

THE
London Philatelist:

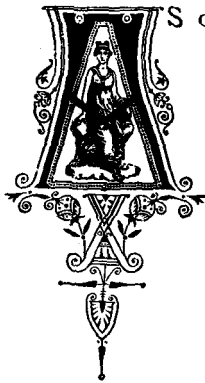
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The Seventh Philatelic Congress.



Our readers are by this time aware, the Seventh Philatelic Congress of Great Britain and Ireland takes place at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Tuesday, the 25th of May next, and the three following days.

The Chairman is Mr. W. J. Cochrane, of Sunderland. The Vice-Chairman, Mr. M. H. Horsley, J.P., of West Hartlepool. Whilst the Chairman of the Permanent Committee is our esteemed President, Mr. E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., in place of our dear old friend, Major E. B. Evans, who has held the position since the Congress's inception, but who to our regret and loss has left London to reside in the country.

With such officials, and with a strong working Committee, including Major C. L. Bagnall, D.S.O., M.C., and Mr. Hugh R. Viall, and such a hard-working and capable Honorary Secretary as Mr. J. Stanley Telfer, both the serious and the lighter side of Philately will certainly receive every attention, and assume a considerable importance.

Time, as our lamented Secretary Mr. J. A. Tilleard once stated, must elapse before solid results can be expected to arise from the general wisdom gradually developed from the experience gained by frequent meetings and interchange of ideas; but our readers may rest assured that our north-country friends will neglect neither the scientific side of Philately nor the increased facilities for the acquisition of stamps by collectors or their disposal by the dealers.

The delegates from the Royal are our President, Baron Percy de Worms and Messrs. L. E. Bradbury and J. L. Green. The special subjects for discussion and the exact forms of social entertainment are so far unknown to us, but all visitors—and we hope they will be many—may feel certain that

they will be of abiding interest, as the abounding vitality of the North is only equalled by its hospitality—*crede experto*.

Everything points to the assured future of these philatelic congresses, and as *Philately is at the moment so decidedly on the up-grade from every point of view*, we can only hope that the discussions may be bright, all labours fruitful, and the Congress generally a record success.

The "Harold Row" Collection of the Stamps of Siam.

By E. D. BACON.



THE announcement of the death of Mr. Richard Williams Harold Row, B.Sc., F.L.S., F.Z.S., who had been a Fellow of the Society for some years, appeared in the number of the *London Philatelist* for April last, and an intimation was, at the same time, made that his collection of Siamese stamps had been offered to and accepted by the Trustees of the British Museum.

As this is the most important collection of stamps which has been presented to the Museum since 1891, when the magnificent bequest of the late Mr. T. K. Tapling, M.P., was received, philatelists, to whom the collection is unknown, will, I feel sure, like to have a description of the latest philatelic acquisition of the nation.

The collection is contained in twenty-two "Facile Oriel" albums, and there are a number of large pages on which entire sheets and blocks of stamps, too big to be mounted in the albums, are displayed. Of the twenty-two volumes one is filled with post-cards and letter-cards, two others with postmarked specimens of Siamese stamps used in Kedah, previous to the issue of distinctive stamps in that country, and one with similarly used specimens in Kelantan. The stamps of Siam comprise all issues down to the date of Mr. Row's death, and include the set overprinted for the Red Cross Fund. Essays and proofs are also included, and specimens are present of practically all the rare types and errors found amongst the surcharged issues. The whole collection has been very tastefully mounted and "written up," under the instructions of the late owner, by Messrs. Frank Godden, Limited, and the particulars given on the pages of the different issues and varieties are all that could be desired.

Mr. Row was the recognised authority on the stamps of Siam, and his untimely death, in early middle life, is a great loss to Philately. He had made such a profound study of the difficult points connected with the numerous surcharged issues, of which he had amassed an immense number of specimens, that it is not surprising his collection forms one of the most highly specialized accumulations of the stamps of any one country that has ever

been put together. The collection will be invaluable for future reference purposes, and the thanks of the whole philatelic community are due to the generosity of Mrs. Row, his mother, who presented it to the Museum in fulfilment of her son's wishes.

Mr. Row had written some instructive articles on the stamps of his favourite country, which it may be useful to collectors to enumerate here. The first series, which bore the title "The Adhesive Postage Stamps of Siam," appeared in the *Stamp Lover*, and was afterwards published in 1912 in a handbook of seventy-five pages as No. 4 of "Stamp Lover Booklets." The second was a paper read before the Society on "The Plates of the 1905 Permanent Issue of Siam." This will be found in the *London Philatelist* of 1918, Vol. XXVII., pp. 2, 42, 65.

But the result of his greatest philatelic research remains at present unpublished. I refer to the Paper he read before the Society on December 13th, 1917, on the knotty problem of the types of the "1 tical" surcharge on the One Solot of the first issue. The application of a surcharge, which augmented the original value of the stamp no less than 128 times, was contrary to the almost universal custom of choosing a stamp of a higher denomination to that of the value to be surcharged upon it. The result of this mistake was that the temptation to fraud was too great to be missed by the wily natives of the country, and no sooner had the "1 tical" provisional been issued than forgeries of the surcharge were made to defraud the Post Office. Several types of the surcharge are known, and it is quite a moot point at the present day as to which of these are genuine and which forgeries. Mr. Row had spent an immense amount of time on investigating this question, and in collaboration with collectors in Siam had compiled an exhaustive treatise on the subject. In this he gave all the evidence he had been able to collect for and against the different types, and specified which of these he considered to be genuine and those he rejected as spurious. It is very desirable that this important philatelic study of the late Mr. Row should be published for the benefit of collectors, and I hope that this will be done before long.

In conclusion, I add a copy of the notice, which has been attached to the inside cover of each album of the collection since it was received at the Museum: "This collection of Siamese stamps, comprised in twenty-two volumes, was brought together and arranged by R. W. Harold Row, B.Sc., F.L.S., F.Z.S., Assistant Lecturer and Demonstrator in Zoology at King's College in the University of London, who died on 16th February, 1919, while engaged in Research Work at the Pathological Laboratory of the Fourth London General Hospital (Malaria Department) undertaken during the Great War. In accordance with his wish it was presented by his mother, Eliza Row, of Mount Vernon, Exeter, to the British Museum, and accepted by the Trustees 11th October, 1919."

The Royal Philatelic Society's Medals.

BY F. J. PELOW.



IN the early part of the year 1914 the Royal Philatelic Society, acting upon proposals made by a special sub-committee appointed to consider the matter, resolved to institute three medals as awards for philatelic study and research. The report of the sub-committee, which was adopted and published in its entirety in the *London Philatelist*, May, 1914 (Vol. XXIII, p. 110), sets out the conditions of the awards, and it will be sufficient to indicate the general terms of those conclusions. The medals to be offered are: (1) the "Crawford" medal, silver gilt, for a published contribution to philatelic knowledge; (2) the "Tapling" medal, for a paper read before the Society; and (3) the "Tilleard" medal for a display by any member of the Society. The Crawford medal is open to all the world, the Tapling and Tilleard medals are restricted to members of the Royal Philatelic Society. It was intended that the first awards should be made at the Annual General Meeting in June, 1914, but this was not possible, and the events of the last five years militated against further action.

The Council of the Society has now decided to proceed at once with the necessary measures to bring the awards into being, and, if possible, to inaugurate the same during the present year. There is a certain fitness in the present stage of the history of the Society, when it finds itself, at the termination of fifty years' existence, with the roll of Fellows completed for the first time, with every sign of a prosperous and active future and with Philately in general never more in the ascendant, for the issue of these three medals and for the Society to place its *cachet* not only upon the work of its members, but in the case of the Crawford medal—which will probably be the most coveted distinction—upon that of the whole philatelic world.

With a view to securing that the design of the medals finally adopted shall benefit by a consensus of opinion, the Council has decided to invite members of the Society to bring forward suggestions, and it is open to members to submit sketches for the design, which may be either their own work or that of any one they may select. For the present, at least, no designs can be sent in except by a member of the Society. It is intended that the obverse of all three medals shall be the same; this must contain the words "ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON" in the design, and the chief detail of this side will be the selection of a suitable emblem, having reference either to the Society particularly or to Philately in general. The reverse must contain the words "THE CRAWFORD MEDAL," or "THE TAPLING MEDAL," or "THE TILLEARD MEDAL," and must also provide sufficient space in the centre to permit the name of the recipient and the date to be engraved. The medal should be about two inches in diameter, and it is intended that the three medals shall vary as to their design only in

the name specifying the particular award. The Council hopes that many members will participate in the suggestion; it is not intended to be competitive, nor are the usual money prizes for such events proposed, though the Council may take any action in this respect which, in its opinion, special circumstances merit. Its object is to secure the assistance of members in obtaining a design which shall be worthy of the Society and of the names which the medals will perpetuate, and even though no acceptable design may actually result from the Council's action, there must be in the aggregate much useful suggestion.

All communications must be received by the Honorary Secretary, 4, Southampton Row, W.C. 2, not later than 1 May, 1920; they should be described or drawn as carefully as possible, and should be limited strictly to design of a suitable medal. The Council will publish in the *London Philatelist* full particulars of the result of its invitation.

The Postage Stamps of Venezuela.

BY THOMAS W. HALL AND L. W. FULCHER.

(Continued from page 4.)



Now come to the second group of types of this value. It is worth while repeating the statement that we have not found any of these types *se-tenant* with any of the eighteen types of the stamps of the first group. We give below the distinguishing marks of thirty-three types which we have found, but these are at present only to be regarded as provisional, as in most cases only one or two copies have been seen, and it is not impossible that a few may be ultimately found to be identical. These are:—

1. Six or seven pearls opposite position *b* break into white oval. White space above oval B. Ornament above oval B extends downwards to right with thick termination.
2. Similar to No. 1, but white gap above oval B not so extensive. Right extension of ornament above B thinner.
3. White oval below bust practically obliterated. Only stump of ornament above oval B. Circular coloured mark S.E. of oval B.
4. Thick line at position *a* at right end of stump of ornament over oval A. Thick irregular line in white oval above "ENTIM," with thick beginning over the "E." Coloured circular mark on body of "5" in oval B, near the inside edge of the figure.
5. Short stump of ornament over oval A. White oval under bust practically obliterated from "C" to "S" of "CENTIMOS" and very narrow at position *b*. Stump of ornament over oval B touches the oval,

6. Two pearls opposite "C" break into white oval, which is practically obliterated as far as "T" of "CENT" and widens again over "S" and contains a smudge of colour at position *b*. Very small stump of ornament over oval B with clear space between it and the oval B. White circular flaw connecting the back of the "C" of "CENTIMOS" with oval A.
7. Broad white space over oval B and extra broken coloured line round top right side of oval B between the thick projection of right end of stump of ornament above and the side of the oval. All pearls clear of white oval, which is rather broad and contains a faint coloured mark over the "E" of "CENT."
8. Six pearls above "CE" break into white oval, which is very narrow.
9. Two or three pearls above "C," four pearls above "NTI" and two pearls opposite position *b* break into white oval. Very short stump of ornament above oval B with white space between it and the oval.
10. Long and very thick coloured line in white oval from right end of ornament over oval A round base of bust as far as position *b*.
11. White oval very broad at base of bust with projection of colour from right end of ornament over oval A. Dash over "E" of "CE" and line over "NTIM" in middle of white oval.
12. The white oval contains a coloured line from right end of ornament over oval A, very thin as far as "C," thickens over "CE," continues thin over "EN" and thickens over "TI," where it ends, but there is a thin short continuation over "O." Coloured circular mark on white edge of oval B.
13. Short line in white oval over "C" and line over "NTIMO."
14. Very short stump of ornament over oval B with wide white gap between it and the oval B containing a broken line of colour round the upper curve of the oval. White oval almost closed from position *a* to letter "C" of "CENTIMOS."
15. One or two pearls above "O" break into white oval, which is clear and narrow, widening a little at position *a*. Coloured dot above design vertically above "L" of "ESCUELAS." Small speck of colour outside oval A at a level with the bottom of the figure "5."
16. Broad white oval round base of bust with thin coloured line above "EN" and smudged coloured line above "IMO." Short stump of ornament over oval B.
17. Four pearls above "MOS" break into clear broad white oval round base of bust.
18. Broad white space to right side of ornament over oval B. White oval round base of bust moderately broad and clear. White spot under body of "5" in oval A.
19. Very thick line of colour in white oval from end of ornament on left over "CENTI."
20. Broad clear white oval under base of bust. Ornament over oval A separated from it by a clear interval. Short stump of ornament over B separated from it by a good interval.

21. Broad clear white oval under base of bust. Left side of ornament over oval A meets A in a thick line. Ornament over oval B touches B and projects to right in a fine curve.
22. Clear oval round base of bust. Ornament over oval A close to top of oval. Ornament over oval B touches B with thin extension of right point. Break in frame of oval A at bottom.
23. Broad white oval under base of bust containing a thick line starting from the right end of the ornament over oval A and continuing somewhat irregularly as far as the letter "M" of "CENTIMOS." Thick projection to right end of ornament over oval B. Small fine line in white oval at position *b*.
24. Three pearls over the letter "I" break into white oval. Wide gap under ornament over oval B.
25. One pearl over the letter "O" breaks into white oval. Short stump of ornament over oval A with clear space between it and the oval A.
26. Very broad clear white oval under bust. Right end of ornament over A projects in a thick stroke into white oval. White gap between ornament over oval B and the oval.
27. Very short stump of ornament over oval B clear of the oval. White flaws on edge of the coloured ground of both ovals A and B over the top of the figures "5."
28. Fine line in broad white oval over "TIM" near the edge of the coloured ground. Coloured dot at end of curve of ornament on right.
29. Three pearls over the letters "CE" break into the white oval. Ornament over the oval A close to the oval and the right end of it joins on to the coloured ground.
30. Fine narrow white oval under bust. Right end of ornament over the oval B ends in a thin curve by right side of the oval.
31. Clear oval round base of bust. Ornament over oval A touches oval on right side with a thick end and on left is clear of the oval. Short extension of right end of ornament over oval B.
32. White oval practically obliterated under base of bust. Short stump of ornament over oval A hardly touches the oval. Ornament over oval B extends to right in a pointed line, and there is a further coloured dash at the end of it inside the curve of the outer portion of the ornament.
33. Two or three pearls opposite position *b* break into white oval, which is narrow but clear under the base of the bust. Ornaments over ovals A and B close to and touching the ovals.

(To be continued.)

“Catalogue Rank.”

By EDWARD B. EVANS.



As an old collector, who some years ago made various attempts at the compilation of stamp catalogues, I was much interested by the Editorial with the above title which appeared in the December number of *The London Philatelist*. The subject is one that appears to me to be well deserving of the careful study of philatelists in general, and especially of the Royal Philatelic Society, which has done so much in the past, and will, I hope, continue in the future to provide us with works which may justly claim (to use the expression in a different sense) to be of something more than “Catalogue Rank.”

What do we mean by “Catalogue Rank”? For the matter of that, what do we mean by a *Catalogue*? There are catalogues and catalogues, and there are varieties which should certainly be included in a catalogue of one class which would equally certainly be out of place in one of another class. All works which contain lists of stamps may be said to be catalogues of some kind, and we may well say that all recognisable varieties have a claim to be included in lists that profess to be scientifically complete; but at the same time they should be so arranged and classified as to show their relative importance and significance, and here, I suppose, we shall have to decide which of the various classes thus formed are to claim what we eventually agree to term “Catalogue Rank.”

I have long been of opinion that far too great importance has been given to varieties of perforation, if considered solely as such. Perforation, after all, is merely a method of separating the stamps from one another without the use of a pair of scissors; they are (or rather should be) entirely outside the design of the stamp itself, and looked at from that point of view might almost be disregarded. On the other hand, we may define a stamp as “a piece of paper bearing a certain design,” and thus say that the whole of that bit of paper is part of the stamp and therefore any variations in it, or in the condition of its edges, are variations in the stamp. But then a little question arises: What about many of the earlier stamps of Great Britain and British Colonies, a certain proportion of which (one-sixth in fact) consisted of bits of paper of a different size and shape from the rest, having a blank space at one side or the other? These are not usually regarded as recognisable varieties, but rather, I believe, as undesirable copies.

The fatal fascination of varieties of perforation, of course, lies in the fact that they are so perfectly easy to describe and to distinguish, and in the case of a dealer's catalogue, where it is necessary to cut short the descriptive matter as much as possible, and desirable to include all possible varieties, there is a great temptation to multiply the lists of different perforations. Except where these variations are due to the employment of different machines at different periods, thus implying different printings of the stamps

and probably accompanied by variations of shade, paper, etc., I would suggest that such varieties should not be regarded as worthy of being separately listed, but should be included in one list, with the various perforations and their origin described in the heading; if certain values are only known to exist with one or more of the various perforations, such should of course be stated.

Variations in what I would term the stamps themselves—colour, shade, watermark, paper—are to my mind of very much greater importance; but some of these are very difficult to describe, or for one person to recognise from another person's description. *Red, blue, green*, are easy enough to distinguish, but there are innumerable varieties of those colours (not mere shades), and the purples, violets, mauves, etc., present still greater differences; shades again may distinguish entirely different editions, and thus illustrate important points in the history of the stamps, or they may only show a difference between the stamps printed in the morning and those produced in the afternoon of the same day.

Again, what are we to say about unintentional variations in the design of a stamp? These are of two very different classes, which I should term—Varieties of drawing and engraving; and Flaw Varieties. I think that the former, which I would call Actual Varieties, are far more important than the latter, but for some years past the attention of philatelic students has been almost entirely devoted to the Flaw Varieties, of which some most elaborate lists have been published in the leading magazines.

In the old days a great deal of attention was devoted to the other class of varieties, and very rightly so. The Sydney Views and the Laureated Heads of New South Wales; the early stamps of Mauritius, etc. etc. Efforts were made to "plate" these stamps, and at last with success, but curiously enough I have never seen detailed descriptions of the different actual types of these stamps published in any philatelic work.

One class owes its origin to the absence of any means of reproducing the original design so as to form a plate, or stone, for printing stamps in sheets; the other class is due to defects in carrying out the reproduction, or to wear and tear of the plates, and I know of at least one instance where varieties of this nature only occur to a comparatively small extent in the earliest printings of the stamps, while in the latest there are flaws in almost every stamp on the sheets, owing to rough handling of the blocks of which the plates were composed.

All of these are recognisable varieties, capable of being described, and may be said to have a claim to be described and listed in a complete, scientific catalogue. The present system of listing separately only those varieties which show what can be termed an error in the inscription, or the omission of some portion of the design, is manifestly unscientific and quite unsatisfactory. The "PENOE" error (so-called) of the 2d. Mauritius does not in reality differ from the other eleven types of that stamp to a greater extent than each of the latter differs from its fellows; it merely happens that in the one case a variation converts the letter "c" into a letter "o."

Several years ago I made an attempt at the compilation of a classified list of the stamps of one of the British Colonies, the idea being to indicate,

by the use of various types of lettering and figures, the relative importance of the different items in the list. Starting with the most primitive list possible, such as a post-office might publish, giving merely the values and colours, and then going on to give the primary and secondary varieties of colour, watermark, perforation, etc. etc. etc. The stamps I started upon did not apparently present many complications, but I never completed the work. I remember that I had to change the whole arrangement more than once, as fresh points cropped up, and I fear that my notes found their way into the waste-paper basket.

Now that I am likely to have rather more leisure I think I may start something of the kind again, and if some of the other Fellows of the R.P.S.L. would do some work of a similar nature, each dealing with his favourite country, we ought to be able to form some idea as to how this difficult problem of "Catalogue Rank" is to be solved. At any rate I think we shall know a little more than we do at present as to the real nature of the difficulties to be overcome.

The Status of Perforations in Philately.

By B. GOODFELLOW.



THE perforation of the postage stamp was an afterthought. It was not one of the essentials of the original idea of the postage stamp, but was an adventitious, or extrinsic, development dictated by the endeavour to save waste of time and trouble in the use of stamps. The history of its gradual evolution is very interesting, and it has now become part and parcel of Philately. Originally separated by the use of the knife or scissors, you can trace the progress of the separation of stamps through the stages of the rouletting wheel or rouletting rule with either straight or serrated incisions; the pin perforations, some of which remind one of the use of a sewing machine without any thread; until you reach the now universally adopted punched-out perforations which definitely remove more or less of the material according to the varying gauges and sizes of perforating pins used.

The importance of taking some note of the question of perforations was first fully recognised by the great French philatelist, Dr. Legrand, who, in the year 1866, introduced to the notice of collectors his gauge for the measurement of perforations. But however useful and necessary was the study of perforations, the question has, I consider, been allowed to assume, in more recent years, an importance which its true position in Philately does not justify, with the result that the collection of minor and unimportant varieties—or rather vagaries—of perforation has by some been erected almost into a fetish.

I can well remember how, in my schoolboy days of the 'seventies, I used carefully to trim off with a pair of scissors those ragged perforated edges of my stamps in order to make them fit neatly and exactly into the oblong, or

other, spaces provided for their reception in the albums of those days; and especially did I pride myself upon my skill with the scissors in cutting off and removing those superfluous (?) margins of the embossed issues of Great Britain, the 6d., 10d., and 1s. of the 1847-54 series. I now recognise, of course, that those were acts of vandalism which only ignorance can explain if not excuse; but even then I was evidently impressed with the idea that "design" was a much more important element than any question of perforation.

It is quite possible that the importance of perforations as we now understand them may in the near future largely disappear, and should this happen I think that Philately will be able to survive their loss and to bear it with equanimity if not with satisfaction. The new American rotary printing machine invented by Mr. Benjamin R. Stickney, and now adopted by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Washington, coupled with the introduction of automatic stamp-affixing machines, will in all probability lead to the almost universal adoption of the coil and roll of stamps instead of the sheet or pane as the method of distribution. But whether this comes to pass or not it serves to emphasise the point that perforations are "accidental" rather than "essential."

For many years past we have, I think, been suffering from a misdirected zeal in the matter of varieties of perforation, and I am glad to recognise a return at length to what appears to me to be greater sanity in this respect. There can be no doubt that the excessive multiplication of perforation varieties in our catalogue lists, often without any adequate explanation of the cause, and in stamps which are identical as to type, indistinguishable as to shade, and contemporaneous as to issue, is bewildering even to the average collector, and tends to frighten a beginner from collecting the stamps of such a country at all.

New South Wales, South Australia, and Fiji have been marked instances; but the two former both show signs of improvement, and even Fiji is following suit.

It is now becoming recognised that when the variation in gauge of perforation is not the product of separate perforating machines but merely the result of irregularities in the setting of the pins of one and the same machine, these variations should not constitute separate collectable varieties. Take, for example, the Waterlow issues of 1898 in the case of New Zealand. The perforating machine, or machines, used varied in gauge from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 14, $14\frac{1}{2}$, 15, $15\frac{1}{2}$, and 16; and although I have come across collections arranged with some attention to such varieties of perforation, very few collectors would now dream of doing so, nor would they find any encouragement in present-day catalogue lists for so arranging their collections of those issues.

The present lists of Ceylon, and in some degree of Barbados, Queensland, and Western Australia, still give cause for offence. The well-known Perkins Bacon machine of 1860 had a gauge varying from 14 to $15\frac{1}{2}$, and no one now suggests the separation of stamps perforated by that machine according to the differences of gauge only. But fresh, and, as I submit, indefensible sets of collectable varieties have been listed according as to whether the perforations by this machine appear to be (*a*) clean-cut, (*b*) not so clean-cut, or

(c) rough. Surely this is carrying the subdivision of perforation varieties much too far. Admittedly all are the product of one and the same machine. If one could fix definite dates at which the machine gave its different results, and if such dates assisted the classification of different shades, there might be some justification; but that does not seem to be the case here to any appreciable extent. It would seem rather to have been a question as to whether the holes in the bed-plate of the machine had become clogged-up with the perforated pieces of paper punched out, or whether the paper itself had been too damp to perforate cleanly, or whether the operator had tried to put too many sheets at once through the machine, in which last case the upper sheets might be clean-cut, and the lower ones not so clean-cut or possibly very rough. Moreover, it is in many cases almost impossible to say to which of these varieties a given stamp belongs.

My point is that the making of distinctions of this class when carried to such extremes becomes unintelligent and leads to no useful conclusions. A note in the catalogue lists explanatory of the differences in the appearance of these perforations would meet all that is required, and if any specialist wished to arrange his stamps according to these vagaries of perforation he could indulge his whim, but such a procedure should not be held out as a guide for the general collector. Such things come too nearly within the category which I once described to this Society as mere "Freaks of Perforation," in which class I ventured to include such cases for example as doubly perforated stamps, or stamps with some perforations missing, or even stamps imperforate between, or with repaired perforation. These might, I suggested, be collected as "curiosities" but not as catalogued varieties.

It is upon just such matters as these that collectors must make up their minds for themselves and not merely slavishly follow catalogues compiled by dealers; for without for one moment denying the immense advantages which collectors have received and do receive from dealer's catalogues, it has to be borne in mind that almost any point of difference which can be seized upon in order to constitute a new collectable variety must, in the nature of things, appeal strongly to the dealer, and that he can hardly be expected to weigh the evidences *pro and con* with the same impartiality, or from the same standpoint, as the collector.

I was much impressed upon the question as to what is to be deemed essential and what relatively unimportant in this matter of collecting perforation varieties by some remarks of the late M. P. Castle, published after his death (*L.P.*, XXVI, p. 78), where he laid stress upon the necessity of *weighing* as well as *counting* perforations.

"If," said he, "the perforations of any country's issues help in building up its postal history, or if they denote any special phase or period of change in the record of the issues, they are indubitably worthy of close study and accurate classification."

I quote from another writer in the *London Philatelist*, Captain F. M. Montrésor (Vol. XXV, p. 81), as follows:—

"The means of separation of stamps, i.e. perforation, seems of very small interest compared with that of design or execution, and it is difficult to see how it can have any effect whatever on the art value of the object. It was

introduced purely as a matter of convenience, and though of interest, because it is the fashion at present, I do not see how it can ever attain any inherent importance of itself."

I conclude this short Paper by giving a list of the items of interest concerning postage stamps (apart from matters historical) in the order of their relative philatelic importance as they appeal to me. It will at least serve to crystallise ideas, and afford a basis for discussion:—

- I. First and foremost comes the *design* or *type* of the stamp. The question of overprints and surcharges would form a sub-department of this head.
- II. Next in importance comes the question of *colour*, and as a sub-heading of this, marked shade varieties.
- III. The classes of *paper* employed, including here questions of variations in watermarks.
- IV. *Methods of printing* or production: e.g. engraving from steel or copper plates; line-engraved processes; surface printings from electrotypes, etc.; lithography, and so on.
- V. Nature of perforations, if any, including roulettes, serrates, pin perms., single line, harrow or comb machines, stamps from rolls, etc. etc.
- VI. Nature of cancellations, or postal obliterations employed.

I am by no means sure whether the question of the perforations should not be regarded as relatively the last and least of them all.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE tenth and eleventh meetings of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, March 4th, 1920, and on Thursday, March 18th, 1920, respectively, at 5.45 p.m.

On March 4th. Five Minute Papers:—By the President: "The Stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island." By the Revd. James Mursell: "The History of the Irregular Perforation of the Queensland Penny (1911), compound 10½ to 11½." By Lt.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O.: "British Stamps Seldom Seen." By Louis E. Bradbury: "Charles Henry Jeens; His Life and Work."

On March 18th Major C. L. Bagnall, D.S.O., will give a Display of the Stamps of "The New Russia."

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of the Society will be held on Thursday, March 18th.

Under no circumstances will stamps be dealt with on March 18th unless they are received by or before the first post on the morning of March 16th.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1920 became due and payable on 1st January.

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

C. E. MCNAUGHTAN, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C. 1.

BINDING NOTICE.

MYING to the still greatly increased cost of binding materials, labour, etc., the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, have decided *not* to accept volumes for binding this year.

WE are still unable to provide Protective Cardboard for our Members or Subscribers for Vol. 29, 1920.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

THE Subscriptions to the *London Philatelist* for the year 1920 will be 21/- (twenty-one shillings) and single copies will be 2/- each. No more subscriptions will be received at reduced rates *under any circumstances* except *bona fide* orders received through *Trade* channels.

No free sample copies and no EXCHANGE copies will be circulated.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION FUND.

FURTHER DONATIONS RECEIVED.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
L. Meinertzhagen	50	0	0	Lieut.-Col. A. St. Leger			
A. J. de Beaufort	15	0	0	Burrowes, C.B.	1	1	0
J. A. Nix	10	10	0	Lieut. W. M. Holman	1	1	0
W. H. Peckitt	10	10	0	Major R. H. D. Lockhart	1	1	0
D. C. Gray	5	5	0	H. Quare	1	1	0
J. C. Sidebotham	2	2	0	E. W. Sloper	1	1	0
G. B. Barrington	1	1	0	H. L. White	1	1	0

MUCH regret to announce the death of our fellow-member, Mr. E. B. S. Benest, on the 15th of January last at Madeira.

Mr. Benest joined the Royal in 1912, and during a long sojourn in Brazil acquired an intimate knowledge of South American stamps, and we believe at one time had a fine collection.

THE *Morning Post* announces, on the authority of "News from Paris," that the Ferrary Collection of Postage Stamps is shortly to be offered at auction by the French Government in Paris.

Meanwhile, what has become of the Duveen Collection?

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

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

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. 1.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIA.—The 1d. stamp with the *Multiple Crown A* watermark, chronicled in 1918, is now in circulation, and specimens have reached us from Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., and Mr. R. Roberts.

BATOUM (in British Occupation).—*Smith's Monthly* chronicles two provisional stamps for use here.

These, it is stated, are the small 1 and 3 kop. stamps of Russia (Arms type), overprinted "Batoum State" in Russian characters, and "British Occupation" in English, and surcharged with the new values 15 and 10 roubles respectively.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—The Georgian 2s. 6d. stamp, De La Rue print, in a grey-brown shade and without the value in Spanish currency is to hand, from Mr. R. Roberts.

Adhesive.

2s. 6d., grey-brown, De La Rue print.

NEW ZEALAND.—The 3d. value, surface-printed Official stamp, has reached us from Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd.

Official.

3d., brown; surface printed, perf. 14 × 15.

TONGA.—We have received a "Specimen" copy of a new and handsome stamp. Of large size, and with a portrait of the Queen of Tonga in an oval. At the top, in a scroll, "TOTOGI TOGA G'TOHI", and at foot 2d.

PENI-E-UA.

Adhesive.

2d., violet and brown; wmk. Turtles; perf. 14.

EUROPE.

FINLAND.—The 75 on 20 p., orange, referred to on page 16, is to hand; also the 5 p. to 50 p. in new colours, and a 75 p. value.

Provisional.

75 in black on 20 p., orange.

New Colours.

5 p., grey.
10 p., green.
20 p., rose-carmine.
25 p., brown.
50 p., blue.
75 p., orange.

LATVIA.—Two stamps of large size have reached us, used on registered letters.

The design is a man in white, armed with sword and shield, slaying a dragon.

The inscription is "Latwija" with uncoloured figures on solid ground in squares in the centre at foot. No wmk.; perf. 11½.

Other denominations probably exist.

Adhesives.

10 kop., brown, red, and black.
35 ,, black and blue.

PORTUGAL.—Mr. J. N. Marsden writes under date February 12th as follows:—

On the 19th July the *Diario do Governo* published decrees (portarius), creating the following new values of Portuguese stamps:

04 centavos, pale green.
06 ,, magenta.
12 ,, pale lilac.
13.5 ,, pale blue.
14 ,, blue on yellow-brown (torrado).
18 ,, terra de Cassel (whatever colour this may be) on yellow.

For Parcel Post:—

01 centavo,	reddish slate.
02 centavos,	orange.
05 "	bistre.
10 "	yellow-vermilion.
20 "	dark lilac.
40 "	red.
50 "	black.
1.00 "	pale green.

The 04 centavos, pale green, appeared in September last, and was issued as the rate for internal postage and to take the place of the 03'5, which has become obsolete.

Three more values have just been issued, of which I send specimens for the Society's collection—the 6 c., 12 c., and 13'5 c. The sheets contain one hundred stamps 10 × 10.

The 6 c. has appeared in the old perforation and also in a new perforation, gauging 12, the 12 c. in the old perforation, and the 13'5 c. perf. 12. It is more than probable that all three will appear in the two perforations, and we may expect to see current values appearing perf. 12.

All new printings except those on coloured paper are made on ordinary paper, both for Portugal and the Colonies, the chalk-surfaced paper having been abandoned.

No more of the 30 c. will be printed.

ROUMANIA.—From Messrs. Fred J. Melville, Ltd., we have the 1 bani value of a new issue described in *Stamp Collecting* as follows:—

"The portrait of King Ferdinand, facing left, is in a circle in the right upper part of the stamp, with the word 'Romania' in uncoloured fancy type below. In the left lower corner are the figures of value, also uncoloured, as is the word 'BANI' 'BAN,' 'LEU' or 'LEI' (as the case may be) in small capitals under the shield containing the numerals. No wmk., and various perforations, viz. 11½, 13½, and 13½ × 11½.

Adhesives.

1 ban,	grey-black.
5 bani,	sage-green.
10 "	venetian-red.
15 "	brown.
25 "	ultramarine.
40 "	dull brown.
50 "	dull vermilion.
1 leu,	bright green.
2 lei,	orange.

SWITZERLAND.—Mr. Franz Reichenheim writes:—

The "Pro Juventute" stamps, which were mentioned in the December number, were

issued again on December 1st last. There are three values, viz. :—

7½ c.,	grey, black and red	} on cream ground.
10 c.,	red, black and green	
15 c.,	violet, black and red	
Watermark Crosses, perf. 11½.		

The centre of each stamp shows the Arms of different Swiss Cantons: the 7½ c. those of Canton Niederwalden, the 10 c. those of Canton Waadt, and the 15 c. those of Canton Oberwalden. The design is the work of the artist, R. Münzer, of Berne, and the stamps are printed by the Government Printing Office. Quantity 2,400,000 of each value. The stamps are sold with an addition of 5 c. each over and above face value, and the proceeds are used for the benefit of poor mothers and their infants as well as for sickly children.

The stamps are only for franking internal letters, and are available till the 1st of April next.

AMERICA.

HONDURAS.—*Stamp Collecting* has received a new 15 c. adhesive, described as follows:—

"The central design, being an equestrian statue of Francis Canosa, above which is an arched frame bearing the inscription 'Correos de Honduras,' with 'U.P.U' and '1919' in the upper corners, 'Quince centavos' in a narrow curved frame at foot, and numerals of value '15' on either side of the pedestal of the general's name."

Lithographed in blue on white paper; perf. 11½; the inscriptions being uncoloured.

PARAGUAY.—*Stamp Collecting* informs us that the 5 c. of 1910 has been reissued in green (instead of lilac).

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—The new stamps chronicled on page 17 are to hand from Mr. C. E. Tanant, and found to be Types 43 and 44 of Gibbons, and colours violet and brown respectively; perf. 14.

LIBERIA.—*Stamp Collecting* reports the appearance of a new set of stamps for registered letters. Triangular in shape they show a vessel at sea, the names of the five principal towns (Buchanan, Grenville, Harper, Robertsport, and Monrovia) being shown separately, printed in blue, vermilion, green, claret and violet respectively; perf. 14.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Hon. President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Council for the Year 1919-20.

President—E. D. BACON, M.V.O.

Vice-President—THOS. WM. HALL.

Hon. Secretary—CAPTAIN HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.

Hon. Assistant Secretary—BARON P. DE WORMS.

Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNAUGHTAN.

Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

J. H. BARRON.	F. J. PEPLow.
LIEUT.-COL. A. S. BATES, D.S.O.	SIR CHARLES STEWART
W. DORNING BECKTON.	WILSON, K.C.I.E.
COL. JOHN BONHOTE.	BARON DE WORMS.
LIEUT.-COL. G. S. F. NAPIER.	R. B. YARDLEY.

THE sixth meeting of the session 1919-20 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 8th January, 1920, at 5.45 p.m. Members present: E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., T. W. Hall, Louis E. Bradbury, Ernest H. Collins, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O., F. J. Peplow, J. H. Barron, Fred D. Walters, Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, R.N., E. Wilfred Evans, Major J. J. Darlow, D. C. Gray, I. John Simons, Lieut.-Col. R. N. W. Larking, C.B.E., Lieut. W. M. Holman, L. W. Fulcher, W. T. Standen, Col. John Bonhote, W. Howard, F.R.G.S., C. McNaughtan, Baron Percy de Worms, Herbert R. Oldfield, Lieut.-Col. P. B. Akroyd, R. Leonard, Lieut. R. Leonard, junr., Lieut. C. W. B. Haworth, Baron de Worms.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 11th December, 1919, were read and signed as correct.

The resignations of the following members were accepted with regret: Mr. W. R. Lane Joynt, as on 31st December, 1918, and Messrs. B. B. Tilley and C. de la Torre and Lieut.-Col. P. L. Reid.

The following gifts for the Society's Collection were reported. From Mr. F. J. Peplow: An imitation of the 1d. Mulready Envelope (printed in Hanover). From the Honorary Secretary: A photo of the four 1 toman 1878 Persian stamps in the Tapling Collection at the British Museum.

The President referred to the Programme of the Philatelic Congress to be held on the 25th to 28th May, 1920, which would be published in the *London Philatelist*, and upon which the Council would make a report at the next meeting.

The following candidates were duly elected Fellows and members of the Society: Mr. Lionel E. Weiner, proposed by the Hon.

Stuart A. Montagu, seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Mr. William V. Moore, proposed by Mr. G. J. Allis and seconded by the Hon. Secretary; Messrs. James Stelfox Gee, G. B. Duerst, A. H. A. Bennett, J. C. North and Major W. D. Heywood, proposed by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton and seconded by Mr. B. Goodfellow.

In response to enquiries the President stated that the list of the Fellows of the Society was now very nearly full.

Mr. W. Howard then read some notes on and gave a display of the "Early Issues" and Waterlow types of Chili.

This display was intended to illustrate "An Outline of the Postal Issues of Chili," written by Lieut. C. W. B. Haworth in 1919, and his article in the *London Philatelist* of March and July last.

It consisted of eighty pages and fully described and included all the issues and most of the varieties, i.e. the early imperforate copies (1853) by Perkins, Bacon and Co. with the local and subsequent printings, the stamps issued by the American Bank Note Co. in 1867 (perforated), also the 1877 and the 1881-86 rouletted and the Waterlow Series of 1900-1 rouletted. Considerable attention was given to classification and to varieties of shade and of postmark.

Mr. Howard endeavoured to establish that there were three types of the 5 centavos value of the first of the Waterlow issues, but his contention met with considerable dissent, many of the Chilian collectors present being of opinion that there were only two types.

A vote of thanks was moved by the Vice-President (who also took this view) and was seconded by Col. Bates. The President, in supporting, referred to the fact that the head of Christopher Columbus on the first issue was engraved by William Humphrys, who had also been entrusted with the re-touching of the die of the one penny red of Great Britain in 1854.

The resolution was duly carried, and Mr. Howard acknowledged the vote.

The attention of members was called to a letter of the 26th November, 1919, written by Capt. Henry S. Porter, M.C. (a Fellow of the Society), from Casilla 2667, Santiago de Chile (and received since the last meeting), in which he offered to enter into correspondence with, and to obtain information about the stamps of Chile, for any of the members who might like to communicate with him.

THE seventh meeting of the session 1919-20 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 22nd January, 1920, at 5.45

p.m. Members present: E. D. Bacon, M.V.O., T. W. Hall, Louis E. Bradbury, F. J. Peplow, J. H. Barron, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Bates, D.S.O., Lachlan Gibb, J.P., J. L. Green, D. C. Gray, Capt. S. P. C. Vesey, C.B.E., Capt. C. W. G. Crawford, R.N., W. Howard, F.R.G.S., R. Leonard, Lieut. C. W. B. Haworth, Lieut. R. Leonard, junr., I. John Simons, Lieut.-Col. R. N. W. Larking, C.B.E., Lieut. W. M. Holman, Lieut.-Col. P. B. Akroyd, Col. John Bonhote, R. Reginald Taylor, Lieut.-Col. S. G. Leslie, O.B.E., L. W. Fulcher, Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E., Baron de Worms, George C. Alston, C. McNaughtan, Col. A. W. Chambers, V.D., Baron Percy de Worms, Herbert R. Oldfield, Capt. E. B. Purefoy, G. Calvert. Visitors: F. E. Pattison, Charles Nissen, Col. Schletter, C.B., Percy F. Doble, A. J. Sefi.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting of the 8th January, 1920, were read and signed as correct.

The President referred to the forthcoming Philatelic Congress, and announced that the Council had appointed himself and Baron Percy de Worms as two of the delegates. The members present elected Mr. L. E. Bradbury and Mr. J. L. Green as the other two delegates. The President requested any member who wished to submit any paper to or raise any question for discussion at the Congress to communicate with the *Honorary Secretary*.

The President also announced that the Council had unanimously appointed Mr. L. E. Bradbury the Custodian of the Society's Collection, and a member of the Collection Committee, and the announcement was received with the unanimous approval of those present.

The following gift for the Society's Collection was reported. From Colonel Bates: Casts of coins from which the designs of the 1911 Grecian stamps were taken, beautifully mounted in a glass case.

The business of the evening consisted of displays of retouches and re-entries contributed by the following Fellows:—The President: Ionian Island stamps and the 1d. Nova Scotia unused and also a proof from the collection of H.M. the King, showing very clear and distinct re-entries. The Vice-President: Retouches in the 2d. Diadem New South Wales, thirty-two specimens in all, and also specimens of the lithographed stamps prepared from a transfer taken from Plate 1. Colonel Bates: Stamps from Plate 1 of the 1d. black of Great Britain, showing retouches and re-entries (the same stamp was shown in the black and red states), also two imperf. copies "TL" Plate 2 and the same used in red, showing plate number; also die proof, high value, King George, with written instructions to the engraver, and two subsequent die proofs showing the instructions carried out. Mr. G. C. Alston: Retouches and re-entries of 1d. black, Great Britain, including some copies lent by Mr. McGowan. Dr. E. W. Floyd: An interest-

ing collection of retouches and re-entries, including stamps of Great Britain, Confederate States, Canada, Servia, Sarawak, Brazil (100 reis), Labuan 2 cents. green (*stag's head*), *Nevis 1d.*, *Victoria first issue 1d.*, Sicily, Holland first issue, New Zealand and Mexico. Baron de Worms: Specimens of re-entries from his well-known collection of Ceylon. Mr. D. C. Gray: A remarkably fine collection, including Belgian first issue 10 and 20 cents. re-entries and double impression India $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, Dies 1 and 2 retouches, including a rare block of four of Die 2, and retouches of Holland first issue. Lieut. Haworth and Mr. W. Howard: Both showed specimens of retouches of the 5 centavos Chile with enlarged photographs in support of their contention that there were three types of this value. The Honorary Secretary: Specimens of the 10 kr. of Bosnia, Type 1, showing worn copies and retouches in the background at the top of the stamps and other distinct retouches in these typographed stamps.

The members present all agreed that a very interesting and enjoyable evening had been spent, and a vote of thanks to those who had shown stamps was moved by Mr. I. J. Simons and seconded by Capt. Purefoy, and the proceedings then terminated. Further detailed particulars of some of the exhibits are annexed.

The stamps shown by Col. Bates comprised the following:

The Penny Black, 1840, Plate 1.—Specimens illustrating two conditions of this plate which, after it had been at press for a short period, was retouched and nearly every stamp altered in some way. Some were re-entered, on some the corner letters were retouched by hand, or, in rarer cases, re-punched. The stamps shown included the following cases of re-entry: "HD" "HK," "EK," "MH," "MI." Two instances also of the letters having been retouched and enlarged on Plate 1 (b) were shown, the letters being "IL" and "JC." Copies showing similar stamps in Plate 1 (a) and Plate 1 (b) showing re-entry were also exhibited, the letters being "ME" and "ID." Three copies were shown from Plate 1 all with the letters "ED," one in black before the retouch, one in black after the retouch, and one printed in red.

Plate 2.—Four copies of specimens with the letters "TL" from Plate 2 illustrating a double letter were shown. Two were imprimatur copies showing plate numbers "before" and "after hardening." The third was a used copy, and the fourth a copy in red with the plate number showing.

Stamps were also shown from Plate 21 illustrating an alteration in the lettering of the last stamps in the twelfth and thirteenth rows. These were originally lettered "KL" in error and an "L" was struck over the first "K" and an "M" over the second one.

Col. Bates also showed some interesting die proofs.

Mr. D. C. Gray's display included the following :

Belgium.—First issue, 1849: 10 c. and 20 c., each the double figures variety—only about six copies known (all used) of the 20 c. variety. The 10 c. is certainly a re-entry; the 20 c. is probably doubly printed.

Naples.—1858, 5 grana, with double impression (very distinct), probably due to double printing and not to re-entry. Photograph of a pair (both stamps doubly printed) bears out this theory.

Holland.—First issue, 1852: Representative retouched specimens from the six plates of the 5 c., the ten plates of the 10 c., and the single plate of the 15 c. stamps. Included were strips and blocks and a reconstructed pane of (25) used stamps and a mint block of twenty stamps from the same pane, from Plate 7 of the 10 c. stamp (variety "Horn" on forehead); also a used block of four of the same variety on the original letter.

India.—First issue $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, Die 1: Two used blocks, each of thirty-two stamps (one-third of the original sheet), each showing one stamp with the chignon (hair) re-drawn. $\frac{1}{2}$ anna, Die 2: A single specimen (used) showing the whole of the left outer frame line roughly re-drawn; an unused block of four stamps, one having the chignon re-drawn. In each case enlarged photo's were shown to illustrate the varieties.

Mr. Haworth's display included enlarged photographs in addition to the stamps, with the view of showing not only that there were three types of the 5 centavos but also two of the 50 centavos. He also maintained that the 5 centavos of the issue of 1901, the set without the shadow over the head, was retouched in the background, and expressed his belief that such retouching was done on the original plate before any impressions were taken.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

THE 422nd meeting was held on Friday, January 9th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

A letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Permanent Committee of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain was read, in which he asked for the appointment of delegates for the Congress at Newcastle, May 25th to 28th. Several names were suggested, but the final selection was left until the meeting on January 23rd.

Mr. A. L. Camden was elected to membership, and Messrs. John Bridge and Charles Clarke nominated, to come up for election on January 23rd. New issues and interesting stamps were passed round the table by Messrs. Berry, Duerst, Albrecht, and McGarry.

An interesting account was given by the President of his visit to the Leicester Exhibition in the capacity of judge.

A record attendance welcomed Mr. R. B. Sparrow, who came to give a display of his magnificent collection of the early issues of Belgium. His collection, which embodies those of several well-known collectors of Belgium, was shown in two parts, the unused and the used in separate albums. Most collectors will have experienced the difficulty in acquiring specimens of these stamps in absolutely mint condition, but in the unused section it can be said that no copy found its way into it unless it was perfectly mint and with four good margins. At least one mint block of four was found in every issue, many larger blocks in shades in addition, and mint panes of 100 of the 10 c. and 20 c. values watermarked L.L. in frame.

Prefacing the unused section were proofs, essays and colour trials, including a finely engraved proof in two states, from the die, of an original design by J. Weiner, who subsequently printed, at the Brussels Stamp House, the issue from July 1st, 1849, to 1865.

Other essays by M. S. Arthöwes, Wettebots, Delpierre, Lemaire, Dargent, Sets, Fisch, and a fine set of rejected designs the work of an artist unknown. Plate proofs of the adopted design were shown, die proofs of the second issue and a proof showing the size of the block of steel engraved upon for the die; colour trials from the plate and a die proof of the 10 c. before the addition of the figures and lettering representing the value. The used section was also about as complete as it is possible to make it. In addition to the blocks and strips of the stamps quite a representative collection of fine copies on the entires was shown and several pages devoted to the double prints and retouches.

Mr. Goodfellow congratulated Mr. Sparrow upon the possession of so fine a collection, and in proposing a vote of thanks to him for his great kindness in journeying to Manchester, characterised the display as one of the most complete ever placed before the Society, and well deserved the record attendance which it had brought together. Dr. Floyd seconded the vote, which, supported by the President, was carried with acclamation and briefly responded to by Mr. Sparrow.

THE 423rd meeting was held Friday, January 23rd, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

Messrs. John Bridge and Charles Clark were elected to membership, and Mr. R. B. Sparrow transferred from corresponding members' list to full membership.

Messrs. Duerst, Goodfellow, and the Hon. Secretary were appointed to represent the Society as delegates to the Newcastle Congress in May.

An excellent attendance proved the popularity of the inclusion of an evening on the syllabus devoted to short papers, and

although the time-limit of five minutes was in most cases exceeded, this may be excused on account of the difficulty of condensing what might otherwise serve for an evening's dissertation into five minutes.

Mr. C. H. Schill read a paper for which he had not invented a title, but showed a block of 17 of the 90 reis "Bull's-eye" stamps of Brazil (the pane minus one stamp), and in contrast a sheet of the 3 centavos current stamp of Colombia for which he had made a plating key to all the varieties and claimed that the work and study of one should be equal to that of the other.

Mr. Berry read notes upon the varieties to be found on stamps, which are still to be found on exchange packet sheets at normal prices, and often left there from the lack of knowledge or interest by the intending purchasers.

Mr. Goodfellow took up the question of perforations, and called for a pause as far as some of the minor varieties of perforations go, claiming that no variety which was the product of the same machine as the perfectly perforated stamp was worthy of inclusion in a collection. He thought the modern stamp distributing automatic machines, fitted with rolls or coils of stamps, would in the future do away with many of the minor differences which have been so troublesome in the past, preventing many from taking up an otherwise interesting country from the multitude of its varieties of perforations.

Mr. Munn showed some very prominent varieties to be found on the 1d. and 2d. stamps of Queensland, Die II, in use between 1887 and 1894. Common to both values were a flaw in the bottom frame and right lower corner broken; no bar to A of "QUEENSLAND" (also with right lower corner broken); scratches and flaws below the values; white lines in front of throat, and projecting top left corner of frame.

Dr. Floyd showed a selection from his collection of the Confederate States to illustrate the varieties of the 10 c. stamp and a fine lot of entire sheets and panes to denote the differences in the names of the firms who engraved the plates.

Mr. Higgins finished the series of papers by a few pages from his collection of Great Britain to illustrate the various marginal inscriptions, plate numbers, control marks and current numbers, and gave a very lucid explanation of the uses of these additions to the printing plate.

A vote of thanks to the authors of the six papers was proposed by the President, seconded by Mr. John H. Taylor, and carried.

At the 424th meeting held on Friday, February 6th, 1920, Mr. G. B. Duerst in the chair, Major R. H. D. Lockhart was proposed for membership to come up for election on the 20th inst.

Mr. E. Fildes, a very old member of the Society, but who had for some years ceased to take an active interest in matters philatelic, asked to have his name removed from the list of members.

Captain Lawrence was thanked for his presentation of a bound copy of his new *Ratio Perforation Scale* presented to the Society's Library.

New issues and interesting stamps were shown by Messrs. Berry, Albrecht, Duerst, and the Hon. Secretary.

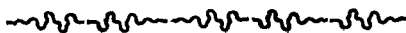
Mr. B. Goodfellow gave a display of the later issues of South Australia in continuation of his paper in December, 1916, on the Perkins Bacon Series. He characterized the De la Rue issues which commenced in 1868 as less attractive as far as appearance goes than their predecessors, but defended them on the point that appearance is neither the main nor the only test of interest from a purely philatelic point of view. The subject of perforations enters very largely into the history of these stamps, and he read some interesting details from papers in the *Australian Philatelist* by George Blockey (an old member of the Manchester Philatelic Society), published May to December, 1904, dealing with the various machines from which thirty-two different varieties of perforations emanated.

The collection shown was prefaced by thirty-one strips of three of the official reprints of the earlier issues; also a single specimen collection of the same. The De la Rue issues were very completely and extensively shown in all varieties of watermark, perforation, errors, and official stamps.

Mr. Goodfellow was the recipient of a vote of thanks ably proposed and seconded by two fellow-students and collectors of Australian stamps—Messrs. Munn and Ginger.

J. STELFOX GEE, *Hon. Sec.*

"FERN HOLME," RUSHOLME,
MANCHESTER.
February, 1920.



The Market.

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

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of December 30th and 31st, 1919.

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Great Britain, 1847-54, 6d., purple, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale green,* no gum	3	5	0
Ditto, 1858-79, Large Crown, imperf., 1d., rose-red, Plate 116, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, 1867, 2s., blue, Plate 3, imperf., mint	24	10	0
Hamburg, imperf., 9 sch., yellow	8	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown	23	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion	4	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, worn impression, 1d., red-brown on bluish, minute thinning	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, early, 2d., blue on bluish, small margins	21	0	0
Newfoundland, half 1s., scarlet-vermilion, used as 6d., on piece	35	0	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., pale blue, on piece	34	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., red on yellowish, small pin-hole	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 1d., dull carmine, variety, "hill unshaded," close at top	7	0	0
Sale of January 13th and 14th, 1920.			
Great Britain, 2s., brown, slightly off centre	8	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1901, 1s., green and carmine, pair,* one creased	5	15	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet-vermilion, repaired	12	0	0
Ditto, 1s., orange-vermilion, repaired	9	0	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green, repaired, and two others	7	10	0
New South Wales, 1871-84, perf. 11, 9d. on 10d., overprint in black and in blue, pair	10	0	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 1d., carmine-rose	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., green	5	0	0
Samoa, 1914 (Sep.), 3s. on 3 marks,* slightly defective	10	10	0
Tahiti, 1915, Red Cross, 15 c., blue, strip of 4, mint	8	10	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Collections: Plain album, containing reconstructed and partly reconstructed plates of Great Britain, 4d. to 5s. values, 3230	50	0	0
Ditto, in Lalliers, 2576	19	0	0
Ditto, in Century, 4370	24	0	0
Ditto, Imperial, Vol. I, 1859	28	0	0
Ditto, in Improved, 3188	20	0	0
Ditto, in Standard, 2695	19	0	0

Sale of January 27th and 28th, 1920.

Great Britain, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	7	0	0
Ditto, Anchor, 10s., grey-green on blued, pair	16	10	0
Ditto, single copy	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac on blued, small tear	5	10	0
Ditto, £5, deep orange on white	5	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., rose, small defect	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1892, £1, green	4	15	0
Cape, 1861, 1d., vermilion, close at bottom, on piece	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, no margins	15	10	0
Canada, 1851, laid, 3d., pair	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d., strip of 4 close at top	8	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., dull purple, £4 10s. and	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., purple, pair	23	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., purple-black	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., purple, on entire	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., deep purple, pair, on entire, slight tear on upper stamp	14	0	0
Ditto, 1851-7, thin wove, 3d., pair, and block of 4	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d., double strike, small margin at top	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, other copies, £5, £6 10s., and	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., dull purple, £5 10s., £8 10s., and	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., purple-black £10 and	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., purple, pair, thinned	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., purple-black, pair	15	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Baghdad, 1917, 2 a. on 1 p., S.G. 18, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a. on 20 p., S.G. 22, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a. on 20 p., S.G. 23, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 a. on 1 p., S.G. 25, mint	3	5	0
Cape, 1855-8, 1s., yellow-green, pair	8	10	0
Mauritius, 2d., blue on bluish, "PENOE," S.G. 17	33	0	0
Newfoundland, 3 c., brown (Hawker's Air Mail), on entire	8	0	0
Ditto, \$1 on 15 c. (Alcock's Air Mail), on entire	3	10	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of December 11th and 12th, 1919.

Baghdad, ½ a. on 10 paras, on piece, S.G. 3	14	10	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 paras, S.G. 5, mint	11	10	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 paras, S.G. 7*	9	10	0
Ditto, ½ a. on 10 paras, S.G. 9, on piece	13	0	0
Ditto, 2 a. on 1 p. S.G., 12	7	0	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 paras, S.G. 14, on piece	11	0	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 paras, S.G. 22, on piece	12	10	0
Ditto, 1 a. on 20 paras, S.G. 23	5	15	0
Ditto, 2 a. on 1 p., S.G. 24	5	15	0
Bavaria, 1 k., black	8	0	0
British Bechuanaland, 2s. 6d., S.G. 61, mint	5	12	6
Ditto, 5s., S.G. 62, mint	8	15	0
Ditto, 10s., S.G. 63, mint	15	0	0
Canada, 6d., dull purple, wove	5	5	0
Ditto, another copy, thick paper	7	10	0
Chili, 1896, 40 c. to 100 c., mint, strip of 5	7	0	0
Gibraltar, 1903, £1, mint	8	5	0
Great Britain, 2s., red-brown	5	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange	5	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion on blue, minute defect	9	10	0
Newfoundland, 5d., purple-brown, mint, block of 30	13	0	0
New Zealand, 1d., on blue, strip of 5 on entire, various slight defects	24	0	0
Peru, medio peso, yellow, slightly thinned	7	0	0
Roumania, 1872, 10 b., blue, imperf, mint, block of 24	13	10	0
Tuscany, 9 crazie, on grey	6	5	0
United States, State \$5	9	10	0
Western Australia, 6d., black bronze	6	12	6

Sale of December 18th and 19th, 1919.

Belgium, 1849, 10 c., brown, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., blue, mint	9	0	0
Brazil, Italics, 600 reis	6	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
Brunswick, 1st issue, 1 slb.	5	5	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green	15	0	0
Ditto, 4 pesos, red*	70	0	0
Canada, 1852, ½d., pair	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., dull purple	6	0	0
Ditto, 12d., black*	55	0	0
Cape, white paper, 4d., block of 4	12	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., red	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue	22	0	0
Ceylon, 1857, 6d., on blued	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., rose, pin-hole	38	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., purple-brown, strip of 3	36	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown	54	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green*			
Ditto, ditto, 1s., dull violet, pair	19	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., dull violet, pair	13	0	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue*	7	0	0
Ditto, "V.R.," 1d., black*	10	10	0
Hanover, 10 gros., green	7	10	0
India, 1st issue, 4 a., second spacing, pair	14	0	0
Luxemburg, 1 slb. gros., strip of 3 on entire	5	15	0
Mauritius, Greek border, 2d., blue	13	0	0
Ditto, 1s., green, mint, block of 12	33	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	29	0	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, pair, slight crease	85	0	0
Ditto, 4d., scarlet-vermilion	21	0	0
Ditto, 6½d., ditto, mint	13	10	0
Ditto, 8d., ditto, mint, pair	5	5	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto	72	0	0
Ditto, 4d., orange-vermilion*	15	10	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto, slight thinning	13	0	0
Ditto, 5d., blocks of 12, mint			
Ditto, 1s., lake, mint, sheet of 20	7	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d.	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., on bluish	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 5, 2d., bright ultramarine	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald green	10	10	0
Ditto, Laureated, 1d., vermilion, pair	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., brick-red, no leaves	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., dull green, pair	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., deep orange	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., orange	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow	7	7	0
Ditto, Diadem, imperf., 5d., deep green	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., orange			
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., strip of 3	14	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., strip of 3	17	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., strip of 3	29	10	0
Ditto, a single copy	5	0	0
Ditto, 1s.	£45 and	15	10
Oldenburg, ½ gro., brown	8	15	0
Ditto, ¼ gro., yellow	7	0	0
Ditto, ⅓ gro., green,* £6; mint	8	10	0
Sardinia, 1851, 40 c., rose, mint	5	10	0
Sicily, 5 gra., brown-red*	19	0	0
Ditto, 50 gra.*	6	5	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.				* Unused, other than Mint.			
South Australia, 1st issue, 1d., deep green, pairs	£8	10	0	France, 1849-50, 40 c., bright vermilion, £7, £5 15s., £5 10s., £5, £5, and	5	10	0
Ditto, local prints, 1d., deep yellow-green, pairs	£14	10s.	0	Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., carmine, pair	11	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blood red, strip of 5	5	15	0	Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., rouge terne, £38, £40, and	34	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., orange, pair	11	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 1 fc., vermilion, on entire	130	0	0
Spain, 1854, 1 r., indigo	19	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 20 c., unissued, on azure paper	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, bluish paper, 2 r., dull red	15	0	0	Ditto, Empire, 1 fc., carmine, mint	19	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 c., green	7	10	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, pairs, £24 and	32	0	0
Switzerland, Geneva, 1843, half of the double stamp	8	10	0	Ditto, ditto, single copies (2) each	12	0	0
Trinidad, Litho., 1d., blue	14	10	0	Ditto, ditto, other copies, £5 10s. and	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., slate-blue	8	8	0	Ditto, 1862, 80 c., pair, tête-bêche, pair	32	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., slate	8	0	0	Ditto, 5 fcs., grey-violet, mint	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., deep red	6	0	0	Ditto, 1870-1, 10 c., pair, tête-bêche, partly severed	11	0	0
Tuscany, 1 soldo, pair	11	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 20 c., pair, tête-bêche, partly severed	15	0	0
Ditto, single copy, thinned	5	5	0	Ditto, 1871-5, 10 c. × 15 c., pair, mint	23	0	0
Ditto, 2 soldi	30	0	0	Ditto, ditto, small figures, 10 c., brown on rose, pairs, used, tête-bêche, £6 and	6	0	0
Ditto, 3 lire, yellow-ochre, slight thinning	100	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 25 c., blue, tête-bêche, pair, mint	32	0	0
Victoria, 1850, close setting, 1d., brown-red, pair	13	10	0	Ditto, ditto, another pair, used	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, wide setting, 1d., rose-red, strip of 3	8	0	0	Ditto, 1876-7, 25 c., dull ultramarine, strip of 4, two Type 1 and two Type 2	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., dull red, strip of 4 on piece	20	0	0	Ditto, ditto, pair showing both types	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, fine border and background, 2d., lilac	10	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 20 c., blue, unissued, mint	28	0	0
Western Australia, 1st issue, 4d., slate-blue	5	0	0	Ditto, 1877-80, 1 c., Prussian blue, pair, mint	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., grey-brown, block of 4*	14	0	0	Ditto, 1900, 30 c., figures twice printed, mint	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., golden bronze	15	10	0	Ditto, Journal Stamp, imperf., 2 c., rose, mint, £7 10s. and	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bronze black	10	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 c., lilac, mint	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey-black	7	10	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 c., blue, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, 1860, 2d., vermilion, block of 9*	8	0	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5 c., rose, mint	9	0	0
Sale of January 22nd and 23rd, 1920.				Sale of January 29th and 30th, 1920.			
France, 1849-50, 10 c., deep bistre, pair on entire	9	0	0	Bremen, 5 sgr., strip of 3, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., pair of 25 c. and strip of 3 1 fc., all on one piece	30	0	0	British Guiana, 1860, 4 c., figures framed	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., strip of 3 (one tête-bêche)	38	0	0	Cape, blue paper, 1d., brick-red, block of 4, creased	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 15 c., deep green, pair and a 1 fc. (defective), on entire	24	0	0	Gibraltar, 1907-11, Universal, 6d., blocks of 4, mint, each	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 15 c., another pair	20	0	0	Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 4, mint	26	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 15 c., yellow-green, £9 5s. and	7	0	0	Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 4,* creased	45	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 15 c., deep green, £8 10s. and	7	10	0				
Ditto, ditto, 20 c., black, strip of 3 (one tête-bêche)	32	0	0				
Ditto, ditto, a pair, tête-bêche	8	10	0				
Ditto, ditto, 25 c., deep blue, pair, tête-bêche, on entire	46	0	0				
Ditto, ditto, 40 c., pairs, £11 10s., £9 15s., £10, £8, £7, £10, £6, and	5	0	0				
Ditto, ditto, another pair, with variety, Fig. "4"	44	0	0				

* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.	* Unused, other than Mint.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, another block of 6,* creased	50	0	0	Bavaria, 1 k., black	6	15	0
Ditto, 1841, 2d., blue, block of 4, mint	9	10	0	Bremen, 3 g., black and blue, on piece	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, block of 8, mint	22	0	0	Brunswick, 1852, 2s., blue, on piece	5	0	0
Ditto, 1854, 6d., on blued, mint	11	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 3s., red	6	15	0
Ditto, 1848-50, 1d., Archer perfs., block of 4, mint	10	0	0	Hamburg, imperf., 4s., green	12	0	0
Ditto, £5, on blued, imperf. mint	10	0	0	Mecklenburg, Schwerin, rouletted, ¼ sch., thinned	5	0	0
Ditto, 2½d., Plate 2, "L.H.F.L."	5	0	0	Oldenburg, 1856, 2 gr., rose	6	0	0
Ditto, 6d., buff, Plate 13, S.G. 145, imperf. at right	23	0	0	Ditto, 1858, ⅓ gr., black on green	6	6	0
Ditto, 1902-10, ½d., green, pairs, mint, the lower stamp being doubly printed, £34, £29, and	35	0	0	Ditto, ditto, 3 gr., black on yellow	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, block of 6, the three lower stamps being partly doubly printed	22	0	0	Saxony, 3 pf., red, £30 and	48	0	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 1s., bright vermilion*	5	5	0	Württemberg, 1866, 18 k., orange	5	10	0
Ditto, ½d. on half 6d., pair, mint	4	15	0	Ditto, 1873, imperf., 70 k., slight thinning	5	10	0
Ditto, One Penny on 6d., on piece	6	5	0	Naples, 1860, ½ t., and blue, thinned	13	5	0
Switzerland, Geneva, 1845, 5 c.	5	0	0	Tuscany, 2 soldi	5	5	0
* * *				Ditto, 60 crazie	12	0	0
HESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.				Ditto, 1857, 9 c., brown-lilac	5	5	0
Sale of December 30th and 31st, 1919.				Switzerland, Zurich, 6 r., Type 4, on piece	6	5	0
Canada, 6d., purple, on laid, on entire	6	5	0	Ditto, Geneva, 1849-50, 4 c.,* slightly creased	5	10	0
Cape, 1861, 1d., carmine-red, slight defect	6	10	0	Ditto, ditto, 1850, 5 c., on piece	11	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	14	0	0	Ditto, ditto, Aug., 1850, 5 c., on entire	15	0	0
France, 1853-60, 80 c., rose, strip of 3, showing the tête-bêche variety, defective	5	10	0	Ditto, Basle, 2½ r., thinned, £12 10s. and	7	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red, slight defect	7	0	0	Ditto, Orts Post, 2½ r., frame to Cross, strip of 6	28	0	0
Gibraltar, 1907-11, 6d., lilac, mint, block of 4	7	10	0	Ditto, Poste Locale, no frame to Cross, 2½ r.	9	0	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 5, cut into the form of a cross	7	10	0	British Guiana, 1858-9, 1 c., red, imperf	10	10	0
Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1	5	5	0	Bushire, 5 k.*	19	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., on bluish, pair	23	0	0	Canada, 6d., purple-black, laid	5	5	0
British Guiana, 1862, 1 c., rouletted, S.G. 116, on piece	6	5	0	Ditto, perf. 12, 6d., purple-brown, thin spot	9	0	0
Labuan, 1880, 8 c. on 12 c., S.G. 13, mint	5	0	0	Ditto, 7½d., green	5	10	0
Nevis, 1866, 1s., yellow-green, mint	7	0	0	Cape, 1855, 6d., lilac, pair, on piece	7	10	0
New Britain, 1914, 8d. on 80 pf., S.G. 11, mint	5	10	0	Ditto, 1863, 1d., deep carmine, block of 4	8	10	0
Winterthur, 2½ r., thinned	5	15	0	Ditto, ditto, 1d., dark brown-red, block of 4	6	10	0
United States, 1861, Première Gravure, 5 c., orange-brown,* slight defect	7	5	0	Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	13	10	0
Ditto, State, \$5,* slight defect	8	15	0	Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, \$20,* ditto	5	0	0	Ditto, 1861, 8d., brown, slight nick	8	5	0
Sale of January 14th and 17th, 1920.				Gambia, 1874, CC, imperf., 6d., blue, block of 6*, one stamp slightly torn	50	0	0
Buenos Ayres, 4 pesos, red*	28	0	0	Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 3	9	10	0
Ditto, another copy, used, thin spot	11	10	0	Ditto, 1854-7, Small Crown, perf. 14, 2d., blue, mint	8	10	0
Austrian Mercury, 6 k., yellow, thick paper	9	10	0	Ditto, 2s., brown, £4 17s. 6d., £5 12s. 6d., and	5	15	0
Ditto, 30 k. (colour?)	12	10	0	Ditto, 1867-83, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac, £8 17s. 6d. and	9	9	0
				Ditto, £5, orange	6	5	0
				Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac	5	15	0
				Ditto, 1887, £1, green, mint, block of 4	8	0	0

	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, £5 10s. and	6	5	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermillion	6	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., green	10	10	0
Ditto, 1853, 8d., orange	9	15	0
New Zealand, London print, 2d., deep blue on <i>bleuté</i> , pair	16	0	0
Ditto, 1856, 2d., blue, on blued pair	7	0	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., deep green	8	10	0
South Australia, 1867-70, 2s., carmine, printed on both sides	5	10	0

Sale of January 19th, 21st, and 24th, 1920.

Bahamas, Special Delivery, 1916, 5d., orange and black, inverted overprint, mint, with Certificate	17	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c.	13	10	0
Canada, 7½d., mint	10	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine, defective corner	10	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown	25	0	0
Gibraltar, 1904, £1	8	5	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red, mint	13	10	0
British Levant, 1 p. on 2d., on piece	10	0	0
Naples, 50 gr., brown-carmine*	6	10	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	8	5	0
Ditto, 5s., blue, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, 10s., purple-brown, mint	26	0	0
Natal, 1857, 3d., rose, pair, on entire	16	0	0
Ditto, 1867, 1s., green, mint, block of 12	9	10	0
Russia, imperf., 10 k., brown and blue, mint	7	5	0
Ditto, Levant, 1865, 10 p., brown and blue	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 p., blue and red	12	10	0
Tobago, £1, mauve	13	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., on bluish, pair	24	0	0
Ditto, Oct., 1859, 2d., deep blue, minute defect	32	0	0

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MR. A. H. THOMPSON.

Sale of December 12th, 1919.

Great Britain, 2s., brown, tiny tear	5	17	6
Mafia, mint, set of 10	16	10	0
Portugal, St. Anthony, set of 15, to 100 reis	5	5	0
Collection, an old stuck-down collection in 1866 Album, 783	37	0	0

Sale of December 19th and 20th, 1919.

Baghdad, ½ a. on 10 paras, S.G. 3, mint	13	0	0
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	£	s.	d.
* Unused, other than Mint.			
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., S.G. 119, full roulettes	5	10	0
Cape, 1855-8, 1s., dark green, mint, pairs	7	0	0
Ceylon, 1872-80, 2.50 c., 12½ × 14, mint	5	0	0
Dominican Republic, 1865, laid, ½ r., black on green, mint	5	0	0
Gibraltar, 1886 (Jan.), set of 7 (1d. and 2½d. used)	8	5	0
Leeward Islands, Sexagenary, mint, set of 5, and duplicates 2½d. and 4d.	6	0	0
New Britain, on New Guinea, 2nd printing, 1d. on 5 pf., no stops after "G R I"	10	10	0
Ditto, on Marshall Islands, 3d. on 30 pf., no stop after "D," mint	16	0	0
Newfoundland, 8d., lake, mint, sheet of 20	12	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 1d., on yellowish	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., pair	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 2, 1d., on bluish, pair	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., dull carmine on yellowish	7	7	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald on yellowish	5	10	0
Queensland, 1860, 1d., carmine-rose	5	10	0
St. Lucia, 1883-4, 1s., orange, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, perf. 12, 4d., yellow, mint	5	10	0
Togo, Anglo-French Occupation, 20 pf., "TOG," on piece	21	0	0
Transvaal, 1903, £5, orange-brown and violet, mint	14	10	0
Turk's Islands, 1881, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, S.G. 29, mint	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, S.G. 36, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, S.G. 37, mint	9	0	0
Western Australia, 6d., black-bronze	5	15	0
Collection, foreign only, about 7500	47	0	0

Sale of January 13th and 16th, 1920.

Bahamas, 1861, 6d., grey-lilac, mint	4	8	0
Barbados, 5s., dull rose, mint	4	8	0
Cayman Islands, 1908, 1d. on 4d., on yellow, mint	5	10	0
Great Britain, 1867-83, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	4	0	0
Canada, thin paper, 6d., dull purple	5	15	0
Ditto, perf. 12, 6d., brown-purple	9	0	0

Sale of January 29th and 30th, 1920.

Great Britain, Anchor, 10s., grey-green	4	0	0
Brazil, 1843, 90 reis	3	3	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ½ gr., yellow-green*	3	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 1, 2d., S.G. 15	7	7	0
Ditto, Laureated, 6d., "Walls"	4	15	0