsea, S.W.
8th April, 1907.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,—We are much interested in the article on the Registered Letter Envelopes; we can well remember the green string which was used to tie up registered letters in the early seventies. At that time there was only one branch Post Office in Ipswich, which was called the "Wet Dock" Post Office (there are now twenty-five) where we used to post our letters, and the Sub-Postmaster used to provide us with balls of the green string to tie up the registered letters before handing them in. He also instructed us in the art of tying, as they had to use a peculiar kind of knot, which we use to this day when tying up parcels.—Yours faithfully,

Whitfield King & Co.

Ipswich,
March 26th, 1907.



THE

Philatelic Record.

MAY, 1907.

Editorial Note.

Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan. Vol. XXXIV., Part III. I.—A Summarised Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of Japan. By A. M. Tracey Woodward.

THE appearance of an elaborate account of the Postage Stamps of Japan in the transactions of a learned Society, especially one whose standing is so high as that of the above-named, must be a matter of considerable interest to philatelists in general, and to those studying these stamps in particular. The philatelic history of Japan, although it has been told officially, is still very incomplete, and many of its most interesting details are a matter of conjecture. Those who turn to this volume for their solution or enlightenment will turn in vain. Mr. Woodward seems to have had, or to have availed himself of no opportunity of obtaining original unpublished information, either from persons or documents; and though he specifically makes no pretentions to completeness, he includes so much as to lay himself open to criticism for having omitted further investigation along well-recognised lines, which would have added to the general, as well as philatelic knowledge of the subject, and would have undoubtedly increased the interest of his work to the non-philatelic reader (for whom it was presumably intended), since the postal history of a country is always a valuable social record.

Mr. Woodward's book is, however, almost entirely philatelic in tone, and as such must be reviewed. It consists for the most part of matter which has already appeared in Messrs. Collin and Calman's *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors*, of which Mr. Woodward has seemingly made extensive use, though no acknowledgment of this fact appears, unless such is to be included in the "exotic particulars confined to meagre statements that contribute to make up catalogues of certain American and Continental dealers in postage stamps," referred to in the Preface, as drawn upon. In addition, extracts are freely made from the Official History, *Dai Nihon Teikoku Ubin Kitte Enkakushi*, published by the Japanese Government in 1894, adapting

therefrom, however, only such portions as appear in the (abbreviated) English translation. It is much to be regretted that a philatelist, enjoying the advantage of a convenient *locus*, and probably of acquaintance with the language, both so necessary in the case, should not have given a *resumé* of the valuable matter which exists, particularly in the appendices of this latter work, or have obtained further from official sources that kind of information which is of the greatest value in scientific philately, treating of the manufacture of the stamps, their conditions of issue, and application to the postal service.

Mr. Woodward commences with a very brief history of the introduction of a regular postal service into Japan, one of the many reforms which followed the Restoration. He then takes the various issues *seriatim*, according to the dates of issue given in the Official History, and the compendious lists of paper, shade, and perforations, while owing considerably to the *Catalogue for Advanced Collectors*, supplement the information contained in that work, although they do not by any means exhaust the subject. With regard to the varieties of perforation, we cannot say that the list inspires confidence, for it is well known to specialists that almost every permutation of guage between nine and thirteen is found in the stamps of the early and middle issues, due to irregularity of the machines used, and we believe the only satisfactory solution is to classify types as existing between certain limits, both of guage and size of holes, as was done by Mr. Fulcher, in an article on the later issues published in the *London Philatelist*, and by Dr. G. T. Bishop in *Morley's Journal*.

Mr. Woodward raises several points in his treatment of the early issues to which we may refer. Under the second issue, 1872, first type, he states that specialists question the existence of wove paper for these issues. He is evidently thinking of the previous issue, to which his remarks will apply, for although the wove variety is generally catalogued, we have never seen a copy of a stamp which would stand the test of thorough examination, notwithstanding, occasionally, a strong *prima facie* appearance to the contrary. The second issue is found on undoubted wove paper, quite different in character from the indefinite so-called wove of the first issue, which should be described, if necessary, as laid paper not showing the laid lines.

When discussing the rare and interesting stamps on laid paper of the issue, September, 1872, Mr. Woodward puts forth a theory with regard to the 20 sen, which he rightly calls a *rara avis* of Japanese stamps. He knows of only four copies, and has seen but one, and he theorises that one sheet of the paper used for the ½ sen and 10 sen "was erroneously allowed to slip in among the thin wove native paper," and that therefore only forty of these stamps exist on laid. We know of at least four other copies, and it is against all the laws of probability that one-fifth of all copies printed of this variety should have survived. There is no reason to suppose that the use of the laid paper was other than regular for all stamps found on it, though such use was, for certain values, undoubtedly small. Mr. Woodward does not mention the 30 sen on laid, which is reported to exist.

Coming to the "syllabic" issues, the old error is repeated that the Katakana character was changed on the plate after 10,000 stamps

were printed. It is surprising to think that this explanation should ever have found belief. It would, for example, limit the number of 2 sen printed to 230,000, at a time when the postal service of Japan had reached enormous proportions; and there are other difficulties in the way of acceptance of this view. Of course, each "syllabic" occurs on a different plate, and in several cases, at least, there were two plates for the same "syllabic." Mr. Woodward's information with regard to the number of the plates for the stamps of these issues is out of date.

Particulars of the design and issue of the later typographed stamps are given with considerable detail, with useful transliterations of the Japanese inscriptions, and including all emissions to April, 1906. Two of the departmental ordinances are reproduced. These announced the issue of a stamp, and were circulated to all large offices, with a specimen of the stamp attached, and these stamps are often met with, distinguishable by a dot of ink, which indicates their specimen character in the early issues, and overprinted with the Japanese (square) characters for *mihon*, "specimen" in later issues. The word *mihon* is also often found in Hiragana characters on all issues. Mr. Woodward does not refer to stamps so surcharged, which the present writer surmises may have been those presented by the Government.

From the conclusion of the book we copy a paragraph which is of high importance:—

> "It is not generally known that the Government has in "stock a large quantity of 'remainders,' doubtless representing "a considerable face value. Of what stamps these consist, "however, I have not been able to ascertain, aside from the "fact that a large portion consists of issues during the seventies. "A movement was recently set on foot by a syndicate of "European stamp dealers to buy up all these 'remainders,' "but whether their efforts have been crowned with success is "not yet apparent."

Although rumours of these remainders have been heard before, no definite information has transpired, and it would be interesting to know whether anything has been done in the direction mentioned. The placing on the market of a large quantity of the early issues, the catalogue prices of many of which are high, would have a far-reaching effect on the philately of this country; and, though the possession of complete sheets in number would be advantageous to the proper study and description of the stamps, a sudden influx of remainders would probably destroy what little interest lies in these stamps, which have never received at the hands of collectors the attention they deserve.

Mr. Woodward's book concludes with a table of "the estimated value of certain stamps . . . recording those that are valued at or over 50 yen." We do not know if this list has any authority other than the imagination of the compiler, but it is a typical instance of erratic pricing, and of the temerity of collectors stepping in where dealers fear to tread. As examples, may be taken the following:—1871, 100 mons, £5; ditto, 500 mons, £20; 1872, ½ sen, error, £15; 1874, 10 sen green on laid, "syllabic" 1, £5—all in used state. The present writer would be glad to offer quite a nice little lot of the first three (which

certainly command nothing at all approaching such prices in dealers' catalogues) for a copy of the last-mentioned, which he has never seen.

The book is neatly printed and fairly free from typographical errors, considering that it was printed in Japan; it contains eight plates, reproducing by photographic process eighty-six stamps. The first of these plates shows the two official facsimiles. These were made by the Government to illustrate, in the Official History, the 1 sen and 2 sen, first type, 1872, no originals being procurable. These are the only real facsimiles ever issued by the Government; the so-called "facsimiles," having in the design the Japanese characters for facsimile, are mere forgeries, circulated in great quantities from Japan, and the information which is given under this heading in Gibbons' catalogue, and which otherwise seems to have considerable acceptance, is misleading.

In summary, we again express our regret that there should be so little original in this work, when there is so much scope. But it will serve as a convenient hand-list for those collecting these stamps, and the general collector will find much interesting matter in its pages. It no more than any other work supersedes the classical articles by Mr. Bacon in the *Philatelic Record*, which, though written so long ago, are still authoritative; Mr. Woodward does not refer to them, or to those by Dr. Bishop on the earlier issues in *Morley's Journal*, which for the period covered are very useful.

Much information is yet required to produce a really important account of the postage stamps of Japan, and if the publication of the work under consideration be the means of drawing the attention of native or other philatelists to this want, it will have well served the evident good intentions of the author.

The Forgeries of the "Cantonal" Stamps of Switzerland.

By A. de Reuterskiöld.

(Continued from Page 79).

The Double Stamp of Geneva.

Mr. Earée's description of these stamps is so admirable that I can not do better than transcribe it here.

GENUINE.

Top of stamp.—The three divisions measure $5\frac{1}{2}$, $20\frac{3}{4}$, and $5\frac{1}{2}$mm.; the 1 has an oblique head-stroke. There is a stop after 10, as well as after CANTONAL and Cent. The P of PORT has a long top stroke, which nearly touches the vertical line after the 10; the upright stroke of the T of PORT is 3mm. distant from the beginning of the C of CANTONAL. The first A of CANTONAL has no cross-bar, the second A is crossed so high that there is no open space above the cross-bar. The vertical line dividing the two stamps, if prolonged upwards, would cut into the right foot of the A.

Left-hand half.

The thin vertical inner line of the frame, on the left-hand side, is too long, and touches the thick outline, both at the top and at the bottom of the stamp. There is a distinct head-stroke to the top of the *t* of *Poste*, and another at the top of the *d* of *de;* the said *d* does not touch the thin outline of the frame above it. There is no stop after *Genève*, and the *G* does not touch the frame of the stamp above it. There are four lines of shading in the TENEBRAS scroll, immediately after the S of that word. LU of LUX and OST of POST can be read. The right-hand upper fork of the LUX label touches the inner frame, but the upper fork of the POST label is 1mm. from the frame. The letters JHS are somewhat smaller than those of TENEBRAS, but not so much as in the right-hand stamp. There are twelve vertical lines in the half of the shield con-

Right-hand half.

The thin vertical inner line of the frame on the right-hand side runs up too high, so that it cuts into the thick horizontal line below the stop after *Cent.* The thin inner horizontal line at the top of the stamp is broken at the corner, under NT of CANTONAL. There is a distinct head-stroke to the top of the *t* of *Poste*, and another at the top of the *d* of *de;* the said *d* does not touch the thin outline of the frame above it. There is a stop after *Genève*, and the *G* just touches the thin line above it. There are four lines of shading in the TENEBRAS label, immediately after the S of that word. The word LUX can be easily read, though the L is not very distinct. The right-hand forked end of this label or scroll is nearly 1mm. from the thin inner line of the frame; but the left-hand end of the scroll *almost* touches the thin inner line of the frame to the

taining the key, counting *all* the thin lines, and reckoning at the top of the shield. The central dividing line of the shield runs down into the thick outline of the shield below it; and, if it were prolonged downwards, it would just graze the beginning of the *o* of *local*. The bottom of the tail of the eagle is not so near to the bottom of the shield as in the right-hand half. The first *l* of *local* does not touch the bottom of the shield. The stop after the C is much nearer to the thin outline of the frame than to the C. The eagle has no eye. The stamp is distinctly smaller than the right-hand half, being 13½mm. across, from outside to outside, and 15¾ high.

left of it. The letters JHS are *very much* smaller than those of TENEBRAS. There are thirteen vertical lines in the half of the shield containing the key, counting at the top, and reckoning *all* the thin lines. The central dividing line of the shield runs down into the thick outline of it at the bottom; and, if the said line were prolonged downwards, it would run through the whole length of the *l* of *local*, which stands exactly under it. The bottom of the tail of the eagle very nearly touches the inner outline of the shield below it. The last *l* of *local* is exactly under the thick right-hand outline of the shield. The figure 5 leans over considerably to the right; the stop after it is exactly midway between the 5 and the shield; and the stop after the C is midway between the C and the inner righ-hand outline of the frame of the stamp. The eagle has no eye. The first *l* of *local* is a good distance below the bottom of the shield. The stamp is 15¼mm. broad, from outside to outside, and 15¾mm. high.

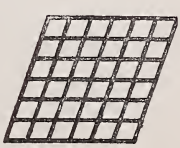
Postmarks: The double stamp, as such, is only known with the first Geneva rosette in red; but the half-stamps used after the reduction of the Cantonal rate to 5c. may be occasionally found with the second Geneva rosette in red, or with the Geneva grille in black.

The following are the obliteration marks referred to in these articles:—





ZURICH





BALE



Confédération

Forgeries.

No. 1 (Earée 1st). *Top of stamp.*—The divisions measure $5\frac{1}{4}$, $20\frac{1}{4}$, and $5\frac{1}{2}$mm. The 1 has hardly any head-stroke; there is no stop after 10. The P of PORT does not touch the vertical line before it. The first A of CANTONAL has a cross-bar, the second one has not.

The two half-stamps are identical, viz.:—

The thin inner line of the frame of the stamp is unbroken all the way round; there is no head-stroke to the top of the *t* of *Poste*. The *d* of *de* and the *G* of *Genève* touch the frame, and there is a stop after *Genève*. There are seven or eight lines of shading after the S of TENEBRAS. OS and LU are legible on the scrolls; the letters JHS are as large as those of TENEBRAS. There are fourteen thin vertical lines in the half of the shield containing the key, and the central dividing line does not run down into the thick outline below. The first *l* of *local* just touches the bottom of the shield. The eagle has a large white patch for an eye, and another on the neck. The stamp is $14\frac{1}{2}$mm. wide and $15\frac{1}{2}$ high. This forgery dates from 1865.

Postmarks: An imitation of the *Z*urich rosette in red.

No. 2 (Earée 3rd). *Top of stamp.*—The divisions measure 5, $20\frac{3}{4}$, and 5mm. The 1 has hardly any head-stroke, and there is no stop after 10. The P of PORT does not touch the vertical line before it. Both A's of CANTONAL have cross-bars.

The two half-stamps are identical, viz.:—

The thin inner line of the frame of the stamp is unbroken. The thick top and bottom outlines of the stamp are prolonged to the right, each by a fine line which extends as far as the vertical line which either separates the two halves, or the right-hand half from its neighbour on the sheet. In the inscription *Poste de Genève* the *P* alone touches the inner frame. There is a stop after *Genève*, and the *G* is much too tall. OS and LU are very clear, and there is no shading near these letters. The letters JH in the halo have serifs at the top and bottom. There are sixteen thin vertical lines in the half of the shield containing the key, and the central dividing line does not run down into the thick outline below. The stamp is $14\frac{1}{4}$mm. wide by $15\frac{1}{2}$ high. This forgery was made in 1872.

Postmarks: An imitation of the *Z*urich rosette in red.

No. 3 (Earée 4th). *Top of stamp.*—The divisions measure $5\frac{1}{4}$, 21, and $5\frac{1}{4}$mm.

Left-hand half.

The thin inner frame is a complete rectangle. The *P* of *Poste* touches the frame; there is no stop after *Genève*. OST and LUX are legible. The left-hand end of the scroll is 1mm. from the inner frame, the right-hand end touches

Right-hand half.

The thin inner frame is a complete unbroken rectangle. The *P* of *Poste* touches the frame; the *G* very nearly touches it. There is a stop after *Genève*; OS and LU are legible. The left-hand end of the scroll touches the inner frame;

the frame. The TENEBRAS scroll is 1mm. from the shield; the letters JHS are smaller than those of TENEBRAS. There are thirteen lines in the key half of the shield. The central dividing line does not touch the thick outline of the shield, and the point of the shield is above the beginning of the *o* of *local*. The first *l* of *local* does not touch the shield; the eagle's tail very nearly touches the inner frame of the shield. The 5 is upright, and the stop after it is equi-distant from the 5 and the side of the shield. The stop after the C is very small, and almost touches the frame line. The stamp is 14½mm. wide by 15½ high.

Right-hand half.

The thin inner vertical line of the frame on the right side runs into the thick line at the top of the stamp. For the rest, just like forgery *No. 3.* The width of the stamp is correct, the height only 15½mm.

This forgery was made by Goegg (Louihenri Mercier), of Geneva, about 1886. The colour is yellow-green, and it stains the paper it is on a bright yellow.

Postmarks: A good imitation of the first Geneva rosette in red.

No. 5 (Earée 6th). *Top of stamp.*—The divisions measure 5¼, 20½, and 5¾mm. There is no stop after 10; the *n* of *Cent* is too wide. The vertical line dividing the two stamps is double.

Left-hand half.

The thin inner line of the frame on the left side touches the outer frame at the top, but not at the

Right-hand half.

The thin inner line of the frame on the right side touches the outer frame at the top, and the thin

bottom. There are eleven vertical lines in the key half on the shield. The first *l* of *local* very nearly touches the shield; the eagle's tail very nearly touches the frame of the shield. There is no stop after *Pozt local.* The stamp is $14\frac{1}{4}$mm. wide by $15\frac{3}{4}$ high.

inner horizontal line of the top frame touches the outer one at the left-hand end. There are twelve vertical lines in the key half of the shield. The first *l* of *local* is a good distance from the shield; the eagle's tail touches the frame of the shield. There is no stop after *Port local.* The stamp is $15\frac{1}{4}$mm. wide by $15\frac{3}{4}$ high.

This forgery was made by Champion, of Geneva, in 1888; it generally bears the word "facsimile" stamped across the face in small letters.

Postmarks: Uncancelled.

No. 6 (Earée 8th). *Top of stamp.*—The three divisions measure $5\frac{1}{4}$, $20\frac{1}{2}$, and $5\frac{1}{2}$mm. There is no stop after 10, and no cross-bar to either of the A's of CANTONAL.

Both half-stamps are identical.

The left-hand vertical line of the inner frame reaches the outer line, both at the top and the bottom. The *P* of *Poste* touches the frame: the *d* of *de*, and *G* of *Genève*, very nearly so. There are fifteen lines in the key half of the shield. The *l* of *local* touches the shield, the central point of which is above the beginning of the *o* of *local.* Each stamp is $14\frac{1}{2}$mm. wide and $15\frac{1}{2}$ high.

Postmarks: An imitation of the *Z*urich rosette in red; also an imitation of the first Geneva rosette in red, but without the central ornament.

No. 7 (Earée 9th). *Top of stamp.*—The three divisions measure 5, $20\frac{3}{4}$, and 5mm. There is no stop after 10, nor after Cent.

The two halves are very nearly identical.

The left one is 14mm. and the right one $14\frac{1}{2}$mm. wide. In the right half the S of JHS is higher than the other letters.

All the lettering is too large. TENEBRAS is in thick type; the eagle's wing is uncoloured. There are fifteen lines in the key half of the shield. The figure 5 is much too large; in the left half it leans over to the left, in the right half it is upright and exactly over the *P* of *Port.*

Postmarks: Uncancelled.

No. 8 (Earée 7th). *Top of stamp.*—The three divisions measure $5\frac{1}{4}$, 20, and $5\frac{1}{4}$mm. Originally the two halves were set close together without the dividing line; this was corrected by shifting the right-hand stamp more to the right, but the upper label was not lengthened, so that it ends over the thin inner line of the frame.

The two halves are identical.

The right-hand inner frame line reaches the outer line at the top. The *P* of *Poste* touches the frame line, the *d* of *de*, and the *G* of *Genève*, do not; there is a small stop after *Genève.* There are fifteen lines in the key half of the shield, the point of which just grazes the right side of the *l* of *local.* Each stamp is 15mm. wide by $15\frac{1}{2}$ high.

This forgery is found printed on very dark green paper, as well as on washed-out green, and yellow-green paper.

Postmarks : Imitation of the second Geneva rosette in red, with four hollow trefoils in the centre, in place of the four circular blotches.

No. 9 (Earée 11th). *Top of stamp.*—The three divisions measure $5\frac{1}{2}$, $21\frac{3}{4}$, and $5\frac{3}{4}$mm. There are two black marks before the 10.

Left-hand half.

The *d* of *de* touches the frame line above it. The *v* of *Genève* is larger than the other letters of that word; OST and LU are legible. There are thirteen lines in the key half of the shield, and the central line is not prolonged to the point. The 5 is too large, and the stop after it is too prominent. The stamp is 15mm. wide and $16\frac{1}{2}$ high.

Right-hand half.

POS and LUX are legible. There are thirteen lines in the key half of the shield. The 5 is too large, and the stop after it a little too near the shield. The stamp is 16mm. wide and $16\frac{1}{2}$ high.

I have only seen this forgery surcharged " facsimile " in black block letters $2\frac{1}{2}$mm. in height ; length of surcharge, 21mm.

No. 10.—Very poor badly lithographed imitation.

Top of stamp.—There is no vertical dividing line between CANTONAL and Cent. There is no stop after 10; cent is in very small letters. The line dividing the two halves, prolonged upwards, would cut through the middle of the N of CANTONAL.

The two halves are identical.

There is no lettering on the *Post* and *Lux* labels; there is no stop after *Genève*. The letters in the halo, when visible at all, are JMS. The eagle is very badly drawn, and the key is shaped like a hatchet.

Postmarks : Black parallel lines and smudges.

No. 11. Top of stamp.—The three divisions measure $5\frac{1}{2}$, $20\frac{3}{4}$, and $5\frac{1}{2}$mm. The *C* of *Cent* touches the line above it, and the *t* of this word has no head-stroke.

Left-hand half.

There is no head-stroke to the *t* of *Poste*, or to the *d* of *de;* the *G* of *Genève* is badly formed, and touches the frame line above it. There is no shading near the T of TENEBRAS, and only a dark blotch after the S of that word. OSI and LUX are legible. There are no horizontal lines crossing the rays below the TENEBRAS scroll. The eagle has a white

Right-hand half.

The head-strokes to the *t* of *Poste* and *d* of *de* are hardly visible. There is no shading near the T of TENEBRAS, and only a thick black mark after the S near the L of LUX. POST and LUX are legible. There are no horizontal lines crossing the rays below the TENEBRAS scroll. The eagle's neck and wing are very spotty. The stop after C is very close to

head with a black eye, and the crown is too small. There are only two dots in the background between the neck and wing of the eagle. The point of the shield is over the right edge of the *l* of *local*. The stamp is 14½mm. wide by 15½ high.

the inner frame line. The stamp is 15½mm. wide and 15½ high.

This forgery exists on very dark green, as well as on yellow-green paper.

No. 12.—Very similar to the above, of which it is a re-touch.

Top of stamp.—The *C* of *Cent* does not touch the line above it; the *t* has neither head-stroke nor cross-bar. The top of the R of PORT is broken away.

Left-hand half.

Similar to *No. 11*, only printed from a very worn plate, so that the eagle's head is quite uncoloured.

Right-hand half.

Exactly similar to *No. 11*, only printed from a much worn plate.

Postmarks: Nos. 11 and *12* belong to the first set issued by Fournier, of Geneva, about 1900. The postmarks are numerous:—An imitation of the first Geneva rosette in red, with the central cross much too small; a diamond-shaped grid, 30mm. in length by 18mm. in width, in black, red, or blue-black; or a diamond of parallel lines in black or in red.

No. 13. Top of stamp.—The three divisions measure 5¼, 20½, and 5¼mm.

Left-hand half.

There are four lines of shading after TENEBRAS; the eagle has a large white eye. There are only three instead of four dots in the background, between the head of the eagle and the upper left corner of the shield. The base of the shield ends in too sharp a point. The stamp is 14mm. wide and 15½mm. high.

Right-hand half.

There are three little lines at the top of the P of POST, but they do not run down through the P; the eagle has a small white dot for an eye. The lines in the key half of the shield are too regular, and the second and fourth from the centre touch the inner frame line at the top, which they do not in the genuine. The stamp is 15mm. wide and 15½mm. high.

This forgery belongs to the new set brought out in 1905 by Fournier, of Geneva.

Postmarks: A very good imitation of the first rosette of Geneva in red.

(To be continued).

Notable Philatelists.

Consul Sixten Keyser.

THIS month we have very great pleasure in introducing to our readers the President of the Swedish Philatelic Society, Consul Sixten Keyser. Introducing him is perhaps rather an unhappy phrase, because we feel that his name will be already well-known to many of our readers. Since the year 1898, he has been President of the northern society, and to find an equally earnest and indefatigable worker in the cause of philately one would have to go far and wide. During the last twelve months, his Society has grown from 250 members to over 700, and to a very large extent this increase is due to his energy and geniality. Branches have been founded in Göteborg, Norrköping, Uppsala, Malmö, and Helsingborg, and one of the duties of the President consists of visiting them periodically; this Mr. Keyser fulfils, although many a time at very great inconvenience to himself and his business.

Mr. Keyser has large business interests in Stockholm, and has on two different occasions been appointed by the King a member of the executive committees of the largest exhibitions held in Sweden. In this capacity he has travelled extensively on behalf of the Swedish Government.

In 1891, Mr. Keyser was decorated by King Oscar with the Royal Order of Wasa, and, in 1897, with the Norwegian Order of St. Olaf.

Mr. Keyser's philatelic activity goes back to his school-boy days. A collection made by him from 1876 to 1891 was sold, but in 1895 he commenced laying the foundation of the valuable specialised collection of Europe which he now possesses.

In literature he was one of the editors of the remarkable work on "The Stamps of Sweden," issued to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of postage stamps into Sweden. This scientific treatise, fully illustrated, splendidly printed, and luxuriously bound, ought to be in every philatelic library.

For the well-appointed club-room of the Swedish Society, the members have very largely to thank their President.

Personally, he is a very amiable and courteous gentleman, a little shy with strangers at first, but when the ice is broken, one cannot find a better-hearted man. If he can be of any use to any fellow collector, or can possibly spend a few hours with him, he will do so with the greatest pleasure, and one can truly say he does not know the word "trouble" where philately is concerned.



Consul Sixten Keyser.



The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

G. Fred. H. Gibson, *Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester.*

The British Empire.

Antigua.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us that they were in error in stating that the 1s. value had been received by them upon multiple Crown and CA paper; it still comes with the old watermark, though upon surfaced paper.

Australian Commonwealth. — The *Australian Philatelist* chronicles the 5d. Postage Due stamp, watermark Crown and NSW and perforated 12 × 11.

Adhesive.
Unpaid Letter stamp.

5d. green. Wmk. Crown and NSW. Perf. 12 × 11.

Gibraltar.—The 4s. value is reported with multiple watermark, but we prefer to see it before chronicling, as a supply received in the middle of this month did not confirm the change.

Gold Coast.—The *Monthly Journal* reports the 1d. and 2½d. values in single colours.

Adhesives.

1d. carmine. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
2½d. ultramarine. ,, ,,

Great Britain. Offices in Morocco.—Mr. J. C. North advises us of the issue, on 6th inst., of the current 10s. stamp overprinted "Morocco Agencies" and "12 pesetas" to complete the set listed in January. Mr. North writes further:—"There have also "been issued for Parcel Post for Morocco "the Great Britain 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d., 1s. "overprinted "Morocco Agencies" only, "the value being sterling and not sur- "charged on the stamp."

Mr. W. H. Peckitt has since shown us these with the addition of the 2s. 6d. value treated in the same manner.

Adhesives.

10s. ultramarine.	Overprinted	Morocco Agencies. 12 pesetas.
1d. carmine.	Overprinted	Morocco Agencies.
2d. green and scarlet.	,,	,,
4d. green and brown.	,,	,,
6d. purple.	,,	,,
1s. green and scarlet.	,,	,,
2s. 6d. purple.	,,	,,

India. Nabha.—The 12a. with Service overprint is mentioned in the last issue of the *Monthly Journal*.

Adhesive.
Official stamp.

12a. purple on red. Surcharged SERVICE NABHA STATE.

New Zealand.—The 1½d and 8d. values have been issued perforated 14. Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the 6d. perforated 14, and of a much smaller size than heretofore, the actual impression only measuring 21 × 15 mm. The *Monthly Journal* lists other values of the "official" set.

Adhesive.

1½d. chestnut. Wmk. NZ and Star. Perf. 14.
8d. blue. ,, ,,
6d. carmine. Reduced size. ,, ,,

Official stamps.

Overprinted "Official" in black.

2½d. blue.
1s. orange-brown.
2s. blue-green.
5s. vermilion.

Papua.—The *Monthly Journal* adds the two lowest values to those recently overprinted here.

Adhesives.

Stamps of British New Guinea, overprinted "Papua."
½d. black and yellow-green.
1d. black and lake.

Saint Vincent.—An unexpected novelty in the shape of a pictorial stamp has just been sent us by Mr. H. W. Garrard, of

Harrow. So far only one value has been issued, but another (½d.) is expected.

Adhesive.

1d. carmine. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.



Sierra Leone.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports the ½d. value printed in green.

Adhesive.

½d. green. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

Trinidad.—The 1d. printed in carmine, chronicled in November last, has now been issued.

Victoria. — The *Australian Philatelist* mentions that the 2d. and 20s. with the new watermark exist perforated 11.

Foreign Countries.

Denmark.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us a specimen of the last addition to the new set.

Adhesive.

25 öre sepia.

German Empire. Offices in Levant.—Another value has appeared upon the watermarked paper.

Adhesive.

20p. on 10pf. carmine. Watermarked.

Offices in Morocco.—And one here also.

Adhesive.

6p. 25c. on 5m. Watermarked.

Holland.—The 6½c. Postage Due has now been issued in the usual type, frame in blue, but value in red.

Adhesive.

Unpaid Letter stamp.

6½c. blue and red.

Surinam.—The 25c. of the new set is now to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.

Adhesive.

25c. violet.

Hungary.—The *Monthly Journal* adds another value to the set perforated 15.

Adhesive.

2 kor. grey-blue. Perf. 15.

Italy. Post Offices in Crete.—*Ewen's Weekly* mentions the 10c. of the new design as having been overprinted "La Canea" for use here.

Adhesive.

10c. rose. Overprinted "La Canea" in black.

Luxemburg.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us three more values of the new set, as below.

Adhesive.

12½c. slate-green.
20c. orange.
25c. blue.

Nicaragua.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the 5c. blue of the first printing, surcharged "Vale 20c." vertically downwards, in black.

Ewen's Weekly list certain fresh values of the Waterlow printing, as below.

Adhesives.

20c. on 5c. blue.
1c. green. London printing.
2c. red. ,,
3c. violet. ,,
4c. orange. ,,
5c. blue. ,,
15c. olive. ,,
20c. dark red. ,,
50c. orange. ,,

Peru. — *Ewen's Weekly* gives a list of which we give a copy below of the forthcoming new set; so far the 2c. and 5c. have been issued.

Adhesives.

1c. (Monument Bolognesi).
2c. (Portrait of Grau).
5c. (Statue).
10c. (Exhibition Buildings).
20c. (School of Medicine).
50c. (General Post Office).
1s. (Hippodrome).
2s. (Monument of Christopher Columbus).

United States. — Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us specimens of the two new "Jamestown" stamps. They are oblong in shape, and about the size of the 1901 set.

The 1c. shows "Captain John Smith," who apparently flourished from 1580 to

1631; while the 2c. commemorates, in a little view, the founding of Jamestown in 1607.





Adhesives.

1c. green.
2c. rose.

Notes and News.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

The sixteenth annual meeting was held at the rooms of the Geographical Society, S. Mary's Parsonage, on Friday evening, May 3rd, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

Mr. R. B. Yardley was elected a member.

The Hon. Secretary in his report stated that there is again an increase in the number of members, the list now containing the names of four honorary, fifty-eight active, and thirty-five corresponding members, a total of ninety-seven. There has also been an improvement in the average attendance, six names appearing as having been present on every occasion. He briefly commented on the work of the Session, and on the various papers and displays which had been given, mentioning especially amongst the former those on "The Confederate States," by Mr. Heywood; "The Uses of Philatelic Literature," by Mr. Campbell; "Finland," by the President, and "Stamps used in the Levant," by Mr. Bernstein. The most noticeable displays were those of "Great Britain," by Mr. J. S. Higgins, jun., and of "New Zealand," by Mr. Hausburg. The success of the members at the Exhibition in London in May last, and the change of the place of meeting were also alluded to, and the report concluded with an expression of thanks to the publishers of *The Monthly Journal*, *The London Philatelist*, *The Philatelic Record*, *The American Journal of Philately*, *The Australian Philatelist* and sundry foreign journals for copies of their papers as issued, to several members for gifts of books and papers, and to the leading auctioneers for priced catalogues of their sales.

The Hon. Treasurer reported a considerable balance in hand, the Comptroller a satisfactory percentage of sales from the exchange packets, and the Hon. Librarian numerous additions to the Library.

The President, in moving the adoption of the four reports, referred particularly to the energetic work of the Comptroller, and to the size which the Library is attaining, the latter fact being specially interesting now that philatelic bibliography is beginning to attract so much attention.

Mr. Abbott, in seconding, mentioned that Mr. Duerst, after a recent visit to the Swedish Society, had described the collection of the stamps of that country being made made by its members, and suggested that something on the same lines should be undertaken in Manchester.

The following were elected as Officers for the coming Session :—

President: W. Dorning Beckton.
Vice-Presidents: J. H. Abbott, W. Grunewald.
Hon. Treasurer: C. H. Coote.
Hon. Secretary: G. F. H. Gibson.
Hon. Assist. Secretary and Comptroller: J. S. Gee.
Hon. Librarian: G. L. Campbell.
Committee: G. B. Duerst, W. W. Munn, J. H. Taylor.
Exchange Packet Committee: R. Albrecht, J. S. Higgins, jun.

The arrangements for the picnic to Chester on June 8th were discussed, as well as the programme for next winter, and it was decided that a lantern exhibition should be given at the opening meeting.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to an end.

List of Members.

J. H. Abbott.
G. Adams (c).
M. Albrecht.
R. Albrecht.
T. Anyon (c).
E. D. Bacon.
F. J. Beazley.
W. D. Beckton.
A. H. A. Bennett.
H. Bennett (c).
I. J. Bernstein.
C. N. Biggs.
R. Borek (c).
Miss Boutflower (c).
W. G. Bowden (c).
J. Brooks.
W. Brown.
H. C. Burder (c).
G. L. Campbell.
M. P. Castle.
R. F. Chance.
J. Cooper.
C. H. Coote.
Dr. Corns.
Major Davies.
A. H. Dearn.
G. B. Duerst.
J. Duiven (c).
J. W. Etherington (c).
Major Evans.
E. Fildes.
Miss K. C. Garrick (c).
D. S. Garson (c)
J. S. Gee.
G. F. H. Gibson.
O. Gillett.
Dr. Grosvenor (c).
W. Grunewald.
R. F. V. Harrison.
L. L. R. Hausburg.
H. W. Hawkins (c).
N. Heywood.
J. S. Higgins.
J. S. Higgins, jun.
A. H. Holmes.
J. Hughes (c).
Rev. E. W. R. Hutchinson.
J. Ingleby.
Dr. Jago.
B. Jay (c).
G. E. Kennedy (c).
J. K. King.
W. B. Kirkpatrick (c).
H. J. Lee.
E. Leese (c)
A. D. Leigh.
E. Levy.
R B. Martin.
Dr. Marx (c).
S. W. Massey.
H. Mayoh.
H. P. Mellor.
C. S. Milner (c).
W. W. Munn.
R. H. Murray (c).
S. W. Newington.
H. K. Nicholson (c).
C. Nissen (c).
J. C. North
H. R. Oldfield.
J. M. Oliver.
D. Ostara.
P. Parker (c)
P. L. Pemberton.
Judge Philbrick.
J. E. Platt.
C. J. Preater (c).
L. de Raay (c)
V. Roberts.
W. A. Rockliff (c).
J. H. M. Savage (c).
W. Scott (c).
H. J. Shelton (c).
J. K. Sidebottom.
J. W. Simpson.
W. K. Skipwith.
Rev. G. E. W Spicer (c).
J. H. Taylor.
W. H. Terry.
Rev. L. F. Ward.
H. L. Walls (c).
J. Watts, jun. (c).
J. Westhorp (c).
Thos. Whitworth (c).
Wilcox Smith (c).
H. A. Wood.
J. Woodroffe
R. B. Yardley.

Junior Philatelic Society: Manchester Branch.

The second annual meeting was held on May 2nd. Mr. Bernstein presided, supported by about forty-five members. The reports of the Treasurer, Librarian, and Secretary were received and adopted. All the officers were re-elected, and Messrs. Barton, Berry and Ramsbottom were elected members of the Committee. Mr. Munn and Mr. Taylor were appointed to make arrangements for the picnic to take place on July 6th. Mr. Loewenhaupt proposed a vote of thanks to the Committee, which was seconded by Mr. Ascough and supported by Mr. Wilson. A competitive display was then held. Winners:—Senior Section—1st, Mr. Horner, Niger Coast; 2nd, Mr. Ward, Newfoundland. Junior Section—1st, Mr. Atack, Servia.

The Scottish Philatelic Society: Junior Branch.

The monthly meeting of this Society was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, on Saturday evening, 4th May—Mr. Walker, president, in the chair. Mr. J. P. Mackenzie gave an account of the postage stamps of the Argentine Republic and Bolivia, and urged the desirability of collectors not devoting their energies entirely to British Colonials to the exclusion of foreign countries, many of which provided interesting fields for research at moderate cost. He provided an excellent display of the stamps of the Republics referred to, including a wide range of shades and some excellent examples of the productions of the American Bank Note Company.

During the earlier part of the meeting the office-bearers of the Senior Society had been adjudicating in an adjoining room the exhibits sent in by members in connection with the prize competitions and at this stage, amid applause, the results of the prize competitions were announced as follows: For the best display of not exceeding 100 stamps by members over sixteen—1, Mr. Percy Mercer, Newfoundland; 2, Mr. Ernest Humphries, British East Africa; 3, Mr. R. M. Stewart, Chile; and by members under 16—1, Mr. J. Arnott Hamilton, Hawaii; 2, Mr. H. B. Thomson; and 3, Mr. A. F. P. Christison. Prizes for the best sheets sent in to the Exchange Branch during the session were also awarded to: 1, Mr. Percy Mercer; 2, Mr. R. M. Stewart; and 3, Mr. W. D. D. Small. The chairman congratulated the winners on their success, and a very hearty vote of thanks was awarded to the adjudicators for their labours and also to Mr. Mackenzie for his address and excellent display.

This being the last of the meetings for the session, the chairman intimated that next session begins in October when it was expected an excellent syllabus will be submitted.

Frank Chalmers, *Hon. Sec.*,
24, Bruntsfield Gardens, Edinburgh.

The Leicester Philatelic Society.

The Leicester Philatelic Society have just issued the syllabus of the Second Exhibition of Postage Stamps under the auspices of the Society, which will be held in Leicester on November 1st and 2nd, 1907.

From the list of classes, which are set out hereafter, it will be seen that the Exhibition is on a much more pretentious scale than the successful one the Society held last year.

List of Classes.

Class I. (Open).

The best collection of Great Britain or any one British Colony exceeding 150 stamps.

1st—Gold Medal given by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. 2nd—Silver Medal given by Dr. R. Milbourne West. 3rd—Society's Diploma.

CLASS II. (Members of L.P S. only).

The best collection of any one British Colony exceeding 100 stamps.

1st—Silver Medal given by the Leicester Philatelic Society. 2nd—Bronze Medal given by Dr. W. Mussen. 3rd—Society's Diploma.

CLASS III. (Open).

The best general collection consisting of not less than 25 countries.

1st—Silver Medal given by D. Field, Esq. 2nd—Bronze Medal given by D. Field, Esq.

Neither of these medals to be awarded to a competitor gaining an award in any other class in the Exhibition.

CLASS IV. (Collectors of Leicestershire).

The best collection in any one of Gibbons' Imperial, Century or Ideal Albums.

1st—Silver Medal given by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. 2nd—Album ("The Good Old Times") given by Messrs. Ewens, Ltd.

CLASS V. (Members of L.P.S. only).

The special arrangements of curiosities, and objects of interest, including forgeries in connection with Philately in the Postal Service, not exceeding 25 specimens.

1st—Bronze Medal given by Leicester Philatelic Society. 2nd—Album ("Our Own Times") given by Messrs. Ewens, Ltd.

CLASS VI. (Member of L.P.S. only).

The best collection of Montenegro or any other European Country (Gt. Britain excluded).

1st—Bronze Medal given by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. 2nd—Album No. 11 given by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. with Society's Diploma.

CLASS VII. (Members of L.P.S. only).

The best collection of Gt. Britain. In Album or on Sheets.

1st—Album (leather bound) for Gt. Britain, given by Messrs. Bright & Son with Society's Diploma. 2nd—Society's Diploma.

The best Junior collection of Gt. Britain by any Member under 21.

Album for Gt. Britain given by Messrs. Bright & Son.

CLASS VIII. (Any Collector in Leicestershire under 16).

No charge will be made for entries in this class.

The best Junior collection under 2000. In Album or on sheets.

1st—Album No. 1 given by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. with Society's Diploma. 2nd—Society's Diploma.

The charge for space will be as follows:—For each square foot, 3d. (minimum 3s. 6d.) each class.

Any Exhibitor wishing to send in a larger number of sheets than he wishes displayed will be charged half-rate for such. For each album, 3s. 6d.

Arrangements will be made by the Committee for insurance against loss by fire or burglary of exhibits while in their custody, either before or during the continuance of the Exhibition, and after the close of the Exhibition until despatched for return to the owners. An inclusive charge of 2s. 6d. will be made for each £100 insured. Owners of exhibits desiring to insure, and paying the prescribed amount, will have the benefit of the policy effected by the Committee to the extent of the value which such exhibits are accepted for insurance, but no personal liability is incurred by the Committee in regard to any loss.

All exhibits will be returned free of charge to their owners by post or otherwise, but transmission will in all cases be at the sole risk of the owner, insurance in course of transit (if any) being paid by him.

All exhibits must be delivered, post or carriage paid, between Tuesday, October 29th, and Thursday, October 31st, at such place as may be notified to the Exhibitor by the Exhibition Secretary, Mr. J. W. H. Goddard, 14, Church Avenue, Glenfield Road, Leicester.

All exhibits entered for competition must be *bona-fide* the property of the Exhibitor. Joint collections must be shown in joint names, but no combination made expressly for the purpose of the Exhibition can be admitted for competition. Junior Exhibitors must, if required, furnish evidence of age to the satisfaction of the Committee.

In making his awards, the Judge, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, will be requested to base the same upon the following qualifications:—Condition, 25; Philatelic Knowledge and Research, 25; Arrangement, 20; Neatness, 15; Completeness, 10; Rarity, 5 points.

Kingston Relief Fund Stamps.

We understand that a special issue of earthquake-relief-fund stamps are to be issued in Jamaica. The current design is to be slightly altered, the Coat of Arms remaining the same, but the *supporters* are to be figures of Sir Alexander and Admiral Davis, with the crest above of a crocodile in tears. If this information is reliable, the appropriateness of the design may be questioned. If the Governor allows the issue to appear, the stamps will hardly be popular on either side of the herring pond, in or out of philatelic circles!

Our Yankee cousins well may stare
And think that we're a-gettin' 'em,
While stamp collectors will declare,
The Governor is A. Swettenham.

—*The Philatelic Journal of India.*

Russia.

This country has lately become a centre of philatelic activity and that decidedly so, because so far very little is known about it. Errors especially are being found from time to time, and to-day we have to announce two new ones just discovered.

The first is the 15 kop. of 1905, brown, lilac and blue without centre. The second is the 1 rouble of 1889 without centre. This error has the following history: On the 10th March, 1907, a sheet of 40 stamps (8 rows of 5) of the 1 rouble was found at the head post office in Moscow having the centre so much misprinted from left-top to right-bottom, that the first stamp in the last horizontal row and the last stamp in the first horizontal row do not contain the centre design. The centre of the last stamp on the sheet was in fact printed on the margin. The sheet contains therefore 38 stamps with slipped centre and 2 without centre. The sheet was sold for £25 by the official who found it.—*The Berliner Brief Zeitung*.

Italy.

Dr. Rommel has made some enquiries about the high values in Italian stamps. They are postage stamps but only used for the internal service. When an official has sold stamps to the value of say 200 lire on a day, he does not hand the money over, but buys stamps of these high values. These he affixes to a special form, which he sends to his superior office. The two stamps of 50 and 100 lire cannot be bought at any post office. It is perhaps possible to obtain them unused upon special application from the General Administration of the Post in Rome, but this does not alter their character.

France: 5c., 1900.

Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste says:—"We possess part of a sheet of stamps of 5c., which is on a printed yellow ground."

This ground colour very much resembles that of the 1 franc Unpaid of New Caledonia. Both stamps are printed at the State printing works. Erroneously, one or more sheets of paper intended for Colonial stamps must have got amongst the sheets to be used for the French stamps. Such an occurrence can, it is conceived, only have happened during the evening, when artificial light was used.

Luxemburg.

Amongst the remainders of the Luxemburg official stamps just sold (see December, 1906) there is not a single stamp with inverted or with double surcharge. Such varieties would therefore seem to come from waste sheets, which somehow have got out. Misplaced surcharges, however, are to be found amongst the remainders.

Amongst the official stamps of the first issue of 1882, pairs are found with thin and thick S.P.—*Ill. B. Journal*.

Duty on Stamp Albums.

Most countries charge a duty on stamp albums. According to *Lücke's Ratgeber*, the following rates are in vogue:—

	Duty per kilo.
In Belgium	fcs. —.60.
,, Bosnia and Herzegovina as in Austria.	
,, Bulgaria	lew. —.50.
,, Denmark	kron. 2.—.
,, France	fcs. —.80.
,, Greece	dr. —.50.
,, Great Britain	free.
,, Italy	lire —.75.
,, Luxemburg	free.
,, Holland	5 % on the value.
,, Norway	kron. 2.—.
,, Austria-Hungary, for the text	kron. —.55.
,, ,, ,, ,, covers	kron. —.80.
,, Roumania	lei —.60, lei 4.—.
,, Russia	rbl. 2.—.
,, Sweden	kron. 1.—.
,, Switzerland	fcs. —.40.
,, Servia	dinar 4. —.
,, United States	35 % on the value.

New Stamps issued in 1905.

According to the *Revue Philatélique* the following numbers of stamps have been issued in 1905:—

Great Britain and Colonies	140
France ,, ,,	94
Spain ,, ,,	85
Germany ,, ,,	59
Portugal ,, ,,	23
Columbia	25
Abyssinia	23
Austria-Hungary	19
United States	16
Holland	8
Russia	8
Various other countries	197

If divided amongst the five continents the numbers are as follows:—

America	198
Africa	187
Europe	151
Asia	93
Australia	68

Altogether 697 stamps.

Dominican Republic.

According to the *American Journal of Philately*, the following uncatalogued varieties exist:—

2c. on 1 peso, surcharge inverted.
10c. on 50c., ,, ,,
2c. on 20c., ,, ,,
5c. on 20c., ,, ,,
10c. ,, ,,
1c. on 2c. due, black surcharge.
1c. on 2c. due, red surcharge, "Centavos" missing.
1c. on 2c. due, red surcharge, "C" of "Centavos" missing.
2c. on 2c. due, final "A" of "Dominicana" missing.
1c. on 2c. due, surcharge misplaced "1" at top.
1c. on 2c. due, surcharge misplaced "1" at bottom.
2c. on 2c. due, surcharge misplaced "Republica Dominicana" at bottom.
2c. on 2c., pair, right-hand stamp without final "A" of "Dominicana."
2c. on 2c. due, pair, left-hand stamp without "Centavos."
2c. on 2c. due, surcharge sideways, misplaced.
2c. on 2c. due, surcharge inverted, misplaced.

British Levant: Beyrout Provisional.

Collectors know that during last year a very rare provisional, one piastre on 2d., was issued in Beyrout. We now have the pleasure of giving an official document bearing upon this issue:—

British Post Office,
Beyrout, Syria.
2nd July, 1906.

DEAR SIR,

Due to the exhaustion of one piastre (overprinted) postage stamps in the British Post Office, due to the non-arrival of a requisition despatched to the General Post Office on the 4th ultimo, I must request you to kindly have the enclosed two sheets (480 stamps) of 2d. Levant overprinted in "BLACK" under the word "LEVANT" with the following:—

"1 Piastre."

You are also requested to have the order executed at the earliest instant possible in order that the Post Office may be able to supply the public with their demand.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. P. DEWEY,
Post Office Agent.

The Manager,
The American Press,
Beyrout.

According to information received from an official this surcharge was made in the presence of an employé of the British Consulate and the type used was destroyed at once, so that a reprint is impossible.

As is known to collectors unused provisionals were not sold over the counter. All such stamps were affixed by the officials. A few unused provisionals, as is always the case in such matters, have however got out, notably a block of 6; they are however all in firm hands, and therefore this provisional unused promises to become a very great rarity.—*The Berliner Phil. Zeitung.*

Egypt.

A foreign postcard in Egypt costs four millièmes. An inland postcard can therefore only be charged two millièmes, but as no cards or stamps have so far existed, the public had to pay three millièmes for such cards. At last the Post Office has reduced the postage for inland cards to two millièmes, and the existing single and double three millièmes cards have been surcharged two millièmes in black.

Stamps by Slot Machine.

Two automatic machines for the supply of penny stamps and sixpenny packets of postcards were placed in the portico of the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, on Valentine's Day.

The machines are so accurately adjusted that they reject all coins but those for which they are designed, and any foreign pieces of money are returned.

It is proposed to add two further machines for the supply of halfpenny stamps and of packets of postcards for three pence, and should these be successful they will be widely adopted for use, particularly when post offices are closed.

Bosnia.

The following note appeared in the *Evening Standard*:—

Vienna.
Dec. 30th.

A stamp collecting and exchange society in Vienna has written to a Viennese paper, making some very serious accusations in connection with the recent issue of new stamps for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It is stated that one dealer alone secured most of the issue, amounting to 100,000 sheets, at about 2s. per sheet, and made an enormous profit.

But besides this, these sheets were sold unperforated and perforated in different manners, making some of them enormously valuable to collectors, and all went into the hands of the same firm.

It is probable that the circumstances will form the subject of questions in the Delegations next week at Budapest.

An Austrian firm advertise the new Bosnian stamps in four complete sets, each 1 heller to 5 kronen, at the following prices:—

		Unused.	P'stmkd.
1.	Perf. 12	11/6	6/6
2.	Imperforate	55/-	25/-
3.	Perf. 9	42/-	15/-
4.	Mixed perf. 6½+9+12	45/-	18/-

A total of 64 new varieties! The late set has been demonetized, and everyone who paid face value for it will now lose their money, or part of it, as the remainders are being sold at considerably under face value, even unused. The same dealer above referred to offers the 16 values 1 heller to 5 kronen for 7/-, unused, or 5/3 used, and the complete set of 13 postage due stamps at 3/9 unused, or 2/0 used.

The philatelic reputation of Bosnia has been sadly smirched by these extraordinary proceedings.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brazil has ordered a new set of stamps. with the portrait of the President, from the American Bank Note Co.

* * *

By the cyclone in Tahiti the post office in Papecti, with more than fcs.50,000 worth of stamps, has been destroyed.

THE

Philatelic Record.

JUNE, 1907.

Editorial Note.

ACCORDING to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* of April, "the event "of last week was the arrival of the Solomon Islands stamps. "They came in a letter franked with New South Wales "stamps, which confirms our own cable information to the effect that "the stamps are only for local use. It has been sug- "gested that these are only local stamps, but although "they are only available for local use, they are not "local stamps in the philatelic sense of the word. The only barrier "to their use on correspondence leaving the Islands is the fact that "the Islands are not yet in the Postal Union, and if this is to "constitute an objection, half the stamps issued throughout the "world would have to be omitted from the catalogue. British "Guiana stamps, before 1860, were in precisely the same situation "as the present issue of the Solomon Islands. So were all the "early Transvaal, the ½d. yellow Malta, etc.; in fact, almost every "country can furnish instances."

What is a Local?

Our contemporary has apparently entirely overlooked the fact that the Postal Union was not established until the year 1870, and therefore to all stamps issued prior to that date no such objection can extend.

Is it not an exaggeration also to say that "half the stamps issued throughout the world would have to be omitted from the catalogue"? We agree that very many would have to go, including some which are now looked upon as the most interesting, numbering among them the "Cantonal" stamps of Switzerland; yet the fact that they are not classed as locals does not alter the conditions under which they were issued. We recall a well-known dealer in the Strand, whom we have entirely lost sight of since his old shop was demolished to make the Strand improvements, and which he occupied for years before that thoroughfare had become the *Via Philatelica*—this dealer was a strong believer in advertisement, and in the use of the personal pronoun, and possibly, foreseeing the strong aversion to locals which was then setting in, loudly proclaimed the fact that he did not sell them. One day, in our innocence, we ventured when in his shop to express the

wish to buy some "Cantonals," whereupon he turned upon us, and, with withering scorn, proudly reminded us that he did not sell locals. Our readers may wonder, as we did at the time, what he did with such as must in those days have come along in old collections. Can it be that he refused to buy, as well as to sell, and returned them to the vendors; or did his principles carry him so far as to consign them to a hot and fiery grave?

However, this is all by the way. Many stamps were admitted in the olden days, including even the V.R., which, if issued under similar circumstances to-day, would have small chance of acceptance. The conditions of collecting in force then were quite different from those ruling now. Locals were not tabooed as they are now, and the fact that the most interesting are allowed to retain the higher status time and user have accorded them affords no argument in favour of recent emissions.

The question, however, arises as to whether the particular stamps we have been dealing with are locals. Our contemporary is upon much safer ground in saying that locals are subsidiary issues with district of availability restricted, the subsidiary character of the stamps being quite as important a fact as the restricted area of availability. It may be in this he is correct; personally, we are rather disposed to agree with the definition.

The Forgeries of the "Cantonal" Stamps of Switzerland.

By A. de Reuterskiöld.

(Continued from Page 99).

No. 14.—Photo-lithographic forgery by Oneglia-Venturini, of Turin; very dangerous and differing from the original only in a few minor details, which I do not think it expedient to disclose here.

Postmarks: A very good imitation of the first rosette of Geneva in red.

No. 15.—Of this forgery I have only seen a left-hand half; it is printed on dark green paper, and is not dangerous. The line dividing the two stamps, prolonged upwards, would cut through the middle of the N of CANTONAL. The *t* of *Poste* has no head-stroke, the *d* of *de* touches the frame line above it. POS is legible, but in the LUX label there are only lines of shading and no trace of letters. The eagle looks like an old hen, the beak touches the wing. There is a stop after the C close to the letter. The first *l* of *local* has a head-stroke 1mm. in length, and is exactly under the point of the shield. The stamp is 15mm. both ways.

Postmarks: A very poor imitation of a rosette in red.

No. 16. Top of stamp.—The three divisions measure $5\frac{1}{4}$, $20\frac{1}{4}$, and $5\frac{1}{2}$mm. There is no stop after CANTONAL.

Left-hand half.

There is no head-stroke to the *t* of *Poste*, and there is a stop after *Genève;* O and LI only are legible. The space between the TENEBRAS label and the shield is filled in with *horizontal* lines. The stamp is $14\frac{1}{4}$mm. wide by $15\frac{1}{2}$ high.

Right-hand half.

The thin inner horizontal line of the frame at the top of the stamp is not broken. There is no head-stroke to the *t* of *Poste*. The *d* of *de* touches the frame, but the *G* of *Genève* does not do so. The space between the TENEBRAS label and the shield is filled in with *horizontal* lines. The C is too close to the shield, and the stop too close to the C. The stamp is 15mm. wide by $15\frac{1}{2}$ high.

No. 17. Top of stamp.—The three divisions measure 5¼, 21, and 5¼mm. There is a black dot hanging from the upper frame line, between the C and A of CANTONAL. The stamp is badly printed, as from a worn stone.

Left-hand half.

The *G* of *Genève* touches the frame above it; the accent over the second *e* is acute instead of grave; there is no stop after C. The stamp is 14½mm. wide by 15½ high.

Right-hand half.

The thin inner line of the top frame is not broken. The letters JHS in the glory are very small and cramped. The upper fork of the LUX label is hardly ½mm. from the inner frame line. The stamp is 15¼mm. wide by 15½ high.

No. 18. Top of stamp.—The three divisions measure 5¼, 20¾, and 5½mm. There is no stop after 10, and no cross-bar to either of the A's of CANTONAL.

Left-hand half.

Exactly like forgery *No. 6.*

Right-hand half.

The thin inner line of the frame is unbroken. The *G* of *Genève* does not touch the frame line. OS and LU are legible, and both scrolls are a long way from the inner frame. There are fourteen thin lines in the key half of the shield; the first *l* of *local* touches the shield. The stop after C is much closer to the C than to the frame. The stamp is 15½mm. wide by 15½ high.

I must add here the descriptions of three single forgeries, viz., forgeries of the half-stamp without any inscription above:—

(*a*). This is not dangerous, and can be rapidly dismissed. The shield is too small, and the eagle is only outlined in black, and has a black dot for an eye. There is a wide space between *Poste* and *de*. There is no stop either after *5* or *C*, but there is a stop after *Port*. The stamp is 14½mm. wide by 15½ high.

(*b*.) The head-stroke of the *d* of *de* is exaggerated; the central dividing line of the shield does not run into the outer one at the bottom. The stop after the *C* is nearer to the *C* than to the inner frame line. The last *l* of *local* is placed too much to the left, so that the thick outline of the right-hand side of the shield would, if prolonged, pass quite clear to the right of the said *l*. The stamp is 14mm. wide by 15½ high.

Postmarks: Part of a rosette in red or in blue.

(*c*.) Very similar to (*a*.), but the eagle is shaded and the stop errors corrected; there is a wide space between *Poste* and *de*. The stop after *5* is very close to the *5*, and that after *C* very close to the *C*; this letter has a square head. Both *l's* of *local* have very long head-strokes. The stamp is 14¾mm. wide by 15¼ high.

The Geneva 5c. Small Eagle.

GENUINE.

In this stamp, the eagle is dark, the wing does not touch the side of the frame, but points upwards, and the forked end of the LUX label points straight down towards the C. The stamp is 19¾mm. high by 16¾ wide. The top stroke at the back of the P of Poste not only touches, but actually cuts through the thin inner line of the frame to the left of it. The IHS in the glory is extremely small, much smaller than the letters of TENEBRAS. The rays of the glory extend as far as the S, and further than the T of TENEBRAS. The whole of the Latin inscription can be easily read. The cross-stroke of the lower arm of the G of *Genève* touches the middle of the *e*. There is a stop after this word, and a grave accent on the second *e*. The left-hand forked end of the scroll is ½mm. from the thin frame line to the left of it, and the right-hand one is more than ½mm. from the thin line to the right of it. There are four lines of shading in the scroll immediately after the S of TENEBRAS. There is no stop after *C*. The stop after *5* is nearer to the *5* than to the side of the shield. The central dividing line of the shield runs up through the thin inner outline at the top of the shield. There are twenty-one thin vertical lines in the key half of the shield, including the dividing line and counting at the top of the shield. The tail of the eagle touches the thin inner outline of the shield. There is a stop after *Cantonal*, which is somewhat nearer to the *l* than to the frame.

Postmarks: This stamp is found with the first and fourth Geneva rosettes in red, the fourth also in black, the Geneva date stamp in red, and both the Geneva grille and the Confederation grille in black.

FORGERIES.

No. 1.—The stamp is 19mm. high by 16 wide. The eagle looks like a just fledged chicken; the head is uncoloured, with a black dot for an eye. The *P* of *Poste* touches the inner frame line. The top of the *G* of *Genève* is very narrow, and there is no stop after that word. The shield is only 8¼ instead of 9½mm. wide, and the LUX label curves inwards towards the shield.

No. 2.—The stamp is 19mm. high by 16 wide. It is no better than the last, to which it is very similar; the eagle is as badly drawn as before. The *P* of *Poste* does not touch the inner frame line, and there is no stop after Genève. The TENEBRAS label touches the top of the shield; the shield is 8½mm. wide. The word LUX is illegible, and this label curves inwards towards the shield. This forgery also exists printed in green on white paper.

Postmarks: Red or black parallel lines.

No. 3.—The stamp is 19mm. high by 16½ wide. The eagle is better drawn, but its wing is too small, the point only reaching up to the level of the beak. The *P* of *Poste* touches the inner frame, the *G* of *Genève* does not touch the *e*, and there is no stop after this word.

There is no stop after *5*, and the two forked ends of the LUX label (this word is indistinct) both curve outwards toward the frame.

Postmarks: Imitation of the Zurich rosette in red.

These three forgeries are all printed on dark green paper.

No. 4.—The stamp is 20mm. high by 17¼ wide. The *P* of *Poste* does not touch the inner frame line. The letters IHS are too large, and the glory extends some way beyond the letters T and S of TENEBRAS. The accent on the second *e* of *Genève* is nearly horizontal; the forked ends of the scroll, especially the LUX one, are much too short. The stop after *5* is at equal distance from the *5* and the shield. There are twenty-two thin vertical lines in the key half of the shield, and a large stop after *Cantonal*, which is equi-distant from the *l* and the inner line of the frame. This stamp is printed on very thin green paper.

No. 5.—The stamp is 20mm. high by 17½ wide. The inscription, *Poste de Genève*, is in too large letters; the rays of the glory only just reach to the S of TENEBRAS. There are only eighteen thin vertical lines in the key half of the shield; the point of the shield is over the right edge of the *a* of *Cantonal*. This stamp is surcharged "facsimile" in block letters 2½mm. in height; length of surcharge, 14mm.

No. 6.—The stamp is 19¾mm. high by 16¾ wide. The *P* of *Poste* barely touches the frame; there is no stop after *Genève*. The LUX label comes down too close to the *C*; there is no stop after *5* or after *Cantonal*.

This forgery belongs to the set made by Champion, of Geneva, in 1888; it generally bears the word "facsimile" stamped across the face in small letters.

No. 7.—The stamp is 20mm. high by 16¾ wide, or 19½mm. high by 16¼ wide. This difference is accounted for by the fact that the frame was made smaller by drawing the outer line nearer to the inner one, thus reducing the space between them. The glory is much too dark; it is fairly oval with a projection between *de* and *G*. The POST and LUX labels are too wide, and the lettering too large. The *5* is too narrow, and the upper part of the *C* is wider than the lower one.

This forgery was made about 1886, by Goegg, of Geneva, and bears the word "facsimile" stamped on the back in microscopic characters.

Postmarks: An imitation of the first Geneva rosette in red.

This cliché was used later by Fournier, of Geneva. Those sold by him do not bear the word "facsimile"; they are printed in black on dark green, in black on yellow-green, and in green on white; they have the same postmarks as the forgeries *Nos. 11* and *12* of the double stamp, also PP in a circle in red, and an imitation of the fourth rosette in red.

No. 8.—The stamp is 19mm. high by 16½ wide. The *G* of *Genève* does not touch the *e*, and there is no stop after that word. The dividing line in the shield is slightly to the right of the point, whilst in the genuine stamp it is rather to the left of it; otherwise this is a good imitation.

Postmarks: An imitation of the second Geneva rosette in red.

No. 9.—This is a magnificent imitation, and must be a photo-lithographic product of Venturini's, of Turin. The only differences I can find are the size; the stamp is only 19½mm. high by 16¼ wide, and the rays of the glory, which do not extend beyond the A of TENEBRAS.

Postmarks: Imitation of the fourth Geneva grille in red.

The Geneva 5c. Large Eagle.

GENUINE.

This is the type with the lighter eagle; the wing touches the side of the frame, instead of pointing upwards, and the LUX label points outwards, so that the upper fork goes through the inner outline of the frame. The IHS is in small letters, but on looking closely, it will be seen that there are traces of the same letters much larger, which had been partly erased before the small letters were drawn in. The top stroke of the *P* of *Poste* is very long, and touches the thin inner outline on the left of the stamp. The word *de* is considerably nearer to *Genève* than to *Poste*. Three rays of the glory run up between *de* and *Genève*, the one touching the *G* being shorter than the others. The *G* of *Genève* is of an ugly shape, being too small at the top and too large and round at the bottom. There is a stop after *Genève*, but none after *5* or *C*; a line of shading cuts through the foot of the A of TENEBRAS, and another runs through the centre of the S. There are nineteen lines in the key half of the shield. The second *a* of *Cantonal* is not like the first, being very square at the top; the stop after *Cantonal* is equi-distant from the *l* and the frame.

Postmarks: First, second, third, fourth, and fifth rosettes of Geneva in red; also fourth in black, date stamp in red, Geneva grille in black, PD in a circle in red, black, or blue, and the Confederation grille in black or in blue.

(To be continued).

Notable Philatelists.

G. Lionel Campbell.

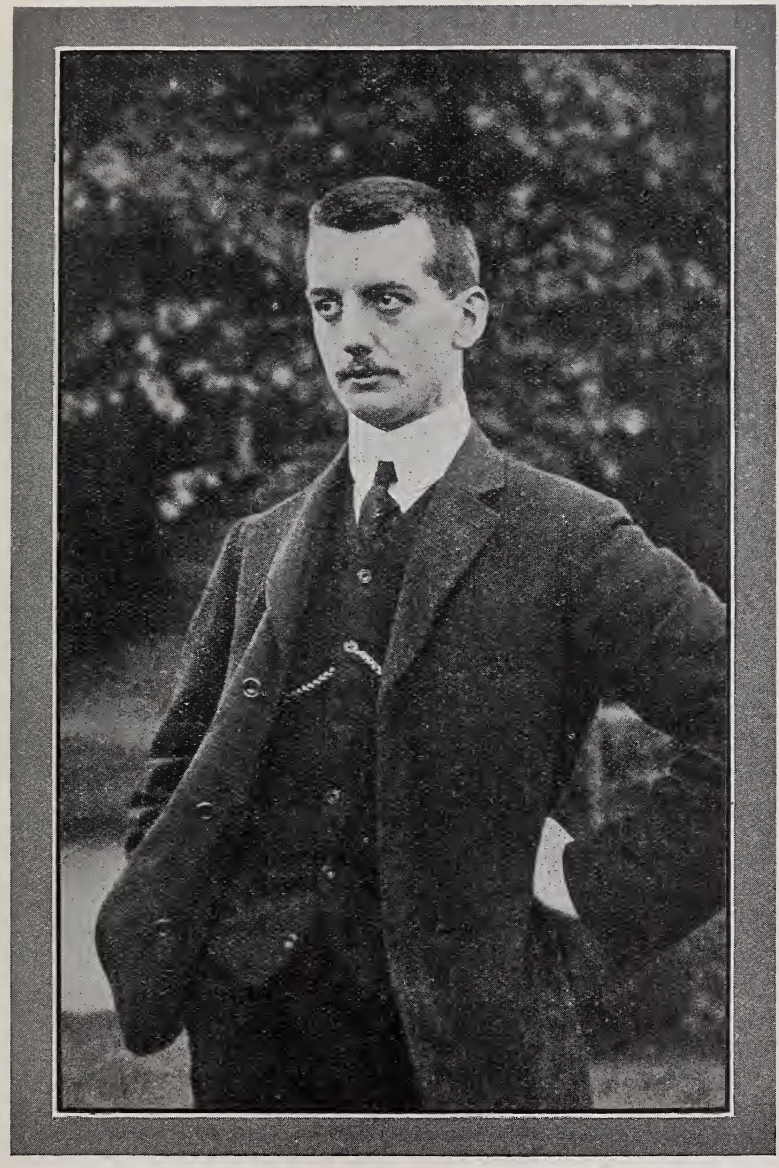
THE subject of philatelic literature is an important element in the pursuit of philately, and it has been brought into much more prominence of recent years, due in no small measure to the example set by the Earl of Crawford, K.T. It is a matter of common knowledge that his lordship's philatelic library is the best extant, and that he has taken an active interest in the improvement which has been effected in that of the premier Society. But in Societies everything depends upon the calibre of the librarian: it is not often that any Society possesses a library worthy of the name unless its custodian is heart and soul in his work.

We have evidence of this in the librarians of those three philatelic Societies in the kingdom which alone can boast of anything like a useful compilation of volumes, and to the one who is the junior of the three these pages are dedicated this month.

That Mr. Campbell is wrapped up in the subject of his office as hon. librarian of the Manchester Philatelic Society the members well know, and to those who are not acquainted with him we would point out, as some evidence of what has been stated, the paper from his pen which is published in this number.

Mr. B. T. K. Smith has an editorial on the subject of philatelic libraries in this month's *Circular*, in which he says: "I have heard the complaint made, 'What is the good of these libraries, no one ever uses them?' I do not know if this is true, but I cannot help thinking of Johnson's bidding Boswell go on with his collections upon Scottish antiquities and 'make a large book; a folio.' Boswell: 'But of what use will it be, Sir?' Johnson: 'Never mind the use; do it.'"

Mr. Campbell is a keen student of stamps, affecting chiefly those of South America, of which group Peru is perhaps his favourite. Apart from being the librarian, he is a very lively and active member of the Society, and has from time to time contributed most interesting and useful papers upon Peru and other South American countries at the meetings.



G. Lionel Campbell.

Great Britain:

A Study of the Corner Lettering of the 1d. black, 1840, and 1d. red, 1841-54.

By H. S. Hodson.

AS probably all philatelists are aware, the penny stamps of Great Britain issued during this period were all printed in sheets of 240 stamps, making the value of a complete sheet £1.

When the impression of the stamp was engraved on the die the lower corner squares were left blank. The impression from the die was then transferred to a plate of softened steel, and by means of a roller reproduced 240 times.

Letters were then punched into the blank spaces contained within the corner angles and the plate was hardened. The lettering ran from AA to TL; thus the top row would bear the lettering AA, AB, AC, . . . AL; the next row BA, BB, BC, . . . BL, etc., and so on down to the last row, which would be lettered TA, TB, TC, . . . TL.

Owing to the letters having to be punched on to the plate by hand, a wrong letter was not unfrequently impressed by mistake; these mistakes were nearly always rectified, but traces of the original letter can frequently be found, and these constitute the "double letter" varieties which are so much sought after by specialists in British stamps. Between the years 1840 and 1854 many different sets of punches were employed—how many it is impossible at present to say—and the letters occupy a different position in relation to the corner angles in the different plates.

Several of the more earnest students of philately are now attempting to reconstruct each of the eleven plates employed for the black penny stamp (that is, collect together each of the 240 combinations of each one of the eleven plates), and some of them have already begun to turn their attention to the red penny stamp. Sometimes, if a single stamp can be definitely assigned to any plate, the whole of the rest of the stamps comprising that plate can be built up by means of blocks and strips, etc. It is with the object of presenting a few landmarks to collectors engaged in this fascinating study that this article has been written, and I hope that it may be the means of gaining other recruits to swell the band of those who are already engaged in unravelling the mysteries of the early line-engraved British stamps. The old red penny stamps can still be bought for a shilling or two per thousand, and a few shillings invested in these stamps will almost certainly prove a source both of pleasure and profit.

My thanks are due to Messrs. L. A. Burd, of Repton; Geo. Mackay, of Birmingham; W. V. Morten, of Leeds; J. E. Heginbottom, of Rochdale, and others, for the kind assistance which they have at all times willingly given; and also to the *Philatelic Record*,

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News, the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, and the *Stamp Collector*, for so kindly publishing my letters inviting correspondence upon the subject.

Double Letters and Varieties of Lettering on the 1d. black, 1840.

DOUBLE LETTERS.

Lettering.	Error.	Colour of Oblit.	Date.	Plate.	Remarks.
AE	E as E	Red	29/10/'40	1–8	
AI	A over A	Red	—	1–9	
BC	B over K	Black	—	11	See also 1d. red, 1841, below.
BL	B over B	Black	2/17/'41	1–6 or 8 or 9	
CD	D over T	Red	12/5/'40	1–3	
CE	E over E (?)	Black	—	1–6 or 8–9	
CK	C over C	Red	—	1–6 or 8–9	
DC	D over D	Red	—	1–6 or 8–9, 11	
DD	D over D	Red	29/6/'40	1–6	
DG	D over I	Red	19/6/'40	1–6	This is probably 'D' over 'D' in which all except the up stroke has been erased.
DG	D over L	Red	15/10/'40	1–6	This again is probably 'D' over 'D' imperfectly erased.
EK	E over F	Red	—	1–6, 8, 9, or 11	
FA	F over F	Red	10/5/'40	1–3	
FI	F over F	Red	—	1 6, 8, 9, or 11	
FG	G over E or F	Red	1/6/'40	1–5	Probably not pl. 5, which was struck 1/6/'40.
GE	E over E	Red	1/6/'40	1–5	*Vide* note above.
GI	I over I	Red	3/6/'40	1–5	
HB	H over H	Red	24/9/'40	1–6 or 8	
HE	H over H	Red	22/10/'40	1–6 or 8	
JE	J over J	Black	—	11	'T' has square foot, *vide* below, 1d. red, 1841.
KC	K over K	Red	23/7/'40	2–6	
KE	E over E or F	Red	14/5/'40	2 or 3	
LB	B over B	—	—	2–6, 8, or 9	
LB	L over L	Red	27/11/'40	2–6, or 8	
MA	M over M	Black	—	2–6, 8, 9, or 11	
MC	M over M	Black	—	2–6, 8, 9, or 11	
MF	M over M	Red	7/7/'40	1	
MK	M over M	Red	—	2–6, 8, 9, or 11	
OA	O over O	Black	—	2–6, 8, 9, or 11	
PA	P over P	Red	23/6/'40	2–6	
PF	P over P	Red	—	2–6, 8, 9, or 11	
PH	H over I	Red	—	2–6, 8, 9, or 11	
PH	H over K	Red	21/3/'41	2–6, 8, 9, or 11	
PJ	P over I (?)	—	—	2–6, 8, 9, or 11	
QA	Q over Q	Red	—	2–9 or 11	
QA	Q over S	Red	3/7/'40	2–6	
QA	Q over N	Red	8/11/'40	2–9	
TH	H over H	Red	10/3/'41	2–4, 6–9, or 11	
TL	T over T	Red	4/7/'40	2	

(To be continued.)

Philatelic Libraries.

By G. Lionel Campbell.

(*Read before the Manchester Philatelic Society on January 25th, 1907*).

IN the following article I have attempted to deal with the formation of philatelic libraries and their usefulness, with some hints on cataloguing and arrangement. In the first place as to the uses of philatelic literature. This is a subject on which I can tell you very little that would be fresh to you. The great use of philatelic literature is, undoubtedly, that it places on record the discoveries, particulars, official information, and the general history of stamps and their issue which would otherwise be lost. By printing the results of research we bring the history and discoveries to a particular date, and it is from this date or line that a new collector, or one new to the country, takes up his stamps and endeavours to find out something new, possibly for glorification, but more probably owing to the interest he takes in his hobby.

With regard to the formation of libraries much may be said of the feelings which animate the man who builds up a library, resolving that it shall contain the best works in all languages dealing with the particular subject he has in view, but I do not intend to bother you with this, neither do I intend to trouble you with the historic aspect of the question. To do so would be quite foreign to my purpose. My intention is to attempt a slight sketch of the ways in which private libraries may be formed. A few words are necessary by way of explanation of the term private as applied to libraries, as though they have a certain public of their own, they are nevertheless private as far as the general public are concerned. There are many private libraries in Lancashire, and they contain in almost all cases a collection of books on one particular subject, as for instance there is the Collection of Adlington Pamphlets at the Portico Library; the Collections of Black Letter Books and Illuminated Manuscripts at Stonyhurst College; the Collection of Works on Shorthand in the Cheetham Library; Mr. W. E. Axon's Chap Books and Street Ballads; Mr. R. C. Christie's Collection of editions and translations of Horace, and numerous others. The private collector may throw his whole energy into the acquirement of a single class of books, gathering into his store all that relates to the subject he is so interested in. It is in this way that so many valuable special collections have been formed. Of course it is a matter of deep regret that any special collection on which much time, thought and money have been expended, should be scattered. But when such is the occasion the disposal of the books is an

opportunity which public libraries and other collectors make use of by purchasing the works that are lacking on their shelves. The sale of a special collection is frequently an advantage to private libraries. Such a sale often results in the formation of one more perfect collection in the place of two of a less complete character.

Philatelic literature is a very wide subject as it includes as generally understood, all books, journals, pamphlets and other papers dealing with stamps and their collection, the post office and its workings, the printing and issue of stamps and all that is of interest to a philatelist. A collection may be composed of only published books and no periodicals or it may be an endeavour to obtain everything that is known of. This it appears is the wish of Lord Crawford, who bought the Tiffaney collection of philatelic literature, and who is probably the only person who will ever get anything like a complete collection. There are, however, many philatelists who have excellent libraries and who have spent both a large amount of labour and money in getting together a representative collection of works on stamps.

To any English philatelist who has no knowledge of foreign languages I should suggest the collection of all books on stamps in the English language, all English periodicals of any standing, the principle American works and Journals, together with the publications of the French Society and those of the Philatelic Society of India. This you will find is quite a big enough field, and though you are only touching a very small particle of what Lord Crawford is attempting, you will have a collection of books which perhaps not so great in number, will be to you quite as useful.

The following are the principal books included in my suggested group:—

The publications of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, which include:—

Spain and Colonies. (1891).
British India and Ceylon. (1892).
Australia and Oceania. (1887).
North American Colonies of Great Britain. (1889).
Africa. (1903-6).
British Colonies in the West Indies. (1891).

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' series of handbooks on Postage Stamps as follows:—

Shanghai, by W. B. Thornhill. (1895).
St. Vincent, by F. N. Napier and E. D. Bacon. (1895).
South Australia, by F. N. Napier and Gordon Smith. (1894).
Barbados, by E. D. Bacon and F. N. Napier. (1896).
Portuguese India, by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. (1893).
Reprints, by E. D. Bacon. (1891).
Grenada, by E. D. Bacon and F. N. Napier. (1896).

The series of handbooks being issued by the publishers of the *Philatelic Record*, who have up to now dealt with the postage stamps of

Griqualand (Lieut. F. N. Napier, R.A.); Modena (Dr. E. Diena); Official Stamps of Great Britain (I. J. Bernstein); and Portugal (R. B. Yardley).

Some other important books written by English and American authors or published in England are:—

The History of Railway Stamps, by H. L. Ewen. (1901).
English College Stamps, by Rev. H. Cummings. (1904).
Stamps of the Straits Settlements, by W. Brown. (1894).
Postage Stamps of Switzerland, by P. Miraband and A. de Reuterskiöld. (1899).
Stamps of the United States, by J. N. Luff.
Album Weeds, by R. B. Earée. (1892 and 1906).
Great Britain and Colonial Stamps, by G. E. Lockyer. (1887).
Postage Stamps of Europe, by W. A. S. Westoby. (1900).
Postage Stamps and Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain, by Pickbrick & Westoby. (1881).
Postage Stamps of the United Kingdom, by W. A. S. Westoby. (1891).
Catalogue of Stamps of the World, by Collin & Calman.
Stamps of the British Empire, H. M. Millington. (1894).
The Philatelic Handbook, by Major E. B. Evans, R.A. (1885).
The Stamp Collectors' Handbook, by E. L. Pemberton. (1878).
The Stamp Collector, by W. J. Hardy and E. B. Bacon. (1898).
The Mulready Envelope and its Caricatures, by Major E. B. Evans, R.A. (1891).
Greece (first type of head), by W. D. Beckton (1897).
Adhesive Stamps of the British Isles, by H. E. Wright and A. B. Creeke (1899).

(To be continued).



The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

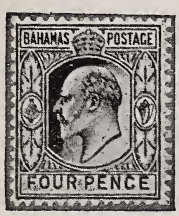
G. Fred. H. Gibson, *Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester.*

The British Empire.

Australian Commonwealth.—*Ewen's Weekly* mention the following novelty.

Adhesive.
Unpaid Letter stamp.
Wmk. Crown, and A. Perf. 11½—12 × 11.
4d. green.

Bahamas. — We understand the 2½d. value has now been issued upon multiple watermark paper.



Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
2½d. ultramarine.

British Central Africa. — The first stamps of this Colony upon multiple watermark paper have just made their appearance. *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 1d. and 6d. values.

Adhesives.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple
1d. carmine and black.
6d. buff and grey.

Brunei.—We now illustrate the permanent type.



Dominica.—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* has shown them the 1d. value upon multiple watermark paper.

Adhesive.
Wmk. Crown and A multiple.
1d. carmine and black.

East Africa and Uganda. — *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 4rs. and 5rs. upon multiple watermark paper.

Adhesives.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
4r. green and black.
5r. carmine and black.

Gibraltar.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the 2½d. lilac on blue with multiple watermark.



Adhesive
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
2½d. lilac on blue.

Great Britain. Offices in Morocco. —Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us another value overprinted "Morocco Agencies" only.

Adhesive.
½d. yellow-green. Overprinted Morocco Agencies in black.

Hong Kong. — Mr. W. H. Peckitt informs us that he has just received the 4c. red and 1cc. ultramarine chronicled in February.

Jamaica.—The *Monthly Journal* lists the 5d. with multiple watermark.



Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
5d. yellow and black.

New Zealand.—The numbers issued of the recent Exhibition stamps are as follows:

½d.	..	..	200,000.
1d.	..	..	175,000.
3d.	..	..	80,000.
6d.	..	..	45,000.

Queensland. — Messrs. Bright & Son write:—"We have found the following "variety which we do not think has been "chronicled: 1d. perforated at top, black "roulette on two sides and plain roulette "on the left side."

South Australia.—The ½d. value has now appeared with the new watermark.

Adhesive.
½d. green. Wmk. Crown and A.

Transvaal.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that the undermentioned stamp has been printed and is in the Colony, though not yet issued to the public.

Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
20s. violet and green.

Trinidad.—The *Monthly Journal* gives the 20s. value as having appeared upon multiple watermark paper.

Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
20s. green and carmine.

Western Australia.—A correspondent of *Ewen's Weekly* in Melbourne advises them of the issue of the 3d. perforated 11.

Adhesive.
3d. brown. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 11.

Foreign Countries.

France.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us a 30c. of the Sower type.

Adhesive.
30c. orange-yellow.

German Empire. Offices in China. — The 1dol. comes upon watermarked paper.

Adhesive.
1dol. on 2m. blue. Watermarked.

Nicaragua. — *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* gives the following list of new provisionals, all on the 1, 2, and 5c. Official stamps of 1906.

Adhesives.
10c. on 1c. green.
20c. on ,,
50c. on ,,
1d. on 2c. red.
2d. on ,,
3d. on ,,
4d. on 5c. blue.

Luxemburg. — We now illustrate the design of the recently-chronicled new issue.



San Marino.—The *Monthly Journal* lists three new stamps, a 1c. and 15c., and a 25c. Express Letter label.

Adhesives.
1c. brown.
15c. greenish grey.

Express Letter stamp.
25c. carmine.

Siam.—We quote the following from *Ewen's Weekly*:— "On the 24th April "provisional stamps of 10, 20 and 40 ticals "have been issued. Revenue stamps of "the ministry of justice having already "a value of 10, 20 and 40 tics. respectively "have been used for these provisionals, "but bearing only Siamese inscription they "have been surcharged with 'Siam,' "'Postage,' and with the value. All the "three stamps have the same light green "colour, and their actual size is 21 by "50mm. Only 1000 of each kind have "been surcharged (in sheets of 25) and "there are no errors or differences."

Adhesives.
10t. on 10t. light green.
20t. on 20t. ,,
40t. on 40t. ,,

United States.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the remaining value of the Jamestown set—the 5c.



Adhesive.
5c. dark blue.

Uruguay.—*L'Echo de la Timbrologie* reports that the current 1c. has been changed in colour.

Adhesive.
1c. blue.

Notes and News.

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* 18th July, after which date the Committee will not meet again until the 17th 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 (1,250 fcs. or 1,000 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—1fc. 25c. or 1m.—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.

Great Britain.

Mr. Hodson writes us to warn our readers against some very cleverly cleaned copies of the 1d. black, which have been regummed, and some of which are on faked bleuté paper.

Luxemburg.

The question of the reprints of the two first stamps of Luxemburg came before the Chamber of Deputies for the Grand Duchy in April. Deputy Ludvicy, who brought the matter forward, said it was the fault of the Government that the plates were not destroyed and left the original paper in the hands of people, who used both for their own advantage and to the disadvantage of collectors. He produced specimens of the reprints and stated that so far about 18,000 had been struck off.

The Director General of the Post Office, M. Mongenosh, replied: He said that the first stamps of 10 and 12½ cts. were issued in 1853. A firm in Luxemburg (Barth-Wahl) had made the plates and did the printing. The correspondence was then very small, consequently few stamps were used. On account of increasing demand new values were found necessary in 1863, and the authorities were instructed to sell the plates and the hand press with which the stamps had been printed. At the present all such plates must be deposited in the archives of the State, but in 1863 they did not consider such a precautionary measure necessary, most likely because then the stamp collecting craze had not taken such dimensions. Press and plates were sold to a photographer in Diekirch, but before delivering the plates they were rendered useless by a graving tool. The photographer used the press in his work. The plates were sold to a worker in copper who used some up in his trade. The remainder were found and obtained by a collector, who sent them to Stuttgart to be cleaned, and then began to make the reprints. What, however, makes the matter suspicious, is that paper is used bearing the watermark "W". Without any doubt this paper has been stolen from the depôt of the administration, which had the control of the stamps. The matter has now passed into the hands of the Attorney of State, who is asked to have the plates confiscated.—From *The Philatelist*.

The Deutsche Brief Zeitung states that only 13 clichés of the 10c. and 3 clichés of the sgr. (12½ cts.) can be used for reprinting.

Remainders.

The Government of Montenegro has sold all the stock of old stamps to dealers. At the same time an original obliterating die was lent for six months! Large quantities of such obliterated stamps may shortly be looked for.

Commemoration Stamps.

Three special stamps will be issued for the Jamestown Jubilee celebration. The 1 cent contains the portrait of Captain John Smith, the 2 cents depicts the landing at Jamestown in 1607, and the 5 cents brings the portrait of Pocahontas.

Austria.

To celebrate the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Reign of the Emperor Francis Joseph I. the Austrian Post Office intends to issue a special set of stamps bearing the following portraits:—

1 heller.	—	Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, father of Maria Theresa.
2 ,,	—	Maria Theresa, Empress of Germany, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia.
3 ,,	—	Joseph II., Emperor of Germany, son of Maria Theresa.
5 ,,	—	Francis Joseph I. in 1848.
10 ,,	—	,, ,, ,, 1878.
12 ,,	—	Leopold II., Emperor of Germany, brother of Joseph II.
20 ,,	—	Francis I., husband of Maria Theresa.
25 ,,	—	Francis Joseph I. in 1906.
30 ,,	—	Ferdinand I., Emperor of Austria.
35 ,,	—	Ferdinand.

Portuguese Colonies.

By decree of April 18th, 1907, new stamps are to be issued on January 1st, 1908, as follows:—

For Cape Verde, Guinea, St. Thomas and Principe, Angola, Congo, Mozambique, Lourenço Marques, Inhambane, and Zambesia: 2½, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 75, 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500 reis. *

Portuguese Indies: 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4½, 6 and 9 reis; 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, and 12 tanga; 1 and 2 rupees. Unpaid: 1, 2, 3, 5, and 9 reis; 1, 2, 4, and 5 tangas.

Macao and Timor: ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 14, 16, 37, 68, and 74 avos, and 1 pataca. Unpaid: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, and 37 avos.

In addition, single and double postcards and letter-cards for all these places.

* Unpaid: 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 100, and 200 reis.

Roumania.

Roumania has issued eleven Money Order Cards up to 10 lei. These orders can be obtained in all places where stamps, etc., are sold, therefore in all tobacco shops. The buyer pays the amount he wants to transmit, plus 15 bani for postage, fills in the name, etc., of the transmitter, and posts the card into the next letter box. This saves a lot of time waiting for one's turn at busy post offices.

Belgium.

The following stamps are no longer permitted for franking letters in Belgium:—All the issues of Leopold I., 1849-1863 inclusive, the 5 francs red-brown, and the Exhibition stamp of Antwerp and Brussels.

Hayti.

The pictures represented on the last issue of Hayti depict the following places of interest in the island :—

On the 3 centimes.—Iron Market Hall in Port-au-Prince.

On the 4 centimes.—Castle of Sans-Souci or Laferrière. Built as a fortress by King Christopher, about 2,500 feet high. Part of it was destroyed by an explosion. Situated in the north, not far from Cape Haïtien.

On the 7 centimes.—Independence Palace in Gonaives, built to commemorate the declaration of independence in 1804.

On the 8 centimes.—Entry to Catholic Seminary in Port-au-Prince.

On the 10 centimes.—House and church of Catholic Brotherhood in same town.

On the 15 centimes.—Government Building in Capital. In front a monument erected to President Petious, who died in 1818.

On the 1 piaster.—Palace of President.

—From *Senf's Ill. Brief. Journal.*

The *Echo de la Timbrologie* gives the following details from the *Moniteur Officiel* regarding the quantities of provisional stamps of 1906, with surcharge "En Piastres Fortes" :—

1	centime	- 29,000	: $\frac{1}{3}$ head, $\frac{2}{3}$ arms.
2	centimes	- 13,000,	also inverted.
3	,,	- 9,800	
4	,,	- 2,000	
5	,,	- 43,000	: $\frac{1}{20}$ head, $\frac{19}{20}$ arms.
7	,,	- 4,700	
8	,,	- 13,000	
10	,,	- 11,800	
15	,,	- 21,400	
20	,,	- 4,208	
50	,,	- 8,000	
1	gourdi	- 5,000	

Modena.

Captain A. E. Fiecchi, the well-known Italian philatelist, who was Secretary to the Milan Exhibition Committee last year, showed at that Exhibition the original steel die that was engraved for the Provisional Government of 1859. He has since had some reprints made by means of this die, and although they differ from the originals in some important particulars, it is well to draw attention to the fact of their existence, as the main portion of the design is of course identical with that of the original stamps. The lower label was left blank in the die, for the insertion of various values, and the values in the reprints are intentionally set in quite different type from that used in 1859, and there is, moreover, no stop after the numerals.

The paper used is also of a different quality, and there should therefore be no difficulty in distinguishing the new edition from original specimens. We doubt whether it is altogether desirable that reimpressions of this nature should be made, but it is a satisfaction to know that in this case the die is in the hands of a gentleman who will not allow any fraudulent use to be made of it.—*Monthly Journal.*

Overprinted Labuan Stamps.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. have kindly sent us a copy of a letter they have just received upon the status of the Labuan stamps overprinted "Straits Settlements" :

No. 376.
General Post Office,
Singapore.
6th April, 1907.

Gentlemen, — With reference to your letter of the 13th ultimo, I beg to state that the Labuan stamps overprinted "Straits Settlements" are for sale at the Labuan Post Office only. They are available for postage on correspondence posted at any Post Office in the Straits Settlements.

Labuan, as you may know, has been incorporated in the Straits Settlements, and Straits Settlements postage stamps will be on sale there as soon as the stock of overprinted stamps is exhausted. — I am, Gentlemen, yours obediently,

(Signed) W. G. Hill,
Ag. Postmaster-General,
Straits Settlements.

Philatelic Statistics.

We quote from *Le Journal des Philatélistes* the following list of stamps issued in the world from 1840 to 1906, no regard being paid to varieties of paper, shades, perforations, watermarks, etc.

1840 to 1844	21
1845 ,, 1849	45
1850 ,, 1854	277
1855 ,, 1859	461
1860 ,, 1864	823
1865 ,, 1869	906
1870 ,, 1874	1,042
1875 ,, 1879	1,164
1880 ,, 1884	1,382
1885 ,, 1889	1,416
1890 ,, 1894	2,766
1895 ,, 1899	3,004
1900 ,, 1904	4,595
1905	697
1906	582
Total	19,181

The First Stamp Exhibition.

Le Journal des Philatélistes says the first exhibition of stamps, a very modest one it is true, took place in Brussels in 1852. The stamps displayed for the admiration of the public numbered 88, and were mounted on a single sheet; they belonged to a famous Belgium geographer, Mons. Philippe Vandermaalen, who showed at the same time his ethnological and mineral collections.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Germans have had their philatelic scandal, now it is the turn of the French. 200,000fcs. worth of stamps have been fraudulently surcharged by postal officials.

* * *

The United States Government continues to print its own stamps, although the American Bank Note Company has submitted a much cheaper tender.

* * *

Montenegro has opened thirty-six new Post Offices. We wonder whether education and the art of letter-writing has increased in the same proportion!

* * *

Free postage for official correspondence has been abolished in Egypt, as from January 1st. The postal revenue will gain about £E.35,000.

* * *

The 40 paras on ½d. red British Levant has been found with inverted surcharge. The question is:—Is it genuine?

* * *

Benadir has now been re-christened "Somalia Italiana Meridionale."

* * *

The 3c. emerald-green stamp of the 1898 issue of Salvador has been found imperforate horizontally.

A Sicilian named Eurico Santovo has bequeathed his collection of over 11,000 stamps to the Museum in Palermo. It is said to contain many rarities.

* * *

Dr. Voisiu's specialised collection of France has been bought by M. Bardon for £1,600; and Mr. Vernon Roberts' Cape of Good Hope by Mr. Peckitt.

* * *

The Prince of Wales has accepted the honorary membership of the Swedish Philatelic Society.

* * *

The 9 kreuzer brown of Baden, 1862 issue, exists printed on both sides.

* * *

The fourth sale of the Erard-Leroy d'Etiolles collection realised fcs. 83,673.70; the fifth, fcs. 111,600; the sixth, fcs. 91,979.50; the seventh, fcs. 105,920; so that so far a total of over fcs. 700,000 has been reached.

* * *

The 50 cent Luxemburg (1891-2 issue with profile of the Grand Duke) exists imperforate.

* * *

The new Swiss stamps approved of in January, 1906, will be issued in September.

* * *

The new Luxemburg stamps with portrait of Grand Duke William of 12½, 20, and 25 cents were put into circulation on April 22nd.

* * *

2 pf. stamps still exist and can be used in Württemberg, because the tariff there has not been raised.

* * *

Forgers now occupy themselves with the initials of several well-known experts Forewarned is forearmed.

THE

Philatelic Record.

JULY, 1907.

Editorial Notes.

THE season which in our hobby has come to be looked upon as the dull season seems to have been postponed longer this year than usual. The weather certainly may in some degree have been accountable for this; it certainly has not been fit for out-door sports, and has had the effect of making those who usually take an early holiday postpone it; at the same time the fact is that the past season, from a philatelic point of view, has been more full of life than for several years past. One has only to read the journals for the last two months to find evidence of this, and even at the fag end we are confronted with the publication of a work upon the Stamps of France, which, upon a very cursory reading, is a publication of considerable merit.

The Vacation.

From the trade point of view, we believe business has looked up very considerably, and we find the closing stages marked by the purchase of several very valuable collections which will serve to whet the appetite of collectors when they reassemble in force three months hence.

It is very necessary that there should be this interregnum—it affords that rest to the omnivorous collector whereby his collecting powers are recuperated, and to the dealer the privilege of counting his gains, and the opportunity of spending a fraction of them in a motoring tour, or upon a trip to Switzerland or elsewhere.

Three months is all too short a time for this, and from whatever point of view this vacation is looked at, it would be a grave mistake to curtail it. The philatelic editor alone is the one who has no vacation. Can you wonder that sometimes he yearns for that motor trip which, alas, never seems to come his way?

A NEW issue of postage stamps for Nepal is in preparation. The design will be somewhat unique, even in the present age of postal curiosities. In the centre of the stamp, amidst the eternal snows from whence flow the fertilising streams to the green hills below, sits the god Mahadeo Siva, or Mahadiva as some spell it, the destroyer, "the supreme god," with his three eyes to denote the three divisions of time—past, present, and future. In one hand he holds an antelope; in another the trident to show the three great attributes of creating, preserving, and destroying, and that he is the Iswara, or supreme lord. Another hand is held up in a forbidding attitude, and the fourth is stretched out in the act of solicitation. The necklace of skulls signifies the lapse and revolution of ages, and the extinction and succession of the generations of mankind.

The Very Latest.

Notable Philatelists.

John Walker.

THE subject of our present sketch, Mr. John Walker, of Edinburgh, as President of the Scottish Philatelic Society, occupies a prominent position amongst the leading lights of philately beyond the Tweed. He has been an active collector, with the exception of brief intervals, for over forty years, so that it "goes without saying" that he is an enthusiast on the charms of our hobby. We cannot do better than give Mr. Walker's experiences as a philatelist (as related by the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*, to which we are also indebted for his photograph) in his own words :—

"I commenced to collect stamps when at school about 1864 or 1865. Like most collectors in those days, I took everything in the way of a stamp—fiscals, envelopes, and the red ones on newspapers. My first book was a small one, and the stamps were stuck down fast, so as not to be lost, or perhaps stolen, and also because there were no mounts in those days. In this way many good stamps were damaged, as I discovered when I had to remove them to a larger book, owing to the first one having become too small and overcrowded. I had a fairly good collection of the more common stamps, but unfortunately the few which were counted the pillars of the collection, such as Bremen, Swiss Cantonals, and others of a like nature, turned out to be forgeries. We were not so well up in the forgery business then as the young collectors are to-day. We had to buy our experience, and sometimes we paid dearly for it. There was a firm in Glasgow who sold packets which were low priced, a desideratum with us boys, and of which we bought pretty freely. But alas, all the *good* ones were *bad!* Forgeries were the principal things that this firm sold, and, needless to say, they were ultimately found out, and decamped. I next obtained one of Oppen's albums, and transferred my stamps to it, but in a short time many of the countries got blocked up. Putting in blank pages was not satisfactory, so after a time I got one of Stafford Smith's albums, oblong in shape, and having spare pages throughout the book.

"In 1872 I left Edinburgh for Glasgow, there to perfect my business education, and from this time till about 1879 I did not do much in the way of adding to my collection. In Glasgow there was a shop kept by an old man and his daughter (who was not young) where stamps and curios were sold. Their way of doing business was quite original. If you asked to see some stamps the daughter put her hand under the counter, and pulled out a large brown-paper bag filled with loose stamps. She would put a handful of these on the counter, and you could pick and choose as you liked. When you had gone through that lot, you got another handful, but rarely a third one. The prices were quite low, as



John Walker.

the stamps were the common ones of the time, and depended chiefly on the brightness of the specimen. If a nice clean stamp were taken, it was a trifle more than its dingy neighbour, though actually it was worth far more.

"From Glasgow I went to London. There also business took up my time, and I had few opportunities of continuing to add to the collection. In 1878 I came to Edinburgh to settle down, and with that to open my album and take stock as it were; and since then I have gone on making my collection as complete as funds would allow. The album I possessed not proving suitable, I purchased a large quarto German one with spaces provided for the stamps on one side of the page only. About this time I met an old collector who had the same complaint as myself with regard to regular albums, viz., that some of the countries soon filled up, and also there was no room for shades or minor varieties. He was just about to change all this by having special books made for each country with blank leaves—few for small countries and more for countries with many issues. I followed suit, getting twenty-four books made containing forty-eight leaves. These I arranged in groups, books for France and Colonies, Spain and Colonies, Portugal and Colonies, British, U.S.A., North American, West Indies, and so on, giving two books when required. It took me a long time to get them put in order. Now I am mounting all my European stamps on cards 10in. × 13in., with a fancy border and quadrille lines in the centre. These I find very useful when giving a display, as they can be handed round to the members of our Society, and many can look at them at the same time, whereas with an album only two or three can look at the stamps at the same time. Also with this method I can re-arrange an issue without disturbing any of the others, and allow plenty of room for shades, etc.

"I am what is called a general collector, but my pet countries are British, U.S.A., and Canada. I may say I do not as a rule collect issues after 1890. I find it quite enough for me to take all issues before that date. I have not done anything in the way of contributing to the stamp papers, but I assisted the late Rev. J. A. Dunbar-Dunbar in preparing articles for *Buhl's Stamp Annual*. These were descriptive of the stamps of Bavaria and of Holland. I may say we were the first to bring the perfs. of Holland into something like order. Like most collectors, I have been fortunate in obtaining bargains from time to time. In a dealer's place I was looking over a small lot of common stamps in a book, and towards the end I came across a 1s. prune Turks Is., marked 1s. 6d. Again, among a lot of Indian fiscals I found a 4 anna Service, marked ½d."

Mr. Walker is a member of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, and is altogether a representative collector of the Scottish school.

Great Britain:

A Study of the Corner Lettering of the 1d. black, 1840, and 1d. red, 1841-54.

By H. S. Hodson.

(Continued from Page 119).

In addition to the above double letters, there are numerous varieties to be found in the shape of the corner letters, secret marks, and prominent "hair-lines," which may serve as a means of identification of the various plates. For a list (by no means complete) of the secret marks found in this issue, I must refer the reader to the *Stamp Collector*, December, 1903. I append below a list of some of the most conspicuous varieties of lettering and "hair-line" varieties:—

Lettering.	Variety.	Colour of Oblit.	Date.	Plate.	Remarks.
EA	E as Ɛ	Red	—	1-6, 8-9, or 11	
FF	F as *Fig. 3*	Red	6/11/'40	1-6, 8 or 9	Probably not pl. 9, which was only struck 6/11/'40.
HB	H as *Fig. 4*	Red	—	1-6, 8, 9, or 11	
IL	L of v. large type	Red	—	1-9, or 11	
NF	N as N	Red	—	1	Lower point of 'N' very long.
NI	Line through PENNY at bottom.	—	—	2-6, 8 or 9	'N' high up in square, 'I' low down in square.
NK	K as *Fig. 5*	Red	—	2-6, 8, 9, or 11	
OE	O as *Fig. 6*	Red	2/8/'40	2-6, or 8	This may be due to a speck of dirt on the plate, as I have only seen one example.
PF	P as *Fig. 7*	Red	—	2-9, or 11	
PJ	P as P.	Red	—	1	Put to press 15/4/'40. P badly drawn.
QI	Q as *Fig. 8*	Red	29/10/'40	2-8	

Two different sets of lettering appear to have been employed during this issue, but the letters are practically identical, with the exception of the J's and R's. In the first set the J has a rounded tail and the R has a short tail; in the second set the tail of the J is square at the bottom and the R has a long tail. I have not been able to ascertain at what date the new type of lettering was employed; it was certainly used for plates 10 and 11, and it may possibly have been in use earlier, but owing to the scarcity of impressions showing the later type, and the fact that the earliest known date of a specimen on entire is January, 1841, I regard this as extremely doubtful.

On plate 11 the stamp lettered JE shows the J double, the original letter being lower than the corrected one. Plate 10 contains no double letters at all, and consequently the stamp lettered JE belonging to this plate may be recognised by the fact that the J has a square foot and is not double.

Some of the more conspicuous Hair-lines.

Lettering.	Oblit.	Date.	Plate.	Position of hair-line.
DA	Red	—	7	Horizontal hair-line over top of 'A,' extending into margin. Plate 7, approved 16/7/'40. *Fig. 9.*
DE	Red	—	1–6, 8, 9, or 11	Horizontal hair-line beneath the stamp in the margin, extending from left edge of left letter-block to 'Y' of 'PENNY.'
HA	Red	17/7/'40	1–6	Horizontal hair-line in margin close to bottom of the stamp, extending from about the 'N' of 'ONE' to the right-hand edge of the stamp.
HK	Red	—	1–6, 8, 9, 11	Very faint horizontal hair-line runs through value close to bottom.
JE	Black	—	1–6, 8, 9	Horizontal hair-line cutting through 'J' from end to end of letter-block. Round J. *Fig. 10.*
JF	Red	—	1–6, 8, or 9	Horizontal hair-line just above 'J,' running from end to end of letter-block. Round J.
JJ	Red	—	1–6, 8, or 9	Horizontal hair-line level with top of left-hand 'J,' and cutting through it. Round J.
JK	Red	—	1–6, 8, or 9	Horizontal hair-line close to bottom running through 'ONE,' and appearing again very faintly under the letter 'K.' Round J.
JL	Red	—	1–6, 8, or 9	Horizontal hair-line running through upper half of 'J' from end to end of letter-block. If the line were continued it would just miss the 'O' of 'ONE.' Round J.
KA	Red	—	1–6, 8–10	Horizontal hair-line cutting through top of 'A.' *Fig. 11.*
KB	Red	—	1–6, 8–10	Horizontal hair-line to right of 'B,' level with top of the letter. *Fig. 12.*
KC	Red	—	1	Horizontal hair-line running through the top of right-hand letter. *Fig. 13.*
KC	—	—	1–11	Horizontal hair-line running under 'K' and through value as far as second 'N' of 'PENNY.'
KJ	Red	—	2–6, 8 or 9	Horizontal hair-line running from outside of left letter-block under the 'K,' and as far as 'E' of 'PENNY.'
KK	—	—	7	Fragment of horizontal hair-line to right of right-hand 'K,' and touching the edge of the square.
KL	Red	—	2–6, 8, 9, or 11	Horizontal hair-line under the 'K' and through 'ONE,' close to bottom.
NI	Black	—	2–6, 8 or 9	Horizontal hair-line running through 'ONE PENNY' close to bottom. Letter 'N' is set rather high in its letter-block.
PB	Red	—	2–9 or 11	Horizontal hair-line under 'B' and close to it.
PJ	Black	—	11	Horizontal hair-line under 'J' to the left, also in parts of value. P has slanting foot. *Fig. 14.*
QK	Red	—	2–9 or 11	Horizontal hair-line on each side of 'K,' and about ½mm. above it. Also a secret mark in right top corner. *Figs. 15 & 16.*
RA	Red	—	1–5, 7, or 9	Horizontal hair-line running through value and under 'A.' about ½mm. from the bottom of the letter square. Short tail to R.
SE	Red	—	2–4, 7, 9, or 11	Faint horizontal hair-line under 'S,' beginning towards the right side of that letter, and running through value as far as 'E' of 'ONE.'

Mr. D. Field has very kindly allowed me to examine a complete sheet of plate 10 in red which he possesses. Besides the characteristic J's and R's mentioned above, there is another peculiarity about this plate, viz.: The O of "ONE" touches the bottom line of the stamp in every stamp on the sheet, except those bearing the following letters: BE, BF, BH, BJ, BK, CJ, DD, KB. Apart from this there are not many varieties which may serve to identify stamps belonging to this plate; I have, however, noted the following:—

CK, left vertical side of left corner square extends into margin. *Fig. 17.*
DB, bottom line of stamp extends into margin on the left. *Fig. 18.*
EJ, small stop to right of J. *Fig. 19.*
FC, F near the bottom of corner square, C high up.
MA, right stroke of M broken. *Fig. 20.*
RI, secret mark in right top square. *Fig. 21.*
SI, I near top, S near bottom of letter square.
TF, T near top, F near bottom of letter square.

Double Letters and Varieties of Lettering on the 1d. Red, 1841-54.

With the exception of plate 3, all the first 11 plates which were used for the printing of the black stamp were *to a very limited extent* (with the exception of plate 11, of which by far the larger number of sheets were in red) used for a subsequent printing in red-brown. Consequently, all the double letters and varieties of lettering mentioned above may be found on the red penny stamp of 1841. These, however, seem to be very rare, and I have only found three, two being from plate 11, and one from an unidentified plate.*

The following is a lists of double letters which I have found on the penny red, 1841-54.

The following are all with *Maltese Cross obliteration*, and consequently it will be fairly safe to assume that they belong to the first fifty plates.

Lettering.	Error.	Date.	Plate.	Remarks.
AI	I over I	—	1–50	Double Letter. *Fig. 22.*
BC	B over K	—	11	Approved 21/1/'41. *Vide* 1d. Black, 1840.
BD	D over D	—	1–50	
CC	C over C	17/5/'42	1–25	
C or GD	D over D	—	1–50	
CJ	C over C	—	1–50	Double Letter. *Fig. 23.*
DD	D over D	—	1–50	Double Letter faint.
DG	D over L	21/12/'41 or 15/10/'70	1–8	*Vide* 1d. Black, 1840, above.
ED	D over D	—	1–50	Double Letter. *Fig. 24.*
FF	F over F	19/3/'42	1–25	Probably not pl. 25, which was only approved 17/3/'42.
HJ	H over H	-/11/'41	1–20	Square foot to 'J.'
IB	B over B	—	1–50	Double Letters faint.
ID	D over D	—	1–50	

* Creeke & Wright distinctly state that *all* the above plates, except No. 3, were in use after the colour was changed to red, but I have good reasons for suspecting that this is incorrect. Some of the early plates, too, were so worn that it is scarcely likely that they were printed from at a very late date.

Double Letters, Maltese Cross obliteration—(continued).

Lettering.	Error.	Date.	Plate.	Remarks.
JE	J over J	29/7/'41	11	*Vide* 1d. Black, 1840. Approved 21/1'/41.
JH	J over J	—	1–131	My informant does not state whether the 'J' is the square-footed variety or not.
KE	K over K	—	1–50	Obliterated with number in cross.
KF	K over K	—	1-131	
KI	K over K	15/12/'43	1—(?)	
LA	L over L	—	19	Approved 3/11/'41.
LK	L over P	—	39	Approved 2/10/'43.
LL	L over K	14/5/'42	21	Approved 11/12/'41.
MC	C over C	12/8/'42	1–26	Double Letter. *Fig. 25.*
MF	(M over M) (F ,, F)	—	1–131	This is exceedingly interesting as being the only stamp known with double letters in *both* corners.
ML	M over K	—	21	Approved 11/12/'41.
ND	D over D	5/8/'41	1–16	
OF	O over O	14/3/'43	28	Approved 14/9/'42
OJ	O over O	25/9/'41	1–18	
OK	O over O	–/9/'42	1–29	Double Letter. *Fig. 26.*
PC	C over C	16/10/'43	1–41	Double Letter. *Fig. 27.*
PH	H over H	—	1–50	Double Letter faint. *Fig. 28.*
PJ	J over J	—	12–132	Original 'J' higher up than corrected one. Oblit. 1844.
RD	D over D	—	1–50	Double Letter. Short tail to 'R.' Not plates 10 or 11. *Fig. 29.*
RL	R over L	9/11/'42	1–28	
SB	S over S	2/1/'44	1–41	
SD	S over S	6/6/'42	1–25	
SF	S over S	—	1–50	Obliterated with number in Maltese cross (1843–44).
SI	I over I	7/7/'41	1–14	
SJ	S over S	28/5/'42	1–25	
SL	L over L	—	1–131	Error.
TB	T over T	—	1–50	Double Letter faint, like dot under 'T.' *Fig. 30.*
TD	D over D	7/5/'42	1–25	
TF	F over F	23/11/'43	1–41	
TH	H over H	—	1–50	

The following are with 1844 obliteration:—

AG	A over A	1844	1–52	Double Letter. *Fig. 31.*
AH	H over H	—	1–132	Double Letter. *Fig. 32.*
HL	L over T	—	1–132	
IH	H over I or J	30/8/'48	1–83	
KB	K over K	31/7/'45	1–60	
MC	M over M	—	1–131	
MH	M over M	5/10/'52	1–144	Unfortunately, I omitted to make a note of the type of corner-lettering. If this is of the large type, it will be from plates 132–144.
MI	M over M	1/12/'45	1–63	
OD	D over D	11/5/'45	1–58	
PI	P over P	4/4/'45	1–56	
PK	P over O	12/3/'50	1–101	Double Letter. *Fig. 33.*
RE	R over I or R	—	1–131	Double Letter. *Fig. 34.*
RH	R over ꓤ	6/3/'51	1–115	Original Letter inverted.

So many different types of corner-lettering were employed that it is impossible to give the characteristics of each, or to enumerate all the varieties which exist. The following are some of the more prominent varieties :—

Lettering.	Error.	Date.	Plate.	Remarks.
BA	Stamp lettered B only	—	77	Original plate approved 19/4/'47. The error was corrected and plate re-registered 77B, 12/1/'48.
BA	Lower part of B much wider than upper	—	32	Approved 7/2/'43.
GI	G inverted	—	—	
KA	K of KA extends beyond letter block	—	81	Approved 12/1/'48.
NA NK	N touches left of letter block	—	168	Put to Press, 30/4/'53.
TA	Upper part of stamp shows twice	—	144	Approved 11/6/52. Large type lettering.
TB(?)	Second letter very lightly struck	8/2/'42	1–23	

In plate 78 (approved 12/1/'48), and 104 (6/12/'50), every 'S' in the nineteenth row is inverted, and in plate 143 (17/4/'52) the 'S' is inverted in stamp lettered 'SA.'

The first few plates of the 1d. red stamp had the square-footed J, which was employed for plates 10 and 11 of the 1d. black, 1840; however, in 1843, or early in 1844, the J's were frequently rounded, and after this date the round J was the commonest variety. It is of course probable that some of the early copies with the round J are from plates 1, 2, or 4-9, employed for the black stamp of 1840, but until the work of reconstructing the 1d. black has progressed further, little progress can be made with the early plates of the 1d. red, 1841.

The red penny stamp may also be found with the long-tailed R, but I have not been able to ascertain on what plates this type of lettering was employed other than plates 10 and 11; all I have seen bear the Maltese Cross obliteration. Another very characteristic letter which is usually found with Maltese Cross obliteration is the S with flat top and bottom, giving the letter a very peculiar appearance. This appears to have been in use about 1843.

In 1852, commencing with plate 132, a totally different type of corner lettering was employed. The *Philatelic Record* for November, 1906, contains a description of the main characteristics of the two types.

British Guiana Philatelic Exhibition, 1907.

The Exhibition which was for a long time mooted by our Society has at last become an accomplished fact, and the general opinion appears to be that it has been a great success in every way, eclipsing the first Exhibition held by this Society in 1904 in the number of entries, in the excellent quality of the exhibits, in the neat mounting of the specimens, and in the large attendance at the Town Hall.

One could not help feeling, after looking over the exhibits, that it was a most instructive and highly creditable Exhibition, affording an opportunity to inspect some of the finest collections in the colony to a great number of persons who perhaps would not otherwise have had a chance of seeing them. A really fine collection involves the expenditure of considerable time, trouble, money, and a large share of patience and carefulness, which those outside the sphere of Philately hardly realise; and there can be no question of the educational value of a collection arranged on strict philatelic lines, with full notes.

It was also interesting to note the strides that Philately had made in this colony during the few years which elapsed since the last Exhibition.

The guarantors consisted of the following gentlemen:—E. A. V. Abraham, W. A. Abraham, Geo. Allan, Jorge Camacho, L. D. Cleare, J. H. Field, A. D. Ferguson, J. F. Green, Luke M. Hill, C.E., Hon. B. Howell Jones, Rev. Canon Josa, E. H. Maclaine, J. C. McCowan, T. A. Pope, B.A., Dr. E. D. Rowland, A. Reis, Frank P. Stubbs, L. V. Vaughan, C. G. A. Wyatt, Dr. Almeida.

On the Working Committee and the Judges fell the brunt of the work entailed in this Exhibition, and it is to their services, which were quite invaluable, that the success of the Exhibition is in a great measure to be attributed. Special thanks must be accorded to Messrs. B. Howell Jones, E. A. V. Abraham, Geo. Allan, and T. A. Pope, who threw their whole heart and soul into the work, for the large share of help they gave to the organisation of this show; and to many other members and non-members of the Society, notably Messrs. A. E. Anderson, J. H. Field, F. Chapman, J. B. Sharples.

The Judges were:—Hon. B. Howell Jones (Chairman), E. A. V. Abraham, George Allan, Dr. Almeida, A. D. Ferguson, T. A. Pope, and L. V. Vaughan. No Judge sitting in any section in which he exhibited.

The judging was based on the following qualifications:—(*a*) Completeness, (*b*) condition, (*c*) arrangement, (*d*) rarity, (*e*) philatelic knowledge. The points for each quality varied in every section, local conditions being largely responsible for this, the object being to bring together all classes of collectors on an equal footing.

The number of exhibits was forty, and the total value of the exhibits was over £6,500.

The Town Hall

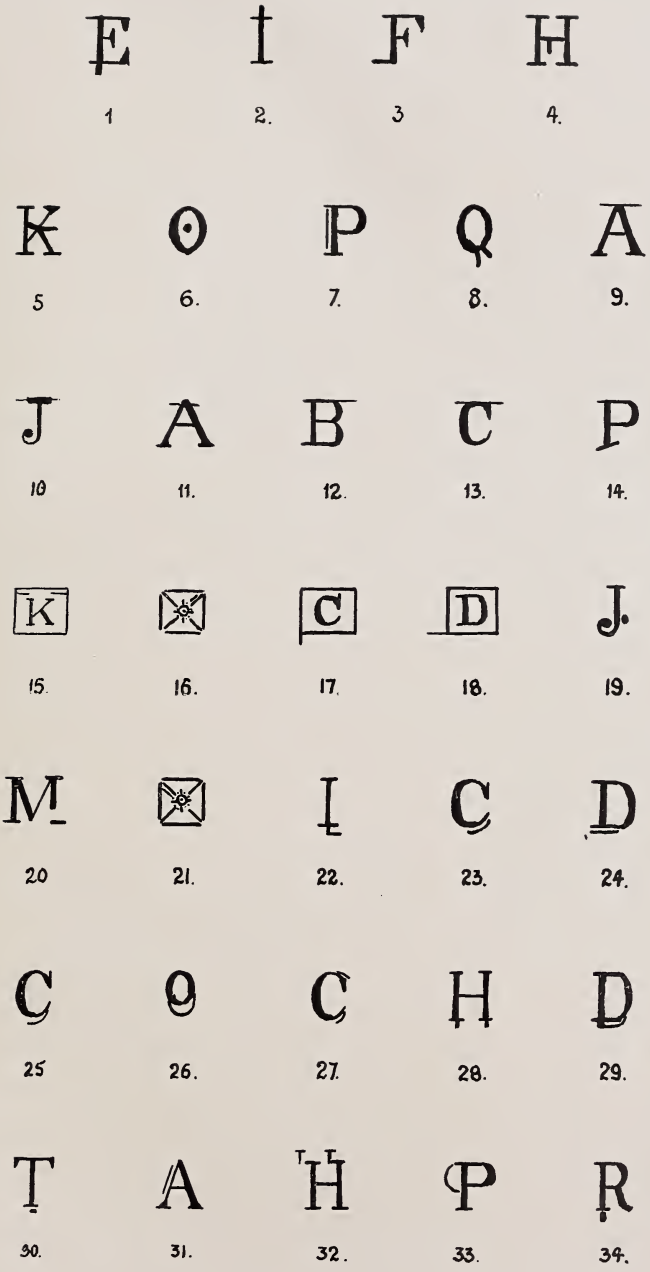
in which the Exhibition was held, presented a gay and attractive appearance, being effectively decorated with bunting. The lofty, well-lighted hall, with a ground area of 90 feet by 40 feet, had little available space left after all the exhibits had been laid out.

The plan adopted for the display of the exhibits answered admirably. All separate countries, mounted on cards, were shown either in glass frames or under the special glass covers attached to the tables; albums being exhibited in glass cases. The long tables with the exhibits were arranged along the east and west sides of the hall, and down the centre.

The Opening Ceremony.

The Exhibition, which was held under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor (Sir Frederic M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G.), was formally opened at 4 p.m. on Saturday, April 6th, 1907. The large number of visitors present included the Hon. B. Howell Jones (President), the Lord Bishop of Guiana, J. Wood Davis, F.R., Hon. Robert Duff, T. A. Pope, A. Earnshaw, C. Wieting, W. A. Abraham, E. A. V. Abraham, A. W. Swain (Ag. Postmaster-General), Dr. Almeida, L. V. Vaughan, Geo. Allan, A. D. Ferguson, G. Ball Greene, Rev. Canon Josa, S. A. H. Culpeper, and many others, including a large number of ladies.

The President (Hon. B. Howell Jones) formally welcomed His Excellency the Governor, and explained that this was the second Exhibition of the Society. The Society commenced in a very small way, he believed at a meeting at Canon Josa's house, when there were six present. They started with six or seven members, but had gradually grown to be a large Society. At their last annual meeting they found that they had over forty members, and that number had since been increased. Philately had been designated by all sorts of names. Some people said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that it was a science, others that it was a craze, and some called it an amusement. Philatelists were called fiends. They might be fiends in a sense that when they saw a good thing they tried all they could to get it. Philately had been called a science, and very recently a writer in *The Spectator* even ventured to remark that the whole business of the designing of postage stamps was not without interest as a bypath in the study of national character. He could not go so far as that. National character had its effect on the designing of stamps, but in the last few years, he was sorry to say, the design of stamps had not very materially improved. (Hear, hear.) When they looked back and saw the early stamps of England they realised this. They found that the engraving of the red penny and the blue twopenny was as advanced in style as it could possibly be. There were others that came very near that mark. In some of the early colonial stamps the workmanship was everything that could be desired. Nearly all nations since those early days seemed to have fallen off in the design of their stamps. Some of the recent productions seemed to be the crudest stamps that could be designed or thought of. He thought they must make one great exception, the United States of America, whose stamps had been carefully designed and most carefully carried out. The stamps made for some of the South American republics by the various companies as a speculative business were often of very beautiful design.

Members of that Society could not call themselves experts, but there were among them many enthusiasts who thought a great deal of stamps and had made a study of them for years past. They were therefore capable of judging, as amateurs, what stamps should be, and he thought His Excellency would agree with him that some of the exhibits there were of first-class importance. The collection made by Mr. Ferguson of British Guiana stamps, which had won the first prize, was certainly deserving of the greatest attention of all. The two next exhibits were so close that the Judges could not separate them, and the Brothers Abraham were placed equal. Their exhibits were also worth a very careful examination. In Class I., Section 2, for stamps of other countries, the first prize went to the Hon. R. Duff for a practically complete collection of St. Vincent, and the second went to Mr. W. A. Abraham for a fine collection of Transvaal, with a special recommendation of his collections of St. Lucia and Tobago. In Class I., Section 3, twenty-five rarities, there were some very fine stamps. The decision of the Judges was very difficult, but they finally decided to give it to Mr. E. A. V. Abraham, who was to be congratulated on having those fine specimens, but not on the method in which they were exhibited; they did not require any setting. Next, and very close, came the Hon. R. Duff. In Class II., for general exhibits, the collection of Mr. E. A. V. Abraham was far and away above everyone else exhibiting. It was a magnificent collection, and certainly the finest made in this colony and exhibited here. Mr. Abraham had put it in books designed by himself. Class III. was for schoolboys, and the prize was a stamp album. The prize was awarded to Master Michael McTurk, who had a very excellent collection for a boy, and it was carefully put up. Some of his British Guiana stamps were valuable, and he would be able to look upon them in years to come as increasing in value year by year.

They had the medals there, and he would ask His Excellency to distribute them. He wished to thank His Excellency very much for the honour he had done the Society in coming there that day. (Hear, hear.) The Society had started a journal of its own, and endeavoured to obtain from various members articles of interest to philatelists. The first number received a great deal of praise from societies all over the world. Credit was due to Mr. Ferguson for the able manner he had prepared this, and he could not help saying that the "go" and the spirit shown by their worthy Honorary Secretary had kept the members of the Society together. They would be extremely sorry should anything occur to prevent him continuing the good work he had undertaken, for he was an enthusiastic collector, and they congratulated him publicly on having won the first prize. (Applause.)

His Excellency the Governor said he thought he was right in saying that the very fine Exhibition of postage stamps they had in that room was the first of its kind held in this country. He was aware that another Exhibition had been held, but not of the same value and importance. This Exhibition of stamps had been brought about, as they had heard, by members of the local Philatelic Society, and it did them very great credit. He thought also he could echo what Mr. Howell Jones had said with regard to Mr. Ferguson. It did him credit in having brought together in so small a community such a valuable collection.

Philately had advanced in recent years with great strides, and its importance was recently recognised by the King himself, for the principal Philatelic Society of London was now permitted to call itself the Royal Philatelic Society. He hardly thought Philately had yet advanced to be a science, but it was getting on that way owing to the intricacies collectors had involved themselves in. In

the old days a person looked upon a postage stamp as a label bearing a certain value which he had to purchase and fix upon a letter or other postal matter in order to obtain transmission through the post. Nowadays a philatelist at any rate did not regard a postage stamp as a postage stamp until he had thoroughly diagnosed it, examined the watermark, colour, perforation, and looked at it through a magnifying glass for errors and misprints. Philately had great intricacies, and they had greatly increased as collectors had turned their attention to collateral branches. They had an idea their collection would not be complete unless they collected such stamps as railway letter labels, embossed stamps, and some even went so far as to obtain medicine stamps, so that a great deal of time and energy were required now in order to become a true collector. He thought he had better not detain them, because there was a good deal to be seen in the Exhibition.

CONVERSAZIONE.

In the evening a concert and conversazione also took place in the Town Hall from 8.30 p.m., at which the attendance was even larger than in the afternoon.

The programme consisted of the following items :—

Violin Solo	.. Bolero ..	Mrs. Hodge.
Coon Song	.. .. ..	Mr. S. Lewis.
Song ..	"Idle Words"	Miss Powell.
Discourse "On the Science of Philately"		Mr. E. A. V. Abraham.
Piano Solo	.. .. ..	Miss Green.
Song ..	.. .. ..	..Mr. D. Lewis.

Special thanks must be tendered to the ladies and gentlemen who so greatly added to the enjoyment of the conversazione.

Mrs. Hodge, one of our most talented violinists, gave an excellent rendering of her selection.

Coon songs are always popular, and Mr. Lewis had already established his reputation in singing these songs, which he maintained on this occasion. Miss Powell sang very sweetly in her soft and sympathetic voice. Judging from the reception given to all the performers, the concert was highly appreciated by those present. We must not omit to mention Miss Green, a young pianist of promise, who played her solo in a very pleasing manner.

EXHIBITS.

CLASS I.

Division I.—British Guiana.

A. D. FERGUSON, 1st Medal.

A very fine moderately specialised collection, the largest collection of one country shown in the Exhibition, containing many gems in excellent condition, amongst which may be noted :—

1850.—8c., circular, on original letter sheet.

1852.—1c., black on magenta, a superb strip of four in perfect condition with wide margins, on original letter sheet; 4c., black on blue, well preserved.

1853 issue was well represented, including 1c., vermilion, beautiful strip of four from margin of sheet, and block of eight, both of these being on original letter sheet; 4c., blue, several shades on originals.

1860 issue.—A very strong lot of all perforations in many shades, used and unused, including pairs and strips of several values, the numerous pages of this issue making an excellent show.

1863.—A nice lot of shades, used and unused, with the 15 perfs.

1876.—Cr. C C complete in singles, used and unused, with blocks of four unused, including that of the 96c. in mint condition.

1878.—Provisionals and Officials. A very good show, used and unused, with numerous strips and blocks, including the 1876 12c. and 24c. Officials surcharged with large "2" in blocks of four, and the 8c., rose, of 1876 with one horizontal and one vertical bar without "Official." All the issues from that of 1876 to the latest issue of February, 1907, were shown used and unused, in singles and blocks of four of all values with numerous varieties and shades, and included three specimens of the 1882 1c. without "Specimen"; 1888-9 $1, green; 1899 2c. on 15c., inverted surcharge; blocks of $2, $3, and $4, with large "4," etc.

Officials.—A fine lot, including some unused.

A special feature in the exhibit being the blocks in mint condition showing the control numbers.

W. A. ABRAHAM (tied), 2nd Medal.

Another very fine exhibit, making the competition in this section very keen. Amongst the stamps shown were 1852 1c., black on magenta, two specimens, one being slightly imperfect, as was the 4c., black on blue.

1856.—4c., black on magenta.

1853.—Single specimens of all the Gibbons varieties.

1860 issue.—A very fine lot, the strongest section in the whole exhibit, including several shades, some values being shown in mint condition.

1863 issue has a number of shades of the 24c., green, used and unused.

1878.—Provisionals complete, used and several unused. A block of 2c. on 24c. of 1876 Official with large "2"; also a strip of four 2c. on 12c. of 1876 Official, three of the stamps having the large "2"; a pair of the 2c. on 24c. of 1863 Official; and large blocks of the 1c. and 2c. on 96c., and 2c. on 12c. and on 24c., 1876 Officials, were also shown.

1882.—Baldwin's issue includes complete sheets of various settings of the 1c.

and part sheets of 2c., also two of the 1c. without "Specimen."

All other issues were shown almost complete in singles unused, the last issues in blocks of four.

E. A. V. Abraham (tied), 2nd Medal.

An excellent specialised collection. Among the chief features may be mentioned :—

1852.—4c., black on blue, on original envelope, in perfect condition.

1853.—Complete, showing several shades.

1860.—Practically complete, very strong in shades, including 1c., brown, 1c., rose, 1c., brown-red, and 4c., blue, perf. 15.

1863.—Well represented in shades.

1876.—Complete in singles used and unused, and in blocks of four unused, including the 96c.

1878.—Provisional Officials complete, including block of four of 1c. on 48c., 1863, on original envelope; 8c., rose, of 1876, surcharged with one horizontal and one vertical bar without "Official," used.

1882.—Baldwin's issue. A strong lot of the various settings, also the no "Specimen" variety.

From 1882 up to the issue on chalk paper the collection was very complete in singles and blocks, used and unused, including singles 1888-9 $1, green; $4, large and small type; 1c. on $1, double surcharge; 1899 Jubilee issue 2c. on 15c. inverted, 5c., brown on green, right tablet light brown, left tablet dark brown. Officials nearly complete, with a pair of 1876; 2c., orange, used.

In awarding a tie the Judges considered it would be unfair to leave out one or the other of these two latter exhibits, both being of equal merit, so an extra medal was awarded.

Other exhibits entered in this section were :—

Dr. E. D. Rowland.

An interesting lot in fine condition, notably the 1852 1c., black on magenta, and 4c., black on blue, also the several varieties of the 1860 and 1863 issues. The modern issues were in many cases in large blocks.

J. Matthews, LI.

The few specimens in this exhibit were in excellent condition.

Division II.—Other Countries.

St. Vincent (Hon. Robert Duff). 1st Medal.

This collection is an exceptionally fine one, being practically complete, and the owner is to be congratulated on the possession of such a superior lot of stamps, all in superb condition, which has secured the first prize in spite of the competition of this section. Amongst the rarities may be mentioned the following :—1866 1s., slate, comp. perf.; 1867 4d., yellow; 1875 1s., claret, unused; 1877 1s., vermilion, unused; 1880 1s., vermilion, unused, 5s., used. The provisionals are very fine, showing ½d. on 6d. right and left halves, unused; 1d. on half of 6d., right and left halves, used and unused; 1d. on 6d., yellow-green, used and unused; 4d. on 1s., used; 1886-9 6d., lavender, used; 5s. on white and toned paper. Another feature in this exhibit was the excellent arrangement and mounting, which added considerably to the attractiveness of the exhibit.

Transvaal (W. A. Abraham). 2nd Medal.

An interesting lot, the chief features being :—1869 1s., deep green, imperf.; 1870 6d., dull ultramarine, fine roulette 15½ to 16; 1877 3d., deep lilac, imperf. (black surcharge); October, 1877, 1d., red on orange, wide roulette 6½; 1878 complete unused. A nice lot of the surcharges and errors. All the recent issues being shown complete used and in blocks of four in mint condition.

St. Lucia (W. A. Abraham). Highly Commended.

An exhibit that deserved attention. It included several special things, and was fairly complete. The 1860 and 1863 issues complete; 1882-4 included 1s., orange, used. The fiscal postals were well represented, and included the 1d., black, and 1d., rose, surcharged "Revenue," used postally.

Tobago (W. A. Abraham). Highly Commended.

A pretty lot, practically complete, including unsevered pair of the 1d. surcharged in pen and ink on half of 6d., orange, on original piece; Cr. C A 6d., stone; and a fine lot of provisionals with an unsevered pair of the ½d. on 6d., orange, showing both types.

Mauritius (T. A. Pope).

A valuable and very commendable exhibit, but suffered by the strong competition. The gems being Post Paids, 1d., brown, and 2d. (penoe), blue, first impression, 1d., vermilion, later impression, all in fine condition. From 1860 the collection was almost complete, the specimens being in fine condition.

Papal States (Rev. Canon Josa).

An interesting lot of these stamps, but without varieties.

St. Vincent (W. A. Abraham).

Another fine lot of this country, with many good things. To be noted are the following :—1871 6d., blue-green, unused; 1874 1s., comp. perf.; 1872 6d., blue-green, unused; ½d. on half of 6d., yellow-green, right and left unsevered halves being shown used and unused; 1d. on 6d., yellow-green, unused; 2½d. on 4d., lake-brown; also mint blocks and some sheets of recent issues.

Dominica (W. A. Abraham).

A representative collection, containing the 1882 ½d. in black on half 1d., used and unused; 1883 ½d. on 1d., right and

left halves, used and unused. Postal Fiscals, 1s., lilac-rose, used. All recent issues were exhibited in blocks of four in mint state.

Cashmere (Robert Mills).

This lot included a few scarce varieties, the stamps shown being in condition.

French Colonies (Dr. E. D. Rowland).

Used specimens of modern stamps only.

Hawaiian Islands (J. I. Whitehead).

Though wanting in the first issues, this collection made a pretty show. Among the special things may be mentioned the following:—1853 5c., blue, thin white paper; 1862 2c., rose-red, horizontally laid paper; 1883-5 25c., 50c., and $1, unused; Provl. Govt. 12c., red-lilac, in black, unused.

Orange River Colony (W. A. Abraham).

The early issues were well represented, and there was a fair show of the provisional surcharges. V.R.I.'s were shown complete used, and in blocks of four unused, as were the King's Heads.

Jamaica (W. A. Abraham).

Only used specimens were shown, also Postal Fiscals. This exhibit was hardly up to the standard of the other exhibits by this gentleman.

The other exhibits in this section were Barbados, Trinidad, and Prince Edward Island (W. Matthews, LI.). Persia (Canon Josa). Swazieland, Falkland Islands, Niger Coast, St. Christopher (W. A. Abraham); these included blocks of four of all recent issues in mint state.

Section III.—25 Rare and Special Stamps.

E. A. V. Abraham. Medal.

This exhibit included the following:—Barbados ½d. on half of 5s.; Bergedorf 1½sch., used; British Levant 40 paras, purple on blue, double surcharge; Denmark 1864 16sk., imperf.; Great Britain 10d., O.W. Official (Queen's Head); Heligoland 1867 ½sch., used; Danish West Indies 1902 2c., error of colour; Spain 1865 12cu., inverted frame; South Australia 1874 1s., brown, comp. perf., "O.S." double, one inverted; Switzerland—Zurich 4 rappen; Tuscany 2 soldi; Argentine 1864 15c., blue, wmk. A R, imperf.; Nevis 1d., perf. 11½d.; French Levant 1 piastre; Beyrouth on 1902 15c. unused.

Hon. Robert Duff.

An excellent lot of stamps, which claimed a greater amount of attention than any other exhibit in this section.

This exhibit consisted entirely of West Indian in fine condition, including Barbados ½d. on 5s., three varieties of type. British Guiana 1853 brown-red; 1860 1c., brown, perf. 12, thin paper; 1862 1c., black on rose, Type I., used; 1852 1c., black on magenta, pair on original; 1876 96c., drab, unused; 4c., blue, perf. 12½; 1888-9 $1, used and unused; Officials, 1860 VIII. c., rose, also 2c. and 4c. of 1876, all unused; Nevis 1867 1s., yellow-green, and variety on laid paper, 6d., green, Cr. C A. Tobago Cr. C C 6d., stone. Virgin Islands 1867 1s., rose-carmine on white, and tone paper, also with double-lined frame.

Hon. Robert Duff.

Second exhibit contained the rare British Guiana Jubilee issue 2c. on 15c., double surcharge, on original envelope; 2c. on 10c., and 2c. on 15c., inverted surcharge; with the exception of two specimens of the 2c. on 15c. inverted, these were the only other specimens of these errors shown in the Exhibition.

Nevis 4d., dull rose, perf. 13; 6d., grey-lilac, perf. 13. St. Lucia 1882-4 1s., orange; 1883-6 1s., red-brown, Die I., unused. St. Christopher 1882-90 6d., olive-brown, used. Montserrat 4d., blue, Cr. C A. Natal 1857 3d., rose.

Rev. Canon Josa.

This exhibit included:—Transvaal 4 April, 1870, 6d., fine roulette 15½ to 16; 1876 3d., lilac, fine roulette 15½ to 16; 1877 1d., red, imperf., wide space overprint.

Tobago, 5s., Cr. C C.

Mauritius Post Paids, 1d., red, 2d., blue, intermediate impressions.

Newfoundland, 1857 issue, 4d., vermilion; 6d., vermilion.

New Brunswick, 1851, 6d., yellow.

Nevis, 1d., red; perf. 11½.

Bangkok, Cr. C C, 2c., brown.

British North Borneo, 1886-7½ $2.

Hon. B. Howell Jones.

A pretty lot in excellent condition.

Newfoundland, 1857, 4d. and 6d.

Cape of Good Hope, 1s., deep green; 1d., brick-red; and 1d., scarlet, wood-blocks.

Natal, 1857, 1d., buff.

New South Wales, Sydney Views, 1850, Plate II., 1d., red; 1851, Plate III., 2d., grey-blue, first retouch.

West Australia, 1854, 4d., slate-blue; and 1875, 6d., grey-black.

J. T. Whitehead.

The following are the chief features:—

Tuscany, 60 crazie, used.

Great Britain, 2s., brown, used.

Cyprus, 1881, Cr. C C, 6 pias, olive-grey, unused.

British Guiana, 1852, 1c., black on magenta, pair, and 4c., black and blue; 1853, 1c., vermilion; 1860, 1c., brown; 1862, 1c., black and rose; 1876, Cr. C C, 96c., olive-bistre; 1888-9, $1, green.

Nevis, 1867, 1s., blue-green, on white paper, unused; and 1883-90, Cr. C C, 6d., green, unused.

St. Lucia, 1863, 1d., lake, used; perf. 12½.

Virgin Islands, 4d. on 1s., unused.

Also several high values of the U.S. Newspaper stamps, unused.

CLASS II.

General Collections.

E. A. V. ABRAHAM, 1st Medal.

A wonderful display, far ahead of any other exhibit in this section. This collection is mounted in thirty-five books, each group of countries forming one or more books. The stamps number over 26,000. Mr. Abraham claims that there will be no need to get additional books for the next thirty years. The stamps are arranged in such a manner that new shades may be placed in the collection without disturbing the order of each issue.

The chief features of this collection are :—

Great Britain, a fine show, the plate-marked variety being strong and full.

Afghanistan shows a number of original envelopes.

Indian States are strong; a unique envelope from Cabul with a woodcut impression is shown; also a fine specimen of the 1d., blue, Ionian Islands, on original envelope.

The Australian Colonies are very strong, including several varieties not catalogued and classified. There is a pair of 1876 2s. O.S., one of the pair bearing no impression of the stamp, although superimposed O.S.

British Africa is a good group, all the countries being well represented.

Spain has several good things; and Italy contains some bisected stamps of Sardinia on original envelopes.

Turkey, a remarkably well got together collection; several unchronicled specimens are shown.

United States, a fine show of all issues, with numerous varieties of shades. The Newspaper stamps of 1879 are complete.

West Indies include many rarities. Deserving of special mention in this group are Dominica, Jamaica, and Virgin Islands.

Cape of Good Hope is another strong collection throughout.

Orange River Colony is a very interesting exhibit, containing many rare things.

Mr. Abraham's general collection is without question the largest ever formed and exhibited in the colony, and displays a wonderful power for collecting for which the owner deserves credit.

L. V. VAUGHAN.

This collection, mounted in Gibbons' "Imperial Album," was without doubt the finest mounted general collection in the Exhibition, a special feature being the perfect condition of the stamps, and Mr. Vaughan deserves great credit for having got together such a remarkably fine and valuable collection. It was unfortunate that the collection arrived after the judging had been finished, and thus failed to secure a medal, which it richly merited.

The most noticeable things in this collection were British Guiana, 1850, 12c., blue (damaged); 1852, 1c., magenta, and 4c., deep blue, in fine state; 1853 fine post-marked specimens; 1856, 4c., magenta; 1860, 1c., rose, used and unused; 1c., brown-red; and a variety of shades of all perforations; 1862, 1c., rose, Type I.; 1878-81, complete set of provisionals, used and unused, including the very rare 2c. on 12c. Official of 1876 with double surcharges; also the 1c. and 2c. Baldwin issue, without "Specimen." All other subsequent issues were shown very nearly complete, both used and unused.

The West Indian Islands are a fairly strong lot, and include many rare stamps. The most complete countries are British Somaliland, Seychelles, and Gambia.

The whole collection is quite up to date in all King's Heads.

A. B. ANDERSON.

A collection mounted in Gibbons' "Imperial Album," Spanish countries being the best-represented group.

Other entries in this class were :—James F. Green, G. A. H. Goring, and T. A. Pope.

CLASS III. (JUNIORS).

General Collections in any form of Album.

M. MCTURK.

Prize, Postage Album.

A fair collection, containing a few rare stamps, such as British Guiana 1860 8c. Official and 1876 4c. Official, both unused; also a good collection of Barbados. The mounting reflected credit, and was ahead of the other competitors.

The other exhibitors in this section were —M. H. Irving, B. Irving, B. Sykes, and J. A. Sykes. The exhibit of the last-named was specially mounted on sheets, United States being perhaps the best country shown. The exhibits in this section were disappointing.

CLASS IV.

Objects of interest connected with Philately.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL SOCIETY.

A collection of "Specimen" stamps, wrappers, and envelopes of the world.

T. A. POPE.

A set of Sedang stamps. A photograph of the Mauritius Post Office 1d. stamp. The "Duvivier" bought by W. H. Peckitt from Mme. Duvivier.

REV. CANON JOSA.

A photograph of the famous pair of British Guiana circular 2c., rose, of 1851.

An Exhibit of Forged Stamps.

W. C. H. DA SILVA.

A dealer's exhibit, including a large variety of cheap stamps done specially with the object of encouraging beginners. —From *The British Guiana Philatelic Journal.*



The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

G. Fred. H. Gibson, *Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester.*

The British Empire.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorate.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise us of the issue of the 20rs. upon multiple watermark paper.



Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
20rs. grey and stone.

Gold Coast.—The *Monthly Journal* mentions that the ½d. is now arriving all in green. Some of the low value bi-coloured multiple watermark stamps have had a very short life, the forerunner of this for one.

Adhesive.
½d. green. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

South Australia.—The 2s. 6d. value, with the new watermark, is now chronicled in various contemporaries.

Adhesive.
2s. 6d. violet. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12.

St. Vincent.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that another value has appeared in the new type, as shown below.



Adhesive.
3d. violet. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

Tasmania.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists the 4d. value with the new watermark.



Adhesive.
4d. yellow. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12½.

Victoria.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt has sent us a specimen of the recently issued 20s. It is perforated 11, and the watermark is sideways.

Adhesive.
20s. rose. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 11.

Western Australia.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 4d. and 5d. values with the Crown and A watermark, and also a new 1s. The latter is similar in appearance to the recent 6d., and is watermarked Crown and WA.

Adhesives.

4d. red-brown.	Wmk. Crown and A.	Perf. 12½.
5d. yellow.	,, ,,	,,
1s. green.	Wmk. Crown and WA.	Perf. 14.

Foreign Countries.

Argentine Republic.—A change in the colour of the 3c. stamp is mentioned in the *Monthly Journal*.

Adhesive.

3c. blue-green.

Austria.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a 12h. stamp of the current type.

Adhesive.

12h. purple. Perf. 12½ × 13.

Colombia. SANTANDER.—We are indebted to the *Monthly Journal* for the following list of provisionals formed by overprinting the issues of 1905 with new values (gold currency).

Adhesives.

Medio centavo (*a*) in green on 50c. yellow.
2 centavos in black on 5c. pale blue.
2 ,, in blue on 10c. claret.
2 ,, in blue on 5c. blue-green.
2 ,, in blue on 20c. marone.
2 ,, in blue on 5p. blue.

CUCUTA.—The set here being as follows :

Adhesives.

Medio centavo (*a*) in black on 50c. red on yellow.
,, ,, (*b*) ,, ,,
UN centavo in blue on 1c. green on yellow.
2 centavos in green on 2c. rose on yellow.
2 ,, in black on 10c. brown on yellow.
2 ,, in blue on 2c. pale green.
2 ,, in black on 5c. scarlet.
2 ,, in blue on 10c. deep blue.
2 ,, in blue on 20c. green on yellow.

France.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us a specimen of the new 25c. It is of the type shown below (without the earth).



Adhesive.

25c. deep bright blue.

Iceland.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us specimens of the new sets, both for ordinary and official use. They show the profile of the present and late King of Denmark, overlapping in profile.

Adhesives

3 aur yellow-brown.
4 aur scarlet and grey.
5 aur green.
6 aur sepia and grey.
10 aur scarlet.
16 aur brown.
20 aur blue.
25 aur blue-green and grey-brown.
40 aur red-lilac.
50 aur red-lilac and grey.
1kr. brown and ultramarine.
2kr. blue-green and black-brown.
5kr. slate and pale brown.

Official stamps.

3 aur sepia and yellow.
4 aur ,, green.
5 aur ,, brown.
10 aur ,, blue.
16 aur ,, carmine.
20 aur ,, yellow-green.
50 aur ,, lilac.

Italy. OFFICES IN CRETE.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the new 5c. stamp, overprinted "La Canea" in black.



Adhesive.

5c. green. Surcharged "La Canea" in black.

Montenegro.—We have recently seen specimens of the new set just issued. They are printed on plain white paper and are perforated 12½. We hope to illustrate the design later.

Adhesives.

1p. pale brown.
5p. green.
10p. carmine.
15p. blue.
20p. orange.
23p. dark blue.
35p. brown.
50p. violet.

Postage Due stamps.

5p. brown.
10p. violet.
25p. rose.
50p. green.

A.R. Stamp.

25p. olive-brown.

Paraguay.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that another value of the 1904 type has appeared, a 10c.



Adhesive.
10c. emerald green.

Russia. OFFICES IN CHINA. — The *Monthly Journal* has received the two recent high values overprinted for use here. On the 5r. the surcharge is in red, while in the case of the higher value it is in blue.



Adhesives.

5r. pale blue, deep blue, and green. Surcharged in red.
10r. grey, scarlet, and yellow. Surcharged in blue.

Notes and News.

TYMMMEEADDLIINN.

This mysterious combination of letters will probably be familiar to readers of *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* as embodying the name of a serial story which has just been completed in its pages. It is not surprising that although for some weeks a prize was offered, and its value more than once increased, for the reconstruction of the title out of these jumbled letters, no one proved equal to the task, and that it was therefore left to the Editor to announce it as "Me and Myn Limited," by the well-known writer, Mr. S. R. Crockett. The book is now published by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin at a cost of 6s., and is, we believe, the first philatelic novel by a British writer. The story deals with the enthusiasm for stamps of a boy and girl, an enthusiasm which those of us who were collectors in our school-days can well appreciate, as we can sympathise with their bitter disappointment at the apparent failure of their early efforts to benefit themselves and others by acting as dealers, and can rejoice in their ultimate success. Mr. Crockett has departed considerably from his usual style; we miss the historical element and the broad Scotch, difficult of interpretation sometimes to the southerner; but the book is written in his brightest manner, the plot is well worked out, and the *dénouement*, although of the usual satisfactory nature, is brought about in a way quite unexpected. The author is evidently a philatelist, and we wonder why he constantly uses the word "squares" for what are generally known as "blocks." Perhaps this is Scotch! One passage is distinctly worth reproduction:—"When in doubt—collect stamps! When in temptation—get out your stampbook and forget everything else! When bad tempered and wanting to kick somebody—kick your stampbook!" Altogether a quite readable volume for the holiday season.

France.

We have received Monsieur Arthur Maury's "Histoire des Timbres-Poste Français," a large volume which is most lavishly illustrated. The publication is of too great importance to be hurriedly reviewed, so we will return to the subject next month. In the meantime we may say that its published price, 5 francs, makes it perhaps the cheapest work of its kind so far published.

Ceylon.

We lately came across a curious product of the faker's gentle art. It was a label that purported to be the Ceylon Rs. 2.50 stamp, mint, perf. 14. The upper portion of the stamp was genuine, but the lower section was entirely false. The stamp was originally S.G's. No. 152, "IR. 12c." on 2 Rs. 50 cents, but the surcharged portion had been torn away, and an entirely new piece of paper with false perforations added on, with the missing design painted in with exquisite finish. The join was almost invisible, and the entire product was dangerous enough to deceive almost anyone. These "*Suevic*" tactics in stamps are strongly to be condemned.—*The Philatelic Journal of India.*

Philatelic Exhibition.

To be held in Calcutta in December, 1907.

The Philatelic Society of India will hold an Exhibition of Postage, Fiscal, and Telegraph Stamps, in Calcutta, during the ensuing cold season.

The Exhibition is open to all exhibitors, whether members of the Society or not. Adhesive stamps only will be admitted; also curiosities of philatelic interest.

Stamps must be mounted on sheets measuring as nearly as possible 11in. by 8¾in. The sheets will be arranged in glazed frames measuring inside 2ft. 11¾in. by 1ft. 11¾in., and eight sheets of the measurements given can be placed in each frame. The Committee recommend that moveable leaves of this size from albums be used.

Collections of stamps in bound books will not be accepted.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any stamps sent in for exhibition, without giving a reason. Forgeries, unless shown as such, will disqualify an exhibit from competition.

Notice from intending exhibitors of their intention to exhibit, and of the approximate number of sheets they will send in, must reach the Honorary Secretary before the 15th November, and exhibits must be in the hands of the Committee before the 1st December, 1907.

The Committee will take every possible precaution for the safety of the exhibits while under their charge, but cannot accept responsibility for theft or loss either in transit or while exhibits are in Calcutta. All exhibits will be returned immediately after the close of the Exhibition.

Exhibitors sending exhibits by rail or post are requested to pack the sheets flat (not rolled up) in wooden cases, either tin-lined or securely covered with wax cloth. All exhibits must be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Exhibition Committee.

A Committee of Judges will be formed later. The Judges shall refuse an award in any class where there is no exhibit of sufficient merit to deserve one. Awards will in all cases be made on the following basis:—Completeness, 50%; Condition, 20%; Rarity, 20%; Arrangement, 10%.

No single competitor may win more than one medal in any class, nor more than four medals altogether (exclusive of special medals).

The Committee earnestly solicit the co-operation of philatelists everywhere, in order that this Exhibition, the fourth of its kind held in Calcutta, may be a truly representative one, and worthy of the Philatelic Society of India.

Members of the Society donating medals for competition will very kindly send early intimation of their intention of doing so. In addition to the medals offered in the various classes, special medals will also be included, as desired by donors.

SECTION I.—BRITISH EMPIRE.

Class I.: Great Britain. — One silver medal.

Class II.: British India. — One silver medal; one bronze medal.

Class III.: Any three of the Indian "Convention" States.—One silver medal; one bronze medal.

Class IV.: Any single State of the Indian "Feudatory" States (limited to three entries for any single exhibitor).— One silver medal; one bronze medal.

Class V.: Any single European or Asiatic British Colony (limited to three entries for any single exhibitor).— One silver medal; one bronze medal.

Class VI.: Any two Australasian Colonies. —One silver medal; two bronze medals.

Class VII.: Any single American British Colony, excluding West Indies (limited to three entries for any single exhibitor).—One silver medal; one bronze medal.

Class VIII.: Any three West Indian British Colonies.—One silver medal.

Class IX.: Any two African British Colonies.— One silver medal; two bronze medals.

SECTION II.—FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Class I.: Any single European Country or European Colony (limited to three entries for any single exhibitor). — Three silver medals; three bronze medals.

Class II.: Any single Asiatic Country (limited to two entries for any single exhibitor).—One silver medal; two bronze medals.

Class III.: United States.—One silver medal.

Class IV.: Any other Foreign Country not included in Classes I. or II. (limited to two entries for any single exhibitor).—One silver medal; two bronze medals.

SECTION III.—SPECIAL.

Class I.: Any 25 rarities of the British Empire, each stamp to be worth not less than £25.—One silver medal; one bronze medal.

Class II.: Any 25 rarities of any Foreign Countries, each stamp to be worth not less than £25.—One silver medal.

Class III.: Any 25 rarities of India or Native States.—One silver medal.

SECTION IV.—NON-POSTAL.

Class I.: Fiscals and Telegraphs of British India.—One silver medal.

Class II.: Fiscals and Telegraphs of any other Country or Colony. — One bronze medal.

Class III.: Any other special exhibit of any objects of philatelic interest. — One bronze medal.

All communications relating to the Exhibition should be addressed:—B. Gordon Jones, *Honorary Secretary*, Exhibition Committee, Philatelic Society of India, 7, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

Obituary.

Though his name was almost unknown to the majority of stamp collectors, the late Sir William Perkin, who died on the 14th inst., exercised, indirectly, a great influence on the course of philately. He was the discoverer of aniline dyes, now so extensively used for stamp printing. Last year was the jubilee of his discovery of mauve, which was the first of the coal tar colours to be found. This colour was used on the familiar 1d. stamp of Great Britain, of 1881, and was known, chemically, as Perkin's mauve.—*Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.*

Herts Society Dinner.

This annual function seems to have caught on better than any other of a similar kind. The climax one would have thought was reached last year, and one rather feared than otherwise that this year's reunion would fall very flat. This was far from being the case, in fact the President always seems to have something up his sleeve when least it is expected. The chief guests of the evening were Sir Lauder Brunton, the well-known physician, who made a speech which has been reported more fully by the Press in general than any of its kind before, and been made the subject of advertisement, not for any patent medicine, but for something which is claimed will obviate the future use of all physic, to wit, the building up of a fine collection of postage stamps. Then, of course, there was the Prince of Penny Postage, and the world generally was well represented by Sir Harry H. Johnston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., who has explored Africa and done good work in the nature of Empire making, and "the world of art, to which Philately owes so much, was most fittingly represented" by Mr. Alfred East, President of the Royal Society of British Artists. The general attendance of members and philatelic stars was very gratifying.

Mr. Harrison Hill, ably assisted, gave one of his most pleasing and inimitable entertainments, which was well interspersed by speeches by the leading lights present. These were more interesting than usual, but too long to reproduce here. The President, in his reply, intimated that he intended to publish a Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society in the form of a small journal for the eight months during which the meetings are held.

Breitfuss Collection.

This world-wide known collection has gone the way of all flesh (philatelic), and the price paid constitutes a record. For some time the writer has known of the willingness of the owner to sell if he could get an equitable price. Some years ago a great effort was made to induce the Russian Government to acquire it for the nation. Mr. Breitfuss was especially desirous of this being done, and would for the purpose, we believe, have relaxed a little in price so that his native country should have the benefit of possessing so fine a collection. The death of the late Grand Duke Alexis Michaelovitch, who, perhaps alone of the Grand Dukes, was interested as a collector himself, effectively put an end to Mr. Breitfuss's hopes. The collection has been acquired by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co., Ltd., and we understand is to be broken up and put on sale in the autumn. It will take until then to rearrange the countries, which requires doing owing to the overcrowding of the albums in which the collection is at present mounted, and the affixing of prices.

Honduras's Fall from Grace.

We cite the following example of commercial integrity, not because it is thought that the action of the dealers who were approached in discouraging the circulation of a pernicious product that might carry profit to the distributor is of striking exception, but to reflect a sinister light on the methods of irresponsible officialdom in some countries, which, however, do not long remain unsuspected. The following paragraph from the April number of the monthly *Circular,* issued by the Scott Stamp & Coin Company, is headed : Honduras's Fall from Grace :—

"After posing as a shining example, philatelically speaking, for her sister Central American countries for several years past, Honduras, or at least some of her officials, appear to have again gone into the stamp business for revenue only. The latest 'doings' are in connection with the new issue. Last fall, several months before the new stamps were to be issued, we were asked to make an offer for an entire sheet of the 1 peso, imperforate, which we were assured could be arranged to go down with other values and fall into the right hands. Later the proposition was changed so as to include the entire set imperforate. Still later came an additional offer of an error of the 5c. to be printed in the wrong colour. With all of these tempting schemes we absolutely refused to have anything to do, and stated plumply that if any of these purposely-made errors came on the market we should print what we knew as to their standing. Lately we have been informed that a market has been found for the imperforates, but that the 5c. in the wrong colour, while they were printed, have since been destroyed. All of which we hope our readers will digest, but, in the course of three or four years, some one will probably write complaining that we do not list these things in our catalogue, 'although So-and-So does.'"—*The Philatelic Journal of India.*

THE

Philatelic Record.

AUGUST, 1907.

Editorial Notes.

WE shall soon be at the opening of the next philatelic session; in the ordinary course of events we suppose our next number will contain the syllabuses of the leading Philatelic Societies in this country; the programme of one of them is already so complete that it could appear in this number. To those secretaries who are less fortunate in this respect and who doubtless are at the present moment employing all the wiles they can think of with a view to producing a programme worthy of the occasion, we would suggest, in addition to the staple commodities of papers on certain countries and displays, the attempt to get the members to combine to seriously devote their energies to the collection and discussion at monthly meetings of the stamps of one particular country. The object of this is to stir up a lasting and not merely ephemeral interest in the proceedings, a desideratum which cannot be attained unless the members are both keen on the collection of the country's stamps and join generally in discussing difficult points concerning them which call for elucidation. The adoption of the system suggested we know from past experience creates a healthy spirit of rivalry amongst the participants, whereby their powers of perception and acquisitiveness are wonderfully sharpened.

Syllabi or Syllabuses?

A GOOD deal seems to have been written recently concerning philatelic literature, and special attention called to the usefulness of a well stocked library, whether it be the property of the private individual or that of a Society. The success or failure of the library from a Society point of view depends almost entirely upon the member filling the post of Librarian. It is true he cannot make the members read, but a greater use is made of the library when the Librarian himself is active in his duties; his enthusiasm seems to be infectious.

A Step Forward.

The proposal which we publish this month to found a Philatelic Literary Society is a step forward which we did not altogether contemplate at the moment, although we wish it every success. It may be the time is ripe; personally we hope it is. All the same, we venture to point out that the objective of the members of such a Society may not be coincidal with that of the Librarian of a provincial Philatelic Society. The rarest books are not by any means the most instructive, and in philately this is especially the case.

Notable Philatelists.

T. H. Hinton.

TO be interviewed is no new experience to Mr. Hinton. He was first subjected to the ordeal fourteen years ago after a trip to America, wherein he tells of the stamp men he met during his journey, and is himself referred to as "The Philatelist of Chelsea." About that time we fancy Chelsea was more celebrated than it is to-day—it is no longer the home of Mr. Hinton, Putney, at present, claiming the distinction.

Mr. Hinton has been actively interested in stamps since the year 1868. At the present he has a fairly large general collection, the first volume of which, containing those issued between 1840 and 1879, was awarded a bronze medal at the London Exhibition, 1906, at which he also secured a silver medal for a specialised collection of Great Britain used. Mr. Hinton is an example of an earnest and patient collector, imbued with a zest for the pursuit and everything which pertains to its advancement, and from this standpoint is an ardent supporter of Exhibitions. His most notable success has been mentioned, but he has also attained honours before, notably at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, when he took the highest award for the stamps of the British Empire. His connection in the official capacity of Hon. Secretary of the International Philatelic Union for the past fourteen years has done more that anything else to put the seal of fame upon Mr. Hinton as a serious worker in "the cause." The I.P.U. is, we believe, the oldest Society of its kind (with the exception of the Royal Philatelic Society) in Great Britain, it has at times had a very flattering number of members, and done a certain amount of good, but, without in the least disparaging the efforts of Mr. Hinton or previous Secretaries before him, has never quite achieved that success which it deserved.

It was in the very year that Mr. Hinton returned from America that he was elected Hon. Secretary in place of Mr. Bickers, and since then he has both striven very hard and devoted a large amount of time to making the Society that which it was the aim of its founders it should become, a second edition of the well-known Society in Germany. During his term of office, if he has failed in this object, he has at all events stimulated interest, has schemed and successfully carried through inaugural philatelic lantern displays in London, and been able to arrange for and hold a series of meetings each season, at which interesting and valuable papers have been read, a part of the objects of the Union which had been allowed to slide by predecessors in office. So zealous is he in furthering the interests of the I.P.U. that he refuses to become a member of any other English Philatelic Society; he, however, has joined many both on the continent and in America. His contributions to literature have been mainly on the popular side of the hobby, though his useful little book called "Hints on Stamp Collecting" has sold very well, and been of great assistance to beginners, He is also a compiler of a series of Albums, in which he inaugurated the system of grouping the British Empire and the various continents separately.



T. H. Hinton.

The Forgeries of the "Cantonal" Stamps of Switzerland.

By A. de Reuterskiöld.

(Continued from Page 115).

Forgeries.

No. 1.—Very poor imitations with inscription INS in an oval with teeth, but no rays.

No. 1 (a).—The *P* of *Poste* does not touch the frame line; there is no stop after *Genève*, and the accent on the second *e* is acute; the *5* is much too large. There is no stop after *Cantonal.*

No. 1 (b).—The *P* of *Poste* does not touch the frame line; there is no stop after *Genève*, and no accent over the second *e*; there is a wide space between L and UX. The eagle has a very sharp pointed beak; the *5* is too large, and there is no stop after *Cantonal.*

No. 1 (c).—The inscription *Poste de Genève* is in too small letters, and too far from the top of the stamp; the handle of the key is a transverse oval, quite unlike the genuine. There is no stop after *Cantonal.*

Postmarks: A single lined circle, four concentric circles, an oval containing parallel lines, a grille of parallel lines, etc., all in black.

These three forgeries exist printed in black on green, in black on pink, and in green on white.

No. 2.—In this forgery the glory is better imitated, but the inscription in the centre is also INS. In the left-hand label the inscription is FIST instead of POST.

This forgery also exists in black on green, in black on pink, and in green on white.

Postmarks: An imitation of the Zurich rosette in black, or a rectangle of parallel bars in black.

No. 3.—Very similar to *No. 2*, with the same errors, INS and FIST, but in this forgery the rays of the glory are very long, and go through all the letters of *Poste de Genève.* This is evidently intended to be an imitation of the type with crowned eagle, but the eagle has no crown. This forgery exists printed in black on green, and in green on white.

No. 4.—This is at once recognised by the inscription in the glory, which is I.H.S., with a stop after each letter. There is also a wide space between the *t* and the *o* of *Cantonal*, which is not found in other forgeries.

Postmarks: An imitation of the Zurich rosette in black or in red.

No. 5.—This stamp is too wide, viz., 17½mm. *Poste de Genève* is in too large letters, IHS in too small letters. There is a stop after *5*. (I do not possess this forgery, and from the description it may be the one described under *No. 4*, small eagle).

No. 6.—The rays of the glory go through the *d* of *de* and the *Ge* of *Genève*. The letters IHS are of the correct size, but there are no signs of the larger letters more or less erased. The handle of the key is quite different from the original; it is in the shape of a trefoil and uncoloured, none of the lines of the background showing through it. There is no stop after *Cantonal*.

Postmarks: An imitation of the Zurich rosette in red.

No. 7.—There is no sign of the partly erased letters IHS. The last *e* of *Genève* touches the inner frame line, and there is no stop after it. There is no shading on the TENEBRAS scroll. The handle of the key is too light, and none of the background lines show through it. There is no stop after *Cantonal*, but the foot of the *l* is slightly prolonged to the right. This forgery was made by Goegg, of Geneva, in 1886, and sold with "facsimile" printed on the back in microscopic letters.

Postmarks: A good imitation of the first rosette of Geneva in red.

No. 8.—This is one of the best forgeries. There is no sign of the erased letters IHS; there is no stop after *Genève*. The rays of the glory touch the foot of the second stroke of the *n* of *Genève*. The end of the upper fork of the LUX label is cut off by the inner frame line. There are only fifteen vertical lines in the key half of the shield, and there is no stop after *Cantonal*. This forgery was printed both on light and dark green paper by Champion, of Geneva, in 1888. It generally bears the word "facsimile" stamped across the face of the label.

No. 9.—Very blotchy print; the glory is almost a solid black mass, the accent over the second *e* of *Genève* is too near the letter, and quite horizontal; there is no stop after this word. There seem to be about twenty-one vertical lines in the key half of the shield, but they are difficult to count. The second *a* of *Cantonal* is badly formed, and has hardly any head. This stamp belongs to Fournier, of Geneva's first set, brought out about 1900. I have only seen it printed on light green paper.

Postmarks: The same as those used for forgeries *Nos. 11* and *12* of the double stamp.

No. 10.—This is a very faithful copy of the original. The second E of TENEBRAS is too prominent, and seems larger than the other letters. There are about eighteen lines in the key half of the shield,

and none of them trespass either at the top or the bottom on the frame of the shield. The upright stroke of the *t* of *Port*, which is very thin in the original, is too thick in this forgery. Made by Fournier, of Geneva, in 1905, and printed both on dark and light green paper.

Postmarks: Imitations of second and third rosettes of Geneva in red.

No. 11.—Photo-lithographic forgery by Venturini, of Turin; very dangerous, and differing from the original in minor details only, the principal one being a small uncoloured spot in the middle of the body of the eagle. This forgery exists on dark and light green paper.

Postmarks: Although Venturini's forgeries are generally unused, I have seen one with a very good imitation of the second rosette of Geneva in red.

The Geneva 5c. with Crowned Eagle.

GENUINE.

This is the envelope stamp which was cut out of the remaining stock in 1849, and sold as an adhesive.

Printed in green on rather rough yellowish-white wove paper; the stamp is 20½mm. high by 17½ wide. The letters of *Genève* are larger than those of *Poste*, and there is a stop after the former word. The letters JHS are larger and darker than those of TENEBRAS, and there is a circumflex accent over the H. One ray of the glory runs up clear between *de* and *G*; the eagle's wing touches the frame of the shield in several places, but the top feather does not touch it. The *P* of *Poste* is close to the frame, but it does not touch it; the *s* of this word is quite flat at the bottom. The glory extends from under the *P* of *Poste* to the stop after *Genève.* POST and LUX are in smaller letters than TENEBRAS, but can be easily read. The right-hand forked end of the scroll *just* touches the thin outline of the frame, the left-hand end is ¾mm. from the frame. There are two short lines of shading after the S of TENEBRAS, but none before the T. There are fourteen vertical lines in the key half of the shield. The central dividing line of the shield, prolonged downwards, would pass almost clear to the right of the first *a* of *Cantonal*; there is a small stop after *C* which is not always very clear. There are twelve dots between the wing and the beak of the eagle, but some of them are very small.

Postmarks: The envelopes used in 1843 and 1844 are always postmarked with the first Geneva rosette in red; the stamps used as adhesives in 1849 are obliterated with the fourth rosette in red, and occasionally with the Geneva grille or the Confederation grille in black, or PD in a circle in blue.

FORGERIES.

No. 1.—Printed on greyish paper. The stamp is 20mm. high by 17 wide; there is no stop after *Genève.* The *P* of *Poste* and the *e* of *Genève* are some way from the frame lines; there is no accent over the

H of JHS. The rays of the glory extend through the entire inscription, and touch the frame at the top and on the left side; neither of the scrolls touch the frame. There is no shading in the TENEBRAS label. The eagle's wing does not touch the side of the shield, but the top feather touches the upper frame of it. There is no stop after *C*, but there is a stop after *Cantonal*. The dividing line of the shield is over the centre of the *a*. There are seven dots between the wing and the beak of the eagle.

Postmarks: Parallel lines in red.

No. 2.—Printed on smooth white paper. The stamp is 21mm. high by 17½ wide. The *P* of *Poste* touches the frame line; the glory extends from under the *s* of *Poste* to the last *e* of *Genève*. The thin inner frame on the left side of the stamp is too long, and projects slightly above the inner horizontal line of the top frame. There are eight or nine dots between the wing and the beak of the eagle, and there is no stop after *C*. In all the specimens I have seen, there is a white patch cutting the flag of the *5* into two parts.

Postmarks: An imitation of the *Z*urich rosette in red.

No. 3.—The stamp is 20½mm. high by 17½ wide. There is a white space below *os* of *Poste*, some of the rays of the glory being broken away. There are no lines of shading after the S of TENEBRAS. There are only thirteen lines in the key half of the shield, there being only two instead of three short ones above the barrel of the key. The lower limb of the *C* projects some way beyond the head, and there is no stop after it. This is one of the set issued by Champion, of Geneva, in 1888, and generally bears the word "facsimile" stamped across the face.

No. 4.—Printed on smooth yellowish paper. The stamp is 20½mm. high by 17½ wide. The inscription, *Poste de Genève*, is in too large letters, and the *P* touches the frame. The glory is very lightly printed and hardly visible. The eagle's wing does not touch the frame of the shield anywhere; there are seventeen or eighteen vertical lines in the key half of the shield. There is no stop after *C*, and there are sixteen or seventeen dots between the wing and the beak of the eagle. This forgery also exists printed in black on green.

Postmarks: Imitation of the *Z*urich rosette in red.

(To be continued).

Philatelic Libraries.

By G. Lionel Campbell.

(*Read before the Manchester Philatelic Society on January 25th, 1907*).

(Continued from Page 122).

THE periodicals published in England are very numerous and date back to 1862, when the first numbers of the *Monthly Intelligence* and the *Stamp Collector's Review* were published in Manchester and Liverpool respectively. Neither lived for more than two years.

Published from Manchester we have had :—

The British and Foreign Stamp and Coin Advertiser (Jones). 8 nos. 1864.
Once a Month, or the Stamp Collector's Advertiser (Gloyn, Alling, & Gloyn). 9 nos. 1863.
Stamp Collector's Pocket Companion (Thorpe & Burns.) 1 no. 1865.

In Liverpool there have been quite a lot of enterprising philatelic publishers :—

The Liverpool Stamp Advertiser (Jones). 1863.
The Liverpool and Newport Stamp Advertiser (Jones). 2 vols. 1864.
The Liverpool Stamp Collector's Journal (Wroe). 4 nos. 1865.
Magazine of Philately (Birtwhistle). 1 no. 1885.
Philatelic Quarterly Advertiser. 2 nos. 1884.
Stamp Collector's Review (Moor & Co). 19 nos. 1862.
Stamp Collector's Gazette (Birtwhistle). 3 nos. 1888.

Other Lancashire towns have also published papers, but these have all died very young.

The principal English journals which have been published monthly are :—

The Stamp Collector's Magazine, from 1863-1874, with 12 vols.
Alfred Smith's Monthly Circular, from 1875 to date, with 33 vols.
English Specialists' Journal, from 1895-1897, with 2 vols.
Foreign Stamp Collector's Journal, from 1878-1901, with 23 vols.
The London Philatelist, from 1892 to date, with 16 vols.
Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal, from 1890 to date, with 18 vols.
Morley's Philatelic Journal, from 1900 to date, with 6 vols.
The Philatelist, from 1866 to 1876, with 10 vols.
The Philatelic Record, from 1879 to date, with 28 vols.

The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, from 1891 to date, with 17 vols.
The Philatelic Chronicle and Advertiser, from 1892 to date, with 16 vols.
The Stamp News, from 1882 to 1895, with 11 vols.
Stamps from 1897 to 1902, with 6 vols.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News has now run into some 15 volumes, having commenced in 1899. *Gibbons' Weekly*, first published in 1904, has now entered into its sixth volume. There have been 16 volumes of the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly* published since 1895. During 1891 to 1896 a series of annuals were published by the proprietors of the *Stamp News*, but these were dropped on the *Stamp News* being absorbed by the *Philatelic Record*.

In the United States, the *American Journal of Philately* was published from 1888 to 1906.

From India, we get the *Philatelic Journal of India*, published for about ten years by the Indian Philatelic Society.

It will be seen that philatelic literature, even if you only touch the portion I have suggested, gives you a tremendous field, and it would hardly be wise to attempt a larger area without you had made up your mind to not only spend a good deal of money, but also to devote a very large portion of your life.

It is now a generally accepted condition that for the knowledge a library contains to prove of general use to the members of a society or to the public, it must first possess a catalogue of its contents; and secondly, that such catalogue should be printed.

There is a great difference between Cataloguing and Indexing. Cataloguing consists in arranging titles of books into various divisions, the entries in more general form of catalogue being placed under either title, author, subject, or subjects. In effect, Cataloguing means dealing with books in bulk in a general way.

On the other hand, Indexing deals with the subject much more minutely. Thus while each book may in the ordinary dictionary catalogue appear half a dozen times under various headings, an index to the same books might cover many pages. As an example of Indexing and Cataloguing, the following, given some years ago in the *Stamp Collector's Fortnightly*, is the best I can think of:—"Hardy & "Bacon's Stamp Collector might be catalogued under the name of the "two authors, under the title of Stamp Collector, under the subject of "Philately, and possibly under the names of the series to which it "forms a part, namely, Collector series, but the index to the same "book takes up nearly six pages, double columns, and even then is "nothing like so full as it might be."

(To be continued.)



The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

G. Fred. H. Gibson, *Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester.*

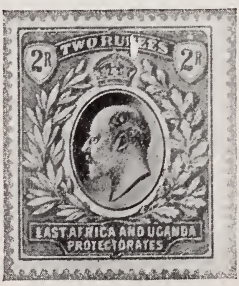
The British Empire.

Barbados.—The *Monthly Journal* states that a new printing of three values of the Nelson stamps has taken place; this is upon multiple watermark paper.



Adhesives.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
½d. black and grey.
2d. black and yellow.
2½d. black and ultramarine.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorate.—The 1r. is the latest to appear upon the multiple watermark paper; so far the 2, 3, 4, 5, and 20r. are to hand.



Adhesive.
1r. green. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

Gibraltar.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the 2½d. printed in ultramarine; the 2½d. lilac on blue has thus had a very short life.

Adhesive.
2½d. ultramarine. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

Leeward Islands.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt informs us that he has received advice of the issue of the 1d. printed all in carmine.

Adhesive.
1d. carmine. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

Mauritius.—*Ewen's Weekly* has the 1r. watermark CA and Crown multiple.



Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
1r. grey and carmine.

Montserrat.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the 2½d. value upon multiple watermark paper.



Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
2½d. ultramarine and grey-black.

New South Wales.—The *Australian Philatelist* reports the 9d. and 10d., with Crown and A watermark, perforated 11.

Adhesives.
9d. brown and blue. Wmk. Crown & A. Perf. 11.
10d. violet. ,, ,, ,,

Papua.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has received the ½d. and 4d. values overprinted with a different type of surcharge, smaller in size.

E.W.S.N. gives the undermentioned numbers of the first issue, which was made on 8th November, 1906.



Adhesives.
Surcharged "Papua." New type.
½d. green and black.
4d. brown and black.

The numbers referred to are as follows :—

½d.	29,190
1d.	48,060
2d.	70,170
2½d.	25,230
4d.	8,100
6d.	11,550
1s.	13,590
2s. 6d..	13,410

Sierra Leone. — The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 1d. and 2½d. values in single colours; the ½d. we listed a few issues back.

Adhesives.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
1d. carmine.
2½d. ultramarine.

Straits Settlements. — The *Monthly Journal* states that the 4c. is now printed all in carmine.

Adhesive.
4c. carmine. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

The same journal also gives the numbers of the recent surcharged Labuan stamps; they are as follows :—

6,000	1c.
4,000	2c.
10,000	3c.
28,800	8c.
41,700	10c.
46,200	25c.
42,800	50c.
43,800	1 dollar.
42,400	18c., surcharged 4c.
28,200	16c., ,,
25,730	12c., ,,

Tasmania. — *Ewen's Weekly* has been advised of the issue of the 1s. value, watermarked Crown and V, perforated 11.

Adhesive.
1s. rose. Wmk. Crown and V. Perf. 11.

Transvaal.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that a set of Unpaid Letter stamps has been issued for this colony, and lists them as follows :—

Adhesives.
Unpaid Letter stamps.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
½d. bluish green and black.
1d. scarlet ,,
2d. orange ,,
3d. pale blue ,,
5d. violet ,,
6d. red-brown ,,
1s. black and carmine.

Trinidad.—The following Postage Due stamps are now to hand upon multiple watermark paper.

Adhesives.
Unpaid Letter stamps.
4d. black. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
5d. ,, ,, ,,
8d. ,, ,, ,,
1s. ,, ,, ,,

Foreign Countries.

Colombia. BOLIVAR. — The *Monthly Journal* lists some more of the rubbish that has appeared here of recent years as follows :—

Adhesives.
10p. deep blue on salmon, laid paper (Garcia de Tole-
10p. purple on rose, ,, ,, [do).

Registration stamp.
20c. orange on pale green, laid paper.

Too late stamp.
20c. purple on brown, laid paper.

SANTANDER.—From the same source we give the following lists of provisionals for this state and Cucuta :—

Medio centavo in black on 50c. mauve.
UN ,, in blue on 1p. black.
,, ,, in black on 1p. blue.
2 centavos in red on 5c. yellow-green.
2 ,, in black on 5c. blue-green.
2 ,, in green on 10c. rose.
2 ,, in black on 20c. green.
2 ,, in blue on 5p. rose.
2 ,, in black on 10p. carmine.
2 ,, in green on 10p. red.
Medio centavo in black on 50c. red.

CUCUTA :—

Medio centavo in red on 50c. lilac.
UN ,, in black on 1c. black.
,, ,, in blue on 1p. yellow.
,, ,, in blue on 1p. mauve.
2 centavos in blue on 5c. green on yellow.
2 ,, in blue on 10c. brown on yellow.
2 ,, in black on 20c. chocolate.

Costa Rica. GUANACASTE.—The *Monthly Journal* has received the fiscal stamps of 1881-1889 overprinted for use here. The surcharge is in one of the types of tall thin lettering, and is applied in the case of the 1c. and 5c. horizontally, and of the 10c. horizontally and vertically.

Adhesives.

1c. carmine. Surcharged "Guanacaste" in black.
5c. brown-red. ,, ,,
10c. blue. ,, ,,

France.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt has shown us the new 25c. in a slightly different shade of blue to that first issued; it is now a little lighter.

OCEANIC SETTLEMENTS. — The *Monthly Journal* states that the 5c. value has now appeared in the pale shade.

Adhesive.

5c. yellow-green.

Iceland.—The design of the new series is shown below.



Italy. BENADIR.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles another value of the Unpaid Letter stamps—a 60c.

Adhesive.
Unpaid Letter stamp.

60c. orange-brown and carmine. Overprinted "Somalia-Italiano-Meriodonale" in black.

Luxemburg.—The *Monthly Journal* has received a set of Postage Due stamps. They show the arms of the Duchy in the upper part, with a space below in which the denomination appears in black, name at side, and "à payer" at foot.

Adhesives.
Unpaid Letter stamps.

5c. light green and black.
10c. ,, ,,
12½c. ,, ,,
20c. ,, ,,
25c. ,, ,,
50c. ,, ,,
1f. ,, ,,

Montenegro.—Below we illustrate the designs both of the new Postage and of the Unpaid Letter stamps; several values not listed in our last are also specified.





Adhesive

2p. black.
1k. carmine.
2k. green.
5k. brown.

Spain. RIO DE ORO. — The *Monthly Journal* states that an error has been discovered in the sheets of 3p. stamps, a 4 peseta being interpolated in the centre.

Adhesive.

4p. blue-green. Error.

The Brighton Stamp Case.

On August 2nd, before the Brighton magistrates, a young man known as A. West (and said to be known also by the *aliases* of G. Arnold, R. Newman, N. Melville, and R. Holden) made his appearance on a charge of attempting to obtain by false pretences from Mr. T. C. Appleton the sum of £45, the monies of the Stamp Trade Protection Association. Formal evidence having been given, the prisoner was remanded until August 9th.

The young man hitherto known as "West," but whose real name is now given as Harold Treherne, made a further appearance before the Brighton magistrates on August 9th on the charge of attempting to obtain from T. C. Appleton, on or about 24th July, the sum of £45, the monies of the Stamp Trade Protection Association, with intent to cheat and defraud.

Mr. E. M. Marx prosecuted, while Mr. W. D. Peskett defended.

The magistrates on the Bench at the resumed hearing on August 9th were Alderman Sendall (in the chair), Mr. Horton-Stephens, Alderman Lowther, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Mackintosh.

Mr. Marx, repeating the opening statement he made at the last hearing, explained that there are postage stamps which are surcharged by the offices issuing them for certain purposes, a fact which greatly increases their value. Prisoner had been a dealer in stamps for some years, although only 21, and in consequence of his having placed orders for large quantities of stamps which lend themselves to surcharging, steps were taken to see if he really wanted them for a legitimate purpose, with the ultimate result that the present charge was brought against him.

Mr. William Boyd Kirkpatrick, stamp dealer and importer, of 157, Strand, London, said he had been in the stamp trade about 15 years. He had had dealings with a Mr. West, of 130, London Road, Brighton, which began in December, 1905, and continued up to about a fortnight ago. There were a number of stamps which were worth much more surcharged than unsurcharged. Those sold to West were those which lent themselves to "surcharging," if a person wished to defraud. Similar stamps had been at some time surcharged by the authorities. He bought these stamps in large quantities, and only once or twice purchased stamps which could not be surcharged. In April, 1907, witness received an order from West for 100 one cent Labuan stamps. This was a stamp which could be surcharged. The form of surcharge was the word "Brunei" in block letters at the top. This and the following orders aroused witness's suspicions, and, in consequence, he communicated with Mr. Appleton and Mr. Telfer. A meeting was held on 31st May, at the offices of Mr. Hadlow, 12, Adam Street, Strand, at which witness, Mr. Hadlow, Mr. Oliver, and Mr. Telfer were present. Certain stamps were then marked with secret marks—a pinhole in certain positions of the stamp. Mr. Telfer made a record of the marks, and witness and the others present signed it. More stamps were marked at a meeting on 26th June, and a record was kept in the same way. All these stamps had been ordered by "West," to whom witness posted them. When sent off all the stamps were unused and unsurcharged. The first set sent comprised only penny red English stamps; the second set, in addition to three penny red English, stamps of Negri Sembilan (one of the Straits Settlements), Pahang, Ceylon, and the Orange Free State. Witness had examined the album produced, and recognised six 4 cent Ceylon lilac-rose stamps as being those which were marked in the way described. The price charged for these stamps was 4d. each. If genuinely surcharged, as they appeared to be in the book, they would be worth from 10s. to 25s. each. Witness also identified three penny red Cyprus stamps, which were supplied unsurcharged to West at 3d. or 4d. each. If genuinely surcharged, as they appeared to be in the album, they would be worth about £1 each. The "overprinting" was very well done, and was very likely to deceive.

Genuinely surcharged stamps were handed to the Bench to compare with the alleged forgeries, which Mr. Monk said were beautifully executed.

Continuing, witness said three of the Negri Sembilan stamps and one Pahang stamp in the album were also supplied by him to West. The price charged for the Negri Sembilan stamps was 4d. The Pahang stamp was also sold for 4d., and if surcharged, would be worth 5s. One of the Negri Sembilan stamps, if surcharged, would be worth several pounds. It was not known to exist in this state.

Witness also identified two Orange Free State stamps. They were not "overprinted" when he sent them out. He received 2s. each for them; surcharged they would be worth £1 each. Three stamps (produced) said to have been found on prisoner, were also identified by witness, who supplied them in an unsurcharged condition. Witness had been

carefully through the collection of stamps which he had received from Mr. Appleton, and, excluding the stamps supplied by witness, its value was £10.

At this point the Bench adjourned for lunch.

On the resumption, Mr. Kirkpatrick corrected his statement that one of the Negri Sembilan surcharged stamps in the album was an unknown variety. In the interval he had ascertained that it was known.

Cross-examined by Mr. Peskett, witness said he was a member of the Stamp Trade Protection Association, Limited. During the time West was dealing with him he received considerable sums of money from him. Questioned at some length he adhered to his estimate of £10 as being the value of the collection of stamps in the album produced. If he were selling it entire he would be satisfied with £2 profit; if he broke it up he should expect more. Possibly in the latter case, he would get £20.

Mr. John Stanley Glasspool Telfer, Secretary of the Stamp Trade Protection Association, Limited, spoke as to attending the meetings mentioned by the last witness, when certain stamps were marked. Witness recorded the markings as they were made. He identified the 15 stamps under discussion in this case, and contained in the album (produced), as being among those marked on those occasions. Detective-Superintendent Wood had handed to witness the stamps which were alleged to have been found on prisoner and at his house, and witness picked out three which were also marked at the two meetings. None of these stamps were surcharged when they were marked. Mr. Appleton had been negotiating with "Mr. Arnold," of Russell Square, Brighton, on behalf of the Protection Association, and on 26th July he handed witness the stamp album produced.

Mr. Marx asked if shortly after the arrest of the prisoner a quantity of blocks, dies, stamps, &c., was shown to witness.

Mr. Peskett objected to this question. The police, he said, got hold of these things in an illegal manner, and now wanted to use them to the prejudice of the prisoner. He contended that they ought not to benefit by something they did of an illegal nature. He protested against this continual searching of prisoners' houses without a search warrant when the warrant was only one of arrest.

The Chairman said that surely everything that would tend to the elucidation of the matter at issue was desirable. They had to avail themselves of all means of getting at the truth.

Mr. Peskett: Illegal or not.

Mr. Marx said there was nothing in the objection. The police were not obliged to wait for a search warrant if they thought it likely that things of this sort were likely to be discovered in anybody's house.

The magistrates decided to allow the question, but made a note of the objection.

Mr. Marx then repeated his question, and Mr. Telfer agreed that he had been shown a small printing machine, blocks, dies, plates, set-up type, proofs, and a quantity of forged stamps, which were alleged to have been found at prisoner's house. The set-up type included the necessary letters for surcharging the Negri Sembilan and Ceylon stamps.

Cross-examined, witness said the Stamp Trade Protection Association had been in existence some years. There were five Directors. He had neither a letter nor a resolution of the Directors authorizing him to pay £45 for the collection of stamps in the album produced.

Mr. Peskett: How are we trying to get £45 from your Association?

Witness: Had it been necessary to pay the £45 we should have had to find it.

Replying to further questions, witness said he was unable to recall the terms of any resolution authorizing him to commence this prosecution, but promised to produce the minute book of the Association at the next hearing.

Re-examined, witness said he understood his instructions were to take any steps he thought necessary in the matter.

William Hadlow, stamp auctioneer and dealer, of Adam Street, Strand, London, spoke as to being present at the meetings when the stamps were marked. He identified the fifteen in the collection (produced) as among those so treated, in addition to the three alleged to have been found on prisoner. None of these stamps were surcharged when he last saw them.

Francis Higby Oliver, partner in the firm of Bright & Son, stamp dealers, of 164, Strand, London, gave similar evidence.

Thomas Charles Appleton, stamp dealer, carrying on business at Ben Ridding, Yorkshire, said he first got into communication with "G. Arnold," of Russell Square, Brighton, a few months back, when the latter sent him some stamps on offer. He subsequently bought some stamps from "Arnold." On the 24th July he received the collection of stamps in the album which had been referred to during the hearing. In negotiating with prisoner, he was acting on behalf of the Stamp Trade Protection Association, Ltd., and would have expected the Association to pay any expense he might be put to.

Cross-examined, witness said he would have paid £45 for the collection of

stamps if it had been necessary for the prosecution in this case.

Mr. Peskett: Have you ever paid £45 for a collection?

Witness: I paid £3,000 for a collection last year.

Re-examined, he said the collection was worth £12 at the outside.

Mr. Oswald Marsh, of Borough High Street, London, who had been called in as an independent expert, valued the collection at from £8 to £10. Were all the stamps what they professed to be, it would be worth £50 or £60.

On the adjourned hearing on August 20th, the magistrates on the Bench were Alderman Sendall (in the chair), Mr. Beves, Alderman Colbourne, and Mr. Martin.

The first case had been completed at a previous hearing, and the evidence of prosecutor in the second case to the effect that he purchased a number of Ceylon stamps, surcharged "On service," from a "Mr. Morton," of Cross Street, Hove, had also been taken.

John Frederick Sinden, 19, Cross Street, Hove, attendant in mental cases, said he also kept a tobacconist and confectioner's shop at the address named. He had received a number of letters at his shop addressed to "T. Morton," for which prisoner called.

Mr. Marsh, recalled, expressed the opinion that the surcharging on the Ceylon stamps which Mr. Appleton was said to have purchased from "Morton," was not done by the Government.

Replying to Mr. Marx, witness said the printing of the words "On Service" on a slip of paper which was said to have been found at prisoner's residence resembled the printing on the stamps which were alleged to be a forgery. An impression of the same words, which had been taken from type alleged to have been found "set up" at accused's house had the same characteristics.

William Percy Barnsdall, a director of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., and who edited the catalogue published by the Company, which is accepted as the standard catalogue, said in his opinion the surcharges on the Ceylon stamps in question were forgeries. Witness also agreed with Mr. Marsh's evidence as to the resemblance between the printing on the stamps and the pieces of paper produced.

George Edwin Terry, a practical printer, with forty-five years' experience, gave evidence as to "pulling" a proof of the words "On Service" from the type alleged to have been found "set up" at prisoner's house. The impression had the same characteristics as that of the alleged forged stamps.

Detective-Superintendent Wood stated that the paper bearing impressions of the words "On Service" and the "set up" type alluded to were found at prisoner's house when he was arrested. Letters and post-cards addressed to "J." or "T." "Morton" were also discovered among other documents.

This concluded the case for the prosecution on the second charge.

In accordance with a promise made at the first hearing, the minute-book of the Stamp Trade Protection Association, containing the resolution directing the present prosecution, was produced by Mr. John Henry Telfer, Chairman of the Company.

Cross-examined by Mr. Peskett, witness said the Company was formed in 1900, with a capital of £1,050, divided into 1,000 shares of £1 1s. each. He agreed that by 1st February, 1906, only 77 shares had been taken up.

In reply to an objection by Mr. Marx to his cross-examination, Mr. Peskett said there was no evidence that the Company had any money at all at the date of the alleged frauds. Therefore, how could his client be charged with attempting to get what was not there?

Mr. Marx: It is larceny to attempt to pick an empty pocket.

Mr. Peskett: You can't get anything if there is nothing there.

Mr. Marx: "Regina v. Collins" decided that you can get six months. (Laughter.)

Further cross-examined, witness said that the Company had considerably more than £45 in the bank at the date of the alleged frauds.

The Third Charge.

Mr. Marx was proceeding to open the third case when Mr. Peskett objected on the ground that he had had no notice whatever of this charge. It was distinctly understood that notice of any fresh charge should be given him.

The Chairman said the magistrates had decided to commit on the first two charges, and suggested that it would be better to proceed on the understanding that Mr. Peskett should be granted an adjournment if he found it necessary.

After some further argument on the point, this course was agreed to.

The first witness called on the new charge was Harrison Percy Sharp, employed by Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper, auctioneers, of 35, Old Jewry, who said that in October, 1906, he received for auction four English stamps, surcharged "O. W. Official," from a "Mr. R. Newman," of 29, Bristol Road, Brighton. They were catalogued in two lots. Witness produced letters shewing that his firm had on earlier dates sold stamps for "A. West," "M. Melville," and "R. Newman," of Brighton. The stamp auction sales of witness's firm were

well known among collectors. At all of them the genuineness of the stamps offered was guaranteed. The two lots of stamps sent up by "Mr. Newman" fetched £1 15s. Mr. Nissen purchased one lot for 15s. The proceeds of the sale, less commission, were afterwards forwarded to "Mr. Newman."

Mr. Nissen, stamp dealer, 7, Southampton Row, London, said he specialized in British stamps. He attended the auction sale conducted by Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper, on 11th October, 1906, and purchased two unused Queen's head halfpenny stamps, one vermilion, and one green, and surcharged "O. W. Official," for 15s. He purchased them without examining them, accepting Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper's general guarantee of genuineness. He had since discovered marked differences between the "overprint" on them and on genuinely-surcharged stamps. The impression on a paper produced alleged to have been found at prisoner's house was similar to that on the alleged forged stamps.

Mr. Barnsdall, of Stanley Gibbons & Co., recalled, also expressed the view that the stamps purchased by Mr. Nissen were forgeries, and that the impression on the paper produced was similar to that on the stamps. The value of the two stamps unsurcharged would be 1d.; surcharged they would be worth 15s. or 20s. each.

Henry King, retired baker, said he had received letters addressed to "R. Newman" at his premises in Bristol Road, which were called for by prisoner.

Detective-Superintendent Wood gave evidence as to finding a piece of paper bearing the impression "O. W. Official," at prisoner's residence. A letter was also found from Messrs. Douglas Cook & Co., addressed to "M. Melville," to the effect that a tenpenny "O. W. Official" stamp which had been sent to them for sale had been pronounced a forgery. Witness read the present charge to prisoner that morning, and in reply he said, "I don't know the man."

Mr. Marx intimated that was as far as he was prepared to go that day.

The Chairman said they had heard no evidence that made prisoner liable for the false representation in the present case.

Mr. Marx said the evidence sufficiently connected Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper, as prisoner's innocent agents, with prisoner, as to make him liable for any representation made by them.

The case was then formally adjourned till Wednesday, the 28th inst.

Notes and News.

Postal Service in Paris, 1653.

M. Maury, in the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste,* gives us some new and interesting details about the early postal service in Paris, which service, on account of prepaid wrappers or envelopes, must be considered as the beginning of our present post office system. So far we always understood that the permission to issue these franking covers was only given to M. de Valayer. M. Maury has now discovered a decree, dated July 19th, 1653, by which Count Nogent and M. de Valayer were authorised to appoint people to take letters from one part of Paris to another. The decree is very clear, and contains all necessary details about collecting and forwarding, that a good number of letter boxes should be provided, about the salary of the officials, the size of the letters, &c. The privilege was given to the two above-mentioned for forty years. The decree was signed by King Louis and countersigned by de Guénégaud. The full text (a replica of the original) is given in M. Maury's paper.

Afghanistan.

The stamp described in the catalogues as of "1868, no value, violet," is entirely bogus. It was never in use at all, and certainly never appeared as early as 1868, at which period the country was in a state of anarchy. Apparently it was produced about 1888 in Kabul, for the especial edification of a European scientist (with a philatelic weakness) who was at the time travelling in the country. The faulty formation of the Persian characters and the irregular circle denote a careless and illiterate engraver, and the date appears to be 1218, which would correspond with our 1810-1811—a long way from 1868! The type of the design is a variant product of the Abdur Rahman 1298 period, when similarly printed circular stamps from single dies in aniline inks were in use. If this stamp had really been a "Sher Ali" issue, it is more than probable it would have been lithographed and have existed in several types, instead of being such a palpable copy of stamps of a much later period.—*The Philatelic Journal of India.*

Leeds Philatelic Society.

The seventeenth annual meeting of this Society was held at the Leeds Institute, Cookridge Street, on May 7th, the President, Mr. W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S., occupying the chair.

The Secretary's report, as also those of the Treasurer and Librarian, were read to the meeting and unanimously adopted. The session has been one of the most successful in the history of the Society, which was founded in May, 1890, and is the oldest in the provinces; and the all-round excellence of the displays and papers read (as duly reported in the philatelic press) transcended possibly anything given in previous years. The membership continues to increase, and there are nine new members awaiting election at the next meeting on October 1st.

The financial position of the Society is all that could be desired, a substantial and increased balance having been lodged at the bank. The Library has been largely augmented, and this now constitutes a valuable asset.

Exchange Section.—The Exchange Manager read his report, which showed that the percentage of sales has been most satisfactory. The total amount of these reached nearly £375.

Office bearers elected for the year 1907-8 are as follows:—*Hon. President,* M. P. Castle, J.P. (Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society); *President,* W. V. Morten, The Drive, Roundhay, Leeds; *Senior Vice-President,* C. W. Harding, 1, Marlborough Grove, Leeds; *Junior Vice-President,* J. W. Duffield, 4, South View Terrace, Headingley, Leeds; *Hon. Treasurer,* J. H. Thackrah, 54, St. Michael's Road, Leeds; *Hon. Secretaries,* C. W. Harding, 1, Marlborough Grove, Leeds; P. M. Knight, 47, Boar Lane, Leeds; *Hon. Librarian,* F. A. Padgett, 6, Park Lane, Leeds; *Hon. Auctioneer,* J. E. Kitchen, Albion Place, Leeds; *Exchange Manager,* E. Egly, Arncliffe Road, West Park, Leeds.

Hitherto an entrance fee of 2s. 6d. was payable by new members, but this has now been abolished, the subscription of 5s. per annum remaining the same as before.

The syllabus is now ready for the new Session 1907-8. Some splendid displays have been arranged, which augurs well for another successful year. There will also be the occasional stamp auctions inaugurated last Session.

For syllabus and rules apply to the Secretary, Mr. Chas. W. Harding.

Letter Rates in Spain.

Single letters in Spain cost 15 centimos. According to a French journal the Government has decided to reduce the price to 10 centimos.

Stamps for a Railway.

The Central News is authoritatively informed that the Turkish Government during next month will dispose of a collection of Government stamps numbering 17,000,000. The collection contains specimens of current stamps of the realm, and also specimens which are valuable from a collector's point of view. There are also a number of Eastern Roumelian stamps.

The sale will be effected by tender. Each Turkish Embassy and Legation is supplied with albums containing specimens of the stamps, and also copies of the conditions of sale, the latter being in the course of translation from Turkish.

The proceeds of the sale are to form a nucleus for the building fund of the new railway to be constructed between Damascus and Beirut. It is understood that a number of stamp connoisseurs have already inspected the collection. Particulars may be obtained at the Turkish Embassy.—*Daily Telegraph.*

A Proposed Literature Society.

On August 1st a number of philatelists who are specially interested in the literature of their subject met to consider a proposal for the formation of a society, the objects of which should be to encourage and develop the study and collecting of philatelic literature. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Fred J. Melville, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

> "That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is desirable to form a Society to promote the collection and study of literature relating to philately; to compile, print and publish works of value to the librarian and book collector; to assist in the interchange of duplicates; and generally to place upon record everything that may appertain to the history and bibliography of stamps and stamp collecting."

A further motion was also adopted:—

> "That steps be taken to form a Society in accordance with the previous resolution by circularising those likely to be interested in the subject."

It is hoped that the present endeavour may lead to the formation of a Society which will be able to accomplish good work in a much-neglected branch of philately, and which will have both the financial and operative support necessary to a prolonged existence. A general inaugural meeting will be held on Thursday, September 19th, and all those who are interested are requested to communicate with Mr. F. J. Peplow, 185, Barry Road, Dulwich, S.E., and they will receive due notice of place and time of meeting.

British Guiana.

The second number of *The British Guiana Philatelic Journal* is to hand, which contains, amongst many other interesting items, the following note upon the bisected stamps of the Colony from the pen of Mr. A. B. Ferguson :—

In an article published in the last number of this journal, Mr. Abraham goes into some detail on the bisected stamps of this Colony; and from information gleaned by him, arrives at the conclusion that the use of bisected stamps for the purpose of defraying postage was sanctioned by the Government of British Guiana.

From some postal matter of the early 60's which has recently come to my hands, I am able to adduce further facts on this subject which upsets the inference that such a practice was sanctioned by Government.

The matter I refer to is a Post Office notice dated 9th April, 1862, issued by Mr. E. T. E. Dalton, at that time Postmaster General of this Colony.

The notice read as follows :—

"Georgetown,
"*9th April, 1862.*

"Several parties being in the habit of "affixing fractions of postage stamps to "their letters, viz.—by using the $\frac{1}{3}$ of "the 12 cent or the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the 8 cent stamp "for the prepayment of a single local "letter of which the postage is 4 cents. "Notice is hereby given that all letters "so improperly stamped will be treated "as unpaid letters and taxed double the "ordinary postage, and newspapers "sought to be forwarded in that illegal "manner will be detained.

"E. T. E. Dalton."

From this it will be seen that the use of bisected stamps could not have been sanctioned by the Government previous to 1862, and it is highly improbable that such an unsatisfactory practice, and one so open to be ill-used, was authorized at a later date.

This notice further throws light on the fact that bisected stamps were frequently used for the purpose of defraying postage on letters and newspapers about the period just preceding April, 1862, and the Post Offices were evidently in the habit of accepting such matter as correctly franked. We must therefore recognise those $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ stamps bearing dates before 1862, although not officially allowed.

There are many of these bisected stamps in existence bearing dates after 1862, and I have seen a genuine envelope bearing the half of a 2c. of 1876, which had done duty as a 1 cent stamp, but these have no doubt inadvertently been allowed to pass through the post.

The bisected stamp without a value surcharged on the halves, naturally has no interest or value whatever unless intact on the whole envelope and duly postmarked. There are certainly very few to be found in this condition. I have seen many of these half stamps on pieces of envelopes, in which condition they are valueless.

Crimean Postmarks.

It will be seen from the reports by the Postmaster-General that the number of letters received from the Crimean troops during the first twenty months totals to over a million and a half, which if calculated to have been franked with an average of two stamps each, gives us a total of over three million stamps used during that period, which number I have no doubt is fairly correct. That such a vast number was used can scarcely be believed, considering how difficult it is now-a-days to find specimens with the Crimean cancellations; but on this point I can give some light. I have had a number of entire envelopes from the Crimea, which came by way of France and were franked with 3d. in stamps, some of which have been cancelled with either type of Crimean cancellations (Figs. I. and II., see *Philatelic Record*, page 56, Vol. 29), while others have been pen-cancelled, *and a large proportion have been cancelled with London or other English obliterating marks.*

It is fairly conclusive therefore that the Crimean cancellations were not always employed and that many of the stamps were left uncancelled until they reached England. These facts will I think account for the scarcity of Crimean cancellations. I should mention that the entires with London or other English cancellations referred to above have all been stamped at the back with the usual circular postmark employed by the Army Post Office consisting of the words "Post Office—British Army" arranged in a circle enclosing the date.

The following list of stamps known with Crimean cancellations may be of interest. Those with the Crown and Star type are decidedly the rarer of the two.

Stamps Known with the Crimean Cancellation.

Type I. (Fig. I.)

1d. red, imperf., 1841.
1d., S.C. 16, Die I.
1d., S.C. 16, Die II.
2d., S.C. 16.
2d., S.C. 14.

Type II. (Fig. II.)

1d. red, imperf., 1841.
1d., S.C. 16, Dies I. and II.
1d., S.C. 14, Dies I. and II.
1d., L.C. 14.
2d., S.C. 14 and 16.
2d., L.C. 14 and 16.
1s. embossed.
1d. envelope, with silk threads.

—*Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.*

Sales.

The well-known collection of post cards of the late S. C. Skipton has been acquired by a Berlin collector. This collection contains that of the late Th. Ridpath, of Liverpool. It is specially rich in Ceylon, the former Orange Free State, Mexico, and Roumania.

Another large collection has passed into the hands of a dealer. It is that of Dr. J. Neven du Mont, one of the proprietors of the *Cologne Gazette*. We do not think very much has been added during the last five years, but it is rich in old British Colonials, and the early issues are especially well represented.

The Swiss collection of M. Straessle-Cottet, especially rich in Cantonal, has been sold. Its value is estimated at £2,000. The collection of M. Thibon-Gilardoni has been bought by M. Bardon for £4,400.

Nicaragua.

We are indebted to Mr. R. Albrecht for the following decree which he has kindly sent translated :—

"Ministerio de Fomento."

Managua,

20th of September, 1905.

Sir,—To-day the following notice will be sent out :—

The President of the Republic in Council does approve of the following notice dictated by the Director-General of the Post Office, which runs literally :

The Director-General of the Post Office of the Republic, with the purpose of making the postal rates of inland and exterior correspondence uniform and in accordance with the equivalents lately recognised by the Administration of the Universal Postal Union between the national money and the franc upon which basis the postal rates, which can be charged, are calculated according to the International Convention in force and to bring better into harmony the interior and exterior postages in the exercise of his powers,

Decrees :—

Article I.

The postage of correspondence for the interior of the Republic and Central America will be charged in accordance with the following tariff :—

(1) Ordinary Letters.—For every 15 grammes or fraction thereof, 10 centavos.

(2) Post-cards.—For every single card, 4 centavos. For each double card, 8 centavos.

(3) Commercial Papers.—For the first 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 10 centavos.

This charge will be increased gradually at the rate of 2 centavos for each 50 grammes or fraction thereof up to 200 grammes, and if this weight be exceeded, at the rate of 3 centavos for each 50 grammes or fraction thereof up to 2,000 grammes.

(4) Printed Matter.—For every 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 4 centavos.

(5) Samples.—For the first 100 grammes or fraction thereof, 8 centavos.

This charge will be increased gradually at the rate of 4 centavos for every 50 grammes or fraction thereof.

(6) Military Papers.—For every 500 grammes or fraction thereof, 40 centavos.

(7) Registration.—For each article, over and above the postage which is charged according to the class it belongs to, without acknowledgment of receipt, 20 centavos.

For acknowledgment of receipt if desired, or in case of loss to have a copy, 20 centavos.

(8) When Value is Declared.—For letters and parcels, where the value is declared and which are forwarded according to the law, will be charged :—

For	$5.00— $10.00,	for each	$0.60.
,,	$10.00— $20.00,	,,	$0.75.
,,	$20.40— $40.00,	,,	$0.90.
,,	$40.00 — $80.00,	,,	$1.20.
,,	$80.00—$100.00,	,,	$1.50.

Exceeding 100.00 for each $100.00 or fraction thereof, 75 centavos.

In addition to this the charge for registration, which is 20 centavos, and for the weight as per tariff.

Article II.

The tariff for the urban service is as follows :—

(1) Letters.—For each 15 grammes or fraction thereof, 4 centavos.

(2) Post-cards.—For each visiting card, card of congratulation, condolence, etc., 2 centavos.

(3) Printed Matter.—For every 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 2 centavos.

(4) Commercial Papers.—For every 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 4 centavos.

(5) Military Papers.—For every 500 grammes or fraction thereof, 20 centavos.

Article III.

The tariff for franking foreign correspondence, which includes all dues for carriage as charged at present, all normal rates, and also the sea rates, will be as follows :—

(1) Ordinary Letters.—For every 15 grammes or fraction thereof, 35 centavos.

(2) Post-cards.—For every single post-card or for each portion of a double one, 10 centavos.

(3) Printed Matter.—For every parcel bearing an individual address and for each 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 10 centavos.

(4) Commercial Papers.—For every article or parcel bearing an individual address and for the first 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 40 centavos.

The postage will be gradually increased at the rate of 10 centavos for every 50 grammes or fraction thereof.

(5) Samples.—For every packet having an individual address and for the first 50 grammes, 20 centavos.

The postage will be gradually increased at the rate of 10 centavos for every 50 grammes or fraction thereof.

(6) Registration.—For the fixed fee of registration of every article, to which must be added the postage which is in accordance with the class to which it belongs, without acknowledgment of receipt, 35 centavos.

And for every acknowledgment of receipt which may be demanded, 20 centavos.

Article IV.

Postal Parcels will continue to pay the postage rates stipulated by the respective conventions in force.

Article V.

The present decree comes into force on the 1st of October, and cancels Articles 329, 330, and 331 of the Postal Regulations, and all other laws which may be contrary to it.

This decree to be sent to our *Ministerio de Fomento* to be approved of.

Managua, 19th of September, 1905.

E. Lopez, B.

Returned as follows :—

Managua,

20th of September, 1905.

Signed for the President.

The Ministro de Fomento.

Espinosa.

This has been sent to you, so that you can take note of it and see it is put into force.

Your obedient servant,

ESPINOSA.

Austria.

In our June number we said that Austria was going to have a 12 heller stamp in the new issue. This being a new value, we were curious to know the reason, and we learn the following :— Austria being divided into zones, the postage for ordinary parcels is 30, 42 and 54 heller; so that the postal officials, who in Austria frank parcels, had always to affix three stamps. This is now to be altered by the creation of a 12 heller stamp. In future only two stamps, one 30 heller and one 12 heller stamp, will be necessary, and the work of the officials will be reduced by one-third. But why not reduce it by two-thirds by creating a 42 heller stamp? We may add that our informant says this 12 heller stamp will not be sold at the post offices or licensed stamp retailers, but can be had at the parcel-post counters.

A Celebrated Auction.

The Le Roy d'Etiolles' auction has at last finished. The ninth section came under the hammer on the 17-22 of June, and totalled up to Fcs 126.453. The grand total for the whole collection is Fcs 910.527, or £36,400, which must be very satisfactory to the heirs. Prices, as usual, were good, frequently over catalogue value. In many cases the prices realised were such, that the Catalogue Officiel de la Société Français de Timbrologie for 1907-8 will be entirely repriced in accordance with this auction, so we may look out for a very big rise. The cataloguing of the collection, as well as the auctions, were conducted in a highly creditable manner by Mr. Bernichore.

Obituary.

Jules Jacquier, the Editor of the *Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung,* died on June 7th, aged 39 years. In the deceased we lose an old friend and a good philatelist, who very early in his youth devoted much time to his collection. In 1893 he started the *Philatélie Heloétique,* which contained many of his former articles. His work on the stamps of the Argentine Republic will keep him in memory.

A Prospective Exhibition.

An International Philatelic Exhibition will be held in The Hague in 1909 to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Dutch Philatelic Society. Messrs. P. Ivan Harderwijk and M. Wius are undertaking the preliminaries, and we wish them best success.

Brunei.

"A." writes *Ewens Weekly Stamp News* again from Labuan on July 4th, 1907 :—

"Enthusiasm still reigns in the local stamp world and holders are not keen on getting rid of their stamps except at a good value.

"Labuan surcharged Brunei.—There are not very many sets of these in the Colony, holders having sent them to Singapore, where good prices were obtained. I have sold my sets at $30 (£3 15s.) per set, which, as you will see, is a much better price than what London dealers will give. I might almost say that the London market is being ignored, as the prices are too poor—there are many other channels by which one can sell the stamps. Let London collectors be content with the forged stamps."

Dear me! How delightful!! It is pleasing and surprising to hear there are so many collectors (?) in the Far East.

Where are the new issue collectors in London and district to be thus left behind; those of the old school would not stand the insult??

THE

Philatelic Record.

SEPTEMBER, 1907.

Editorial Note.

SOME months ago, when taking a review of the past philatelic session and a dip into the coming one, we drew attention to the several very important books then in the press. Our columns this month bear testimony to the importance of these several works, the publication of which cannot fail to impress upon our readers the vigour of the philatelic tree. From some points of view it is perhaps an unfortunate occurrence that so many important works have been published within so short a period. Their coming so quickly one on the other is enough to give the philatelic student a bad attack of indigestion, from which, however, we trust he will speedily recover. They do more than anything else to further impress upon the general public the importance of our hobby, and to bring for it that recognition at the hands of the postal authorities throughout the world which has ever been claimed for it. We are quite aware that this recognition has been in the handsomest manner possible accorded to philatelists in this country for some time past, and was accentuated by the signal favour our premier Society received at the hands of our Sovereign last year.

New Publications.

It takes a great deal to break down the red tape of officialdom, although in this direction it is pleasant to recall that the authorities in Australia have sought the aid of a representative of the Philatelic Society of Sydney upon the Committee appointed to discuss the question of a uniform series of postage stamps for the Commonwealth.

A suggestion has been made by the editor of an esteemed contemporary that important books of the nature of those mentioned above, which are of necessity expensive, should be brought out in, say, shilling or half-crown parts. It is claimed that many collectors would thus be enabled to acquire them who do not feel disposed to pay two or three pounds down in their purchase. That objections to the publication of important works like that on the Stamps of India in monthly or quarterly instalments exist, we are fully aware, and assuming these objections could be got over, it is still problematical whether the increased circulation would compensate for the disadvantages. At the same time anything which tends in the direction of further popularising works of this kind, is, in our opinion, worthy of trial, and bearing in mind the further important work upon the stamps of Australia which is in sight, we would venture to suggest, as an alternative, that the publishers might open a subscription list at once on the monthly instalment principle. If the publishers cannot see their way to do this, surely the suggestion is worthy of the consideration of the provincial philatelic societies.

Notable Philatelists.

William Martello Gray, F.C.A.

OUR Notable Philatelist this month is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Bradford Philatelic Society. Like so many others, Mr. Gray commenced collecting as a juvenile, some years ago now, upon the lines that were then in vogue. As the more serious cares of life pressed upon him, the collection was for some considerable time laid aside, until the year 1890, when his interest was again aroused to the extent of keeping stamps from his firm's foreign correspondence and laying them aside, although he did not commence really to collect again until the year 1894. This was brought about through the instrumentality of some of his friends in the legal profession, and he soon became the possessor of a general collection of some 8,000 varieties. The feeling of disappointment occasioned by the experience that the more stamps he obtained the more his knowledge increased, and the more stamps he seemed still to be in want of in a general collection, drove him—as it has done so many before him—into specialism. Mr. Gray first of all specialized in a number of countries, and much the same reasons as those which converted him from a general collector into a specialist in several countries, ultimately converted him into a specialist in a few, of which Great Britain is his best, and the Cape of Good Hope a good second string.

In the course of our interview, Mr. Gray emphasized what is common knowledge in the north of England—namely, the greater advantages enjoyed by philatelists residing in the vicinity of London, both for acquiring bargains and also adding rare specimens to their collections, but agreed that, perhaps after all, the periodical visits to the Metropolis which are made by himself and other enthusiasts from the north were rendered all the more agreeable, by the fact of affording the opportunity, if only for a short while, of competing in this direction with their more favoured *confrères*.

We cannot do better than conclude this short sketch in Mr. Gray's own words:—"In the course of an extremely arduous professional career, I have collected many artistic objects; but in none of these have I experienced the charm and fascination which I have derived from stamp collecting."



William Martello Gray, F.C.A.

Philatelic Libraries.

By G. Lionel Campbell.

(Read before the Manchester Philatelic Society on January 25th, 1907).

(Continued from Page 157).

Perhaps a few rules as to Cataloguing would not be out of place. For instance, the title should be an exact transcript from the title page, neither amended, translated, or in any way altered, except that mottoes, repetitions, and matters of any kind not essential, should be omitted. Other particulars follow the title, as the number of the edition as specified on the title page, the number of volumes if more than one, the size, the place of publication, the place of printing (when different from that of publication), the publisher's name, and the year as given on the title page.

Books should be entered under the names of authors when stated on the title page, or otherwise certainly known, with the fore name in brackets; under the names of countries and societies, etc., which authorize their publication; under the first word, not an article, of the titles of periodicals. Books having more than one author or editor should be entered under the first-named in the title, with a cross reference under each of the others.

Catalogues should be entered under the name of the institution, auctioneer, or publisher, with a cross reference to the compiler.

A society would be entered under the first word, not an article, of its corporate name, with references from any other name by which it is known, and from the name of the place at which its head-quarters are established.

The following are the denominations of sizes used:—

Large folio (fo)	Over 18in.
Folio	Below 18in.
Small folio	,, 13in.
Large octavo (8°)	,, 11in.
Octavo	,, 9in.
Small octavo—	
Duodecimo (12°)	,, 8in.
Decimo octavo (18°)	is 6in.
Minimo (m^o)	Below 6in.
Large quarto (4°)	,, 15in.
Quarto	,, 11in.
Small quarto	,, 8in.

The width of each of these three sizes being at least four-fifths of its height.

In making the catalogue, the best way is to enter the books under their different headings on cards, or on slips of paper similar to an interchangeable album, one entry on each sheet of paper. The principle is complete alphabetical sequence, which cannot be obtained where the catalogue is written in a book, even if places are left for additions.

There is no need to repeat the full information given under the author, it being understood that the author entry is always fullest.

When the whole of the library has been dealt with in this manner, and the slips written under the author and the principal entries in the various books, the slips should then be arranged in one alphabet, or you can do as some people do, and keep the authors separately.

It may occur to some enthusiasts that they would like to have their library not only catalogued, but also thoroughly indexed. This, of course, would be an enormous work, particularly in the case of a library like ours, which contains books dealing with every stamp-issuing country in the world; and it is one to which I should say very few people would care to commit themselves. "The Philatelic Index," recently published, has brought this idea a little nearer realisation, but in this case only some fourteen journals are dealt with, and books are not touched in any way. I may say that I was in the midst of preparing a similar work to that of Mr. Long, but in my case I was going to bring in the whole of the books in our library, only of course dealing with the principal articles, and not touching those which referred to single stamps, countries being in my mind quite a big enough handful. I shall, in all probability, try a deal with the books, as apart from journals, to make them of more use to the members in general.

To libraries of slender means—and in this category by far the majority of our philatelic libraries, and even in their way, our public libraries, may be included—the best advice that can be given, and stress laid upon such advice, is not to attempt to rival the performance of larger and richer libraries with regard to printing of catalogues. In our larger libraries, possessing incomes admitting of such, the catalogue may be of an elaborate and type-absorbing character, and the funds at their disposal for printing may rightly admit of the insertion of many different founts of type, and perhaps they are looked upon and expected to do something in the printing of their catalogues equal with their importance as leading institutions of their class.

But to our smaller libraries, the expenditure on such superior examples of catalogue printing is beyond their legitimate means, nor in fact is it at all necessary. All that such libraries may be expected to perform is to catalogue truly, well, and economically, and then print under rules of a like character.

There is one point which I think stands out more than the rest in regard to the collection of philatelic literature; that is the instinct of a librarian, or collector of books, to foster the collection of his books or those given into his charge, and to increase his store. It has been the fashion to count the greatness of libraries by the comparative number of books they contain. A library, if anything, is, or ought to be, an instrument to be employed in enlarging human knowledge, and in cultivating the human understanding. The excellency of such an instru-

ment must depend more on the quality than on the quantity of its parts. Everybody who has collected books or papers for a number of years must have found himself, as I have, in an awful dilemma of having no space left for additions. Papers, auction catalogues, and books troop in by the dozen until every shelf is full, and still they come ; new book-cases are ordered, and very soon I expect we shall have to build our own premises. It is no easy job to decide as to what paper shall be thrown away, and yet some must be; anyhow, the line has to be drawn somewhere. I have found it best to destroy or sell all papers which are completely or almost complete advertisements, and all duplicate copies of journals and auction catalogues; but nevertheless the collection grows, and one is reminded that the 1907 Gibbons' catalogue is not in the library.

As to the classification of the books on the shelves, the collector must use his own judgment. I cannot think, as some do, that a system of classification may be worked out that shall be applicable to all libraries, private or public. To me it seems quite impossible that any scheme suitable for a large general library could be of the slightest use in a special library. I do not, however, by any means mean that books should be placed anywhere on the shelves of a library. There is no doubt that a certain amount of classification is of great service. There are books that give a great deal of bother as to the position on the shelves, particularly when you get one which may come under various classes.

When there is available space, I intend to classify our books as follows:—

A	...	Books on particular Countries.
B	...	General Works on Stamps.
C	...	Works on Philately and Stamp Collecting.
D	...	Periodicals.
E	...	Catalogues.

And now with regard to the binding of books. We cannot keep them in their original state, except those which are published in cloth bindings, but all the paper-backed books, periodicals, and pamphlets must be bound to keep them in decent condition. A volume of the *London Philatelist* would look rather shabby at the end of a year if the numbers were fastened together with string or gum. Having settled that bookbinding is necessary, the first object is to secure durability—to treat a book in binding so as to postpone for the longest possible period the necessity for repair or rebinding; secondly, regard must be made to economy; and thirdly, to obtaining as favourable a result in the books when bound as was consistent with the two former objects. The defects most common in binding are insufficiency of stitching, the weakening of the cords attaching the boards, and the unsuitable character of the covering material. For the covering, Morocco is recommended; for the common books the kind known as "Persian," while for the best books, "Turkey" or "Levant" is suitable. The sides of the book should be covered with strong cloth of a fine close grain.

Buckram in certain shades is an excellent binding material. It is hardly dearer than cloth, and being a stout linen, it rubs far less and

will not tear at all. It is cheaper than half-calf, and is proof against the heated air which works such havoc on calf and Russia.

With regard to half-calf, I do not think it is anything like such a good binding as half-Morocco, since it tears more, rubs more, and shows dirt more. To bind a book intended for more than a brief existence in calf or half-calf would be madness, if it were not, as it usually is, simple ignorance. The reason why modern calf rots away is due more to the bad colouring of the leather than anything else. I think that a collector of periodicals that require binding, who aims at combining durability, good appearance, and cheapness in binding, can at present hardly do better than bind regularly in half-Morocco.

Of course, cloth may be used throughout, and I have bound a number of my own books and those of the library in cloth, and so far have had excellent results, where I have not tried to save a few pence per volume. There is no doubt that for lasting purposes, and where rather rough usage is expected, the sheets should be fastened to the covers by strips of linen ; this costs very little more, and gives a much tighter appearance to the book.

Do not have anything to do with what are called "case" bindings, offered by publishers in which to bind their volumes, as it is impossible for a binder to firmly fasten the loose numbers in these covers.

A good bookbinder always saves money for you in the end. I have had cheap bindings, but I must say the appearance alone is worth the difference in cost.

(*Concluded.*)

The Forgeries of the "Cantonal" Stamps of Switzerland.

By A. de Reuterskiöld.

(Continued from Page 155).

No. 5.—The stamp is 20mm. high by 17¼ wide. The rays of the glory pass through all the letters of the upper inscription, and touch the upper frame from above the *s* of *Poste* to above the second *e* of *Genève*. The inscription in the left-hand label is only POS, and the right-hand label ends 1mm. from the frame. There is a large stop after *C*, and there are only six dots between the wing and the beak of the eagle. Exists in black on green, as well as in green on white.

Postmarks: An imitation of the Zurich rosette in black or in red, or a diamond of parallel lines in red.

No. 6.—This forgery was printed on the paper of the original envelopes, of which a certain number had been found behind a desk at the Geneva Post Office, when it was moved to a new building. The stamp is 20½mm. high by 17¼ wide. On the left side, under the word *Poste*, the rays of the glory do not go farther than the *s*. There is only one line of shading after the S of TENEBRAS; the upper fork of the LUX label does not touch the frame line. The wing of the eagle does not touch the inner frame of the shield; there is a large stop after *C*. There are thirteen vertical lines in the key half of the shield, and eight dots between the wing and the beak of the eagle.

No. 7.—The stamp is 20mm. high by 17¼ wide. The rays of the glory go through all the lettering of *Poste de Genève*, but none of the rays touch the frame, though the two that run through the *e* of *de* go very near it. There is no shading after the S of TENEBRAS, and the LUX label does not go near the frame line. There are seventeen vertical lines in the key half of the shield, and eight dots between the wing and the beak of the eagle. This forgery exists in black on green, as well as in green on white.

Postmarks: An imitation of the Zurich rosette in red or in black, or a small indistinct rosette in red about the size of the Geneva rosettes.

No. 8.—The stamp is 20½mm. high by 17½ wide. The rays of the glory are too thick and too long, touching the inner frame line at both sides, as well as at the top. There is no stop after *Genève*; the upper forked end of the LUX label curls upwards to touch the frame line. The dividing line of the shield, prolonged downwards, would pass between the *a* and the *n* of *Cantonal*. There are fourteen vertical lines in the key half of the shield, and nine dots between the wing and the beak of the eagle. This forgery belongs to Fournier, of Geneva's first set, made in about 1900; it exists in black on green, as well as in green on white.

Postmarks : The same as those used for forgeries *Nos. 11* and *12* of the double stamp, also an imitation of the fourth Geneva rosette in red, and P.P. in a circle in red.

No. 9.—The stamp is 20½mm. high by 17¼ wide. On the left side the glory does not go beyond the *o* of *Poste.* There do not seem to be more than seven dots between the wing and the beak of the eagle. This is quite a deceptive forgery; it was made in 1905 by Fournier, of Geneva.

Postmarks : A good imitation of the third Geneva rosette in red.

The so-called "Vaud" Stamps.

GENUINE.

In the left-hand top corner of the stamp the outlines do not meet, causing a break at the extreme corner of the stamp. In both right-hand top and bottom corners there is a black dot. The scroll-work does not touch the head of the P of POSTE, but it touches both the foot of the said P and the foot of the E of LOCALE; there is a stop after this word. A little rounded ornament is placed exactly under the L, and the thin horizontal line under the inscription does not run through it. There are four black dots of graduated size below the post-horn on each side of the value label. The horn is bound to the central ring by a ribbon wound seventeen times round the horn, the last two turns at the left being narrower than the others. There is a white horizontal line which joins the mouthpiece of the horn to the central ring. The space between the upper label and the scroll work is shaded with horizontal lines. The background is formed of vertical lines at top and bottom, and of horizontal lines at the sides of the stamps. In the corners these lines do not cross each other, but stop where they meet in the diagonals of the stamp.

Postmarks : The 4c. is, I believe, only known with the following obliterations :—third and fourth rosettes in red, Geneva grille in black and Confederation grille in blue, P.D in black; the 5c. is found with a variety of obliterations, viz., fourth grille in red and in black; fifth in black; date stamp (Genève) in red and (Chêne) in blue; Geneva grille in black; P.D. in black, PD in a circle in red, black and blue; PP in a rectangle in red and in black, and the Confederation grille in black and in blue.

FORGERIES.

No. 1.—The white cross has a black outline (two varieties).

No. 1a (Earée 2nd).—The left top corner is unbroken, no dots in the right-hand corners. There is no stop after LOCALE, and the horizontal line under the inscription cuts through the ornament under the L. There are only three black dots below the posthorn to the right of the value label.

No. 1b (Earée 1st).—Similar to *No. 1a*. POSTE LOCALE in larger letters, the S very wide and set lower than the other letters; the scroll-work touches the head of the P. There are only three black dots below the posthorn on both sides of the value label.

Postmarks: Black lines imitating the Confederation grille.

No. 2 —The ring of the horn has two outlines, so that there is a black outline round the red central portion (two varieties).

No. 2a (Earée 4th or 7th).—The left-hand top corner is perfect, and there is no dot in either of the right-hand corners. The peak of the scroll-work is under the P: the C of LOCALE is very narrow. The ribbon is bound fifteen times round the horn, the last two turns to the right, which are very narrow, not being joined to the ring, but wrapped round the horn alone. The stamp is not outlined all the way along the bottom.

No. 2b.—I have only the 4c. of this forgery, but as it is identical with *No. 9*, plus the extra ring in the centre, I have no doubt that the 5c. also exists, and I refer the reader for description to forgery *No. 9*.

Postmarks: Imitation of first and fourth rosettes in red and Confederation grille in black.

No. 3 (Earée 3rd).—This is a rather dangerous forgery. The top left-hand corner is perfect, and there is no dot in either of the right-hand corners. The scroll-work does not touch either the P or the E of POSTE LOCALE; the bottom of the O is distinctly above the level of the bottom of the L and C to the right and left of it. The ribbon is bound thirteen times round the horn. In the lower left-hand corner the last two vertical lines of the background cross the last two horizontal lines, thus showing more or less distinctly a pattern of nine squares.

Postmarks: Imitation of fourth rosette in red and in blue, and Confederation grille in black.

No. 4 (Earée 5th).—This is a poor forgery; the scroll-work is badly imitated. The left-hand top corner is perfect, and there is no dot in either of the right-hand corners, but there is a large square black dot in the lower left-hand corner. The scroll-work touches the *right-hand side* of the foot of the P. There are only three black dots under the posthorn on the right side of the value label, and the middle one is the largest. The ribbon is bound twelve times round the horn. The value label has a fine line all round it.

Postmarks: An imitation of the Zurich rosette in black; also a very poor imitation of the fourth Geneva rosette in black.

(To be continued).

Reviews.

Histoire des Timbres-Poste Français; par Arthur Maury. Paris, 1907. 398pp. Price, 5 fcs.

READERS of the "*Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*" have long been familiar with the special hobby of Monsieur Maury, "The Stamps of France." Numerous articles by his pen have appeared in the pages of his little journal since the early sixties, articles dealing with the manufacture, obliterations, decrees, essays, types, in fact, with everything that may or may not bear upon the subject or interest the reader. About twenty years ago he commenced to give his details more fully and more in chronological order, and the book under review is the sum total of all his former writings and researches. It is, in fact, for the French stamps what Wright and Creeke's book is for the English, and the best work yet written on the stamps of France. The introduction is specially interesting; as it shows us the ceaseless efforts of the author to break down official coolness and red tape, how rudely he was treated at first when trying to get information about, in many cases, trivial things, trivial at least so far as printers and engravers were concerned, and how gradually, with the help of influential friends, he wore the mistrust down and was then enabled to pursue his researches in the proper places. Alas, France is not the only place where the true student is thus cold-shouldered; the officials are the same in all countries, and one can be thankful if one does not get intentionally and wilfully misled.

To give our readers an idea of the variety of contents of the book, we will enumerate the headings of a few chapters: Preliminaries of the Postal Reform in France; Émile de Girardin—Postal Reform, 1848, manufacture of stamps fully described in all details—1849, First stamps issued—1850, Prices raised, unpaid letter and newspaper stamps—1852, Presidency, coup d'état—1853-1860, Empire, prices lowered, prices raised again, envelopes—1859-1862, Perforations—1863-1870, Laureated head—1870, War with Germany, siege of Strasbourg, Metz, and Paris, letters forwarded by balloon, spherical balls, pigeons, &c.—1870-1871, Manufacture of stamps at Bordeaux, the stamps of Alsace-Lorraine—1871, The Commune, stamps made by the revolutionaries—1871-1875, Afterwards; re-organisation of the printing of stamps in Paris—1873, Postcards—1875, New design required, illustrations of the various designs sent in—1876-1877, The new stamps and their manufacture by the Bank of France—1876-1879, Manufacture by the State, changes in taxes and colours—1879-1885, Uniting the postal and telegraph services, &c.

Information, in many cases new, and invariably interesting, is given as to the Local Post of Paris, the efforts of MM. Girardin and Pirol in the direction of postal reform, the *tête-bêche* varieties of the 1848 issue,

and other matters interesting to the philatelist, while any reader, philatelist or otherwise, will find much to attract him in the graphic and detailed account of the attempts, successful and unsuccessful, to secure communication with the outside world during the siege of Paris.

These few headings will show that the text covers everything, and the 480 illustrations will do much to make all points clear.

A coupon attached to the book will ensure every purchaser receiving as soon as issued the second volume, dealing with the stamps from 1885 to the present day.

To the collector of French stamps as a speciality, the work is invaluable and absolutely necessary, and we should also advise all other philatelists to obtain a copy. A perusal of the book, interesting as it is from the first page to the last, will fit them all the better for the study of their particular countries. France can be congratulated upon the appearance of this work, and to our old friend, Monsieur Maury, the thanks of all philatelists are due.

Bibliographie der Wichtigsten Spezialwerke über die Postwertzeichen Einzelner Läuder von Rud Krasemann. Edited by the "Sveriges Filatelist-Föreriny," Stockholm, 1907. 44pp. Price, 1s. 3d.*

It is not so long ago that we had Mr. Jex Long's "Philatelic Index" of the principal articles that had appeared in the British Philatelic Press, and now Mr. Krasemann has done a similar service in making a list of all monographs having appeared as special works on philatelic subjects in all languages. That he has done philately a very great service goes without saying, because the want of such a list was a crying shame. We have heard from time to time from a gentleman, who has been keen upon this work for more years than he likes to remember, but so far we have seen no results, although we know for a fact other collectors have not entertained and carried through a work of this kind simply out of deference to his wishes.

That a first list like the one before us cannot be complete is obvious, but if every reader will only send up a post-card (and from a careful perusal of the work we are certain a post-card is quite sufficient) to the Editor, we are convinced that the second edition will be practically complete.

To all students of philately who wish a guide, we can strongly recommend this little book; in it they will find the names of all the works bearing upon the particular country they are engaged upon.

From the same Society we have received a pamphlet of 24 pages, entitled "*Filatelien säsom Nöje och Stadium*," by L. Harald Kjellstedt.

This little work is intended to teach beginners the A B C of philately. It explains the best method of fixing stamps in albums, gives a list of words used on stamps and their equivalents in Swedish, details the various styles of printing, paper, watermarks, &c., has a

* Catalogue of the Most Important Special Works on the Stamps of Separate Countries.

chapter on General Collecting *versus* Specialism, and also one on Philatelic Literature. We have no doubt that it will bring many adherents to the Swedish Society.

The Postage Stamps of Sarawak, with a History of the Post Office in Sarawak from 1869-1906. By Fred J. Melville, President of the Junior Philatelic Society. With collotype plates and illustrations. London: Chas. Nissen & Co. 84pp. 1s. nett.

ANOTHER of the shilling series with which collectors are now more or less familiar has just been published. It is a decided improvement upon its predecessors, from which it differs in not being a mere compilation but a book containing much individual research.

Concerning the name of the printers of the first three issues, it will be remembered that Mr. Poole, in his book on Sarawak, published in May, 1906, stated, concerning the first issue, that "for many years this firm (Messrs. Maclure, Macdonald & Co., of Glasgow,) received the credit for its production and also for the Sarawak stamps in the succeeding design, but modern investigations have proved that Mr. Charles Whiting, of London, was their manufacturer." In view of this it is interesting to note the manner in which Mr. Melville deals with this question. We quote the following:—

"The reasons for attributing, as several writers have done, the work and production (not only of the first but also of the next two issues of Sarawak stamps) to Mr. Charles Whiting are not easy to ascertain. The Maclure firm used to display sheets of the early Sarawak stamps in their windows in Queen Victoria Street as specimens of their work.

"Mr. B. T. K. Smith also recollects correspondence passing between his firm and Messrs. Maclure in 1874. He says: 'Suspicious lots of the 2, 4, 8, and 12 cents. (of the third issue) were then offered for sale under face value, and the printers, who suspected fraud, were anxious to examine specimens.'

"More conclusive evidence is given by *The Philatelist* (May, 1874), in a paragraph 'communicated by the Rajah of Sarawak,' in which His Highness states, in reference to both the first and second issues (*i.e.*, the 3 cents. of 1869 and 3 cents. of 1871) that: 'Both series of stamps were produced by Messrs. Maclure & Macdonald, 37, Walbrook, E.C. The former issue was made in June, 1868, and put into circulation in the spring of 1869. On the arrival in Sarawak of the stamps (made in September, 1870), which are now current (viz. 1874), the surplus stock of the former issue were burned, a few specimens only being retained.'

"Even these facts do not seem to have settled the disagreement on the subject; so in 1906 a philatelist wrote to Messrs. Maclure & Co., as the firm is now styled, and they replied that: "About the year 1868 we (then Maclure & Macdonald) engraved and printed Sarawak stamps to the order of Rajah Brooke.'

"This, at least, must answer the claimants for Mr. Whiting, and finally give the credit for their manufacture to Messrs. Maclure & Macdonald."

We have always thought it a mistake for a philatelic writer to make assertions or to draw deductions without giving the nature of the investigations from which his conclusions are drawn, and it is satisfactory to see that Mr. Melville has carefully avoided anything of the kind.

Another interesting point he deals with is concerning the method of production of the first two issues, and the fact that in both cases an engraved die was prepared, specimens from which in a perforated condition are known used, although, as he points out, they are of extreme rarity.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Melville catalogues both the first and second issue as having been issued engraved. We would suggest, however, until further evidence is forthcoming, that these were not really issued but are in the nature of perforated proofs which have been postally used.

He does not venture upon any expression of opinion concerning *raison d'être* of these stamps himself in the text, but quotes from Mr. J. W. Jones' theory—namely, that when the Government of Sarawak was in treaty with the printers for supplying stamps, they had some engraved and lithographed specimens submitted. The charge for engraved stamps would have been considerably heavier than for lithographed ones, and the quotation for the latter was accepted. Mr. Jones thinks that the engraved specimens were retained in Sarawak and used.

The great difference in the expense between engraved and lithographed stamps, especially where they are only required in small quantities, as in the case of Sarawak, is due to the initial cost of the plate, and therefore we think it may be fairly concluded that the printers did not go to the expense of engraving a plate. It would seem, therefore, that the engraved specimens were struck from the single die, more in the nature of specimens of what could be done by the printers in this direction.

Having regard to the circumstances we scarcely think there would be more than one lithographed stone prepared, from which impressions consisting of the first consignment were sent out.

In Chapter V. Mr. Melville deals with the notorious 3 cent stamp of 1871, overprinted in black, with the new value TWO CENTS, leading one to suppose that he is in agreement with most writers that the well known used copies of which he is specially speaking are forgeries. It has been stated by many writers that this surcharge is of an entirely bogus character. As to this Mr. Melville does not express an opinion, but the writer has always contended that there was a genuine surcharge of this character, and Mr. Phillips' note concerning an unused copy of this, found in the Breitfuss collection, goes a long way to strengthen this view.

Concerning the third issue we think Mr. Melville might have carried his investigations considerably further. There are more than one transfer of several of the values, and it is in this direction that we would indicate further philatelic research.

The book throughout is nicely illustrated and contains some interesting statistics concerning the revenue derived by the Government of Sarawak from the sale of its obsolete postage stamps, a practice which was discontinued a few years ago with a more or less disastrous effect upon the revenue.

The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of British India. With twenty-three full size plates and numerous other illustrations. Published for the Philatelic Society of India by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London, 1907. 215pp. Price 40s.

Of the series of works published by the Philatelic Society of India, it is no reflection upon its predecessors to say that this transcends them in importance. It consists of two parts, the first of which, dealing with postage stamps, has been written by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, and the second, dealing with telegraph stamps, by Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson and Mr. Crofton.

The general get-up of the book is similar to that of the publications of the Royal Philatelic Society, which is in part accounted for by the fact that it is being brought out by the well-known firm in the Strand who at the present time are publishing all the most important philatelic works of this description.

We believe that this is the first important published volume from the pen of Mr. Hausburg, and no one can read the book without being struck with the keen philatelic acumen of its author.

The writer very well remembers the publication upon India and Ceylon by the Philatelic Society, London, which was the work in those days of two or three of the most prominent philatelists and specialists of the day.

It was then thought, and for some little time after, that the last word had been said upon India, but for some time past, due principally to the researches of Mr. Hausburg and Mr. Stewart-Wilson, it has been more or less common knowledge that not only was this far from being the case, but that there were points of the very greatest interest attaching to the early issues of British India to which no attention whatever had been directed in the publication to which we have referred.

The most interesting portion of the present volume is the section dealing with the locally-printed stamps of 1854 and 1855.

Mr. Hausburg has gone very fully into the several transfers of the half, one, and four annas, and calls specific attention to the various re-touches which are to be found on these stamps, and in this connection it is interesting to note that the well-known variety of the one anna with the pointed bust is distinguished by him as the second re-touch and the date of issue fixed approximately as August, 1855. Concerning this stamp we quote:

"There is a copper plate containing 8 types of the one anna in the Survey Office in Calcutta, but there is no second plate containing a single engraving, as in the case of the half anna. It will be seen from Plate III that the background round the head has been deepened and the eye re-touched in Nos. 2 and 8 in the one anna strip, and that No. 2 corresponds with the so-called 'pointed bust' type. At first sight the ordinary issued type cannot be found among these eight, but close examination will show that it corresponds with No. 2 in many details, notably in the arrangement of the dots forming the shading on the lower part of the neck. Now there are in existence impressions of a strip of 8 stamps on which all the types correspond to those on the copper plate, with the exception of Nos. 2 and 8, while No. 2 corresponds exactly with the ordinary issued type. Clearly No. 2 was the

only one of the engravings which was ever used. It produced the ordinary variety, and (after being re-touched) it produced the 'pointed bust' variety also.

"The original theory that some only of the stamps on the sheet were from the re-touched plate is not tenable, as it is not likely that some transfers for one stone would be taken before, and the remainder after the re-touch was made. Besides, blocks of four, as well as two or three strips of three and four and pairs of the 'pointed bust' are known, while no pair has ever been seen showing the two types. There should, however, be a sub-division of the ordinary type, with 'rounded bust.' There was no doubt an earlier re-touch of the plate than that just described. In the earliest state the lines defining the back hair, or chignon, were not at all deeply cut, and the impressions on the stone soon became blurred. After the re-touch the lines are much more distinct and they are entirely different. The 'back hair' in the second state is practically the same as in the 'pointed bust' variety, though the lines were probably slightly deepened when the plate was re-touched the second time. . . . . The scarcity of the 'pointed bust' variety would lead one to suppose that there was only a very small printing of it, but it is probable that a large proportion of the sheets were destroyed on the arrival of the one anna stamps from England."

Dealing with the half anna red, Mr. Hausburg shows very conclusively that this stamp was never issued.

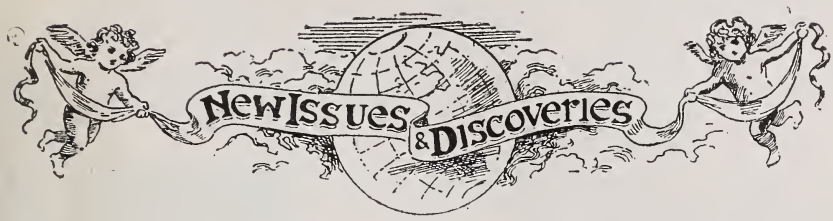
Another very important and interesting section of the book is that dealing with the provisional 6 anna stamps of 1866. Those having the overprint 3m.m. vary considerably in the arrangement of the letters. Mr. Hausburg states that the overprint seems to have been applied to each horizontal row, and that there are twenty different types which are believed to be correctly illustrated in one of the plates by means of overlapping pairs and strips.

Coming to more recent times, seven illustrations are given of the minor varieties caused by the setting-up of the type of the 2½ annas on the 4 annas 6 pies of 1891, one or two of which were noted in this journal some time ago.

Another most valuable section of the work is that dealing with the stamps overprinted with the word "service" in small letters, this portion appealing to us as perhaps the most difficult of all Mr. Hausburg's labours.

There is a very interesting chapter upon the early essays and proofs, reprints and forgeries, and a somewhat long appendix containing a number of extracts from letters and official decrees concerning the Indian Postal Service, which have hitherto not been available to the philatelic student.

We have no doubt but that the portion dealing with the telegraph stamps is most thoroughly treated,—the names of the authors are a sufficient guaranty in that direction,—but unfortunately our knowledge of this branch is altogether too limited to enable us to more than make passing reference to it.



The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

G. Fred. H. Gibson, *Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester.*

The British Empire.

British Solomon Islands Protectorate.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt now sends us specimens of this issue, from which we illustrate the type below; he also informs us that he has the 2½d. value imperf. between.



Adhesive.
2½d. orange-yellow. Imperf. horizontally.

Dominica.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. inform us of the issue, on chalk surfaced paper, of the following :—

Adhesives.
1d. red and black.
2½d. blue and black.

East Africa and Uganda.—Specimen copies have been seen of the lower values of the current set with the denomination expressed in cents. These run as follows :—

Adhesives.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
1c. grey-brown.
3c. grey-green.
6c. red.
10c. pale olive and lilac.
12c. violet and lilac.
15c. ultramarine.
25c. black and green.
50c. orange-brown and green.
75c. light blue and grey-black.

India. Nepal. — The *Monthly Journal* lists a new issue for this State, the design of which we trust to illustrate shortly, meanwhile contenting ourselves with our contemporary's description, which is as follows :—

"In the centre of the stamp, amidst the eternal snows from whence flow the fertilizing streams to the green hills below, sits the god Siva Mahadeo, or Mahadiva as some spell it, the destroyer, 'the supreme god,' with his three eyes to denote the three divisions of time – past, present, and future. In one hand he holds an antelope; in another the trident, to show the three great attributes of creating, preserving, and destroying, and that he is the Iswara, or supreme lord. Another hand is held up in a forbidding attitude, and the fourth is stretched out in the act of solicitation. The necklace of skulls signifies the lapse and revolution of ages, and the extinction and succession of the generations of mankind.

"In the upper corners the sun and the crescent moon are represented, the lower corners giving the year of issue of the stamps."

Adhesives.
2 pice brown.
4 pice green.
8 pice carmine.
16 pice purple.

New South Wales.—We take the following extract from the *Monthly Journal* :—

"Owing to an increased demand for stamps, the paper watermarked with Type 57 (S.G.) ran short, and forty-five or fifty thousand sheets of paper were borrowed from Melbourne. Each of these sheets will hold four sheets of 120 stamps of Victoria size, and as those of New South Wales are smaller and are in sheets of 240, the watermarks are apt to be badly centered, and

some of the outer rows of stamps are water-marked with the marginal inscriptions of the sheets."

So far the 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s. values have appeared.

Adhesives.

Wmk. double-lined A and Crown. Perf. 12 × 11½.
1d. rose-carmine.
2d. ultramarine.
6d. dull orange.
1s. brown-purple.

St. Lucia.—The *Monthly Journal* lists the ½d. value printed in one colour.

Adhesive.

½d. green. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

Southern Nigeria.—Specimen copies of the following novelties have been seen:—

Adhesives.

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
½d. grey-green.
1d. carmine.
2½d. blue.
3d. lilac and orange-brown.

Western Australia.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us a specimen of the new 1s. value, which we illustrate below.



Foreign Countries.

Bulgaria.—Mr. W. T. Wilson forwards us a set of three Commemorative Stamps. They are issued to celebrate the twentieth jubilee of the reign of Prince Ferdinand, and are for use abroad as well as for inland postage, remaining in circulation from the 15th August to the 20th of the same month (O S.)



Adhesives.

5s. deep green.
10s. dull red.
25s. dark blue.

Colombia. BOLIVAR.—*Ewen's Weekly* gives the following stupendous list of new stamps for this province, though it is suggested that there is some doubt as to whether they are really a *bona-fide* issue, or from sheets of colour trials; let us hope only the latter.

Adhesives.

50c.	violet on	white.
50c.	,,	reddish.
50c.	,,	bluish.
50c.	,,	pale blue.
50c.	,,	yellow.
50c.	,,	pale brown.
50c.	dk. green on	pale green.
50c.	,,	brown.
50c.	,,	rose.
50c.	,,	yellow.
1p.	green on	white.
1p.	,,	yellow.
1p.	,,	salmon.
1p.	,,	pale green.
1p.	,,	dull lilac.
1p.	orange on	yellow.
1p.	,,	dull lilac.
1p.	,,	light green.
5p.	carmine on	salmon.
5p.	,,	light brown.
5p.	,,	dark rose.
5p.	,,	dull lilac.
10p.	blue on	light brown.
10p.	,,	yellow.
10p.	,,	rose.
10p.	violet on	white.
10p.	,,	pale blue.
10p.	,,	yellow.

Too late stamps.

20c.	dk. violet on	rose.
20c.	,,	white.
20c.	,,	light blue.

Registration stamps.

20c.	orange on	light grey.
20c.	,,	light blue.
20c.	,,	yellow.
20c.	,,	light brown

Return Receipt stamps.

20c.	yellow on	pale blue.
20c.	blue on	rose.
20c.	,,	pale blue.
20c.	,,	pale brown.

Ecuador.—This country has been provided with a new set, and to the *Monthly Journal* we are indebted for the following particulars:—

Adhesives.

1c. red.	(President Roca).	
2c. light blue.	(,,	Dr. Novoa).
3c. orange.	(,,	Gen. Robles).
5c. lilac-rose.	(,,	Gen. Urbina).
10c. dark blue.	(,,	Dr. Garcia Moreno).
20c. light green.	(,,	Carrion).
50c. purple.	(,,	Dr. Espinosa).
1s. dark green.	(,,	Dr. Borrero).

German Empire.—The following are to hand upon the new paper :—

OFFICES IN MOROCCO.

Adhesive

2p. 50c. on 2m. Watermarked.

KIAUTCHOU.

Adhesives.

2c. green. Watermarked.
½d. carmine. ,,

Iceland.—*Ewen's Weekly* adds another value to the official set, design as below, except for the necessary alteration of the inscription.



Adhesive.
Official stamp.
6a. dark grey.

Norway. — The high values with the portrait of King Haakon VII. have at last appeared ; we hope to illustrate the portrait later. They are as follows :—

Adhesives.

1kr. pale green.
1½kr. ultramarine.
2kr. dull rose.

Paraguay.—We list the following novelties from *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesives.

60c. red-brown (1904).
1p. yellow-brown and black (1904).
5c. on 2c. red (? 1906).

Official stamps.

5c. Prussian blue.
1p. pale red and black (View of Ascension).

United States. PHILLIPINES.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that an Express Delivery stamp has been issued with the new set ; description not yet to hand.

Adhesive.
Express Delivery stamp.
20c.

Notes and News.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

SYLLABUS—SESSION 1907-8.

1907.
Oct. 4.—Display with Notes, "Egypt." W. D. BECKTON.
,, 11.—General Display, "Great Britain Mulready Envelopes." Notes by J. R. M. ALBRECHT.
,, 18.—Lantern Exhibition, 8 p.m.
,, 25.—General Display, "Great Britain Envelopes." Notes by I. J. BERNSTEIN.
Nov. 1.—Display with Notes, "U.S. Officials." W. W. MUNN.
,, 8.—General Display, "Great Britain Registration Envelopes." Notes by J. S. HIGGINS, Jun.
,, 15.—Display with Notes, "Sicily." J. H. TAYLOR.
,, 22.—General Display, "Great Britain Post Cards." Notes by G. F. H. GIBSON.
,, 29.—Paper, "The Surcharged Railway Stamps of Guatemala, 1886." J. R. M. ALBRECHT.
Dec. 6.—General Display, "Great Britain Wrappers, Letter Cards, etc." Notes by J. S. GEE.
,, 13.—Paper, "Morocco Locals." G. B. DUERST.
1908.
Jan. 10.—Display with Notes, "Trinidad." R. B. YARDLEY.
,, 17.—Elementary Discussion.*
,, 24.—Display with Notes, "Cape of Good Hope." W. M. GRAY (Vice-President, Bradford Philatelic Society).
,, 31.—Elementary Discussion.*
Feb. 7.—Display with Notes, "Minor Varieties of Great Britain." J. S. HIGGINS, Jun.
,, 14.—Elementary Discussion.*
,, 21.—Paper, "Sweden." W. D. BECKTON.
,, 28.—Elementary Discussion.*
Mar. 6.—Paper, "The Universal Postal Union.' I. J. BERNSTEIN.
,, 13.—Elementary Discussion.*
,, 20.—Paper, "Soudan." J. H. ABBOTT.
,, 27.—Elementary Discussion.*

* Subject to be chosen at the Opening Meeting.

The Leicester Philatelic Society.

SYLLABUS—SESSION 1907-8.

1907.
Oct. 2.—General Meeting. Display, "Tasmania and Western Australia," by J. E. HEGINBOTTOM, Esq.
Nov. 1-2.—**Second Exhibition of Postage Stamps,** at the Victoria Hall, Leicester. All entries to be in by Oct 1st.
,, 6.—Display, "Italian States," by Mr. A. P. WALKER, Birmingham. Paper, "Library, and how to use it," by Mr. THOS. EDWARDS.
Dec. 10.—Display, "Victoria, with Notes," by Messrs. C. A. STEPHENSON and T. W. PECK, Birmingham.
1908.
Jan. 8.—Paper, "Minor Varieties," by W. S. LINCOLN, Esq., London.
Feb. 5.—"Ceylon," by J. E. HEGINBOTTOM, Esq.
,, 19.—Auction Sale.
Mar. 4.—"Answers and Questions." Display, "India and Hong Kong," by J. E. HEGINBOTTOM, Esq.
Apr. 1.—Display, "Gibraltar and Morocco Agencies," by Dr. R. M. WEST. Lecturette. "On Paper," by T. B. WIDDOWSON, Esq.
May 6.—Display, "Straits Settlements," by J. E. HEGINBOTTOM, Esq. Paper, "Modern Philately," by Mr. J. W. H. GODDARD.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.

SYLLABUS—SESSION 1907-8.

1907.
Sept. 23.—Paper on "Crete," by W. MACDONALD MACKAY. Display of Crete and Gibraltar.
Oct. 7.—Notes on "English used Abroad," by I. J. BERNSTEIN. Display of English used Abroad and Norway.
,, 21.—Public Evening Lecture by A. S. ALLENDER on "Secret Marks of the Stamps of Europe" (illustrated with lantern slides). General display.
Nov. 4.—Sale. Display of Victoria.
,, 18.—Paper on "Porto Rico," by J. GORDON. Display of Porto Rico and Niger Coast.
Dec. 2.—Paper on "British East Africa," by W. WOODTHORPE. Display of British East Africa and Bolivia.
,, 16.—Notes on "College Stamps," by Dr. ACKERLEY. Display of St. Helena and Hungary.

1908.
Jan. 6.—Paper on "Sicily," by A. PHELPS. Display of Sicily and Hong Kong.
,, 20.—Paper on "British Guiana," by W. ROCKLIFF. Display of British Guiana and Baden.
Feb. 3.—Paper on "U.S.A., 1847-1869," by W. E. WHITNALL. Display of U.S.A. issues prior to 1870 and Natal.
,, 17.—Annual Dinner.
Mar. 2,—Paper on "Egypt," by H. EATON. Display of Egypt and Transvaal.
,, 16.—Sale. Display of Italy.
,, 30.—Public Evening. Lecture by the PRESIDENT on "The Twelve Rarest Stamps." Display for Special Prize.
Apr. 13.—Annual Meeting.
,, 27.—Paper on "The Collecting of Cut Squares," by the Rev. CLARK HUDSON, M.A. Display of Gems of our Collections (twenty stamps).

World's Postage Stamp.

The new international stamp agreed upon at the Rome Postal Congress of 1906, on the motion of Mr. Henniker Heaton, has now been prepared and will be issued for use on October 1st. The stamp is really a coupon measuring approximately four inches by three. It has been designed by M. Eugène Grasset, and engraved by M. E. Florian, both of Paris, who have been responsible for some of the best French stamps of recent years. The coupon is headed "Coupon-Réponse International."

The vignette on the stamp represents the figure of a goddess as a messenger of peace from one hemisphere to the other. In the background are olive branches. The robes of the goddess are a bluish-grey, fading in the background into a yellowish-green. The olive branches are also of that colour, making a soft, harmonious blend. The stamp has been made by Messrs. Benziger and Company, of Einsiedeln, Switzerland. Immediately above the figure are the words in each case in the language of the country which issues the stamp.

"This coupon can be exchanged for a stamp of the value of 25 centimes, or the equivalent of this amount, in the countries which have accepted the agreement."

The coupon is really a kind of little postal order to bearer, to be exchanged for stamps, so that anyone writing, say, from Europe to America, and wishing to send a stamp for reply, can take advantage of it.

The countries which have entered into the arrangement include Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, United States, Spain, British Colonies, French Colonies, Egypt, Mexico, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sweden, Switzerland, Roumania, Japan, Siam, Korea, Greece, Italy, Chili, Costa-Rica, Crete, Denmark, Luxemburg, and Norway.

New Addresses.

Messrs. Martin, Ray & Co., finding that it is impossible to deal with their increased business in their old offices, have now taken a much larger suite with an Auction Room attached at 69, Fleet Street. One of the special features in their business is that buyers from a distance who are unable to inspect the lots or attend the Sales can have full details supplied to them on receipt of a request to that effect. The Saturday Sales at 2 p.m. will be resumed about the end of this month. They will thus be near neighbours of Messrs. Bridger & Kay, who have removed to 71, Fleet Street.

New Registered Envelope.

Mr. R. Albrecht has sent us the new registered envelope, which he informs us is at present being distributed by the Post Office in one size only. The other sizes, he understands, are to follow as the old stock becomes exhausted.

The characteristic of the present envelope is that the space at the left-hand top corner is ruled off in the shape of a rectangle and lettered "This space is reserved for official registration label." The position of this rectangle has necessitated the ordinary inscription on the envelope being moved bodily to the right.

Yet Another!

Gibbons' Stamp Weekly in the future is to be edited from November at 391, Strand, and to be the joint work of the staff. Mr. Nankivell, however, is not laying his pen aside, but is to edit a new stamp weekly to be published by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd.

The new venture is to be called "The Postage Stamp," and on another page our readers will find the leading features of the new-comer set out.

Leicester Philatelic Exhibition.

The particulars concerning this Exhibition, to be held in November, have already appeared in these pages. The majority of the classes are restricted to members of the Society, but there are, we understand, two open classes in which four medals are offered for competition. Intending exhibitors are reminded that the entries close in the first week in October. Mr. J. W. H. Goddard, 14, Church Avenue, Leicester, will be happy to send a prospectus of the Exhibition and entry forms on application.

THE

Philatelic Record.

OCTOBER, 1907.

Editorial Note.

THE principal item in the proposals passed at the last Postal Congress at Rome has come into operation. It was recognised by all the delegates that it was advisable that the postal rates for foreign letters should be lowered. Only by such means could the different nations have freer intercourse and a better exchange of ideas, bringing with it a greater volume of trade. The first and greatest step, the reduction of the letter rate, has been made; it remains to be seen whether the next congress will go further and also reduce the rates on newspapers, printed matter, and samples. These are urgently needed, and the two former especially will be of incalculable value for the better education of the people and the general dissemination of knowledge.

The New Tariff and its Workings.

Let us now examine the new rate. By the Congress it is prescribed that single letters can weigh up to 20 grammes; that the first 20 grammes are to cost 25 centimes, and every further 20 grammes 15 centimes. This would mean that upon a letter weighing 60 grammes the postage will be 55 centimes, whereas such a letter formerly cost 100 centimes. The new rate of course only applies to foreign letters, each country having the perfect right to levy any rate within its own dominions. As an instance, we may mention the penny postage rate within the British Empire, to which privilege Egypt has now been admitted. [The Editor of Our Standard Catalogue, please note.] In all countries having the metric system for weights, and francs and centimes for currency, the above rule works admirably.

But how about those countries having other weights or other currencies, like Great Britain?

Our post-office takes as basis for a single letter the weight of one ounce, and prescribes that the postage for the first ounce shall be 2½d., and for every additional ounce 1½d. But one ounce is 28 grammes. Thus a quintuple letter of 5 ounces from England to France would cost 8½d., or fc. 0.89, but to return the same letter to England would cost the French correspondent fc. 1.15, being at the rate of 25c. for the first 20 grammes, and 15c. each for the next six times 20 grammes.

The German post-office has decreed the first 20 grammes to cost 20 pfenning, and every additional 20 grammes 10 pfenning. Thus to take the same quintuple British letter, the rate from Germany to France would be 80pf., or fc. 1.00, whereas from France to Germany it would be still fc. 1.15.

The cost of sending a letter of 5 ounces or 140 grammes to a foreign correspondent would be for an Englishman fc. 0.89; for a German, fc. 1.00; and for a Frenchman, fc. 1.15. The difference in favour of our correspondents is therefore considerable.

In order to further decrease the cost of franking letters, any two or more countries can agree amongst themselves to lower any existing rates. In the same manner that Germany, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, and Luxemburg, as well as Italy and Tunis, have their special lower rates, Great Britain could have such special arrangements with France or the United States, or any other country. The lowering of postal tariffs has up to now always resulted in an increase of the postal revenue, quite apart from other gain which accrues from the increased intercourse, and consequent larger volume of trade, between the contracting parties.

The obvious effect these reduced postal rates will have upon stamp collecting will be the greater scarcity of the higher values, and consequently the enhanced prices collectors will have to pay for such in a used condition. So long as these high values are used in some countries for other purposes, such as for telegrams, and collectors are willing to buy them in fairly large quantities for their albums, we anticipate the day is far distant when their issue will be discontinued.

Another great innovation which came into operation on the 1st of October was the issue of what may be termed reply paid coupons. These can be purchased at any head post office in any country a member of the Universal Postal Union. In this country the charge fixed for these coupons is threepence each, and they are exchangeable at the post offices in any other country in the Union for a postage stamp of the particular value (approximately 25 centimes) necessary to prepay the postage upon a single foreign letter. In this manner the idea of a universal stamp to prepay the postage on a single foreign letter has been compassed, and inasmuch as the price at which these coupons are issued is relatively sixteen per cent. over the value of the postage stamp given by the postal authorities in exchange for them, one of the greatest objections to the issue of a universal postage stamp available for the prepayment of a reply on foreign letters is most satisfactorily got over—at all events from the official point of view.

Whether these coupons will be extensively used for the payment of small debts is, we should think, very much open to doubt; the debts would have to be very small, as the sixteen per cent. makes a remittance of money in this way rather an expensive luxury.

Five millions of these coupons have been printed at Einsiedeln in Switzerland, and each of the principal countries in the Postal Union has ordered them to the extent of several hundred thousand.

The Why and Wherefore of Various Stamps.

By R. R. Thiele.

(Continued from Page 157, Vol. XXVIII.)

THE issue of stamps in the grand-duchy of Baden was caused, as it was in most of the German States, by the formation of the German-Austrian Postal Union, which provided for the issue of stamps by the component administrations. It is plainly apparent that the first stamps of Bavaria and Saxony served as models for the first issue of Baden. The rates for which the various values were intended are those already familiar from the postal history of the other German States as we have reviewed it; they were those fixed by the Convention above referred to. The 1 kreuzer served for printed matter per loth (ounce), irrespective of distance; the 3 kreuzer served for letters per loth and up to ten (German) miles; the 6 kreuzer for double letters and for single letters to points between ten and twenty miles distant; the 9 kreuzer covered the letter rate to points more than twenty miles distant. The earlier printings of the 1kr. is on light buff paper, the second printing is darker; similarly, the first printing of the 3kr. was on orange paper, while the later printing is on yellow paper. These differences are intentional, as the first printings of the two values resembled each other too much.

In 1853 the 3kr. was changed from yellow to green for a peculiar reason. The adjoining kingdom of Wurtemberg had issued its 3kr. stamp in yellow also; so far from this being looked upon with favour, as uniformity of colours would now be considered, the postal authorities of Baden feared that yellow stamps of Wurtemberg would be passed by oversight in their territory to their financial loss, and thus changed their 3kr. to green. The yellow colour was given to the 6kr., while the 1kr., whose colour had proved unsatisfactory, was changed to white. (Collectors, by the way, will do well to be a little mistrustful of the 1kr. buff, as the white stamp of that value may easily be changed to buff by judicious soaking in weak black coffee).—The 9kr. lost much of its usefulness on October 1st, 1858, when the third zone was abolished and all letters to points more than ten miles distant cost 6kr.

There were many complaints about this time of the poor adhesive qualities of the gum on the 3kr. Upon investigation this was blamed on some ingredient of the green paper which was thought to affect the gum. For this reason the 3kr. was changed from green to blue, about the end of 1858.—On May 1st, 1859, the letter rate to points less than

three miles distant was lowered to 1kr., and thus this value for a time became a letter rate; but the rate was again raised to 3kr. on October 1st, 1862.

Similarly with the other German States which at first used black impression on coloured paper, Baden in course of time found this manner of printing unsatisfactory. It was difficult to procure supplies of coloured paper of uniform colour; the stamps could be cleaned entirely too easily; moreover the plain numeral design did not satisfy the requirements of a more cultured taste. All these considerations gave rise to the issue of 1860-61. This was printed in colour on white paper and an armorial design was adopted. It is interesting to note, by the way, that designs with the portrait of the grand-duke were submitted, but rejected because of the supposed difficulty of getting a good likeness on so small a scale.—Perforation was also introduced with this issue. The machine was bought jointly with Wurtemberg, but set up and used at Karlsruhe, Baden; it gauged 13½.—The values of this set are intended for the same rates as already given.

The issue of 1862 came about through the proposal of the Prussian administration, already repeatedly referred to in these papers, to make the colours of corresponding values uniform: the 1sgr. (equal to 3kr.) to be red, the 2sgr. (equal to 6kr.) to be blue, the 3 sgr. (equal to 9kr.) to be brown. The proposal was accepted, and Baden altered the colours of these values accordingly. As higher values had become desirable for money letters and various foreign rates, an 18kr. and a 30kr. were issued about this time and the obsolete green and orange colours given to these values.—At the same time it was decided to remove the lined background of the stamps, as it detracted from the distinctness of the coat-of-arms and of the cancellations. When a new printing became necessary near the end of 1861, only the plates of the 3kr., 18kr., and 30kr. had been completed *without* the background; accordingly the printer was ordered to print for the time being from the plates of the 1kr., 6kr., and 9kr. *with* background. When the first printing of the 3k. had been perforated, the machine broke down and had to be repaired, on which occasion its gauge was altered to 10; hence the 3kr. is the only value *without* background with the old perforation, 13½. Only 200,000 were so perforated; hence its comparative rarity.—On October 1st, 1862, the letter rate for the entire grand-duchy was lowered to 3kr., irrespective of distance; hence the 6kr. after that date served only for double letters, no longer for a zone rate.

By the time new printings became necessary in 1864, the plates of the 1kr., 6kr., and 9kr. had also been completed without background, and the new supplies were printed from these plates; these, of course, were perforated 10.—From July 1st, 1864, the 1kr. was employed for a new rate of 1kr. on local (so-called "drop") letters, thus in part re-establishing the rate of May 1st, 1859.

On November 23rd, 1867, Baden concluded a postal treaty, effective January 1st, 1868, with the newly formed North German Confederation, by which the following rates were fixed: Printed matter, 1kr.; letters up to 15 grams., 3kr.; double letters, 7kr., instead of 6kr. as formerly, since 2sgr. were equal to about 6⅔kr. This necessitated the issue of a 7kr. stamp, which at the same time served for the single

letter rate to Belgium, Switzerland, and the United States. As the German-Austrian Postal Union had become defunct through the events of the war of 1866, it was decided to remove the old inscription, "POSTVEREIN" entirely; hence the issue of 1868, in which the figure of value has also been made more distinct. The 1kr. stamp was altered to green to make it uniform with the colour adopted by the other German administrations for the stamp serving for the printed matter rate; the 7kr. took the colour of the 6kr. The 6kr., as well as the 18kr., both of which had become superfluous under the new rates, were retired; I am not sure whether the 30kr. was also retired at this time (end of 1868). All the stamps of Baden were superseded by those of the German Empire on January 1st, 1872.

The familiar "Land-Post" are a species of postage-due stamps. They were used for collecting postage on mail originating *unpaid* on a rural delivery route and addressed to a place on the same delivery route without first passing through a regular post-office—for the rural carriers often covered five or six villages before returning to the main post-office of their delivery district. Hence there had to be some kind of a check upon mail on which they collected postage; these stamps were intended for this purpose. The rates were fixed in 1862, as follows: Printed matter on the same rural route, 1kr.; letters on the same rural route, 3kr.; packages up to 5lbs., 3kr. The 12kr. was no doubt intended for heavy official documents, used copies of this stamp being nearly always found on this kind of correspondence. The scarcity of these stamps in used condition is easily understood when one considers how relatively limited the correspondence for which they were intended must have been. They are so common unused because of the enormous number of remainders sold to dealers after their retirement.

(To be continued).

Obituary.

Heinrich Fraenkel.

IT is with the greatest regret that we have to record the death of this celebrated philatelist, who died on September 20th, from pleurisy. By his death, philately has suffered a very great loss, especially great for Germany, for he was probably the most eminent philatelist in that country.

Born on October 23rd, 1853, in Breslau, Mr. Fraenkel, coming from a well-to-do family, studied there, and in 1878, at the early age of twenty-five, he was called to Namslau as District Judge. He married the daughter of a banker in Berlin, and entered the business of his father-in-law in 1883, which he conducted with marked ability and success up to the time of his death. He, of course, had to give up his Judgeship, but the commercial circles of Berlin had such a high opinion of his abilities, of the extraordinary clearness of his judgment, and of his absolute justice and probity, that very soon after coming to Berlin, he was elected to be a Judge for commercial matters. This position, which he held up to the time of his demise, of course depended largely upon his knowledge of the law as it stood; yet in his decisions he always tempered the firm letter of the law with the requirements of everyday life. He thought as a lawyer, yet judged as a man who had a long experience, and knew what the requirements of the present-day world demanded.

In the same manner as he devoted himself as Judge, so he lived as man, as friend, and as philatelist. His retentive memory enabled him to speak about anything he had read. As a reader he was omnivorous, and although he got quickly through a work, yet he at once grasped the principal features and could readily put his finger upon the weak spot in any argument advanced. This, of course, has led him many a time into criticisms and debates, which unfortunately created for him the name of a grumbler; but his best friends knew that it was never the writer whom he attacked, but only the matter that had been written. His clear understanding would not, and could not, tolerate anything being put forward which was not fully substantiated, and if the opinion of a writer was diametrically opposed to his own ideas, he would expound his own and confound those of his opponent in such an incisive manner, that for his readers there could not remain the slightest doubt as to who was right. That he has made enemies through this is well known, but the writer of these lines can say, from a long personal acquaintance with the deceased, that he never said a wrong word about anyone, however much he cut up their articles with his pen.

Strange to say, it was only about twenty years ago that he commenced to collect stamps, but for a man of his acumen there were only



Heinrich Fraenkel.

two ways—one, to stop and treat collecting as a hobby; and the other, to go on and treat it in a scientific manner. Happily for philately, Mr. Fraenkel close the latter, and already in the early nineties one saw his name as a star rising upon the philatelic horizon. He took the side of Rowland Hill in the then raging controversy, Chalmers *v.* Hill; he was the man who unmasked the prince of forgers, "Fouré"; he translated the works by Moëns on Bergedorf, Heligoland, and Holland; and besides, wrote innumerable articles on special stamps or issues. In 1897 he was one of the Jury in London, although he was the most energetic opponent of philatelic exhibitions one ever came across.

His collection of philatelic literature is considered the third largest in the world, and it is to be hoped the same will be acquired for some museum. His collection comprised stamps and entires, and few have been the people who have seen even half of his treasures. Only lately he acquired the well-known postcard collection formed by the late S. C. Skipton, and his sudden death has not given him time to amalgamate this collection with his own vast treasures. At the Le Roy d'Etiolles auction he also bought a large number of entires, especially early issues. It is regrettable that it was not permitted to him to see his collection of postcards completed and properly mounted.

As a man he was amiable and kind, and as a friend no trouble was too great for him if he could be of any help. To philately his loss is irreparable; there is nobody of such all-round philatelic ability, and at the same time such a polished conversationalist and writer, to take his place in Germany.

The Forgeries of the "Cantonal" Stamps of Switzerland.

By A. de Reuterskiöld.

(Continued from Page 178).

No. 5 (Earée 6th).—The black lines are set too close together, giving this forgery a very dark appearance. The left-hand top corner is perfect; there is a dot in the right-hand top corner, but none in the bottom corner. The top left-hand curl of the scroll-work is much nearer the top of the P than the corresponding right-hand curl is to the top of the E. The ribbon is bound sixteen times round the horn, and the last two turns to the right are not joined to the ring. There is no horizontal outline at the top of the stamp, and part of the outline at the bottom is also missing.

Postmarks : A kind of ornamental outlined cross in red, quite unlike the genuine rosettes.

No. 6 (Earée 8th).—This forgery is identical with *No. 2a*, with the superfluous line round the ring of the posthorn removed; it is dangerous, but ought to be at once recognised by the narrow C in LOCALE.

No. 7 (Earée 9th).—These are Goegg's forgeries, made in Geneva in 1886; they are surcharged *facsimile* on the back. Very coarsely executed, the details, though very indistinct, seem correctly copied, except that the mouthpiece of the horn is not joined to the central ring by a white line.

Postmarks: Imitation (too large) of the first Geneva rosette in black.

No. 8 (Earée 10th).—These belong to the set brought out at Geneva by Champion in 1888; they generally bear the word facsimile stamped across the face. The left-hand top corner is broken, but there is no dot in either of the right-hand corners. The lettering is too large, and there is no stop after LOCALE. The ornament in the scroll-work below the L touches the L. The mouthpiece of the horn is not joined to the central ring by a white line. The ribbon is bound fourteen times round the horn.

Postmarks: Only seen unused.

No. 9.—These form part of Fournier's first set (1900); they are printed from the same stones as *No. 2 (b)* with the line round central circle removed. The two values are *not* identical.

4c.—The left-hand top corner is perfect; there are no dots in the right-hand corners. The balls at the top of the scroll work above

P and E of POSTE LOCALE are much too large, and the scroll-work before the P touches the outer edge of the stamp. The scroll-work does not touch the E, and there is no stop after this letter. The ribbon is only bound ten times round the horn.

5c.—The left-hand top corner is perfect; there are no dots in the right-hand corners. The ball at the top of the scroll-work above the E is too large, and there is no stop after the E. The scroll-work to the right of the E touches the outer edge of the stamp. There are thirteen turns of the ribbon round the horn. There are four black dots to the right of the value label, but they are placed two and two, side by side, instead of in one line.

Postmarks: Imitation of Geneva rosettes in red, Geneva grille in red and in black, and Confederation grille in black and in blue.

No. 10.—Photo-lithographic forgery by Oneglia-Venturini, of Turin, very dangerous, especially when placed on pieces of old letters. In the lower right-hand corner the last two vertical lines of the background do not touch the frame line at the bottom.

Postmarks: Good imitations of the fourth Geneva rosette in red, and of the Confederation grille in black.

No. 11.—Fournier of Geneva's latest forgeries, issued in 1905. Good imitations, but at present only printed on smooth, shiny paper, quite different from the original. The dots in the right-hand corners are very small, there is a black dash between the L and the E of LOCALE, and the two thin lines under the value are too close together, and run into each other.

Postmarks: Imitations of third and fourth Geneva rosettes in red and in black; probably also the grilles as in forgery *No. 9.*

No. 12.—Very poor forgeries; the scroll-work is too light and badly imitated; the left-hand top corner is perfect, and there are no dots in either of the right-hand corners. The scroll-work does not cut into the bottom of the POSTE LOCALE label at all, and there is no stop after the E. The P had a long headstroke which touches the ball of the scroll-work to the left of it. There are no pearls at the end of the scroll-work in the bottom corners.

Postmarks: Imitation of date-stamp in black, also parallel lines in black.

No. 13.—Of this I have only seen a 4c.; it is also a poor production. The letters of POSTE LOCALE are too short and thick; the A has a head-stroke, and the cross-stroke projects some way to the left; the head-stroke of the P is long, and touches the ball in the scroll-work to the left of it. There is no stop. There are only three black spots below the horn on each side of the value label. Both the 4 and the C are much too thick.

Postmark: A black rosette.

The most dangerous forgery of the 4c. is a genuine 5c. stamp with the 5 carefully erased and a 4 painted in its place. This has been done most successfully, and the result is a most deceptive fake.

The so-called "Neuchatel" Stamp.

GENUINE.

The letters of the inscription POSTE LOCALE are 1mm. high, and the label containing them 2mm. high. The first and last letters are equi-distant from their respective ends of the label. The O of LOCALE is taller than the other letters. The upper fork of the right-hand end of the top label just touches the thin outline of the stamp, but the upper fork of the left-hand end is about 1mm. from the thin outline to the left. The shield is $7\frac{1}{2}$mm. wide and $9\frac{1}{2}$mm. high; the little ornament above the shield is exactly under the centre of the L of LOCALE; the lower peak of the shield points slightly to the right of the centre of the *t* of Centimes. The *s* of this word slopes decidedly to the right, and is followed by a large stop. The leaf at the right-hand end of the value label goes very close to the frame of the stamp, but the one at the left-hand end of it is $\frac{1}{2}$mm. from the frame. At the top of the stamp above the L of LOCALE there is a distinct 8 between the frame line and the top label; the upper part of this 8 is not joined to the lower part of the *left-hand* side. The thin inner line of the top frame runs too far to the right, so as to touch the thick outline of the right-hand frame; the thin inner outline of the bottom frame is broken near the left lower corner, and the thin inner frame at the left-hand side runs up too high, so as to project above the inner frame at the top of the stamp.

Postmarks: The Confederation grille in black and in blue.

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FORGERIES.

No. 1.—With a black frame round the central cross; two varieties; neither of these are at all dangerous.

No. 1a (Earée 1st).—The lettering of the upper inscription is too large. There is no stop after Centimes. The space above STE LOCA is quite blank and has no ornamental lines.

Postmarks: Imitation of Confederation grille in black.

No. 1b (Earée 3rd and 6th).—The letters of POSTE LOCALE are too high. Neither end of the upper scroll touches the frame. The s. of Centimes is upright, and followed by a small stop, which almost touches the end of the label. The space above the upper label is filled in with wavy lines; the trefoil ornament is well to the left of the L, and the point of the shield is over the second bar of the *n* of Centimes.

Postmarks: Imitation of Confederation grille in black.

No. 2 (Earée 4th).—The lettering of POSTE LOCALE is too large; the E is much closer to the end of the label than the P is. The top frame has *no* thin inner line. The space above the label is filled in with wavy lines; there is a distinct upright S above the right-hand end of this label.

Postmarks: An imitation of the Zurich rosette in black.

No. 3 (Earée 2nd).—The O of LOCALE is the same height as the other letters; neither end of the upper label touches the border of the stamp. Above TE LO there are three curly lines, each like a badly-formed 3 lying on its face. The inner line of the top frame is thicker than the outer one. The *s* of Centimes is upright, and both the trefoil ornaments at the ends of the lower label touch the frame lines. The point of the shield is slightly to the left of the *t* of Centimes. I have seen this forgery with a thin black line round the cross, but it is usually found with the cross unframed.

Postmarks: Imitation of Confederation grille in black.

No. 4 (Earée 5th).—Better class of forgery. The E of LOCALE is nearer the end of the label than the P of POSTE is. The LE are larger than the other letters. Neither of the ends of the upper label touch the frame. There is a small 8 above the L, but the inner frame at the top is not prolonged to the outer one on the right-hand side, and there is no pearl in the right-hand top corner. The shield is only 7mm. wide, and the ornament above it is slightly to the right of the centre of the L. The *s* of Centimes is upright.

Postmarks: Imitation of the Zurich rosette in black; also black lines, something like the Confederation grille.

No. 5 (Earée 7th).—This belongs to the set issued by Champion at Geneva in 1888, and is generally surcharged FACSIMILE on the face. The letters of POSTE LOCALE are too high, and neither end of the label touches the frame. The O of LOCALE is the same height as the other letters. The 5 and the letters of Centimes are too large and too near the bottom of the label. The inner frame line is not broken in the left lower corner. The *s* of Centimes slopes slightly to the right, but there is no stop after it.

No. 6.—This forgery is too broad, 18¾mm. instead of 18mm. The inner frame line is not broken in the left-hand lower corner. The trefoil ornament at the right-hand end of the value label touches the frame. Under the O of LOCALE there is a mark like a query (?).

Postmark: Imitation of Confederation grille in blue.

No. 7.—Good imitation, made some years ago in Coire. It can be at once recognised by the omission of the two bone-shaped ornaments on each side of the shield inside the oval frame.

No. 8.—Good imitation; the inner frame is not broken in the left-hand lower corner, and the inner line on the left side is prolonged to the outer frame at the top of the stamp. In the top right-hand corner there is an oblong ornament in place of a pearl, and the curved ornament below is joined to the right-hand frame by a thin horizontal line. The *s* of Centimes leans over too much to the right, and the stop after it is too near the end of the label.

No. 9.—Fournier's first forgery, issued in 1900. The inner vertical frame line runs into the outer one at the bottom on the left-hand side and at the top on the right-hand side. There is no pearl in the

right-hand top corner. There is a head-stroke to the top of the A of LOCALE, and the two feet of this letter are joined by a thin line. The 8 above the L is too large, and the top of it is flattened against the frame. The ornament under the L is too wide, and almost square. There is no stop after Centimes.

Postmarks: Imitation of Confederation grille in black or in blue.

No. 10.—Photo-lithographic forgery by Venturini, of Turin. Very dangerous, differing only from the original by the omission of one or two dots or lines in the background.

Postmark: Imitation of Confederation grille in blue.

No. 11.—Fournier's last forgery, issued in 1905. Very clever imitation, quite as dangerous as the last. Almost the only differences I can find are that the outer frame at the top of the stamp is prolonged too far to the left, and that the ornament under the L does not touch the thin line under the upper label.

Postmark: Imitation of Confederation grille in black.

No. 12.—This forgery is undoubtedly *engraved*, the ink stands out in bold relief. There is no pearl in the right-hand top corner; the cross is slightly embossed. The inner frame line is too thin and too close to the outer one at the top. The upper point of the left-hand end of the scroll is too short and too far from the frame; the ornament under the L is too wide and almost square. The background is too light, and the shading is composed of too fine lines.

Bogus Stamp.—Tessino.

This is an old forgery; the design is similar to that of the Neuchatel stamp, except that the central shield is oval and the cross has a black frame all round it. The inscriptions are TESSINO on the upper label and 5 Rappen on the lower one.

(*Conclusion*).



The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

G. Fred. H. Gibson, *Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester.*

The British Empire.

Australian Commonwealth. — The 1d. Unpaid Letter stamp with the new watermark is now chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly*.

Adhesive.
Postage Due stamp.
1d. green. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 11.

British Honduras.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens of the new King's Head stamps. The design is the same as that of the last issue, except for the alteration of the portrait.

Adhesives.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
10c. lilac and green.
25c. ,, orange.
50c. green and carmine.
1d. ,, ,,
2d. ,, blue.
5d. ,, black.

Cayman Islands.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that a provisional ½d. stamp has been issued here. It is formed by surcharging the current 1d. value with the words "One Halfpenny" in two lines in black. They were not sold to dealers, but only in a limited quantity for actual use.

Adhesive.
½d. in black on 1d. carmine.

Dominica. — From Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. we have just received the ½d. value upon multiple watermark paper.



Adhesive.
½d. grey-green. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

India. Nepal. — We are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. for the stamp shown below; the set was chronicled in our last issue.



Gwalior.— The *Monthly Journal* states that the new ½a. India has received the usual overprint for this State.

Adhesive.
½a. pale green. Surcharged "Gwalior" in black.

New South Wales.—We referred at some length in our last to certain stamps on Victorian paper; the *Monthly Journal* now adds three more values to the list.

Adhesives.
Wmk. double-lined A and Crown. Perf 12 × 11½.
½d. green.
2½d. dark blue.
4d. red-brown.

New Zealand. — The *Monthly Journal* states that the 3d. value has been issued in a smaller size, as in the case of the 6d. recently noted.

Adhesive.
Wmk. NZ and Star.
3d. orange-brown. Type re-drawn. Perf. 14.

Orange River Colony.—The *Monthly Journal* has the ½d. value upon multiple watermark paper.



Adhesive.
½d. yellow-green. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

Papua.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the 1d. value with the small overprint; the ½d. and 4d. we listed in August, and believe the 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. have since appeared.



Adhesive.
Surcharged "Papua." Newetype.
1d. black and lake.
6d. ,, myrtle-green.
1s. ,, orange.
2s. 6d. ,, brown.

Queensland.—The shades of the current 3d. and 5d. values have been altered, coming in grey-brown and black-brown respectively.

St. Vincent.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a 2½d. stamp in the design shown below.



Adhesive.
2½d. ultramarine. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

Southern Nigeria.—The 1d. all rose, chronicled in our last, has now been issued. Mr. W. H. Peckitt has shown us a used specimen.

Sudan.—The 4 mill. has been issued with centre in red in lieu of blue.

Adhesive.
4m. red and brown.

Tasmania.—The following novelties are reported in *Ewen's Weekly* :—

Adhesives.
Wmk. Crown and A.
8d. dull brown. Perf. 12½.
8d. ,, ,, 11.
1s. rose and green. ,, 12½.
1s. ,, ,, 12½ × 11.

Foreign Countries.

Abyssinia.—Another provisional issue has made its appearance, the *Monthly Journal* stating that the original set of 1894 has received a new Amharic overprint, with the values denoted by surcharges in European type, accompanied by stars.

Adhesives.
½ on ½g. in violet.
½ on ½g. ,,
1 on 1g. ,,
2 on 2g. ,,
4 on 4g. ,,
8 on 8g. ,,
16 on 16g. ,,

Argentine Republic. — The *Monthly Journal* gives a list of part perforated varieties of the current set, as follows :—

Adhesives.
1c. Imperforate horizontally.
2c. ,, ,,
5c. ,, ,,
2c. ,, vertically.
5c. ,, ,,
6c. ,, ,,

Afghanistan.—*Ewen's Weekly* gives the following particulars of a new set, produced in Cabul.

Adhesives.
1 abasi green on white paper. Imperf.
1 ,, ,, yellow ,, ,,
1 ,, light blue. ,,
2 ,, dark blue. ,,
1 ,, blue-green. Zigzag roulette.
1 ,, deep green. ,,

Belgium.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us the 5c. of the current issue with a slight alteration in the design, as the ornamentation above and below the Sunday label has been deleted, and the wording of the latter enlarged.

Adhesive.
5c. pale green.

Bosnia. — The *Stamp Weekly* lists the current 5h. in a new shade, yellow-green.

Bulgaria.—The *Stamp Weekly* gives the following numbers of the recently issued Commemorative stamps :—

5 stot	500,000.
10 stot	500,000.
25 stot	200,000.

Crete.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us specimens of two new stamps; the first, a 25l., bears the portrait of the High Commissioner Alexander Th. A. Laimis; the

other, a 1dr., represents the reception of Prince George of Greece at Suda.





Adhesives.
25l. black and blue.
1dr. black and green.

France.—The *Monthly Journal* lists the current 10c. with the overprint for military use.

Adhesive.
10c. vermilion. Surcharged "FM" in black.

Indo China.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us five new stamps of pictorial design; we forbear illustrating them.

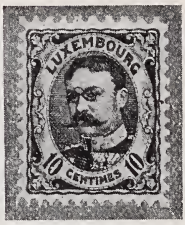
Adhesives.
75c. orange and black.
1f. carmine ,,
2f. green ,,
5f. blue ,,
10f. violet ,,

German Empire. Offices in Morocco. —Another value is added to the list of those that have appeared upon the new paper.

Adhesive.
1p. 25c. on 1m. carmine. Watermarked.

Luxemburg.—Mr W. T. Wilson sends us the 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6c. of a new design as shown below; and in the *Monthly Journal* we see three further values chronicled of the portrait type.





Adhesives.
1c. grey.
2c. brown.
4c. bistre.
5c. green.
6c. violet.
15c. orange-brown.
37½c. green.
50c. dark brown.

Nicaragua.—*Ewen's Weekly* gives the following list of the Waterlow printing issue overprinted.

Adhesives.
Surcharged "Costa Atlantica—B."
1c. green.
2c. carmine.
3c. violet.
4c. red.
10c. yellow-brown.
20c. violet-rose.
50c. orange.
2p. dark green.
5p. violet.

Norway.—We now append an illustration of the new stamps of 1, 1½, and 2k. mentioned in our last.



Paraguay.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a specimen of the 2c. orange-red, overprinted "Habilitado en 5 centavos" in four lines with a bar below, in black.

Adhesive.
5c, in black on 2c. orange-red.

Portugal.—From the *Monthly Journal* we quote the following long list of errors and varieties of the current set.

Adhesives.
Figures of value omitted.
— reis pale grey.
— ,, orange.
— ,, green.
— ,, lilac.
— ,, carmine.
— ,, pale ultramarine.

Figures of value greatly displaced, outside the tablet but right way up.
2½r. pale grey.
5r. orange.

Figures inverted at the top of the stamp.
25r. carmine.

Figures inverted in the tablet.
25r. carmine.
Error of colour.
25r. orange.

Spain.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the newly issued Exhibition Set. It consists of six values, as will be seen below; they are of pleasing design and well executed.



Adhesives.
10c. red.
15c. violet.
25c. blue.
50c. green.
1p. carmine.
4p. brown.

Rio de Oro.—*Ewen's Weekly* reports a new provisional, as follows:—

Adhesive.
25c. (1905) overprinted in claret with a hand-stamp, inscribed in three lines "Halilitado para 15 cents."

Uruguay.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that two more values have been printed locally; in the case of the 50c. the colour is changed.

Adhesives.
7c. brown.
50c. rose.

Notes and News.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

The opening meeting of the seventeenth session was held at the rooms of the Geographical Society on Friday evening, October 4th, the President, Mr. W. D. Beckton in the chair.

Mr. B. Krikorissian was elected a member, and the resignations of Messrs. H. R. Oldfield and G. L. Kennedy and Miss Garrick were accepted with regret.

Russia was the country selected for study at the List Meetings after Christmas, the choice having this session been left to the members.

Mr. Beckton gave a display with notes of the stamps of Egypt, explaining the two types of each value in the first issue, the four types in the second issue, and made a passing reference to the varieties of perforation in the third issue. In addition to the stamps, including the tête-beche varieties, Mr. Beckton showed a number of interesting proofs and essays.

At the list meeting on the following Friday, Mr. Albrecht opened the first of the discussions on British Entires, his subject being the Mulready envelopes, of which he has one of the finest collections in the country.

A large number of friends, including many ladies and several members of the Liverpool Society, accepted the invitation of the Committee to be present at the second meeting on October 18th. It was held in the Geographical Hall, and consisted of a series of short addresses with lantern illustrations. Mr. Beckton explained "The Construction of a Stamp," Mr. Bernstein "Our Penny Postage Stamps," Mr. Gibson "Types," Mr. Abbott "Forgeries," and Mr. Gee "The Mulready Envelope and some of its Caricatures."

Some of the slides were produced by the Sanger Sheppard process of three-colour photography, the stamps appearing on the sheet in their true colours. The Manchester Society, a good many years ago, first introduced lantern exhibitions of stamps, and it is believed they are the first to apply colour photography for the purpose of the displays.

Herts Philatelic Society.

The first meeting of the season 1907-8 was held at No. 4, Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, October 15th, 1907, at 6.30 p.m. The President took the chair, supported by 29 members and friends. The minutes of the meeting held on April 16th, 1907, were read and signed as correct. The Rev. F. W. S. le Lièvre, C. P. Rogers, Consul Sixten Keyser, Th. Rosendahl, J. A. Tilleard, and Mrs. R. T. Thornton were elected ordinary members of the Society.

The death of Mr. George Gaffe (one of the original founders of the Society) was

feelingly alluded to by the President, and a vote of condolence with his relatives was passed.

Donations of books to the Library were received from the President, Dr. E. Webster and Mr. C. D. Lord, and votes of thanks to the donors were passed.

Major Evans then read a paper on the benefits accruing to philately from the establishment of Philatelic Societies, and congratulated the Herts Philatelic Society on its growth and prosperity.

At the conclusion of the paper, Mr. Boyes proposed, and Mr. Sidebotham seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Major Evans, and this was carried with acclamation and suitably responded to.

Mr. Castle then gave a display of his collection of the earlier issues of the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, with explanatory notes as the sheets were being passed round. Although the collection was only eighteen months old, all the great varieties were fully represented, and needless to say, condition left nothing to be desired.

In a humorous and reminiscent speech, the Vice-President proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Castle for his courtesy in affording the members an opportunity of examining his treasures. This was ably seconded by Mr. Ware, and carried unanimously. A most successful meeting terminated at 8.40 p.m.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

The annual general business meeting was held on October 3rd. The Officers and Committee were all re-elected, and Messrs. H. Barnwell and A. P. Walker were added to the Committee.

The following programme was approved:

1907.
Oct. 17.—Display, "Victoria." Messrs. R. Hollick and C. A. Stephenson.
,, 31.—Display, "India, Indian Native States, Straits Settlements." Mr. B. B. Tilley.
Nov. 28.—Inspection of auction lots.
Dec. 5.—Auction at "Acorn Hotel."
,, 12.—Paper, "Paper and Printing." Mr. T. B. Widdowson.
1908.
Jan. 2.—Lantern Display. Mr. J. A. Margoschés.
,, 23.—Paper, "Argentine." Mr. F. T. Collier.
Feb. 6.—Display, "Tasmania." Mr. W. Pimm.
,, 27.—Inspection of auction lots.
Mar. 5.—Auction at "Acorn Hotel."
,, 19.—Paper, "Turkey" Mr. P. T. Deakin.
Apr. 2.—Display, "Victoria." Messrs. R. Hollick and C. A. Stephenson.
,, 30.—Annual Dinner.

The balance-sheet, showing a cash balance in hand of £88 8s. 3d. was approved, as was the report, showing that 2,802 varieties had been added to the permanent collection, making a total of 21,568.

Stamps to the value of £30,847 13s. 3d. were circulated, and £3,013 14s. 7d. sold during the past session. £5 was voted as a first grant to the permanent collection.

Votes of thanks were given to Messrs. F. C. Henderson, F. W. Meredith, W. A. Weymouth, Dr. J. H. Keynes, and Mrs. Lake for donations to the permanent collection, to Mr. C. T. Reed for periodicals, and to all publishers and auctioneers who had sent publications during the past year, a full list of whom was ordered to be printed in the annual report.

Messrs. C. Hartree, R. T. Bush, L. Dickinson, and C. L. Bagnall were elected members.

Of the 278 members, 207 are resident in the British Isles, and 71 in the Colonies and abroad.

Junior Philatelic Society: Manchester Branch.

The first meeting of the session was held at the Deansgate Hotel on Oct. 3rd; Mr. Bernstein presided, and there were twenty-eight members present. After an address by the President, Messrs. C. O. King, V. Leigh and J. Maling were elected members. Mr. W. W. Munn gave a display with notes of the stamps of Holland, which was much appreciated by those present.

The Scottish Philatelic Society: Junior Branch.

The opening meeting of the session was held in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh, on Saturday, 5th October, at 7 p.m., when the President (Mr. John Walker) presided over a good attendance.

Four new ordinary and two honorary members were admitted, the honorary members being Mr. Ernest Heginbottom, B.A., F.R.P.S. (Lond.), and Mr. Percy C. Bishop.

The Secretary submitted his report for session 1906-7, which showed that after paying all expenses there was a substantial balance to the credit of the Society. He stated that the Exchange Branch had proved a great success, the sales exceeding the most sanguine expectations of the Committee. Packets are regularly sent out every month and circulate among about 70 members.

The office bearers were appointed for session 1907-8. The programme of meetings for session 1907-8 was submitted and approved.

A very cordial vote of thanks was awarded to the retiring office bearers, and especially to Mr. Walker, to whose experience, encouragement and assistance no small part of the success of the society is due.

This young and energetic Society is looking forward to an attractive series of meetings during the winter, and is going ahead.

Transvaal Philatelic Society.

An interesting meeting was held on Tuesday evening, August 27th, at the Society's Room, in Trust Buildings. After formal business and the drawing

up of a syllabus for the new quarter, Mr. J. C. Hand read an able and interesting paper entitled "Europe for Collectors"—a plea for European philately. He deprecated the excessive, and almost exclusive, attention given by British (and especially South African) collectors to British (or South African British) Colonials. He pointed out how hopelessly beyond the reach of the collector of moderate means were the early issues of most of them, especially copies in fine condition, and asserted that all but wealthy collectors were being driven from active philately, while the beginner found his enthusiasm damped at the very outset.

In pleading for the collection of European he showed by figures the enormous field for research afforded by such countries as France, Spain, Portugal, and their respective groups of Colonies; the comparative cheapness of Scandinavia, the Balkan States, Belgium, Austria, &c.; and the extreme probability of an early boom in countries at present little regarded. Incidentally, he supported the claims of several South American States.

After the President and Miss Finlay had spoken briefly in support of the paper, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Hand.

Next followed an exhibition of Natal, of which some excellent displays were given, notably by Mr. Leo Mayer. The display of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland was disappointing, and supplied a striking confirmation of Mr. Hand's paper.

At the meeting of this Society on 10th September, Mr. T. Henderson (President) was in the chair. The exhibit was the stamps of Gibraltar, Malta, Ionian Islands, and Heligoland. A very fine show of all four, practically complete, and the fine Heligolands, all "guaranteed," was given by Mr. A. J. Cohen. Mr Leo Mayer's Gibraltar and Malta were as perfect as Mr. Cohen's, and even more complete, all the "errors" being represented. The President showed a nice lot of Gibraltar, and Mr. Ornstien had a representative lot of all four Colonies.

Stamp Books in the United States.

That the small stamp books are popular in the United States can be seen from the sale. Instituted in 1900 the number of booklets sold in that year was 2,300,000, whereas in 1905 the number had risen to 12,600,000. During the entire time 47,000,000 booklets have been sold valued at nearly seventeen million dollars. One cent is the price of the covers, and as this is more than the cost, it is estimated that the Post Office has made about £75,000 out of the idea.

Exhibition of the Stamps of the British Colonies.

At the first ordinary meeting of the Junior Philatelic Society, London Branch, held at 3, Bedford Street, Strand, on Saturday, October 5th, the President gave some interesting information concerning the Exhibition of the stamps of the British Colonies which the Society intend holding in March next. The great success that attended their Exhibition held in Exeter Hall in February, 1905, when no less than 11,000 people passed through the Hall in two days, has emboldened the Committee to engage a larger hall and for a longer period; they have therefore taken Caxton Hall, Westminster, for March 12th, 13th, and 14th, 1908, confidently anticipating that their Exhibition will far surpass in every respect those previously held by the Society. Admission will be free, by ticket, and the President stated that in the expectation of a large demand, 25,000 tickets had been ordered as a preliminary supply. A Special Committee has been formed, with Mr. H. F. Johnson as Secretary, to deal with the work connected with the Exhibition, and an office engaged for their use at 44, Fleet Street, E.C. All applications for tickets or other matter relating to the Exhibition should be addressed to Mr. H. F. Johnson, Stamp Exhibition Office, 44, Fleet Street, E.C.

Novel Use for Telegraph Messengers.

A South African lady recently on a visit to London, who wanted someone to direct her to the shops and at the same time to look after her two little children, went to the Post Office, and was allowed to engage the services of a telegraph messenger for the purpose. We very much doubt this; but then the daily press never lies!

A Review.

During the past month we have received from the publishers, Messrs. George Bell & Sons, London, the latest publication entitled "How to Collect Postage Stamps,' by Bertram T. K. Smith, published at 6s. The book, which consists of some 200 pages, is excellently got up and contains 48 full size plate illustrations of all the most interesting stamps in the world. These illustrations are exceptionally well done. Mr. Smith, who is a very well known and able writer, approaches the subject from a beginner's point of view, in fact, the scheme of the book seems to be to arouse interest amongst non-collectors, but it does so in such a manner that not only any person who picks up the book, knowing nothing of the subject, would be interested, but also that collectors of some years' standing would likewise find the book both entertaining and instructive. The stamps of

each country are dealt with in a concise manner, and there are chapters dealing with stamp collecting past and present, stamp market, stamp collector's outfit, etc. The book undoubtedly deserves an extensive circulation, which we certainly hope it will obtain, as it cannot fail to attract fresh adherents to philately.

Leicester Philatelic Exhibition.

This interesting function will be held at the Victoria Hall, Granby-street, Leicester, on Friday and Saturday next, November 1st and 2nd.

Very satisfactory entries have been received, there being no less than sixteen entered in Class I. (open) for Great Britain or any one British Colony, while in Classes V. and VI., restricted to members of the Leicester Society, the figures six and seven are equally gratifying.

The Exhibition is to be opened at 3 o'clock, by which time it is hoped the judging of some of the classes will be completed.

Any reader requiring further particulars is referred to the Exhibition Secretary, Mr. J. W. H. Goddard, 14, Church-avenue, Glenfield-road, Leicester.

Papua on British New Guinea: Surcharge Changed.

According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* an interesting event during the week ending August 31st was the receipt of fresh supplies of Papua surcharged stamps, part of which show a new type of overprint, thinner and smaller. It was known that the stamps were being surcharged in two lots and considerable speculation has been rife as to whether the second lot would have the same overprint as the first. Immediately it was known in London the second lot had a second overprint, the price of the first set doubled and will not unlikely treble, as the 4d. with overprint, Type I., is a really scarce stamp.

The Forthcoming Exhibition in India.

The full prospectus of this important Exhibition was published in our July number, and we would refer intending exhibitors thereto, reminding them to send particulars of their entries immediately upon receipt of this number to the Secretary, Mr. B. Gordon Jones, 7, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, as the latest date has been fixed on November 15th, and the exhibits themselves must be in the hands of the Committee before December 1st, 1907.

The Exhibition is to be held during the month of December, in Calcutta. The writer exhibited at the last Exhibition in Calcutta, and found that his stamps met with no harm at all, every possible care being then taken, as will no doubt be the case again.

We would urge collectors in this country to send exhibits, knowing how much such consideration is appreciated by Anglo-Indian philatelists.

The stamps must be mounted in albums with loose leaves, or on separate cards measuring as near as possible 11 by $8\frac{3}{4}$.

Exhibits can be sent by post, and should be addressed to the Secretary as above.

A liberal supply of medals are offered for competition, and the possession of one of these, which we presume in design will be similar to those at the last Indian Exhibition, forms a very pretty souvenir of the event.

Malay States.

The following extracts are from the *Colonial Office Journal* :—

Owing to alteration in connection with the local currency of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States the 3 cents stamp will in both cases take the place of the 4 cents stamp as the international equivalent of 10 centimes. It will therefore be printed in all red, and the 4 cents Straits Settlements stamp will be in lilac, and that of the Federated Malay States will remain black and red as at present.

The 8 cents Federated Malay States stamps will in future be printed in all blue.

The alteration referred to in the local currency is the establishment of a fixed exchange value for the dollar, which has hitherto fluctuated between 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. A fixed value of 2s. 4d. has now been established and British postal orders, for instance, will be cashed by the Post Offices at this rate. In other parts of the world the dollar is still unstable, latest quotations from Shanghai being about 2s. 9d., and from Hong Kong 2s. 2d.— *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

A Dear Envelope.

The Berlin Brief-Zeitung mentions an envelope bearing the following stamps :— On the address side one hundred and twenty 10 rouble stamps of Russia, on the other side thirty 10 rouble stamps and one stamp each of 7 rouble, 50 and 2 kopecs, in all 1,517 rouble 52 kopecs. A novel piece for collectors "on the entire."

Distance No Object.

The U.S. postal administration will in future forward all letters from there to South America via Europe, the direct steamship service having given rise to too many complaints on account of irregularity and unpunctuality. The distance is about 6,000 miles further, yet the saving in time will be 5-9 days.

The Postmaster-General's Report for 1906-7.

The huge business of the Post Office i shown once again in the annual report just issued.

It is estimated, says the Postmaster-General, that the number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom during the year 1906-7 was as follows :—

		Increase per cent. over 1905-6.	Average number for each person.
Letters	2,804,400,000	3.6	64.1
Postcards ..	831,400,000	3.9	19.–
Halfpenny pkts.	933,200,000	4.7	21.3
Newspapers ..	189,100,000	2.–	4.3
Parcels	104,820,000	3.1	2.4
	4,862,920,000	3.8	111.1

The growth in the number of letters has been maintained, the rate of increase having risen by .5 this year. The number of postcards, although increasing, is doing so more and more slowly, the rate of increase being 3.9 this year, as against 9 in the preceding year, and 19.7 in 1904-5. In 1903-4 the number of postcards was only 613,700,000, with an increase of 25.5, but then the picture postcard craze came in. The number of letters registered during the year was 18,491,770, showing a decrease of .8 per cent. on the previous year. The number of parcels registered was 1,009,848, a decrease of 3.6 per cent. Registration is gradually being made less use of. Whether the public put more trust in the efficiency and honesty of the Post Office officials, or whether the fee is considered too high, it is hard to say. The number of newspapers also shows only a very slight increase.

The number of undelivered packets, including those entirely unaddressed and articles found loose, treated during the year reached the large total of 29,766,394, an increase of 9.34 per cent. over the total for the preceding year. The undeliverable registered letters and letters containing property numbered 353,892, or 10.57 per cent. more than in 1905-6. These letters contained £16,694 16s. 1d. in cash and bank notes, and £671,044 15s. 11d. in bills, cheques, money-orders, postal-orders, and stamps. The packets posted without any address, and the articles found loose in the post during the year numbered 423,085, an increase of 2.47 per cent. Included among these were cash and bank notes to the value of £1,493, and cheques and other forms of remittances to the value of £25,129.

The number of parcels addressed to foreign countries was 2,575,891, and received 1,471,785, a grand total to be handled of 4,047,676, showing an increase over the previous year of 142,638, or about 3½ per cent.

The number of inland money-orders issued during the fiscal year ending March, 1907, was 10,844,509, representing a sum of £37,997,339. The foreign and Colonial orders numbered 2,974,653, and amounted to £8,338,544. The number of postal-orders issued during the year was 102,247,000, and their value amounted to £40,878,000. These figures show increases of 5.1 and 5.4 per cent. respectively over those of the previous year. The value of postage stamps affixed was £218,000. The commission on these orders yielded the sum of £415,041, or £13,821 less than in the preceding year, due to the reductions in the poundage, which came into force in July, 1906.

The withdrawals in the Post Office Savings Bank nearly equalised the deposits, only £217,577 being the addition, which brings the total sum standing to the credit of depositors on December 31st, 1906, to £155,996,446.

The proportion of depositors to population is :—

1 in 3.70 in England and Wales,
1 in 9.96 in Scotland,
1 in 8.66 in Ireland.

and the average amounts for each are as follows :—

	Depositors.	Total amount. £	Average amount. £ s. d
England & Wales	9,351,739	139,042,723	14 17 4
Scotland	474,619	6,364,708	13 8 2
Ireland	506,420	10,589,015	20 18 2
	10,332,784	£155,996,446	£15 1 11

During the year ending March 31st, 1907, 89,493,000 telegrams passed over the Post Office wires as compared with 89,478,000 in 1905-6, an increase of 0.02 per cent. The number of foreign telegrams sent to and from the United Kingdom during the year (exclusive of certain telegrams dealt with entirely by cable companies) was 9,147,000, an increase of 351,000, or 4 per cent. over the number sent during 1905-6.

The number of Marconi Company's telegrams outward was 1,140, as compared with 558 in 1905-6, and inward 15,853, as compared with 11,094 in 1905-6.

The postal revenue of the year, including the value of services rendered to other departments, was £17,361,042, an increase of £297,019 on that of the previous year. The postal expenditure was £12,289,787, an increase of £440,775 on that of the previous year. The net profit was therefore £5,071,255, or £143,756 less than last year. The telegraph and telephone revenue of the year, including the value of services rendered to other departments was £4,369,230, an increase of £217,850; and the telegraph and telephone expenditure was £5,021,285, an increase of £129,086 upon the previous year. The net deficit on working the telegraphs and

telephones was thus £652,055, or £88,764 less than in 1905-6. The net revenue from the postal and telegraph services combined was therefore £4,419,200. If the interest on the capital expenditure on the purchase of the telegraphs—£10,867,644—be taken into account, the net profit was £4,147,509, or £54,992 less than in 1905-6. These figures are, the report concludes, necessarily partly estimated.

The Mart.

A very interesting lot of imperforates from the *imprimatur* sheets, and a fine selection of essays, proofs, and colour trials of the stamps of Great Britain, were sold by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, at their Galleries, on October 8th and 9th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

	£	s.	d.
1839, Whiting's "Beaufort House essays," Harwood's envelope, etc. (10 in number)	1	7	6
1840, 1d. black, V.R., unused in mint state and fine, but a little close at left ..	5	2	6
Die proof of the 1d., die 1, lettered "Old Original, 1," in black	2	0	0
Another in light red	4	2	6
Another in mustard	2	12	6
Another in bright green	3	5	0
Another in yellow ochre	3	0	0
Another in deep purple	4	0	0
Another in scarlet	2	15	0
Another in full blue	2	15	0
1850, Messrs. Archer & Branston's "Prince Consort" essay, 1d. red-brown, a pair	0	13	0
1854-57, die proof of the 1d., die 2, lettered "New, 3," in black	1	12	6
Another in deep purple	3	17	6
Another in claret	2	17	6
Another in carmine-lake	2	15	0
Another in rose-red	2	12	6
Another in deep blue..	3	3	0
Another in dull blue	3	0	0
Another in bright yellow-green	3	7	6
Another in emerald	4	5	0
Another on card, lettered "New," in black	1	12	6
Another, lettered "2," in black	1	14	0
Reprint of the 1d., plate 66, with inverted large crown wmk., a very fine corner block of 9, with plate number in black	0	18	0
1d. red-brown, proofs, printed from a specially made plate of 6, on paper wmk. sideways, and used for official experiments as to the action of light on the colour, with notes	14	0	0
Die proof of the 2d., die 2, lettered "New Die, 1, 34," in bright purple. This, although printed from die 2, is without white lines..	4	0	0
1858-79, three die proofs of 1d., plate 75, in blue, and 1862, 9d. bistre, 1867, 2s. blue (specimen), also an engine-turned design printed in the blue ink used for the 2d. These have been subjected to official experiments in removing cancellations; with letters from Mr. Pearson Hill and Mr. J. P. Bacon relating thereto	10	10	0
Proof of the 2d., plate 9, in black on card, printed for the Paris Exhibition, 1867, a fine corner block of 9, with plate number	5	0	0
1862, 3d. carmine-rose, plate 3, with white dots, unused in mint state, fine ..	24	0	0
Another, imperf., mint	2	2	0
4d orange-red, plate 4, hair lines, a very fine imperf. block of 9, mint	8	0	0
Another, and a plate proof in black ..	1	5	0
1870, 1½d. rose red, the error O.P.P.C., unused, fair	8	0	0
Another, perforated with firm's name ..	0	13	0
Die proof of 1½d., lettered "35," in purple	4	15	0
1880 (?), proof sheet (120) of 1d. essay in Bacon's new "indenting" process, in rose	6	0	0
1881, Bussell's forgery of the 1d. lilac, and other forgeries and reproductions, 17 in all..	6	15	0
1d. lilac, the rare variety with line at foot, unused in mint state, and three curious errors of printing and perforation, (8 in all)	1	17	6
1887, die proofs of the ½d. to 1s. values in black	13	10	0
½d. to 1s. ditto	5	5	0
I.R. Official, 1885-90, 5s. rose, mint	5	15	0
10s. blue, ditto	7	0	0
1892-92, 1s. green, a pair, ditto	1	1	0
£1 green, mint	13	0	0
1902-04, 5s. carmine, used	11	0	0
Envelopes: Proof on India paper of 1d. Mulready envelope	2	5	0
Proof on India paper of Mulready, without inscription	1	1	0
Proof on ordinary paper of 2d. Mulready	0	14	0
Mulready 1d. cover, with Maltese cross postmark in violet	0	6	0
Albino 1d. envelope, with silk thread (small size), printed without colour, unused	0	5	0
Proof of the head of Her late Majesty, by Wyon, used for the envelopes, embossed on card	1	4	0
Proof in black of the 1d. envelope die, reproduced in line by Joubert's process	4	0	0

The following comprise one of the Official collections of specimens from the *imprimatur* sheets of which only seven were made. They are all imperforate and unused, and (unless otherwise mentioned) in fine condition. The line-engraved series are, as usual, without gum. Those stamps marked with an asterisk * are unknown in the perforated state.

1840, wmk. small crown, 1d. black, plate 1	0	18	0
1d. black, plate 2	1	0	0
1d. black, plates 3 and 8	1	0	0
1d. black, "V.R.," plate A, fine and rare	7	0	0
1841-57, wmk. small crown, die 1, 1d. red-brown, plates 12 to 21, two on white paper	3	5	0
1d. red-brown, plates 22 to 23, several on nearly white paper	2	12	6
1d. red-brown, plates 34 to 43, one on white and several on nearly white paper	2	0	0
All the plate numbers up to 204 were sold in lots of 10, and averaged £1 16s. a lot.			
1858-79, wmk. large crown, 1d. rose-red, plates 71 to 225 complete	66	0	0
2d. blue, plates 7 to 15, ditto	5	10	0
1862, wmk. emblems, 3d. rose, plate 2, network spandrels	3	10	0
9d. bistre, plate 3, hair lines	9	10	0
1s. green, plate 3, hair lines	1	17	6
3d. rose, plate 5*	6	10	0
Wmk. garter, 4d. vermilion, plates 7 and 8	1	0	0
9d. bistre, plate 5	5	10	0
1s. green, plate 4	0	15	0
1s. green, plate 5*	4	5	0
6d. violet, plate 10	12	0	0
10d. brown, plate 1	1	1	0
10d. brown, plate 2	5	15	0
2s. blue, plate 3	11	15	0
Wmk. cross 5s. rose, plate 1	2	0	0
5s. rose, plate 4*	8	10	0
£1 brown-lilac	5	10	0
1870, wmk. script ½d. rose-red, plates 1 to 20, a fine and complete set	7	10	0
1872-73, 6d. dark chestnut, plate 12	4	4	0
1873-80, 2½d. lilac-rose, plate 4*	4	0	0
2½d. lilac-rose, plate 5*	5	0	0
3d. rose, plate 21*	4	15	0
4d. vermilion, plate 16	8	0	0
4d. sage-green, plate 17	8	0	0
6d. grey, plate 18*	4	15	0
8d. orange, plate 2*	5	5	0
1s. green, plate 14*	4	0	0

	£	s.	d.
1880-83, 1s. lilac, plate 13	2	15	0
1s. lilac, plate 14	2	10	0
1880-81, 1d. Venetian red, plates 1 to 33, a complete set	2	0	0
1882-83, wmk. anchor, £5 orange, on *bleuté*	13	0	0
1883-84, 10s. blue on *bleuté*, plate 2	7	5	0
10s. blue on *bleuté*, plate 3	6	15	0
1884, wmk. crown, ½d. slate, plates 7 to 14	1	10	0

On October 11th Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper had a sale, the chief feature being King's Heads, single watermark, practically complete, in mint condition.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain · 1881, 1d. lilac, mint set of 18 control letters, from "B" to "S," all singles except "R" and "S"	2	0	0
A similar lot	1	16	0
1887, ½d. vermilion, mint set of 14 control letters, some in strips and pairs, and including the first eight	1	10	0
Sarawak: Sept., 1895, perf. 12½, 2c. green, error of colour, an unused horizontal pair	1	2	0
Straits Settlements: King's Head, single wmk., 1c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 8c., 10c., 25c., 30c., 50c., 1, 2, and 5 dollars, and four other values, all mint	1	8	0
British Somaliland: 1st issue, complete set, mint	0	18	0
East Africa and Uganda Protectorates: King's Head, single wmk., ½a., 1a., 2a., 2½a., 3a., 4a., 5a., 8a., 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 rupees, all mint	2	0	0
Gambia: King's Head, single wmk., ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., and 3s., and earlier issues, all mint (31 in all)	1	8	0
Gold Coast: King's Head, single wmk., 1s., 2s., 5s., 10s., and six lower values, all mint	1		0
Lagos: 1887-94, set complete, including the 10s. and other high values, and others, all mint (26 in all)	1	10	0
King's Head, single wmk., 6d. and 1s., both mint	0	18	0
5s. green and blue, mint	1	4	0
Natal: King's Head, single wmk., set of 14 complete up to and including the 5s., 1874-78, 5s. carmine, and others, all mint (29 in all)	1	6	0
Orange River Colony: "V.R.I.," 1d. brown, error of colour, mint	3	0	0
Seychelles: King's Head, single wmk., set complete and 3 provisionals, mint (16 in all)	0	12	0
Sierra Leone: King's Head, single wmk., set of 12 including the 5s. value, all mint	1	10	0
Southern Nigeria: King's Head, single wmk., ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., multiple wmk, set of 9, including 5s., all mint (16 in all)	0	18	0
2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s., all mint	1	7	0
Leeward Islands: 1890, set of 9 complete, 1902 provls., and King's Head, single wmk., set of 9 complete, all mint (21 in all)	0	18	0
St. Lucia: Collection of, including 1891, 5s., King's Head, single wmk., set complete, all mint (22 in all)	0	14	0
St. Vincent: Collection of, including 1899 set complete, King's Head, single wmk., set complete, all mint (32 in all)	1	9	0

Messrs. Glendining & Co.'s sale, on October 15th and 16th, consisted chiefly of large lots of different countries. The chief features were British P.O telegraph stamps, Sydney Views, and United States.

	£	s.	d.
Saxony: 1850, 3pf., brick red on entire ..	0	5	0
Spain: 1852, imperf. 2r., pale red	4	10	0
British Somaliland: 1903, Service Stamps, Queen's Head, ½, 1, 2 and 8a. and 1r., all mint	0	12	0
Cape of Good Hope. Mafeking: Gibbons 1 2, 3, 6, 8 and 10; 17 (2); and 18, nearly all fine and on pieces of originals ..	1	6	0
Liberia: 1902, $5, black and carmine, with centre inverted, mint, but slightly thinned	2	17	6
Uganda: May, 1905, 10. 20 (three copies), 40, 50 and 60 cowries, black, Gibbons 27, 29, 32, 33 and 34 in vertical strip unused	7	15	0
June, 1896, 15 and 20 cowries, Gibbons 46 and 47, in vertical pair, unused ..	2	4	0
20 cowries, Gibbons 47, unused vertical pair	1	9	0
Nov., 1896, 1 and 5 rupees, both unused ..	2	16	0
Canada: 1858, perf. 12, 6d., purple brown	3	10	0
New Brunswick: 1860, 5c., brown, Connell, plain edge on left side	5	0	0
United States of America. New York: 1842, 3c., black, mint	1	1	0
1845, 5c., black, mint	0	16	0
1847, 5c., deep brown, mint	0	15	0
10c., black, unused	1	6	0
1861, 5c., brown ochre, unused	1	6	0
1869, 1c., brownish yellow, mint block of ten	0	11	0
15c., centre without frame, mint ..	0	11	0
15c., both varieties; and 30c., all unused	1	0	0
24c., mint	0	16	0
30c., mint	1	0	0
90c., mint, but one corner perf. short ..	1	10	0
Re-issue in 1875, on white paper, 1, 2 and 15c., without embossing, all choice copies well centered and mint	0	18	0
90c., mint	2	4	0
1880, re-issue on soft porus paper, 1c. to 90c., unused set	63	0	0
New South Wales: No. 13 on plate, variety crevit omitted	7	5	0
1851, plate III., 1st retouch, 2d., blue, No. 2 on plate	0	17	0
Block of four, Nos. 3, 4, 15 and 16 on plate, scarce shade	10	10	0
Another choice block of four, No. 5, 6, 17 and 18 on plate, one stamp rather close one side	9	0	0
Laid paper, 2d., lilac blue, superb horizontal strip of four, No. 19. 20, 21 and 22 on plate, No. 20, the variety fan with six segments, Gibbons 37A..	30	0	0
1862, Registered, perf. 12½, 13, 6d.; mint block of six, Nos. 21, 22, 23, 31, 32 and 33 on plate	9	0	0
Mint block of four, Nos. 25, 26, 35 and 36 on plate	6	15	0
Another mint block of four, Nos. 27, 28, 37 and 38 on plate	5	10	0
Mint, horizontal pair, Nos. 17 and 18 ..	2	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Postal Guide* for June states that imperforate United States stamps can be ordered through any postmaster, but only in quantities of 1,000, and must be used at the post office through which they are obtained.

* * *

The following are the quantities sold of the de Ruyter stamps in Holland :—

½ cent 462,000
1 cent 575,000
2½ cent 356,000

* * *

An unused 15c. bistre on rose, the scarce error of France, was bought lately on the Paris Stamp Bourse for 25 centimes, and then people complain that no bargains can be picked up now-a-days.

The 4 centimes green (S. G. No. 40) of the locally printed issue of Luxemburg 1874 has been found on vertically laid paper, containing 13 lines of 2mm. wide. So far we have not seen this variety catalogued.

* * *

According to the *Java Bode* separate and special stamps will be issued shortly for Java and Mandura. At first the ordinary Dutch Indies stamps are said to be surcharged with these names, but later on special series will be issued.

* * *

With the 1st of October an alteration took place in the contents of the small stamp books sold at the post office. They now contain 18 penny stamps and 11 halfpenny stamps for two shillings, instead of 12 penny stamps and 23 halfpenny stamps.

* * *

Unpaid letter stamps can be bought at any post office in Luxemburg. They cannot, of course, be used by the buyer for franking his letters.

Some postal administrations seem to be on the perpetual outlook to issue commemoratives. Bulgaria has just succeeded again in finding a good reason—namely, the Jubilee of Prince Ferdinand. Strange to say, these stamps frank letters to foreign countries! We understood this was no longer allowed.

* * *

The higher values of the unpaid letter stamps for the Philippine Islands seem to have been issued in very small numbers. They are as follows :—

15,848	10 cents.
2,140	30 cents.
6,168	50 cents.

* * *

The nineteenth German Philatelic Congress took place in Hamburg from the 24th to the 27th of August. Very good papers were read by E. Vicenz on "The Reprints and Essays of the Lithographic Stamps of Hamburg," and by W. Sellsshopp on "The Western Franks of the American Express Companies."

Correspondence.

"Un Real" Dominican Republic Stamp.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,—We enclose a copy of a letter which we have received from Santo Domingo, to which we have sent a reply to fit the occasion. Attached to the letter in question is a slip of yellow paper on which is a hand-struck impression of the "Un Real" Dominican Republic stamp of the type of 1865. As the impression appears to have been taken from the original die we shall be much obliged if you will insert a note in your next issue warning collectors against reprints of this stamp.—Yours faithfully,

Whitfield King & Co.

Ipswich, October 2nd, 1907.

[Copy.]

Santo Domingo,
5th September, 1907.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co.,
Ipswich, England.

Dear Sirs,—I attach hereto a rough print of the 1862 Santo Domingo "Un Real" stamp, of which I am in possession of the original cliché. I will be glad to know if you could have a quantity of these printed for me, and if you can arrange to get this done on papers of the proper colour, having the appearance of age, and using old ink. I should want probably a couple of dozen prints of each issue; what would your terms be?

Very faithfully yours,

_____.

Telegraph Stamp.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,—We have just discovered a Sixpenny Scarlet Electric Telegraph Stamp with initials RG/HW, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$ all round.—Yours faithfully,

Chas. Nissen & Co.

7, Southampton Row,
London, W.C.
October 15th, 1907.

A Disclaimer.

To the Editor of the "Philatelic Record."

Dear Sir,—There is a statement in the September number of the *Philatelic Journal of India* to the effect that a London dealer has made a standing offer of £25,000 for my collection. As this is entirely without foundation I should be extremely obliged if you would allow me to contradict it in your Journal.

There are also several incorrect statements about the 1906 Exhibition.—Yours faithfully, L. L. R. Hausburg.

Rothsay, St. George's Hill,
Weybridge, 3rd October, 1907.

THE

Philatelic Record.

NOVEMBER, 1907.

Editorial Note.

The Protective Policy of Germany.

SOME months ago we referred to the desirability of in some manner marking forged or faked stamps for the protection of collectors generally. This question was not raised without good grounds, instances having been furnished to us of faked stamps, especially English ones, which were known by the persons offering them to have been declared bad, having been subsequently attempted to be disposed of in quite another district.

It was thought that if strong action were taken by the premier Society, with the active co-operation of two or three of the leading provincial Societies, some good result would come from marking forged stamps submitted to members by outside dealers. The vagaries of the laws of England, however, raised insuperable difficulties. At the nineteenth annual German "Philatelisten Tag," held at Hamburg, after an important paper had been read on this subject by Councillor Pauli, an eminent lawyer of Berlin, being a "Report of the Commission for deciding how to mark forged stamps," it is pleasing to find that the Congress recommended—(1) the philatelic societies to secure (by a declaration signed by the sender of stamps for exchange sheets or for expertising) the right to mark forged stamps either by stamping, punching, or otherwise, (2) to be responsible for the value of genuine stamps wrongly marked as forged (the value at the time of marking being indicated with other particulars on the back of the stamp).

It will thus be seen that substantial progress has been made in Germany on this, what we believe, important subject, and it would seem a pity if something could not be achieved here on somewhat similar lines. It is the inexperienced who always suffer, and in anything done for their protection our hobby will ultimately prove the gainer. We feel sure that recruits when still young have been so discouraged as to relinquish collecting before they gained the experience necessary to avoid the pitfall of the forger.

Notable Philatelists.

B. Gordon Jones.

WE present to our readers this month the portrait of Mr. B. Gordon Jones, one of the most prominent of Indian philatelists, and at present Editor of the Philatelic Society of India's official magazine, the *Philatelic Journal of India*.

Mr. Gordon Jones was born in 1872, and has been an active stamp collector since 1887. In 1894 he established the *Philatelic World* (under the editorship of those well-known philatelists, Messrs. Wilmot Corfield and C. F. Larmour)—the first philatelic journal published in India; this paper, during the three years of its existence, taking high rank amongst those published in the English language, and being finally discontinued in 1897 when the Philatelic Society of India was founded, and the *Philatelic Journal of India* began publication.

Mr. Gordon Jones introduced philatelic auctioning in India in 1894, and is still the only stamp auctioneer in the country. He has been closely associated with the enormous philatelic development of India during the last decade, and is in the front rank of philatelic writers in India.

In collaboration with Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, he produced the Indian Society's handbook on "The Stamps of British India surcharged for Native States," which is the standard book on these issues; and he is at present associated with Sir David Masson in writing a book on "The Stamps of Afghanistan" (the rough notes of which are now appearing in the *Philatelic Journal of India*), which is to be shortly published by the Indian Society.

Mr. Gordon Jones has been closely identified with the previous Philatelic Exhibitions promoted by the Indian Society, and is the Honorary Secretary of their forthcoming Exhibition, shortly to be held in Calcutta. Personally, he is very popular in philatelic circles in the Indian winter and summer capitals—Calcutta and Simla; and is also not unknown in London, his last visit to England being in 1905.



B. Gordon Jones.

Susse Perforation.

By Tete-bêche.

ON the 8th January, 1861, that is to say, seven years after the adoption of perforation for postage stamps in England, and twenty-one months before its adoption in France, M. Susse, of the firm of MM. Susse Frères, stationers, of the Place de la Bourse, Paris, took out a patent for a machine he had invented the preceding year, which was designed to do away with the slow and wearisome method of detaching postage stamps from the sheet by cutting them apart with scissors.

Previous to this date, however, Post Office employés, large business firms, etc., had had recourse to various forms of draughtsman's rouletting wheels, in order to curtail the labour involved in cutting out each stamp separately.

To M. Susse, however, is due the credit of having been the first to apply the process of perforation—"*piquage*"—as distinct from rouletting—"*perçage*"—to the stamps of France.

Describing his invention, he says:—"My invention consists of an "arrangement of punches for perforating or cutting up stamps, "coupons, etc., in order to facilitate their separation without having "recourse to scissors, knives, or other sharp instruments, while leaving "them at the same time in the entire sheet."

He then goes on to describe the mechanism of his machine, which is beyond the scope of this article.

After having taken out a patent for his invention, he next tried to obtain from the Government the monopoly of the perforation of their stamps. In this, however, he was unsuccessful. He was obliged, therefore, to content himself with the 2% commission allowed to vendors of postage stamps by Government since 1854. He sold a great quantity, perforating them free of charge for his customers. On the 18th December, 1861, this commission was reduced to 1%, and it is probable that he was the indirect cause of this reduction.

The following is a translation of a copy of a circular addressed by M. Susse in 1861 to his clients and customers, one of which was shown in M. Reichenheim's exhibit at the Philatelic Exhibition held in London last year:—

PARIS,
January, 1861.

M.....

We are going to offer to supply all the stamps you require in your offices, perforated all round like English and American stamps, *without any increase in price.*

By means of this process, as simple as it is ingenious, and for which we have taken out a patent, you will find in the first place a great saving of time, since, without the wearisome use of scissors,

the stamps can be detached as required and the work of an hour is done in five minutes; a second advantage being that the perforated stamps do not curl up, and adhere much better.

If you appreciate, Monsieur, as we have no doubt you will, the numerous advantages of our process, kindly send us your order, which will be executed the same day.

We have the honour to be,

Your very humble Servants,

(Signed) SUSSE FRÈRES.

Specimen of our process.

* * *

(Here follows a specimen of the perforation on the circular itself).

This machine gave a perforation of seven, *i.e.*, in a length of 2cm. there are seven holes.

All the stamps current at this date are found with this perforation, but, according to Dr. Marconnet, only certain shades were thus perforated. In his book, "Les Vignettes Postales de la France et de ses Colonies," he says :—

"The shade of the stamp is also an index (as to its genuineness), "for Susse's machine was not working for the whole duration of the "issue, and the shades which existed at that period were :—1 centime "bronze-green; 5c. pale green; 10c. yellow-brown; 20c. blue, the "commonest shade*; 40c. red-orange, neither bright nor pale; 80c. "rose. All 80c. *carmine*, perforated Susse, may straight away be "pronounced forgeries."

The "Catalogue Officiel de la Société Française de Timbrologie" also has the same note, "France" having been written up by M. J. Bernichon and Dr. Marconnet.

M. Reichenheim, however, in his exhibit mentioned above, showed a copy of the 80c. *carmine* with this perforation on entire, postmarked 2 April, 1861, to which he had appended the remark, "believed genuine."

Personally, I see no reason to doubt the genuineness of an 80c. carmine, perforated seven, provided that they satisfy the tests described below; as this shade was first issued in October, 1854, and the rose shade did not appear till April, 1860, so that it is quite possible that a few sheets of the former may have remained over until 1861.

M. Susse sold his machine in 1875 to M. Maury, in whose possession I believe it still remains.

M. Maury, in his new book, "Histoire des Timbres-Poste Français," the most complete and interesting study on the stamps of France yet published, and to which I am indebted for a great deal of the information in this article, states that M. Arthur Rothschild had the whole set of the 1862 laureated empire "Rothschild issue" perforated by this machine for his own collection.

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* Also 20c. *blue on green*, a copy of which, on entire, pmk. Paris, 15 April, 1861, was exhibited by M. Reichenheim. This shade, perforated Susse, is also catalogued by Yvert et Tellier.

As regards stamps with a forged perforation, or, more correctly speaking, stamps which have been perforated at a later date—probably by the original machine, but after they had been cut apart, I think I am justified in saying that fully 75 % of the stamps perforated Susse extant at the present time belong to this category. It requires an expert to be able to distinguish the genuine from the "forged"; the safest plan being to buy only those on the original envelopes, in which state they are worth every penny of the price at which they are quoted in the catalogues; more particularly the 1c., 5c., and 80c., which are undoubtedly scarce stamps in this state.

I append a translation of a note given in the Official French Catalogue, referred to above, which gives the differences between the genuine and those perforated at a later date.

"In the genuine Susse perforation, the stamp measures 18mm. "horizontally between the bottom of the two opposite teeth, and 21½ "to 22mm. vertically.

"Other methods are indicated by M. Ed. M. Mahé. In the "genuine the top of the tooth is torn, while in the others it "is cut straight with scissors. Finally, in the imitations, in conse- "quence of a derangement in the machine, the teeth are no longer "opposite each other, and very often the top of a tooth on one side "corresponds with the bottom of the hole on the other side of the "stamp."

That is to say, a succession of parallel horizontal lines drawn from the top of each tooth on one side should cut the top of the tooth on the other side.

Any stamp which will answer all three tests is pretty sure to be genuine.

Finally, there is a real forgery of these stamps which were manufactured at Bâle in 1868, but as these only gauge 6 instead of 7, they ought to deceive no one.

The Leicester Exhibition.

THIS Exhibition, inaugurated by the Leicester Philatelic Society, was brought to a successful conclusion on November 2nd. The object of the Exhibition was primarily to arouse interest in stamp collecting locally, and incidentally to increase the membership of what is, although a very young Society, still an enterprising and successful one.

The opening ceremony was performed by Mr. T. W. Peck, Vice-President of the Birmingham Philatelic Society, on Friday, November 1st, at 3 o'clock, the President of the Leicester Society, Dr. R. Milbourne West, occupying the chair, and there being a number of prominent philatelists present. A full programme of the different classes has already appeared in this journal, and therefore it only remains for us to remind our readers that the scheme of the Exhibition was divided into two parts, certain classes being for open competition and others restricted to either members of the local society or residents within the county of Leicester. Class I., which was open, was for the best collection of Great Britain, or any one British colony. A Gold Medal, given by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., a Silver Medal by Dr. R. Milbourne West, and two of the Society's Diplomas, were placed at the disposal of Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, who acceded to the request made to him and officiated as judge. There were 20 entries, the Gold Medal being awarded to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg for his well-known collection of the stamps of New Zealand. This exhibit, especially in an Exhibition of this kind, naturally dwarfed all its competitors, and we understand it was in consequence of a communication in the nature of a request that Mr. Hausburg consented to become an exhibitor. His doing so afforded local collectors the pleasure which they desired, and his kindness was much appreciated locally.

The Silver Medal was awarded to Mr. Humphrey Bennett, of Northampton, for a very meritorious display of the stamps of Sarawak, which were mounted in two volumes, a small portion only being displayed in frames, the Committee of this Exhibition experiencing the same difficulties that other Committees have done before, namely, that the frame space available was altogether inadequate for the exhibits sent in. The Diplomas were awarded to Mr. C. A. Stephenson, of Birmingham, for Barbados, and Mr. Leicester Paine, of Stoke-on-Trent, for a collection of Great Britain, the condition of the specimens in this exhibit being uniformly good and exceedingly choice. Mr. Beckton was requested, as far as possible, to judge the exhibits upon the following lines:—Condition, 25; philatelic knowledge and research, 25; arrangement, 20; neatness, 15; completeness, 10; rarity, 5; the object of the Committee obviously being to discount the financial aspect of stamp collecting as far as possible, and to give the very fullest effect to serious study and research—a very praiseworthy object and one with which every philatelist is in hearty accord. This object, however, has been in the minds of the Committees of many previous

Exhibitions during the last ten years, but the experience of the past has to a very large extent—and the present Exhibition is no exception—been that the most valuable exhibits must, in most cases, carry off first honours. It is common knowledge that the collections of those who are known as the "Great Moguls" comply to the very fullest extent with all the requirements in regard to condition, philatelic knowledge, research, and arrangement.

Amongst the other exhibitors in this section we noticed those of Mr. Heginbottom, of Rochdale, who showed certain countries, namely, Barbados, Ceylon, St. Vincent, West Australia, and Victoria, from his well-known collection.

Mr. Buckley, of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, displayed a collection, beautifully mounted, of the stamps of Great Britain, which was a history in itself. This exhibit, by the way, was the one which gained a Diploma at the successful Exhibition held by the Junior Philatelic Society last year.

Mr. Bernstein's collection of Malta was notable chiefly from the fact of the very complete series of British stamps with the Malta post-mark it contained; while Mr. Pimm's St. Lucia are old friends.

The competition in the other classes for the most part was keen, several well-balanced exhibits being staged. The following is the complete list of exhibits and awards:

Class I.

Hausburg, L.L.R.	New Zealand. *Gold Medal.*
Bennett, H.	Sarawak. *Silver Medal.*
Paine, L. A. B...	Great Britain. *Diploma.*
Stephenson, C. A.	South Australia and Barbadoes. *Diploma.*
Bazett, Mrs. E. C.	East Africa and Uganda.
Bernstein, I. J...	Malta.
Buckley, S. C.	Great Britain.
Heginbottom, J. E.	Barbados, Ceylon, St. Vincent, West Australia, Victoria.
Lindner, Miss A. J.	Great Britain.
Tarrant, W. H.	Cape of Good Hope.
Widdowson, T. B.	Seychelles.
West, Dr. R. B.	Great Britain.
Pimm, W.	St. Lucia.
Cartwright, T. C.	Canada, Great Britain.

Class II.

Widdowson, T. B.	St. Vincent, Barbados. *Silver Medal.*
West, Dr. R. M.	India. *Bronze Medal.*
Mussen, Dr. W.	Ceylon. *Diploma.*
Goddard, J. W. H.	Canada.
Faulkes, A. H.	Cape of Good Hope.
Williams, H. P.	British South Africa.

Class III.

Burton, J. R.	Chili, U.S.A., and St. Helena. *Silver Medal.*
Heginbottom, J. E.	A number of West Indian and Australian Colonies. *Bronze Medal.*

Class IV.

Faulkes, A. H.	Collection in Imperial. *Silver Medal.*
Widdowson, T. B.	Collection in Imperial. *Album.*

CLASS V.

Boulton, J. G.	Curiosities, etc.	*Bronze Medal.*
Goddard, J. W. H.	Curiosities, etc.	*Album.*

CLASS VI.

Widdowson, T. B.	Holland.	*Bronze Medal.*
Gadsby, W.	Turkey.	*Album and Diploma.*

CLASS VII.

Edwards, T.	Great Britain.	*Album and Diploma.*
Sansome, P. V.	Great Britain.	*Diploma.*
Biddle, W. H.	Great Britain.	*Album.*

CLASS VIII.

Mussen, Miss	Junior Collection.	*Album and Diploma.*

We have to congratulate the Society upon the staging of the exhibits. The frames used for the purpose being in every way admirable. The Hall in which the Exhibition was held was suitable and conveniently situated in the main street, and suffered only in, perhaps, the want of light, which at one end was derived from stained glass windows. No doubt the stamps appreciated the lack of bright light to which they are too often subjected in Philatelic Exhibitions. The room, however, was well provided with electric light, which is certainly better for the stamps if more trying to the eyesight. There were two dealers' stalls—Mr. W. T. Wilson and his son presiding at one, while we met Mr. Field at the other.

On the opening night, lectures, illustrated by the lantern, were given by Mr. J. G. Boulton and Mr. T. B. Widdowson on "The Advantages of being a Philatelist," and "A Chat on Forgeries." And on the Saturday Mr. W. E. Lincoln, of London, gave his interesting lecture, entitled "Philatelic Monuments of the War." Mr. Goddard worked very hard as Hon. Secretary of the Exhibition, and Mr. Widdowson, the Hon. Treasurer, was also very energetic.



The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

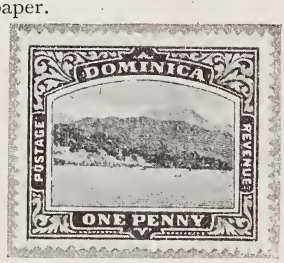
G. Fred. H. Gibson, *Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester.*

The British Empire.

Australian Commonwealth. — The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles the following novelty :—

Adhesive.
Unpaid Letter stamp.
½d. green. Wmk. Crown and double-lined A.

Dominica.— In addition to those chronicled recently the 2d., 3d., and 1s. values have now appeared upon multiple watermark paper.



Adhesives.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
2d. brown and green.
3d. black and lilac.
1s. magenta and green.

East Africa and Uganda.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 10r. value with multiple watermark; of these high denominations the 50r. is the only stamp now to come upon this paper.

Mr. W. H. Peckitt shows us specimens of the stamps listed in September last, with value in "cents"; that is to say, all except the 1c. and 75c., which will not be issued for some months yet.



Adhesive.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
10r. black and ultramarine.

Mauritius. — *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 15c. with multiple watermark, and Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a 1c. printed in black on white paper with the same watermark.

Adhesives.
Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
1c. black.
15c. black and ultramarine on light blue.

New South Wales.—The *Australian Philatelist* mentions three more values printed upon Victorian paper; the current 20s. has also been seen perforated 11.

Adhesives.
Wmk. double-lined A and Crown. Perf. 12 × 11½.
8d. lake.
10d. violet.
2s. 6d. green.

St. Christopher and Nevis. — The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 1d. all red.



Adhesive.
1d. red. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

South Australia. — The *Australian Philatelist* states that the 10s. value with large "Postage" has now appeared. *Ewen's Weekly* has seen two part perforated varieties, as below.

With regard to the 2s. 6d. watermarked Crown and A, recently chronicled in various quarters, there seems to be some mystery, as Mr. W. H. Peckitt informs us he has recently received a letter from the postmaster at Adelaide stating that it is not in issue.

Adhesives.

10s. green. Large "Postage." Wmk. Crown and SA. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12.
9d. lake. Vertical pair, imperforate between.
1s. brown. Horizontal pair, ,, ,,

Straits Settlements. Federated Malay States.—Though chronicled as far back as August, 1905, the 5c. upon multiple watermark paper has only just been put on sale; Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. advise us of its receipt.

Trinidad.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt has shown us a used specimen of the 5s. upon multiple watermark paper.

Adhesive.

5s. lilac. Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.

Victoria.—The *Australian Philatelist* states that the current 3d. comes perforated 11.

Adhesive.

Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 11.
3d. orange-brown.

Western Australia.—The *Australian Philatelist* has the current 5s. with the new watermark.

Adhesive.

5s. green. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12½.

Foreign Countries.

Belgium.—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles the 1c. with the slight alteration of design, as in the 5c. listed last month.

Adhesive.

1c. grey.

China.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a new value, 16 cents; the design is the same as that of the current 20c.

Adhesive.

16c. dull green.

Denmark.—The *Monthly Journal* lists a set of stamps intended for the purpose of prepaying postage upon newspapers. There are in all ten values as follows:—

Adhesives.

1 öre olive grey.
5 öre blue.
7 öre carmine-rose.
10 öre lilac.
20 öre green.
38 öre orange.
68 öre light brown.
1k. carmine and grey-blue.
5k. yellow-green and pink.
10k. blue and buff.

Egypt.—We have been shown the current 5p. stamp overprinted for Service use.

Adhesive.
Official stamp.

5p. slate. Surcharged O.H.H.S. in black.

France. Indo-China.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us specimens of an entirely new set. The designs are as shown below, the values to 15c. being of the first type, and above that as of the 50c.





Adhesives.

1c. brown and black.
2c light brown and black.
4c. blue ,,
5c. green ,,
10c. red ,,
15c. violet ,,
20c. violet ,,
25c. blue ,,
30c. brown ,,
35c. olive-green ,,
40c. pale brown ,,
45c. orange ,,
50c. carmine ,,

German Empire. Kiautschou.—*Ewen's Weekly* adds the 40c. to the list of stamps upon watermarked paper.

Adhesive.

40c. black and carmine on rose. Watermarked.

Holland.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us specimens of the De Ruyter set overprinted for use as Unpaid Letter stamps; in all, there are thirteen values. The surcharge is in three lines, in black.

Unpaid Letter stamps.

½c. on 1c. lilac.
1c. ,,
1½c. ,,
2½c. ,,
5c. on 2½c. red.
6½c. ,,
7½c. on ½c. blue.
10c. ,,
12½c. ,,
15c. on 2½c. red.
25c. on ½c. blue.
50c. ,,
1g. ,,

Italy. ERITREA.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the new Express Delivery stamp has been overprinted for use here.

Adhesive.

Express Delivery stamp.

25c. rose. Surcharged "Eritrea" in black.

Japan.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* lists a 6 sen value, design similar to that of the 5r.

Adhesive.

6 sen marone.

Nicaragua.—*Ewen's Weekly* lists some more overprints upon the London printing, as follows :—

Adhesives.

10c. in black on 2c. red.
5c. on 4c. orange-brown. Overprinted B—Dto Zelaya, vertically in black.
20c. carmine-lake. Overprinted B—Dto Zelaya, vertically in black.

Paraguay.—The *Monthly Journal* refers to the 20c. of the 1904 type as coming in a new colour, and also lists a 2 and 5 pesos in the design of the 1 peso (view).

Adhesives.

20c. pale green.
2p. black and blue.
5p. black and red.

Peru.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us various values of the new set listed in May last, and below we illustrate the 1 sol.



Salvador.—Some values of the recent portrait set are coming overprinted with a control mark; meanwhile an entirely new series of handsome design has been issued. The *Monthly Journal* gives the values, etc., as follows :—

Adhesives.

1c.	black and green.	
2c.	,,	rose-red.
3c.	,,	pale yellow.
5c.	,,	deep blue.
6c.	,,	vermilion.
10c.	,,	mauve.
12c.	,,	,,
13c.	,,	dark brown.
24c.	,,	rose.
26c.	,,	light brown.
50c.	,,	orange-yellow.
100c.	,,	light blue.

Spain. ASSOBLA.—*Ewen's Weekly* states that this is the title of a new colony, and that the stamps of Spanish Guinea have been overprinted "Guinea Continental—Correos Assobla" in violet.

Adhesives.

1c. rose.	Surcharged as above.	
2c. dark violet.	,,	,,
3c. black.	,,	,,
4c. red.	,,	,,
5c. dark green.	,,	,,
10c. green.	,,	,,
15c. violet.	,,	,,
25c. carmine.	,,	,,
50c. orange.	,,	,,
75c. blue.	,,	,,
1p. brown.	,,	,,
2p. ,,	,,	,,
3p. vermilion.	,,	,,
4p. brown.	,,	,,
5p. dark olive.	,,	,,
10p. brown-red.	,,	,,

Uruguay.—*Le Timbre-poste* mentions another value of local production, a 2c. in a design similar to that of the recent large 5c.

Ewen's Weekly states that the poor workmanship of these later stamps has led to their being forged, and that Waterlow's have been cabled to for a new issue of 8,000,000 stamps.

Adhesive.

2c. red.

Notes and News.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

The 259th meeting was held at the Geographical Society's rooms on Friday, November 1st, Mr. J. H. Abbott in the chair, the President being engaged in judging at the Leicester Philatelic Exhibition.

Mr. Munn gave a display, with notes, of the Official Stamps of the United States, of which he showed a fine collection. He pointed out that these stamps, although catalogued more unused than used, are really scarcer in a used condition. He expressed the opinion that the 2c. Navy, green instead of blue, is a genuine error, as a used copy on original is known. Mr. Munn also showed a fine series of proofs of the ordinary stamps, and the newspaper stamps up to the 100 dollars.

Mr. Beckton presided at the meeting on November 15th, and gave a brief account of the Exhibition at Leicester.

Dr. F. J. Paton was elected a corresponding member.

Mr. J. H. Taylor read a paper on the stamps of Sicily, dealing with the various retouches in a manner which showed that he had a complete mastery of his subject. He explained, by means of an ingenious diagram, how to distinguish the stamps printed from the thirteen different plates, and showed his collection, including several of the rare varities. At the close he received the congratulations of the President and many of the members upon his most excellent paper.

At the list meetings on October 25th, November 8th and 22nd, the Envelopes, Registration Envelopes, and Post Cards of Great Britain were dealt with by Messrs. Bernstein, J. S. Higgins, jun., and Gibson, respectively; in each case, displays were given with a few notes.

Junior Philatelic Society: Manchester Branch.

The twenty-fourth ordinary meeting was held on October 17th, at the Deansgate Hotel. Mr. Bernstein presided, and there were about thirty members present. Messrs. H. H. Jones, G. Papazian, jun., and W. Russell were elected members.

Mr. Higgins, jun., gave a display, with notes, of the stamps of India surcharged for use in the Native States, and showed a good collection of the errors and minor varieties of the surcharges.

Mr. N. Heywood gave a paper and display of the stamps of the Confederate States. He said that when the Confederate States assumed control of the postal service in those States, all Postmasters who had been acting under the United States were directed to continue in the discharge of their duties. The first postage stamps were delivered by the contractors, Messrs. Archer & Daly, on October 15th—16th, 1861. When General Grant threatened Richmond, the contract was given to Keatinge & Ball, of Columbia, South Carolina. Columbia capitulated on February 16th, 1865, when the Confederate stamps ceased to be printed.

The twenty-fifth meeting took place on November 7th. Messrs. Orton and Proud were elected members. An auction of members' stamps was held. The twenty-sixth meeting was held on November 21st. Mr. Bernstein presided, and there were twenty-six members present. Mr. R. H. Hunter was elected a member. Mr. J. H. Taylor gave a paper and display of the stamps of Sicily. He said there were fifteen plates in all made, but only (so far as is known) thirteen were put to press and used. These were as follows:—Two of the ½gr. and 5gr., three of the 1gr. and 2gr., one each of the 10gr., 20gr., and 50gr. The plates of the ½gr., 10gr., and 20gr. have been retouched, there being only one retouch of the latter (No. 72), and in order to fill a bald patch between Gr. and 20, two horizontal lines were drawn and the top of the figure 2 outlined. Only 420 copies of this stamp were issued.

The Philatelic Literature Society.

A meeting of this Society was held on October 29th, at St. Bride's Institute, when Mr. E. D. Bacon was elected President. The Council is now formed as follows:—*President*, E. D. Bacon; *Vice-President*, B. T. K. Smith; *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*, F. J. Peplow; *Members*, H. Clark, H. F. Johnson, F. J. Melville, H. E. Weston. The annual subscription of one guinea (fr.26.60: mk.21.60: $5.11) recommended by the Council were unanimously adopted. At another meeting, held on November 13th, the statutes recommended by the Council were adopted. These statutes allow the admission of Philatelic Societies as members. It is hardly necessary to say that membership of the Society is open to philatelists of all nationalities, and it is confidently hoped that the success of its work will be largely obtained by the help of members abroad.

The Society has decided that the first number of its quarterly publication, the *Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society*, shall be published in January,

Whitfield King's Catalogue.

We have received the eighth edition of the Universal Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World, including all stamps known to have been issued to the end of October, 1907. We find from the preface that the total number of stamps issued to date, as included in the catalogue, is 21,590, of which 6,661 belong to the British Empire, and 14,929 to the rest of the world. Europe has issued 4,536; Asia 4,091; Africa 4,829; America 4,838; the West Indies 1,748; and Oceania 1,548.

Although a considerable number of used stamps have been issued, only a few alterations in prices are necessary, as the seventh edition of the catalogue was issued as recently as ten months ago. We notice that the British Colonial stamps with single and multiple CA watermarks are now included in the body of the catalogue, and that the Mexican Port de Mar stamps have now been omitted. There is a considerable increase in the number of the illustrations, not only of new issues, but of the older stamps which were not previously illustrated; and as they are printed from electrotypes made from blocks engraved by hand, they are much clearer than those generally found in catalogues, and form a marked feature of this new work.

The catalogue is published at 1s. 6d., post free, and is well worth the money.

Papua.

Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us the following list supplied officially, showing the exact number of British New Guinea stamps surcharged "Papua" in both types of surcharge.

Stamp.	*Large print.*	*Small print.*	*Total.*
½d.	11,040	18,150	29,190
1d.	12,960	35,100	48,060
2d.	29,610	40,560	70,170
2½d.	12,000	13,230	25,230
4d.	2,970	5,135	8,105
6d.	6,30	5,255	11,555
1s.	5,970	7,625	13,595
2s. 6d.	2,730	10,696	13,426

They also tell us that they were informed by cablegram a few days ago that the new issue is now on sale, so it would appear that all the surcharged stamps are exhausted.

Obituary.

It is with unfeigned regret we have to announce the death of Mr. Van de Heer. The deceased was well known, both in his native country of Holland and in Manchester and London, being an enthusiastic collector and exhibitor at the 1899 (Manchester) Exhibition, the one at the Hague in 1901, and last year in London, when his exhibits secured awards. He possessed a strong personality and was a most amusing companion and entertaining conversationalist. He will be much missed by a large circle of friends.

Chrysanthemum or Rising Sun?

Apropos of a controversy in *Mekeel's Weekly* as to whether the design on most Japanese stamps is a chrysanthemum or the "rising sun" emblem, Mr. C. A. Howes supplies the following explanation:—"Mr. Beatty's query about the symbol on the Japanese stamp which he calls a chrysanthemum and says a Japanese in the diplomatic service calls the representation of the sun is of interest to me. They are both right, and both wrong—it depends upon what stamp is under consideration. If one takes the design of the 15 sen stamp and higher values of the 1876-7 issue, the coloured disc in the centre represents the sun. If looked at closely it will be seen to be 'shaded' with vertical lines, a distinction that in heraldry denotes that its proper colouring is *gules* or red. What is the Japanese flag? A red disc upon a white field: now you have the key. This 'sun banner' is a relic of the importation of Chinese ideas and customs into Japan some fourteen centuries ago. It once had a companion in the 'moon banner' which long since fell into disuse, but a reminder of which is seen in the crescent appearing on this same stamp design. The importance of the banners of the sun and moon arose from the claim of the Emperors to be 'Sons of Heaven'—*tenshi* in Japanese, which is one of their terms for the Emperor—and as a result the sun was hailed as an elder brother while the moon was considered a sister.

"On the stamps of the current set (1899-1900 issue), the central design resembling a wheel, which is found somewhere upon all Japanese stamps issued since 1872, *is* a chrysanthemum and *is not* a picture of the sun. It is the crest or badge of the Mikado and has been such since remote antiquity. It may not be generally known that when Commander Perry 'opened' Japan, his treaty was made under a flag bearing the crest of the Shogun, then the real ruler of Japan, which was a circle enclosing three asarum or mallow leaves, their points meeting at the centre. At the 'Restoration' in 1868, when the Mikado came into his own, the trefoil emblem disappeared and the imperial crest, the chrysanthemum, took its proper place as the official insignia.

"This badge is known as the *kiku-mon* or 'chrysanthemum crest,' and as such has a small circle at the centre to represent the central 'head' of true flowers in the blossom, and *sixteen* rays to represent the 'petals.' Often sixteen more 'tips' may be seen projecting between the outer ends of the rays. This number, an heirloom of Chinese geomancy, is strictly reserved for Imperial use, and ordinary subjects are forbidden under

penalty to represent the badge in this exact form.

"It might be added that the Imperial banner is a *red* flag with a diaper tracery in *yellow* on it and a *yellow chrysanthemum crest* in the centre."—*Philatelic Journal of India.*

The Mart.

By Messrs. Glendining & Co., at their Galleries, 7, Argyll Street, on October 29th and 30th, 1907.

	£	s.	d.
Austria: 1851, Newspaper Stamp, 6kr. dull yellow	0	10	0
Brunswick: 1852, no wmk., imperf., 2sgr., unused but slightly thinned	0	16	0
3sgr. vermilion, unused	1	6	0
Cyprus: 1881, 30 paras on 1d., plate 220; and July, 1881, 4 piastres, both mint	1	0	0
Great Britain: 1840, wmk. large crown inverted, 1d. black, pair	3	0	0
A single copy of the same stamp, mint	1	0	0
2d. blue, unused	1	0	0
1858, 1d. red plate 66, an imperf. block of three and a single copy, all mint	1	9	0
1870, 1½d. deep lilac rose on blueté, the colour trial, mint block of four	3	12	6
1½d. rose, unused, variety imperf.	0	11	0
1862, 3d. rose, variety with dots, mint horizontal pair but plain edge at top, rare piece	16	10	0
A single mint copy of the same stamp, with perforations all round	8	10	0
1867-80, 2s. brown, fair	1	18	0
1867-83, 10s. grey green; and £1 brown lilac	1	14	0
£1 brown lilac	1	3	0
£5 orange on bluish	3	7	6
£5 orange	1	13	0
Fore's caricature of the Mulready envelope and other caricature envelopes including two signed by Harry Furniss, ten in all	0	18	0
Servia: 1866, 2p. dull green on lavender	1	0	0
India: Scinde District, 1851, ½a. scarlet	1	11	0
Cape of Good Hope: 1855-8, 1s. yellow green, practically unused	1	12	0
1861, wood block, 1d. scarlet, skilfully repaired	1	16	0
1863-4, 1s. emerald, mint	3	10	0
1882-3, wmk. crown C.A., 5s. orange	1	1	0
Brazil: 1844, 180r., cut	0	16	0
300r.	2	4	0
Canada: 1852-7, imperf. wove paper, 6d. purple black, unused	4	5	0
7½d. green, unused, but cut close	1	18	0
10d. blue, vertical pair	2	8	0
Mexico: 1856-61, error, ½r. black on rose, unused	0	14	0
New Brunswick: 1s. cold violet, apparently unused, but with small pinhole and creased	3	10	0
Nova Scotia: 1851, 6d. yellow green, unused	3	5	0
Peru: 1857, on blue, 2rl. brown red, mint	1	6	0
1859, white laid paper, 2rl. blue unused	1	1	0
1857-9, 1 and 2rls., various colours, all unused	1	12	0
Trinidad: 1852, lithographed on yellowish paper, 1d. blue, early impression	1	15	0
United States of America: 1847, imperf., 5c., ten copies, shades	0	13	0
A similar lot	0	16	0
1851-60, imperf., 10c., 24c., 30c. and 90c., scarce set of proofs	0	6	0
Confederate States. Baton Rouge, 5c. Gibbons' type 3, unused, but very slightly thinned	3	5	0
Macon. 5c. black on green, laid paper, unused pair	0	18	0
Australia. Fiji Islands: 1875, Roman V.R., 2d. in red on 3d., green	0	16	0
Victoria: 1868-81, 5s. blue on yellow	2	0	0

Messrs. Ventom, Bull & Cooper conducted a sale on November 7th and 8th, at the Loudoun Hotel.

	£	s.	d.
Modena: 1853, 9c. on deep violet, large "B.G.," tiny tear	1	0	0
Austria: Newspaper stamp, the yellow "Mercury," fair	1	0	0
Roumania: 1879, 5 bani rose-red, error	1	0	0
The Levant: 1872, 5 kopecs blue, an unused sheet of 100, mint	1	16	0
Switzerland: Vaud, 5c. black and red	1	0	0
Ceylon: 1st issue, 1s. pale lilac, imperforate, a fine horizontal strip of five on piece	2	12	6
1885, provl., perf. 14 × 12½, 5c. on 32c. slate, mint	0	18	0
10c. on 36c. blue, mint	2	5	0
Maldives: 1st issue, set of six complete, all used on pieces	1	16	0
Hong Kong: 1879, stamp specially surcharged for use on postcard, "THREE" on 5c. on 18c. lilac, on entire unused postcard, with Expert Committee's opinion that it is genuine	2	8	0
Jhind State: 1836-98, 2 and 3 rupees, unused	3	7	6
5 rupees, unused	3	15	0
Puttialla State: 1892-99, 2, 3, and 5 rupees, mint	5	15	0
British Central Africa: King's Head, £10 grey and blue, unused	6	10	0
Cape of Good Hope: woodblock, the error, 1d. blue, lightly postmarked and good colour, but cut small	19	0	0
4d. blue, very fine	3	17	6
1893. "ONE PENNY" on 2d. bistre, error, distinctly twice surcharged	3	15	0
Natal: 1875, "POSTAGE" (without stop), 1d. rose, error, overprint inverted, unused	5	5	0
United States: 1869, 15c., 24c., 30c. (without grille), and 90c., all unused	2	12	0
Barbados: 1st issue, ½d. deep green on blued paper, and 1d. deep blue on white paper, an unused block of four of each	2	8	0
Jamaica: "OFFICIAL" on 2d. green, error of colour, mint	4	4	0

Messrs. Glendining & Co. held a sale on November 12th and 13th, at their Galleries, 7, Argyll Street. The feature of this sale was the large numbers of big lots, "remainders of collection."

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain: 1854-7, wmk. small crown, perf. 16, 2d. blue, except for minute thinning, mint	1	16	0
1858, wmk. large crown, perf. 16, 1d. rose red, mint	1	13	0
1858-79, 1d. red, collection of plate numbers, including plates 88, 107, 133, and others scarce, except six all unused, many mint	3	10	0
1847-54, 1s. pale green shade, unused, but slightly defective	0	15	0
1856, wmk. medium garter, 4d. rose on white paper, one perf. missing, otherwise mint	2	10	0
Wmk. large garter, 4d. rose; and 1862, 3d. bright rose, both mint	1	6	0
1867-80, 2s. brown, fair	1	11	0
Admiralty type 11., 2½d. blue	2	0	0
Post Office Telegraphs, £1, brown lilac, variety imperf., mint	3	7	6
Greece: 1861, 1l., variety printed both sides, unused	1	16	0
Hong Kong: 1863-71, wmk. crown C.C., 18c. lilac, mint	1	18	0
North Borneo: 1886, perf. 14, 1c. orange, mint	1	18	0
Another	1	17	0
1886-7, 50c. and $1, both mint	1	5	0
$2 sage green, mint	0	13	0
British South Africa: Decr. 1890, £2 rose red, mint	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Mauritius: 1848, intermediate state of plate, 2d. blue	3	12	6
Natal: 1891, TWO PENCE HALF PENNY on 4d., a mint vertical pair, the lower stamp the error PENGE	0	18	0
Zululand: 1894-6, £1, choice copy, and Postal Fiscal, 1s.	2	19	0
£1, lightly marked and very fine	1	14	0
£5	3	17	6
Another	2	15	0
British Guiana: 1853, without white line above value, 1c. vermilion	2	6	0
Official, 1875, 12c. lilac	3	3	0
Canada: 1851, 12d. black, overprinted SPECIMEN	2	12	0
1852-7, 7½d. green, mint	3	5	0
Leeward Isles: 1897, 5s., unused	1	4	0
New Brunswick: 1s. violet, apparently unused	8	10	0
Nice used copy of the same stamp, cut close on one side	5	10	0
1860, 5c. Connell Proof, plain edge on two sides, unused	1	18	0

Messrs. Puttick & Simpson sold the collection formed by the late Major C. J. Everett Mumby, at their rooms on November 5th and 6th. The following were the most noteworthy lots.

	£	s.	d.
Cyprus: 1881, Halfpenny on 1d. red, plate 215, with triple surcharge, mint	0	18	0
Great Britain: 1855-57, wmk. small garter, 4d. carmine on nearly white paper, a suberb strip of 3, mint, the right-hand stamp no perfs. at side, but the strip is in brilliant condition	46	0	0
1882-83, wmk. anchor, 5s. rose on bleuté	4	10	0
£5 orange on bleuté, telegraphically used	3	0	0
£5 orange on white	1	8	0
I.R. Official, 1885-90, 1s. green	1	12	0
1901, 1s. green and scarlet	1	14	0
Bangkok: 1883, Two cents on 32c. red, with wide "E," mint	1	10	0
Ceylon: 1861, rough perfs., 8d. yellow-brown	3	15	0
8d. brown	3	17	6
1s. 9d. green, unused	2	0	0
1862, no wmk., 9d. brown	1	1	0
Labuan: 1880, 8 on 12c. carmine, mint	2	15	0
Another, unused	2	6	0
British Central Africa: 1892-93, 3s. on 4s. grey, mint	1	6	0
1898, 1d. red and blue, imperf, unused	2	12	6
British Somaliland: 1903, Queen's head, ½a. to 1 rupee, two of each, and King's head, ½a. to 8a., three of each, mint	0	16	0
Service, 1903, "On H.M.S.," ½a. to 1 rupee, a vertical pair of each, mint	1	7	0
"Service," ½a. to 8a., a vertical strip of 3 of each, ditto	1	9	0
Cape of Good Hope: 1853-58, 6d. lilac, a fine pair, unused	4	17	6
A single copy, unused	1	17	6
6d. slate, unused	2	12	6
A used pair on *bleuté*, cut a little close	1	15	0
Two single copies	1	4	0
1s. yellow-green, unused	4	0	0
A very fine used pair	2	14	0
1861, woodblocks, 1d. scarlet, a very nice copy but a little close at right	3	7	6
Another, good margins and very fine but slightly creased	5	7	6
1d. red, a little heavily cancelled	2	8	8
4d. blue, fine but close at left	1	12	0
Another, fine	2	4	0
4d. dark blue, very fine but small margins	4	0	0
Nova Scotia: 1851-53, 6d. blue-green, unused	4	0	0
United States: Newspaper stamps, 1879-85, 1c. to $60, complete, unused	10	0	0
Antigua: 1862, no wmk., imperf., 6d. green, on thick paper, mint	1	0	0
St. Vincent: 1880, 5s. rose, mint	9	5	0
1880-81, ½d. in red on half of 6d. yellow-green, a pair, mint	2	6	0
1d. in red on half of 6d. blue-green, a pair, unused	5	0	0
A single copy (left half), used	3	0	0
Another (right half)	2	15	0
1d. on 6d. yellow-green, mint	2	16	0
Another, used	2	6	0
4d. on 1s. vermilion, used	8	0	0
1881, wmk. star, 1d. drab, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 4d. bright blue, mint	3	12	6
1883-84, 4d. bright blue	3	5	0
Perf. 14, 4d. bright blue, mint	3	0	0
Tobago: 1880, wmk. C. C., 6d. stone	1	2	0
1884, wmk. C. A., 6d. stone, mint	4	0	0
Trinidad: 1852, lithographed, 1d. blue, fine impression	4	12	6
1859-63, pin perf. 14, 4d. brown-lilac, a pair, mint	2	2	0
6d. yellow-green, a strip of 4, mint state	5	2	6
Clean-cut perf., 4d. brown lilac, strip of 4, mint state	7	0	0
6d. yellow-green, a pair, mint	3	5	0
Turks Islands: 1873-79, wmk. star, 1s. lilac, very fine and lightly cancelled, but no perfs. at top	8	5	0
Virgin Islands: 4d. brown, a strip of 3, one being the error "Pencf," mint	2	18	0
British Guinea: 1850, 12c. dark blue, a fine square copy and on piece of original but a little torn into	5	0	0
12c. blue, cut round, a nice copy on piece of original	3	15	0
1876, wmk. C. C., 96c. drab, mint	2	2	0
Another, used	1	0	0
South Australia: 1870-71, 3d. on 4d. sky-blue, unused	3	5	0
Tonga: 1891, Four Pence on 1d. carmine, without stop, a pair	0	12	0

By Messrs. Glendining & Co,, on November 26th and 27th.

	£	s.	d.
Denmark: April, 1851, 2rbs., blue, mint	3	5	0
Gibraltar: Jan., 1886, 1s. yellow brown, mint	1	13	0
Great Britain: 1841, 1d. red, mint block of 30, from corner of sheet, showing marginal imprint, scarce piece	10	0	0
1854-7, wmk. small crown, perf. 16, 2d. blue, unused	1	8	0
1858, wmk. large crown, perf. 16, 1d. rose red, mint block of four	7	0	0
A single mint copy of the same stamp	1	12	0
1871, 1s. green, plate 5, mint pane of 20, with margins showing imprint	12	0	0
1867-83, wmk. cross, £1 brown-lilac	1	16	0
Wmk. anchor on blued paper, £1 brown lilac	3	10	0
1883-4, 10s. cobalt blue, mint	1	5	0
Mulready letter sheet in black, on India paper, proof before all letters	0	10	0
Greece: 1870-7, 5l. sage green, mint	5	0	0
Saxony; 1850, 3pf. red	2	17	6
Servia: perf. 12, 10 and 40p., both unused	2	4	0
Spain: 1850, thick paper, 12c., 5r., 6r.; and 1851, 12c.	1	0	0
1851, 6r. blue; and 10r. green	1	4	0
1852, 6r. greenish blue, fine; 1853, 6r.	1	4	0
Jan., 1853, 2r. vermilion	3	15	0
1853, City of Madrid 1c. bronze	1	0	0
Turkey: 1867, 25 pias vermilion, unused	2	0	0
Ceylon: 1861, clean cut perfs. 8d. brown	4	12	6
1863-7, 10d. orange red, unused	3	3	0
British Central Africa: 1892-3, three shillings on 4s., mint	0	19	0
1895, no wmk., 2s. 6d. mint	0	15	0
1897, 2s. 6d., 4s., and 10s., all mint	1	0	0
£1 lilac and black, mint	1	0	0
Gambia: 1869, no wmk., imperf., 4d. brown, unused	0	17	0
6d. blue, unused	1	3	0
1874, wmk. Crown C C., imperf., 4d. brown, unused	1	2	0
4d. deep brown	1	7	0
6d. blue, mint	1	2	0
1880, wmk. crown C.C., perf. 14, 1s.	1	6	0

THE

Philatelic Record.

DECEMBER, 1907.

Editorial Note.

DURING the past month we have received a book, the perusal of which has afforded us the very greatest pleasure. It is entitled "Postage Stamps and their Collection," a rather unfortunate choice of a title, for it is in fact a description of the collection belonging to Dr. Bowers, of Bridgeport, U.S.A. The book is published by the author, Mr. Warren H. Colson, and is the first of a series of handbooks descriptive of the Great Collectors and Collections of the World. It runs to 98 pages and is exceedingly well printed, and beautifully illustrated with the gems out of the Doctor's collection; to these illustrations we attach the highest importance. It is not vouchsafed to many to possess rarities of the first water, but to every enthusiast the knowledge of the whereabouts of the gems of the philatelic world is of value, and it is also a matter of additional interest to note the condition of the specimens of what may very aptly be described as "the common or garden rarities."

The Gems of the Philatelic World.

The Doctor is a general collector, and therefore it goes almost without saying that he is one of the "Old Brigade"; one is therefore little surprised to find that the general condition of his stamps (judging from the illustrations which we infer are a fair sample) is not up to present-day standard. He acquired the majority of his rarities at a period when the same attention was not paid to condition as it is to-day—days when two-thirds of a stamp was better than none at all—and the possessor of which was rather content to leave it than, when opportunity offered, of replacing it with a perfect specimen at a relatively high figure, and sustaining, in addition, a loss on the resale of his inferior copy.

Doctor Bowers seems to have avoided the damaged specimens; in fact, we are told in the text that he was always a "stickler for condition," but in his days a collector who excluded damaged stamps entirely soon acquired this soubriquet, but accepted specimens that would not pass muster to-day. This is one of the lessons which this book teaches. We heartily congratulate the author upon its appearance, and shall look forward with the greatest pleasure to number two of the series.

Obituary.

Arthur Maury.

ONCE more with deep regret we have to record the loss of an eminent philatelist, Monsieur Arthur Maury, the well-known Parisian dealer, who died on December 1st, after an illness of only a few days.

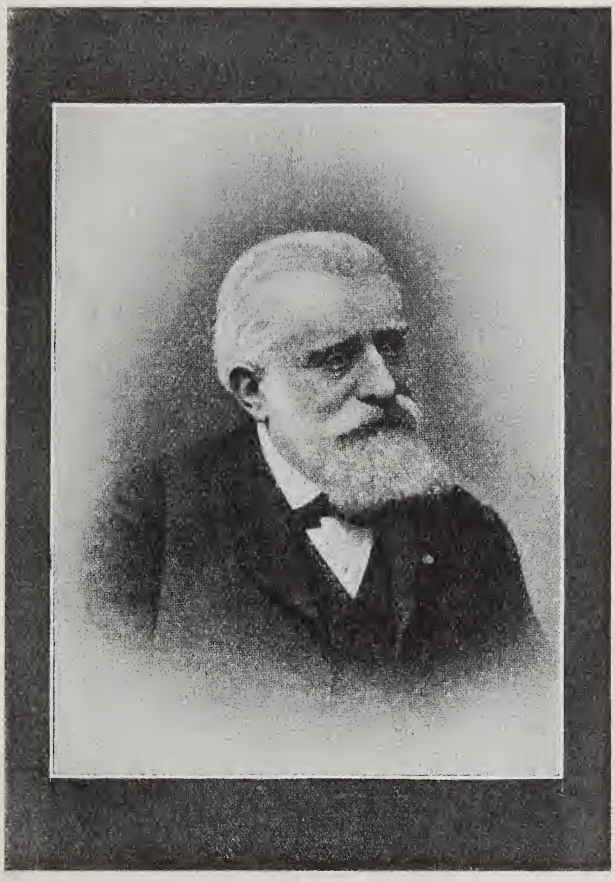
He was born in 1844, and while quite young displayed a strong leaning towards timbrophilie, as it was then called. Although a dealer in a large way of business he found time to write numerous articles upon stamps, and only in September last we reviewed in these columns a volume of some 400 pages on the stamps of France, which contained all the information he had been able to collect during a period of over thirty years, and is the best work yet published on these stamps. He founded the "*Collectionneur des Timbres-Poste*" more than forty years ago, and has taken an active part in the management of it ever since. A prominent feature of this journal has been M. Maury's monthly chat, which his readers have always much enjoyed, if we may except that dark period commencing with the "Fashoda Incident," and extending over the Boer War, when M. Maury suffered from a very violent attack of Anglophobia, and used the columns of his stamp journal for pouring forth all sorts of venomous rancour begotten by the disease.

In addition to stamps he took a very great interest in heraldry, and was the author of the standard work "Le Coq Gaulios," in which the origin of that popular emblem is traced; this publication, it is of interest to note, receiving official recognition at the hands of the French Government.

His home on the Boulevard Montmartre, from which his business was also carried on, was filled with historic curiosities of all kinds, being, in point of fact, a veritable museum.

M. Maury occupied several public positions of honour, among them that of "Officier de l'Instruction Publique," and also "Officier du Nicham Iftickhar," and it has always puzzled his friends to know how he got through the enormous amount of work which he was called upon to do. For some years, however, the conduct of his large stamp business, which, by the way, was very similar to that of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., in the prominence given to the sale (wholesale and retail) of stamp albums and publications, has been deputed to his two sons and to Monsieur Georges Verrier, his brother-in-law, who will, we presume, continue the business as usual.

His genial and friendly disposition and his invariable readiness at all times to spend time and trouble on behalf of his friends made him deservedly popular and many indeed will mourn his loss.



Arthur Maury.

The National Collection of Ireland.

THE well-known Leinster Collection of Stamps in the Irish National Museum, Kildare Street, Dublin, has an energetic custodian in Mr. William R. Lane Joynt, of that city. Since its bequest to the Museum by the late Duke of Leinster in 1894, it has under his care doubled both in size and importance. As the funds of the Museum do not permit of any money being expended on the purchase of stamps, this record is no inconsiderable one, all the additions to the collection being donations either from private individuals or from friendly Governments.

Ireland has few advanced collectors, and very few collections of importance at the present day. The loss of the late Earl of Kingston, Horace Townsend, of Cordangan Manor, Tipperary, and the Rev. Wm. Bell, has sadly thinned out the ranks of prominent Irish philatelists, and there are few recruits with both money and leisure to step into their places. There is, however, a large body of medium collectors, and at least three Exchange Clubs have large circles of members and are flourishing. Mr. Lane Joynt is President of one of these, the Irish Philatelic Club.

Mr. Lane Joynt has always had a great partiality for the stamps of the British Isles, and has of late turned his attention to the period between 1838 and 1852, this being in his opinion the most interesting period in the history of the Post Office, and lending itself to any amount of extra-illustration. He has now got together a wonderfully complete lot of entires, showing the various systems in use for the payment of postal rates prior to the introduction of stamps, and during the transition period until their use became compulsory. Much of this has been lent to the Museum as an addition to the Leinster Collection, and the amalgamated exhibit makes the British Isles section an exceedingly interesting and instructive one. It may be mentioned that the collection is arranged on sheets measuring about 24 by 20 inches, placed back to back and enclosed in sliding frames.

The following brief description will give some slight idea of this collection of the British Isles, as now on view :—

(A). Illustrating the systems of payment of postal rates prior to the introduction of stamps.

Entires. English, Scotch, and Irish, with postal rate in red ink, (*a*) hand-stamped, (*b*) in pen and ink, denoting that the rate has been paid by the sender.

Entires, as above, but with postal rate in black ink, showing that the rate had to be paid by the receiver.

Errors. Postal rate paid, but marked in black ink.

Sheet of local PENNY POSTS, showing English (Aylesbury, Staines, Devizes); Scotch (Haddington, Musselburgh); Irish (Cork, Dublin, Killeshandra); used prior to 1840.

(B). Illustrating the various systems in use between 1840 and 1852, when the use of stamps became compulsory. Concurrent use of both the old systems and of stamps.

Entires dated between 1840 and 1852, with postal rate in red ink.
Ditto, with postal rate in black ink.
Ditto, with stamps.

Letter sheet, dated February 25th, 1843, prepaid with red-brown penny stamp, the sheet turned by the receiver, redirected to the original sender, and forwarded under the old system by prepayment in money.

Sheet of letters franked by Members of the Lords and Commons.

One with the old Sunday postmark, the date in a sun; and another, marked "weight over privilege," and 9/- in black ink (to be paid by the receiver).

On the abolition of the franking power.

Two copies of each of the envelopes sold to Members.
(*a*). To be posted at the Houses of Parliament only.
(*b*). To be posted at the House of Commons only.

Mulready envelopes and wrappers.

Proof impression from the brass block.
Proof in vermilion.
Proof in blue.
These last two were shown at the first London Philatelic Exhibition by the late Duke of Leinster.
1d. and 2d. envelopes in pairs } showing the spacing and plan
1d. and 2d. wrappers in pairs } of printing.
Single copies, used and unused, both values.
1d. envelope with Maltese cross, cancellation No. 7.
1d. envelope with three cancelling crosses, one in each top corner, and one on Britannia.
Leech's and other skits on the Mulready design.

Beaufort House essays.

Pamphlet entitled "The fears of the Paper-makers and Stationers about collecting postage by means of stamps, allayed," with essay attached.
Essays, including one for envelopes, by Wyon.

Circular to Postmasters, dated April, 1840, notifying the introduction of stamps, with pair of 1d. black attached.

Circular, dated 1841, notifying change of colour of the 1d. black to red, and issue of 2d. with lines, with copies of each stamp (the 2d. with voided corners), and two sizes of 1d. envelopes attached.

Circular, dated 1841, with 2d. envelope attached.

Circular, dated 16th November, 1855, with 4d., 6d., and 1s. envelope stamps.

Circular, dated 1856, with 6d., no letters.

Circular, dated 1856, with 4d. and 1s., no letters.

Circular, dated 1867, with 10d., 2s., and 5s., plate 1.

The line engraved stamps.

The V.R., unused.

Sheet with blocks of the 1d. black and 2d. of 1840, in various shades.

The octagonals.

Sheet showing the various plates of each, and plates used for the envelope and telegraph stamps.

1s. on original, showing letter rate to the U.S., with 5 cents to pay for local delivery.

The surface printed stamps contain, amongst others, a fine copy of the forgery of the 1s., plate 5, used with a 3d.

The Departmentals.

A magnificent and unique set, all in mint blocks of four, except the Government Parcels 1s., plate 14, and the £1 orbs and £1 crowns I.R. Official; but including the 5s., 10s., and £1 King's Head I.R. Official.

Sheets of the current ½d. and 1d., printed for the booklets, half the stamps printed *tête-bêche*, the sheet of the ½d. also having every sixth space cancelled with a ×.

The lower half of the case contains a large collection of envelopes, single and compound, postcards, Admiralty, Vaccination Public Boards, and newspaper wrappers, and a complete set of the registration envelopes, the last comprising nearly 200 pieces.

The French Official Exhibition.*

By F. E. Wilson.

A MOST interesting Exhibition of French stamps was held in Paris, from the 5th to 12th June, organised by the well-known Parisian dealers, Messrs. J. Bernichon and Th. Lemaire. This important National Exhibition was under the auspices of the Minister of Public Works and of the Under-Secretary of State of Posts and Telegraphs, and took place in a mansion of the Rue Ménars, in the centre of Paris, about midway between the Opera and the Bourse. All the expenses being paid by the Exhibitors, the total receipts, amounting to several thousands of francs, are for the benefit of postal and telegraph *employés*' charitable organisations. The price of admission was one franc, except on June 5th and 12th, when it was five francs, and the attendance of the public was entirely satisfactory, the rooms being nearly always thronged with enthusiastic visitors, which was only to be expected considering the official patronage and unique nature of the collections on view. The large number of young people who visited the Exhibition may be taken as a most encouraging sign for the future of French philately. A feature of the Exhibition was the installation of a letter-box and the presence of a postal official, who obliterated with a special post-mark (*Exposition du Timbre-Poste Français, Paris,*) all letters, etc., posted in the Exhibition, and needless to say his services were in constant demand by visitors wishing to obtain souvenirs. Nearly all the united features of a philatelic Exhibition were on this occasion missing—no medals, no guarantee fund, and practically, no overlapping in the matter of exhibits, the three principal exhibitors being Count Durrieu, Monsieur B. de l'Argentière, and Monsieur H. Kastler, who each showed portions only of their collections, the whole forming a probably unique assemblage of French stamps. Count Durrieu's collection will be remembered as having been the great feature of the Hague Exhibition of 1901, since when it has not, I believe, been publicly shown. A small portion only of M. de l'Argentière's collection was to be seen in London last year, and M. Kastler has never previously exhibited.

The Exhibits.

COUNT DURRIEU ... ... France (*all unused.*)

1849-50.

10c. bistre.—Six blocks of four and a *tête-bêche* pair, also examples of this stamp in the quite different yellow bistre shade, as re-issued in 1871-72 for the colonies.

* This article was written some months ago and mislaid. As it contains matter of interest, including a record of two of the best collections of the stamps of France, we have decided to publish it.

15c. green.—Six singles, pair, and two blocks of four. The *tête-bêche* of this value, which exists once only on the sheet, was represented by a block of four from the sheet of essays.

20c. blue (prepared but not issued).—Single, *tête-bêche* pair, and block of four of the very rare originals on the yellowish toned paper, and examples of the re-issue for the colonies in 1871-72. In accordance with the law of May 18th, 1850, the postal rate was raised from 20c. to 25c. and the 20c. blue was overprinted 25c. in red (also prepared but not issued); reprints of this stamp were represented.

25c. blue.—Three blocks of four and one of six, also two singles showing the variety with bottom frame line missing, two *used tête-bêches*, pairs, and examples of the colonial re-issue. Granet reprints in sheets of twelve of the 10c. bistre and 20c. blue.

40c. orange.—Eight blocks of four, and a unique pair of the 40c. varieties with wider 4, which are found only twice on the sheet of 300 stamps (Nos. 6 and 7 in the lowest row of right pane). Block of twenty (10 × 2), being the lower part of left pane (without the variety); also many examples of the colonial re-issue of this stamp—mostly in a yellow shade—including a block of twenty-six containing the two stamps with wider 4.

1fr. vermilion.—Six singles, pair, and two blocks of four; also the interesting official circular to postmasters with bisected halves of the 1fr. stamps in the two colours.

1fr. carmine.—Include four blocks of four; also a pair and strip of five containing *tête-bêches*.

Presidency. 1852.

The 10c.'s include a pair and strip of three and the 25c.'s; two blocks of four.

Empire. 1853-60.

An admirable range including blocks of four of the first printings, showing marginal border lines to the sheets; certain values only exist thus, viz., 5c., 10c., 20c., 25c., and 1fr.

Pairs of the 10c. in the rarest shade (canary yellow).

20c. blue.—Three singles on green, a strip of three rose-tinted on white, strip of four and block of four on azure. Blocks of four and thirty-six containing *tête-bêches* (originals very rare, as only found on the last printings, four on the sheet of 300).

40c. orange.—Four blocks of four.

80c. carmine.—Two pairs and a *tête-bêche*.

80c. rose.—Block of four, pair and block of four containing *tête-bêches*.

1fr. carmine.—Corner block of six, with marginal border line containing a *tête-bêche*.

1862-71. Perf.

Three *tête-bêches* of 20c. and one of 80c.

1862-72. Laureated.

Tête-bêche 4c. contained in a block of six, two pairs of 20c., one stamp in each showing the curious flaw on the Emperor's nose (*nez à la corne*), 20c. imperforate used on piece, 5 singles, and pair of the 5fr.,

also a most interesting series of proofs, etc., of this stamp illustrating its creation. First we have an essay of the vertical shaped fiscal stamp which served as the basis, and the original pen and ink drawing of Mons. Hulot showing how it was to be adapted as a postage stamp; proofs in blue of the frame only before and after insertion of the Greek border, proofs of head for the central portion and of the complete stamp (minus value) with background added, and finally of the complete stamp with the value printed in; also three pages of colour and paper trials.

JOURNAL STAMPS. 1868. IMPERF.

Blocks of four each 2c. rose, 2c. mauve, and 2c. blue, and imperforate singles each of the 5c. rose, mauve, and blue.

2c. mauve, (perforated and printed in sheets of 101 stamps), a block of four in which the right lower space is blank; 2c. blue perforated, a block of six (three rows of two), with bottom margins and showing the two lower spaces left blank.

Count Durrieu showed in addition some entire sheets of France, including the following:—

1849-50.—20c. black (150 stamps, 10 × 15). No. 93 is the only *tête-bêche* on this pane. 20c. blue (originals), prepared for use only; right-hand pane of 150 containing the three *tête-bêches* (Nos. 92, 110, and 148).

1853-60.—Pane of 150 20c. blue, showing the marginal border line to the sheet (first printing) and a similar sheet of the last printing without marginal line but with an ornamentation added to top and lower margins.

1873.—Sheet of 10c. bistre on rose (small figures), with three *tête-bêches*, Nos. 27, 58, and 145.

1875.—Left pane of 150, 10c. bistre on rose (large figures), No. 90 being the error 15c.

The admirable notes with which this collection is furnished throughout add very appreciably to its interest for the student.

The second principal exhibitor, Mons. de l'Argentière, will be remembered from the London Philatelic Exhibition of 1906, where, however, only a very small portion of his collection was seen, and which, finding itself in such very distinguished company, did not, according to a certain French critic, receive all the attention, etc., which its merits demanded. However, on this occasion, it occupied the prominent position it undoubtedly deserves, and I describe it at some length. The collection contains both unused and used stamps. The former only here and there include anything larger than a pair (Bordeaux issue excepted) which is worthy of note, particularly in connection with French stamps, the ambition of most of the leading collectors of same being very strongly indeed in the direction of square blocks of four (not that the absence of such is any real detriment whatever to a first class collection). Used stamps are very strongly represented, and the owner is to be congratulated upon having gathered together so many remarkable things in the way of rare and interesting cancellations, etc.

1849-50.

Unused.—Two pairs of 15c., 40c. variety with wide 4, *used*, seven pairs of 15c. green, 20c. postmarked, Dec. 31, 1848, and several specimens postmarked on the first day of issue, viz., Jan. 1, 1849, 20c. and 40c. with British postmark (487), a 25c. with the Bavarian cog-wheel obliteration (No. 254), a very fine page of the 1fr. vermilion, fourteen singles and two pairs; four singles of 1 fr. orange-brown.

PRESIDENCY. 1852.

10c., obliterated $\frac{C}{2}$ in circle.

EMPIRE. 1853-60.

Unused.—Three singles and pair 20c. on azure, 20c. on greenish and ditto on rose tinted paper

1862-70. LAUREATED.

Unused.—The *tête-bêche* of 4c. contained in a block of sixteen, 20c. variety, "*à la corne*," and ditto with defective figure 2 at left, three used 20c. imperforate (so-called Rothschild issue), one having a colonial obliteration, also the very rare error of the 5fr. without "5" and "F" (used).

The interesting Bordeaux issue is the great feature of this collection, and is most strongly represented, including innumerable blocks of four.

Ten pages of 2c. are shown with forty-six blocks of four, among them many of the rarest shades and printings; the fine impression and peculiar shade formerly known as the "Tours" printing is represented by seven singles and four blocks of four.

20c., Type I.—Seven beautiful singles, including one superb deep shade, and a pair.

20c., Type II.—One page of singles, nine pairs, and eight blocks of four.

20c., Type III.—Include a re-constructed plate of fifteen (5 × 3), and an unbroken sheet.

40c.—A grand page of scarlet vermilions, eleven singles, and a pair, a sheet of fifteen in the normal colour, No. 7 showing the 4 at right with a re-touch or flaw.

Sets were also shown with the unofficial roulette, pin perf., and perf. 14.

All the foregoing Bordeaux issue are *unused*, the following are *used*:—

20c., Type I.—Four pages, including some splendid shades, six pairs, two strips of three, and one of four, with the Colonial "Anchor" postmark; the 20c., Type II., include seven very marked true ultramarine shades. The Marseilles forgery to defraud Post Office of the 20c., used or original.

1875.—10c. + 15c. error, 5 pairs and a block of four with the error.

1877-90. (Peace and Commerce type)—*Unused*, 1c. Prussian blue, two singles, and five pairs, 3c. grey, 25c. black on red, and 1892, 15c. on *quadrillé*, and other values in pairs perforated at top only. Three singles and a block of four of the 15c. blue forgery to defraud the Post Office.

1898-1900.—10c. black on lilac, Type I., doubly printed.

1900.—10c. first issue (two printings) in a block of four, one stamp having the figures of value omitted.

Unpaid 1859.—10c. litho., two unused specimens, etc., etc.

Mons. de l'Argentière showed also, as a separate collection, a very extensive and fine series of Essays, Proofs, and Colour Trials, etc. of France.

The third exhibitor, Mons. H. Kastler, showed only that portion of his collection which would practically bring the Exhibition up to date, commencing with the 1876 "Peace and Commerce" type, and continuing right up to the newest value issued in the re-drawn Sower type, the majority of the stamps being in unused double panes of 25 each, showing the *millésimes* (or last numeral of the year of the printing) between the two panes, but in the case of a few of the very rarest, pairs or blocks only were shown.

Of the 1876 issue, Type I., only the 1c. green was shown in the complete double panes, but without any *millésimes*, as was always the case with the very first printings both of the 1876, Type II., and 1877-90 issues.

1876, Type II., 5c. green, doubly printed with *millésime* 6, but imperforate.

Among the panes of the 1877-90 issue one notices 1c. black on azure with *millésime* 8 reversed. Most of the values of this issue are shown firstly without *millésimes*, and then with Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and finally with "0" for the printings of 1900. The 5fr., which is always very rare with a *millésime*, is represented by Nos. 2, 4, 8, and 9, the latter being between the entire double panes. The 1900 and subsequent issues are practically complete with shades (these *millésimes* commence with 0 for 1900, and continue 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., for 1901 and onwards. The following call for notice in this issue:—Four panes of 5c. green, the *millésimes* 2 being omitted from between the two lower panes; two panes of 15c. orange *millésime* 1, the upper row having missed the top and vertical perforations.

The Paris Mint showed a number of sheets of Essays and Colour Trials of early French stamps, also a frame containing Monsieur Lage's original pen and ink drawing for the 1876 "Peace and Commerce" type.

The other "official" Exhibitor was the French Post Office, which sent a number of entire panes of the current type stamps, unperforated and ungummed, values 1c. to 30c. in sheets of 150 (six panes of 25), and sheets of 75 each (three panes of 25), of the values from 40c. to 5fr. (Luc-Oliver Merson type). The former, including the 20c. brown purple re-drawn Sower type (*millésime* 7), which has not yet been issued, are with the customary *millésimes*, the latter (values 40c. to 5fr.) are, of course, without any *millésimes*.



The earliest information as to New Issues will be much appreciated by us, and will be duly credited to the correspondent, or firm, sending it. Our foreign subscribers can materially help us in this direction. When possible, a specimen should accompany the information, and be addressed to

G. Fred. H. Gibson, *Fairfield, Crumpsall, Manchester.*

The British Empire.

Australian Commonwealth. — The *Monthly Journal* lists three more values upon the Victorian paper.

Adhesives.

Unpaid Letter stamps.

Wmk. Crown and double-lined A.

2d. green. Perf. 11½—12 × 11.
4d. ,, ,, ,,
6d. ,, ,, ,,

Cyprus.—Specimen copies of a new value, a 5 paras, have been seen, so we may expect the actual issue very shortly.

Adhesive.

5p. yellow-brown and black.

Great Britain. Morocco Agencies. —Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us another value, the 4d. overprinted for use here; *Ewen's Weekly* also lists the 3d. with the same overprint.

Adhesives.

30c. on 3d. lilac on yellow.
40c. on 4d. brown and green.

Hong Kong.—Here also there is a new stamp, though not so far beyond the "specimen" stage.



Adhesive.

6c. violet and orange red.

Labuan.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us a *postally* used copy of the 4c. on 18c. (1899) with a very distinct double surcharge.

Adhesive.

4c. on 18c. olive-bistre. "4 cents" twice surcharged.

Montserrat.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt sends us the 5s. value upon multiple watermark paper.

Adhesive.

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
5s. black and scarlet.

Orange River Colony.—*Ewen's Weekly* has been shown the 4d. value upon multiple watermark paper.



Adhesive.

Wmk. CA and Crown multiple.
4d. green and red.

Papua.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. supply the following particulars of the numbers issued of the recent overprinted stamps:—

Stamp.	Large print.	Small print.	Total.
½d.	11,040	18,150	29,190
1d.	12,960	35,100	48,060
2d.	29,610	40,560	70,170
2½d.	12,000	13,230	25,230
4d.	2,970	5,135	8,105
6d.	6,300	5,255	11,555
1s.	5,970	7,625	13,595
2s. 6d. ..	2,730	10,696	13,426

Queensland. — *Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* states that the 2s. 6d. and 10s. lithographed stamps, listed some months back, are now on sale.

South Australia.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 10d. value with "Postage" in large letters, Crown and SA watermark.

Adhesives.

Wmk. Crown and SA.
10d. buff. Large type "Postage."

Tasmania.—The *Monthly Journal* specifies the following recent varieties of perforation in the current 1d. value.

Adhesives.

1d. carmine. Wmk. Crown and A. Perf. 12½ × 11.
1d. ,, ,, ,, ,, 12½ × 12.

Foreign Countries.

Belgium.—*Gibbons' Stamp Weekly* lists the 2c. in the re-drawn design; we have already mentioned the 1c. and 5c.

Adhesive.

2c. brown.

Costa Rica.—The *Monthly Journal* states that a new portrait series has recently appeared here, and gives the following particulars of values, etc. :—

Adhesives.

1c. indigo and chestnut-brown.
2c. black and yellow-green.
4c. indigo and carmine-red on toned.
5c. indigo and orange-buff.
10c. black and blue.
20c. slate and olive.
25c. myrtle and lavender.
50c. indigo-blue and reddish lilac.
1 col. black and sienna.
2 col. myrtle and claret.

France.—Mr. W. H. Peckitt has shown us the 10c. in a new shade and also the 35c. with the figures of value altered, also in a different shade.

Adhesives.

10c. bright crimson.
35c. violet.

French Colonies. — Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a new 45c. black on greenish, value in red (allegorical type) for the following Colonies :—

Anjouan.
Moheli.
Mayotte.
Oceanic Settlements.
Gaboon.
Indian Settlements.
Grand Comoro.

Also stamps of the current pictorial designs for the following :—

Guadeloupe.
French Guinea.
New Caledonia.

Middle Congo.—The same firm forward specimens of a new set inscribed "Moyen Congo"; the designs are the familiar tiger, native, and forest pictures, and the values are as follows :—

Adhesives.

1c. olive and red-brown.
2c. violet ,,
4c. blue ,,
5c. green and blue.
10c. carmine ,,
20c. brown ,,
25c. blue and green.
30c. red ,,
35c. deep brown and green.
40c. green and brown.
45c. violet and red.
50c. green ,,
75c. brown and blue.
1fr. green and mauve.
2fr. violet and yellow-green.
5fr. blue and rose.

Offices in China.—The *Monthly Journal* states that various stamps already overprinted "Chine" have been surcharged in black with values in "cents" and "piastres" in European and Chinese characters.

Adhesives.

2 cents on 5c. green.
4 cents on 10c. carmine.
6 cents on 15c. pale red.
8 cents on 20c. brown-purple.
10 cents on 25c. blue.
20 cents on 50c. brown and lavender.
40 cents on 1fr. lake and yellow-green.
2 piastres on 2fr. deep blue and buff.

German Empire. Offices in Morocco. —*Ewen's Weekly* states that the 1¼p. has appeared upon watermarked paper.

Adhesive.

1¼p. on 1m. carmine. Watermarked.

Hungary. — *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles three values of the Postage Due set with the new perforation.

Adhesives.

Unpaid Letter stamps.

6f. green. Perf. 15.
10f. ,, ,,
20f. ,, ,,

Hayti.—The *Monthly Journal* mentions that the recent 1c. and 2c. provisionals have received the overprint in red as well as black.

Adhesives.

1c. in red on 20c. orange.
2c. in red on 50c. brown-lake.

Nicaragua.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a set of ten stamps for Official use, they are formed by overprinting certain 1c., 2c., and 5c. fiscals with the words "Correos—1907—Oficial," and the new value.

Adhesives.

Official stamps.

10c. in violet on 2c. orange.
35c. in red on 1c. blue.
70c. in vermilion on 1c. blue.
70c. in black on 1c. blue.
1p. in green on 2c. orange.
2p. in magenta on 2c. orange.
3p. in blue on 5c. brown.
4p. in green on 5c. brown.
5p. in green on 5c. brown.

Paraguay.—Following upon the 2 and 5 pesos, listed last month, *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles two still higher values of the same (View) type.

Adhesives.

10p. brown-orange and black.
20p. olive-green ,,

Portugal. Mozambique.—*Ewen's Weekly* gives two additions to the new set, a 5r. and 20r.

Adhesives.

5r. orange.
20r. rose-lilac.

Roumania.—We hear that another set has been issued, but whether of a temporary nature, as in recent cases, we are not aware, and we have no particulars of the designs.

Adhesives.
1 ban brown.
3 bani red-brown.
5 bani green.
10 bani rose.
15 bani mauve.
25 bani blue.
40 bani green.
50 bani orange.
1 leu brown and black.
2 lei green and black.

Switzerland.—Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. send us a new 5c. and 10c., and Messrs. Alfred Smith & Co. a 3c.

We illustrate these productions below they are without watermark and on granite paper.





Adhesives.
3c. brown.
5c. green.
10c. red.

Notes and News.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

The 261st meeting was held at the Geographical Society's Rooms on Friday, November 29th, the President in the chair.

Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht read a paper on the Surcharged Railway Stamps of Guatemala, issued on March 1st, 1886. He explained that the stamps were first printed in sheets of 100, but were broken up before being surcharged—the 25c., 50c., and 75c. into sheets of 50; and the 100c. and 150c. into sheets of 25. Some of the errors with which the issue abounds appear in the same position on every sheet, and some were from time to time corrected. He described the various printings of each value, illustrating them by diagrams. He said that all surcharges are common inverted, except the 75c., which apparently does not exist. They are believed to have been in use only until July 1st, and genuinely postmarked copies should be worth much more than catalogue price. There are, however, an immense number of specimens postmarked to order. Mr. Albrecht showed an almost complete lot of these little known stamps.

Mr. Coote presided at the next meeting on December 13th, when Mr. W. H. Earle was elected a corresponding member.

A discussion took place on the new Philatelic Literature Society, but was postponed for further information.

Mr. Duerst read a paper on the Stamps of Morocco, commencing with a geographical and historical account of the country. He then described in detail the various issues of the fourteen postal lines, illustrating them with his collection, supplemented by that of Mr. North, who was also present.

The study of the Entires of Great Britain was concluded at the List Meeting on December 6th, when Mr. Gee dealt with the Wrappers, Letter Cards, etc.

Junior Philatelic Society: Manchester Branch.

The twenty-seventh meeting was held on December 5th. Mr. Bernstein presided, and there were about twenty-five members present. The Secretary read a paper entitled, "Philately from an historical point of view." He mentioned, among other countries, Italy where, as the various independent States came under the rule of Victor Emanuel, their stamps were replaced by those of Sardinia, or the Neapolitan Provinces, which were in turn superseded by an issue for the kingdom of Italy. Also Spain, where the reigns of Queen Isabella II., Kings Amadeus and Alfonso XII., the provisional republics of 1868 and 1873, and the Carlist insurrection of 1873, are all represented by postal issues.

A Guaranty.

At Newton Abbot County Court, yesterday, the Rev. Arthur J. S. Ogle, Vicar of Bishopsteington, sued J. T. Alleyn-Boulton, of Croydon, for £12, damages for breach of warranty. Mr. A. P. Dell (Teignmouth) represented the plaintiff, and the latter explained that in 1904 he purchased an 1862 ninepenny hair-lined English stamp from the defendant for £20, which, he considered, was a fair value. He subsequently discovered that the stamp was a forgery, and returned it to the defendant. Mr. Boulton accepted it, and had since paid £8 on account. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for the full amount, costs being granted under Scale A.

[This extract is taken from the *Western Daily Mercury*, of November 9th. It would be interesting to learn upon what grounds the action was defended.]

Stanley Gibbons' 1908 Catalogue, Part II.

Once more this hardy annual is with us, "swellin' wisibly" at every appearance. Once more the generally adopted order of things is reversed, Part II. appearing "for business reasons" before Part I. Once more the publishers adhere to their long established practice of pricing only the stamps in stock at the time of going to press, their number being this year largely augmented by the purchase of the Breitfuss collection. Once more there are new lists of many countries, based upon articles recently written for the *Monthly Journal*, and other philatelic papers. And once more we have nothing but praise for the Catalogue, which ought to be, and no doubt soon will be, in the library of every collector.

Bright's "ABC" Catalogue, 1908, Part I.

Another H.A., with many countries re-written, also of increased size, and for the first time bound in cloth, but published at the same price as heretofore. Under Great Britain we find prices for cut-outs used on the whole or a portion of the entire cover, and also a list of British stamps used abroad, occupying fifteen pages. In Great Britain and the Crown Colonies, the varieties on surface-coated paper are included, the publishers arguing that these cannot be omitted, so long as similar varieties in Portugal and her Colonies, which have appeared in the Catalogues for many years, are retained. However much the decision may be regretted, it certainly has the merit of consistency. A second part, containing the Entires, and illustrated by a considerable number of clichés purchased from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, is promised shortly. The price of Part I. is 1s. 6d., and it is excellent value for the money.

Death of Miss Fernley.

We have to record with sincere regret the death of this lady, which occurred a short time since at the age of sixty-eight. Miss Fernley's name will hardly be recognized by the collector of to-day, but the older generation of philatelists still preserves a vivid recollection of a former happy hunting-ground for postage stamps. Miss Fernley for many years kept a shop in Seething Lane, E.C., which was devoted entirely to the sale of stamps, and was extensively frequented by all the prominent collectors and dealers of that day. We believe that Miss Fernley commenced her business about the year 1878, and she remained for many years in Seething Lane, subsequently removing to Great Tower Street, where she also carried on business for a number of years – in fact, up to a comparatively recent date. In later years, however, "times have changed, and she with them," and the volume of her transactions was reduced; but twenty-five or thirty years since Miss Fernley was always able to supply her customers with excellent and reasonably priced stamps. In those days the various colonial stamps coming into the City largely found their way in a steady diurnal stream to Seething Lane, and the rarest provisionals or surcharges might frequently be bought at prices that seem incredible to-day. The stamps were brought in by clerks, messengers, porters, or office-boys, promptly paid for, and generally sold within a day or so, and collectors would call in "at Miss Fernley's" almost every day to catch the latest arrival. Judge (then Mr.) Philbrick, the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, Messrs Bacon, Burnett, Williams, Castle, Ysasi—to name a few among the collectors of that day—were frequent callers, and spent many a pleasant hour on the little lady's premises. Miss Fernley was a delightful, simple, straightforward, little person, absolutely incapable of selling (knowingly) a forged stamp or of charging an exorbitant price, and we do not believe she ever attained more than a modest competence by her labours in the philatelic field. She will, however, always be gratefully remembered by the collectors of the past generation as the cheerful purveyor of many of their most cherished possessions.—*The London Philatelist.*

The Junior Philatelic Society Exhibition.

The following information is contained in the prospectus issued by the Junior Philatelic Society. In conformity with the universally expressed desire of stamp collectors and stamp dealers, the Committee of the Junior Philatelic Society has arranged to hold a second and more important Exhibition of the Stamps of the British Colonies, in Caxton Hall (formerly known as Westminster Town Hall), Westminster, which is within easy reach of the Houses of Parliament and all the great railway termini. The Exhibition will be opened on Thursday, March 12th, 1908, at 3.30 p.m., and on Friday, March 13th, and Saturday, March 14th, at 10 o'clock each morning, and the display will remain open to the public until 10 o'clock each evening. (These times will be subject to alteration at the discretion of the Committee) A limited number of stalls in the Central Hall has been set apart for the stamp trade, publishers of stamp albums, books, periodicals relating wholly or in part to stamps, and other philatelic accessories. Applications for hire of stalls, which should in all cases be accompanied by cheque, to be made to the Hon. Secretary. No guarantee of special positions can be given, and applicants for stalls must accept the allotments of the Exhibition Committee. Allotments will be made in the order of receipt, so that the first applicants will have the choice of the best positions. Admission to the Exhibition will be free by ticket, and stall-holders will be permitted to print and circulate tickets of admission among their customers

drawing special attention to the position and number of their stall. Applications for stalls and for other information should be made to Mr. Herbert F. Johnson, Offices of the Stamp Exhibition, 44, Fleet Street, E.C.

India: 8 pies.

In our February number our readers will remember that there was a controversy between Mr. C. S. F. Crofton and the present Editor of the *Philatelic Journal of India* about the Indian 8 pies unwatermarked stamp existing on blue enamelled paper. Mr. Crofton was positive it existed, and argued out a strong case for his contention, mainly, however, relying on the statement in the London Society's Indian hand-book that the first sheet of this value registered at Somerset House was on "very highly glazed paper." Mr. Gordon Jones replied to all Mr. Crofton's arguments in detail, and asserted that it did *not* exist on this paper (the only variety on bluish paper being the one described as *bleuté*), and in his closing remarks said: "I expect if this registered sheet was again examined, the paper would be found to be that which is known as *bleuté*, with possibly a fresh semi-glazey appearance, but *not* the true enamelled paper." This controversy arose from Mr. Crofton writing in the December, 1905, *Journal*, that the 8 pies existed on the blue enamelled paper of 1855, and warning collectors to "beware of . . . the 8 pies when offered on bluish paper which is not enamelled." The then Editor suggested that Mr. Crofton, who was in England at the time, should make an examination of the registered sheet so as to settle the point in dispute.

Mr. Hausburg (in the new Indian Hand-book just published by the Philatelic Society of India), regarding the 8 pies unwatermarked stamp says:—"Messrs. De la Rue state that they have no knowledge of any of the values besides the four and eight annas being printed on the bluish glazed paper, and it may be taken for certain that none others exist . . . . the eight pies is sometimes found on paper slightly blued . . . . the first 'registration' sheet is on white unwatermarked paper without any trace of blueing . . . ."

This statement is definite, and finally closes the subject in dispute. Mr. Crofton must now admit that he was wrong in his contention.—*The Philatelic Journal of India.*

A Correction.

In our October number we gave some particulars upon the working of the decisions of the last Postal Congress in Rome. In this connection we compared how the new rates would affect the three countries—Great Britain, France, and Germany. When we did this we took, of course, for granted that France would take as the basis for the weight of single letters 20 grammes in the same way as Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Chile, Servia, and a great many more countries had done. We never dreamt for one moment that such a highly-civilised, enterprising and commercial country as France would remain on the old-fashioned platform of 15 grammes. But a recent visit to France surprised and convinced us. We had thought the decisions of the Postal Congress were binding for all members of the Union Postale Universelle, at least so far as foreign intercommunication were concerned. We should have thought France would welcome such a reduction in postage, in the same manner as all other commercial nations have done, and gladly avail herself of a means to facilitate commerce and intercourse.

Let us now consider how this conservative policy of France works out for her people:—

	From Great Britain to France.	From France to Great Britain.
1 ounce =	28⅓gr. 2½d. or 25c. ..	40c.
2 ounces =	56⅔gr. 4d. or 42c. ..	70c.
3 ,, =	85gr. 5½d. or 57½c...	1.00c.
4 ,, =	113⅓gr. 7d. or 73½c...	1.40c.
5 ,, =	141⅔gr. 8½d. or 89c. ..	1.60c.

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Letters: Up to 20gr., 15c.; any further 20gr. or part, 10c.

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Newspapers and printed matter: For each 50gr., 3c.

Commercial papers: Up to 250gs., 15c.; and further 50gr. or part thereof, 3c.

Samples: Up to 100gr., 10c.; any further 50gr. or part thereof, 3c.

Registration: 15c.

PERU.

Letters *viâ* Panama: The first 15gr., 12c.; any further 15gr. or part thereof, 10c.

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Newspapers: Each 50gr., 2c.

Printed matter, Samples, Commercial papers, *viâ* Panama: 50gr., 6c.; any further 50gr., 4c.

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* * *

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THE Philatelic Record

JANUARY, 1907.

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Prices upon application.

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Complete set of 16 stamps, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50 Heller, 1, 2 and 5 Kronen.
Complete Set cleanly obliterated.
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	s. d.	s. d.
1855. On blue. 6d. claret	—	14 0
1857. *Imperf.* 1d. blue..	25 0	2 0
,, ,, 2d. green (shades) ..	10 0	2 0
,, ,, 4d. rose..	—	200 0
,, ,, 5d. chestnut	37 6	8 6
,, ,, 6d. brown (shades) ..	—	9 0
,, ,, 8d. yellow-brown ..	—	200 0
,, ,, 9d. lilac-brown ..	—	65 0
,, ,, 10d. orange	60 0	18 0
,, ,, 1s. lilac	—	9 0
,, ,, 1s. 9d. green	80 0	50 0
,, ,, 2s. blue..	—	110 0
,, On bluish ½d. lilac	—	30 0
,, On white ½d. ,, ...	12 6	15 0
1861 Clean cut perfs. 1d. blue	30 0	4 0
,, ,, 2d. green	30 0	10 0
,, ,, 4d. dull rose	—	50 0
,, ,, 5d. chestnut	12 6	2 6
,, ,, 8d. brown	—	80 0
,, ,, 1s. lilac	12 6	3 0
,, Rough perfs. 1d. blue	20 0	2 0

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1861. Rough perfs. 2d. green	25 0	10 0
,, ,, 4d. rose-red	35 0	20 0
,, ,, 6d. brown	—	13 6
,, ,, 6d. bistre	—	13 6
,, ,, 8d. brown	130 0	65 0
,, ,, 8d. yellow-brown ..	—	80 0
,, ,, 9d. bistre	—	12 6
,, ,, 9d. deep brown ..	16 0	15 0
,, ,, 10d. orange-vermilion	35 0	7 6
,, ,, 1s. lilac (shades) ..	12 0	3 9
,, ,, 2s. blue	42 0	30 0
,, ,, 2s. deep blue	60 0	30 0
1862. *No Wmk.* ½d. lilac	15 0	15 0
,, ,, 1d. blue	30 0	3 3
,, ,, 5d. deep brown ..	120 0	24 0
,, ,, 6d. dark brown ..	22 6	10 0
,, ,, 6d. red-brown ..	—	8 6
,, ,, 9d. brown	150 0	22 0
,, ,, 1s. violet	160 0	20 0
1864. Star, perf. 12½. 10d. orange ..	25 0	4 0
,, ,, 10d. red	—	10 0
1863-67. *Wmk.* C.C. ½d. lilac	3 0	3 0

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January 24th and 25th; February 7th and 8th and 21st and 22nd; March 7th and 8th and 21st and 22nd; April 4th and 5th and 18th and 19th; May 2nd and 3rd and 23rd and 24th; June 13th and 14th.

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BY ORDER OF THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Messrs. VENTOM, BULL & COOPER have received instructions from the **Crown Agents for the Colonies** to offer in their sale on the above date, in one lot, **the whole of the remainder of BRITISH GUIANA, 1890-91, 8c. lilac and green-black,** which have now been withdrawn, at face value. Intending purchasers will be entitled to bid for the whole or any portion of these stamps, and in the event of only a portion being sold, the remainder will be destroyed.

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

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

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THE Philatelic Record

FEBRUARY, 1907.

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

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Valuations made if required. Advances made on Collections pending realization if desired.

Catalogues of all Sales may be obtained of

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,, ,, ,, 6d. purple-black ..	0	14	0
,, ,, ,, 7½d. green	1	15	0
,, ,, ,, 10d. blue	0	17	6
,, ,, ,, thick paper, 6d. dull purple	1	13	6
,, 1858, perf., wove paper, ½d. rose ..	0	12	6
,, ,, ,, ,, 3d. vermilion	0	6	6
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,, 1865, imperf., 10c. blue..	1	10	0
,, ,, perf. 14, 5c. rose ..	0	13	6
,, ,, ,, 10c. blue ..	0	13	6
,, ,, ,, 3d. blue, unused	0	2	6
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,, ,, perf. 14, 2c. brown, unused	0	3	0
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,, ,, ,, 25c. yellow ..	0	5	0
,, ,, ,, 50c. violet, unused	0	15	0
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S. UJONG. The "S.U." varieties; the error "Unjog"; and large blocks of all the different types.

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THE Philatelic Record

MARCH, 1907.

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St. Lucia. Steam Navigation Co. *1d. blue, 6d. lilac, pair, mint 1 3
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Ditto, with surcharge almost missing .. 2 6
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THE Philatelic Record

APRIL, 1907.

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3d. blue grey and violet	22'50	15'—
6d. dark brown and blue green	32'50	27'50
1s. blue and dark rose	60'—	45'—
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BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA. 1895 1d. on 2d., with double surcharge, mint ..	3 12 6
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4c. orange	50 0 0
8c. green	36 0 0
12c. pale blue	32 0 0
12c. blue	14 0 0
4c pale yellow on pelure	100 0 0
1862, type-set 1, 2, and 4c. I have partly reconstructed plates of these stamps for sale singly, and shall be pleased to quote for any particular numbers.	
CANADA. 1851, 12 pence black, used ..	50 0 0
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. 1861, Wood Block 4d blue, unused	13 10 0
CAPE VERD. 1877, pair of 40r. blue, one stamp is error "Mozambique," unused	3 0 0
GRENADA. 1881, wmkd. broad pointed star, mint block of four 4d.	16 0 0
LABUAN. 1880, "6" in red on 16c. blue, with red dotted postmark, superb ..	10 0 0
"8" on 12c., mint corner pair, inverted figures, old value obliterated in red with pen	10 0 0
Single ditto	4 10 0
Ditto ditto used (figure normal) ..	4 0 0
The same, but with inverted "8," and old value surcharged with new figure in black, unused	6 0 0

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1885. the same surcharge horizontal on 16c blue C.C., fine used	12 10 0
LAGOS. 1874, 1s. orange C.C., 12½ short value, mint	4 10 0
1874, 1s. orange C.C., 12½ long value, mint pair	6 0 0
1884-86, 2s. 6d. olive-black, mint ..	4 15 0
1884-86, 2s. 6d. olive-black, used, superb	6 0 0
1884-86, 5s. blue, used, superb	7 0 0
10s. lilac-brown, mint	14 0 0
10s. lilac-brown, used, superb	14 0 0
MAURITIUS. 1848, Post Paid, 1d., first state of plate, very fine used, deep colour, and showing vertical lines in background	15 0 0
1848, Post Paid, 2d. deep blue, first state of plate, showing vertical lines, superb, used	21 0 0
NEW BRUNSWICK. 1851, 6d. yellow, fine margins, and rare dotted postmark, superb	3 7 6
RUSSIA. 1868-71, mint block of four 1k. black and yellow on VERTICALLY LAID PAPER, very rare thus ..	3 0 0
ST. VINCENT. 1881, 4d. on 1s. vermilion, unused	14 0 0
1881, 4d. on 1s. vermilion, used ..	10 10 0
1890, mint pair of 2½d. on 4d. lake-brown	3 10 0
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,, 5c., ,, ,, bl. gr., ,, ..	4	0	0
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,, 2½rap., essay..	1	0	0
VAUD, 4c., used	20	0	0
,, 5c., unused	6	0	0
NEUCHATEL, 5c., used..	2	5	0
WINTERTHUR, 2½, unused (no gum) ..	12	0	0
,, pair, used	6	0	0
ORTS POST, 2½, no frame, unused ..	4	0	0
POSTE LOCALE, 2½, ,, very fine, used	12	0	0
25c., green, error, S.G. 104	5	0	0
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100c., ,, ..	2	5	0

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THE Philatelic Record

MAY, 1907.

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THE

Philatelic Record

JUNE, 1907.

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JULY, 1907.

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28.		1 peseta light-brown	*5.—
29.		5 pesetas slate	*5.—
34.	1898	4 pence br'or.-green	*0.75
35.		6 „ violet on carm.	*1.10
36.		1 sh. l'brown on carm.	*2.25

NIUË 1903, used.

2	½ p. green	—.20
3	1 „ dark rose	—.20
4	2½ „ light blue	—.50
5	3 „ brown	—.70
6	6 „ red	1.20
7	1 sh. „	2.25

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12h., variety perf. 9	35	0
72h., *without* shiny bars, variety perf. 9	30	0
DENMARK. 1907, King Frederik, 5-100 öre, complete set of 6, used	1	1
FRANCE. 1907, 25c. indigo-blue, "La Semeuse" redrawn type, just out	0	3
HOLLAND. 1872, 25c. purple, perf. 14, large holes, clean cut, used (Gibbons' No. 82), a rarity	15	0
I have also one *unused* specimen of this stamp for sale.		
1905, 10g. orange-red, fine, used	12	0
LUXEMBURG. UNPAID, 1907, 5c.-1fr., set of 7, just out ..	2	5
PATIALA. "Queen," 6a. **olive-bistre** (Gibbons' No. 44a) ..	17	6

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1894, 50n., 1 and 2fl. (cat. 3/11) three	2	6
1896, Jubilee 1n.-2fl. (cat. 10/5) twelve	4	9
1894, Unpaid 1-50n. (cat. 2/7) eight	1	9
1902, Unpaid 5h.-1kr. and A.R. stamp 25h. (cat. 3/-) .. six	1	6
55 stamps	16	4

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,, ,, ,, ,, 4d. carmine ..	0	7	6
,, ,, ,, ,, 6d. blue-green, very fine ..	0	4	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 1s. orange, words 16½m.	0	8	0
,, 1876. ,, *Perf.* 14. 1d. lilac, mint ..	0	5	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 2d. blue, mint ..	0	4	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 3d. red-brown, superb, mint ..	1	7	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 4d. carmine, superb, mint ..	2	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 6d. green	0	7	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 1s. orange, very fine	0	13	0
,, 1882. CA. *Perf.* 14. 1d. lilac-mauve, mt.	0	6	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 2d. blue	1	6	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 3d. chestnut, fine	0	2	6
,, ,, ,, ,, 4d. carmine, fine..	0	3	9
,, ,, ,, ,, 1s. orange, mint ..	0	3	0
,, 1884-86. ,, ,, 2d. grey, mint ..	0	6	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 4d. lilac, mint ..	0	12	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 6d. sage-green ..	0	2	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 2s. 6d. olive-black, mint	3	7	6
Turks Islands. 1867. *No wmk.* 1d. dull rose, unused	0	5	0
,, ,, ,, 6d. black, unused	0	16	0
,, ,, ,, 1s. dull blue, ,,	1	0	0
,, 1873-79. *Wmk. Star.* 1d. dull red	0	5	0
,, ,, ,, 1s. lilac, rarity, used ..	12	0	0
,, 1881. *No wmk.* Provl. ½ on 6d. blk., unused	0	12	6
,, ,, ,, Provl. ½ on 1s. dull blue, unused ..	0	12	6
,, ,, *Wmk. Star.* ½ on 1d. red, short bar. Gibbons' type 2, unused	0	5	0
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,, ,, *Wmk. Star.* 2½ on 1d. dull red, Gibbons' type 10, unused ..	6	12	6
,, ,, *Wmk. Star.* 2½ on 1s. lilac, Gibbons' type 6, unused ..	5	5	0
,, ,, *No wmk.* 4d. on 6d. black, Gibbons' type 15, unused ..	3	6	6
,, ,, *No wmk.* 4d. on 6d. black, Gibbons' type 16, unused ..	0	11	6
,, ,, *No wmk.* 4d. on 6d. black, Gibbons' type 17, unused ..	1	13	0
,, ,, CC. *Perf.* 14. 4d. ultramarine, mint	0	10	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 6d. olive-black, mint	0	11	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 1s. slate-green, ,,	1	2	6
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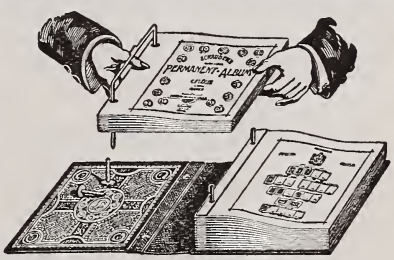

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THE Philatelic Record

AUGUST, 1907.

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36.		1 sh. l'brown on carm.	*2.25

NIUË 1903, used.

2	½ p.	green	—.20
3	1 „	dark rose	—.20
4	2½ „	light blue	—.50
5	3 „	brown	—.70
6	6 „	red	1.20
7	1 sh. „		2.25

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,, ,, ,, ,, 4d. carmine ..	0	7	6
,, ,, ,, ,, 6d. blue-green, very fine ..	0	4	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 1s. orange, words 16½m.	0	8	0
,, 1876. ,, *Perf.* 14. 1d. lilac, mint ..	0	5	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 2d. blue, mint ..	0	4	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 3d. red-brown, superb, mint ..	1	7	0
,, ,, ,, 4d. carmine, superb, mint ..	2	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 6d. green	0	7	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 1s. orange, very fine	0	13	0
,, 1882. CA. *Perf.* 14. 1d. lilac-mauve, mt.	0	6	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 2d. blue	1	6	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 3d. chestnut, fine	0	2	6
,, ,, ,, ,, 4d. carmine, fine..	0	3	9
,, ,, ,, ,, 1s. orange, mint ..	0	3	0
,, 1884-86. ,, ,, 2d. grey, mint ..	0	6	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 4d. lilac, mint ..	0	12	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 6d. sage-green ..	0	2	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 2s. 6d. olive-black, mint	3	7	6
Turks Islands. 1867. *No wmk.* 1d. dull rose, unused	0	5	0
,, ,, ,, 6d. black, unused	0	16	0
,, ,, ,, 1s. dull blue, ,,	1	0	0
,, 1873-79. *Wmk. Star.* 1d. dull red	0	5	0
,, ,, ,, 1s. lilac, rarity, used ..	12	0	0
,, 1881. *No wmk.* Provl. ½ on 6d. blk., unused	0	12	6
,, ,, ,, Provl. ½ on 1s. dull blue, unused ..	0	12	6
,, ,, *Wmk. Star.* ½ on 1d. red, short bar. Gibbons' type 2, unused	0	5	0
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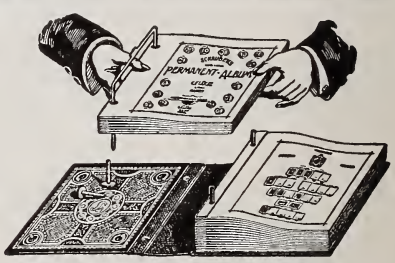

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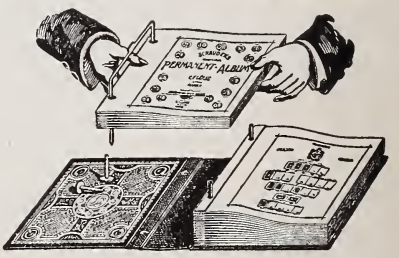

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THE

Philatelic Record

OCTOBER, 1907.

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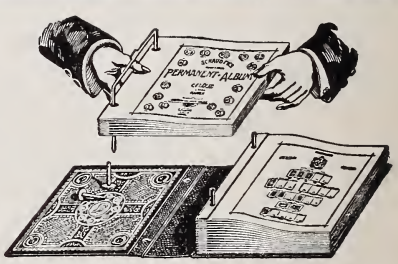

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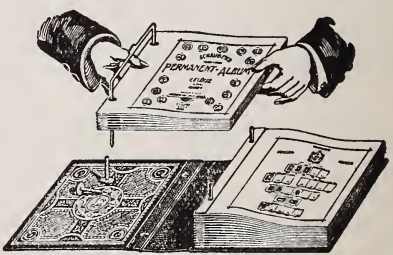

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36.	10 „ „ 10 „	0.15	0.10
37.	25 „ „ 20 „	0.30	0.20
42.	1 p. 25 c. on 1 mk.	1.25	1.25
44.	2 „ 50 „ „ 2 „	2.50	2.50
46.	6 „ 25 „ „ 5 „	5.50	6.50

CAMEROONS.

21.	5 pf.	0.10	0 15
22.	10 „	0.15	0.20

KIAUTSCHOU.

24.	1 cent.	0.05	0.10
31.	1 dollar	2.50	3.—
32.	1½ „	3.60	4.50
33.	2½ „	6.—	7.50

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

26.	3 pfg.	0.05	0.10
27.	5 „	0.10	0.10
28.	10 „	0.15	0.20
38.	5 mark	5.50	6.50

LEVANT.

35.	10 Para on 5 pf.	0.10	0.10
36.	20 „ „ 10 „	0.15	0.10
37.	1 Piast. „ 20 „	0.30	0 20
39.	1½ „ „ 30 „	0.40	0.40
40.	2 „ „ 40 „	0.50	0.60
41.	2½ „ „ 50 „	0.65	0.65
42.	4 „ „ 80 „	1.—	1 10
44.	10 „ „ 2 m.	2.50	2 50
46.	25 „ „ 5 „	5.50	6.50

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

30.	2½ Heller	0.10	0 15
31.	4 „	0.15	0.20
32.	7½ „	0.20	0.25
33.	15 „	0.30	0.30
36.	45 „	0.70	0.90
37.	60 „	1.10	1 20

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15.	1889	5 c. on ½ p.	*1.—
17.		25 „ „ 2 „	*1.50
18.		25 „ „ 2½ „	*0.50
21.		75 „ „ 1 sh.	*3.50
28.		1 peseta light-brown	*5.—
29.		5 peseta slate	*5.—
34.	1898	4 pence br'or.-green	*0.75
35.		6 „ violet on carm.	*1.10
36.		1 sh. l'brown on carm.	*2.25

NIUË 1903, used.

2	½ p.	green	—.20
3	1 „	dark rose	—.20
4	2½ „	light blue	—.50
5	3 „	brown	—.70
6	6 „	red	1.20
7	1 sh. „		2.25

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„	7 „ - - -	1/3
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„	1898, 2/- used -	1/2
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„	„ 2½d. blue -	4d.
„	„ 3d. blue -	5d.
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THE Philatelic Record

DECEMBER, 1907.

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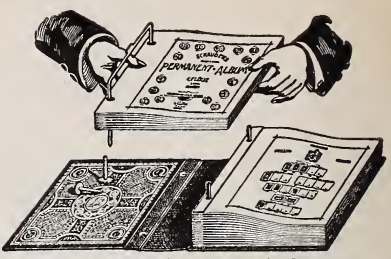

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