

Indian philatelist-

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November, 1921



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THE

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NOVEMBER 1921.

No. 3.

INDIA

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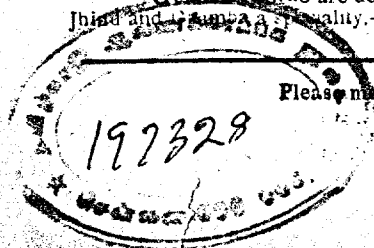
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EDITOR : Y. RAMASESHAYYA, B.A.,

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NOVEMBER 1921.

No. 2.

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CURRENT TOPICS.

We tender our Humble Allegiance
Welcome to our
Royal Guest.

and Greetings to H. R.
H., The Prince of Wales,
our Royal Guest in the country. H.
R. H., is a keen Philatelist, and the

Honorary President of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, and recently appointed Messrs. Stanley Gibbons to be His philatelic suppliers. The portrait of the Prince can be seen on two stamps of Newfoundland, (1) as a baby on the ½ Cent of 1897-1901 issue, and (2) on the 3 C. stamp of 1911 issue.

We beg to draw the attention of our Subscribers, and various other readers Abroad, to note down exactly what is the present Postal rate between their respective countries and India. Of late we have been receiving insufficiently paid letters, and in cases where they are from persons well-known to us we have been accepting them paying double the deficit, and returning those from persons that are unknown to us. We do not know with how many more we have to deal in the coming mails.

From some of the local Dailies we learn that during the earlier part of this month, the exchange rate between England and Germany was £1 = M. 1000 (London, November 7th). The effect of this on Philately is quite obvious. With a little investment, a speculator can get as many Marks worth of stamps as possible. The Catalogue values of such stamps will remain fixed, as the catalogues were composed long before basing their standards on the circumstances at the time of their compilation. One will find a benevolent dealer offering at 1/10th the Catalogue, a still more self-sacrificing person offering at 1/10th at "rock bottom" prices, and so on. On the other hand some of our exchange friends will meet with a cheerful correspondent sending Unused sets on catalogue basis, asking in return the current Unused of your country. We advise all our readers to leave such stamps to their fate, and not to worry themselves with them. Messrs. Gibbons have done a good thing in not chronicling any of these Central Europeans. Just think for a moment what is their actual worth. Before the War the status of the German Mark was as good as that of the English Shilling. The same case applies also to Austria and other Central European countries. Hence one should exercise great caution in receiving these stamps. This is only one of the many questions that are to be considered, but an important point not to be lost sight of.

To our numerous enquirers about Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogues, we beg to say that we learn from their Monthly circular that their Part. II Catalogue, New Edition, will appear somewhere about March, 1922, while Part. I. somewhere about the month of July. Prices and other particulars are not known, and they will be informed as we get the information.

Generally the Postmarks contain only the name of the Post Office, together with the date and other particulars, and are employed for the cancellation of the Postage Stamp. But a new departure was made in some cases about the year 1915. At first they were employed on propagandic work, asking the public to purchase War Bonds, to help the Orphans of the War, and others connected with the War. Now we find some taking a different turn. On some of the letters that we get from U. S. A. we find "Address Your Mail to Street and Number," and on a Canadian letter from Vancouver we find "Help (central line not distinct) Forest Fires." On a card received from Belgium we find "Employez la Poste par Avions pour Londres et Paris," which means "Employ the Air-Mail Service for London and Paris." Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Monthly circular mentions of a humorous U. S. A. Postmark, which runs as "Be Careful. National forests are not fireproof."

The Australian Stamp Journal, while criticising strongly the action of the New Zealand Government, for producing unnecessary issues to the island of Rarotonga, gives us the following information. "Not content with issuing victory stamps for New Zealand and having the same overprinted for Samoa, and permitting, these stamps to be sold at the High Commissioner's Office in London: then getting out pictorial sets for the various islands, which apparently are going to be superseded by something else, * * * they

have struck us fair between the eyes with a series of New Zealand high values overprinted Rarotonga. What on earth Rarotonga wants with stamps of the values of 2/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, and £1 beat our comprehension, for * * * the population is now about 3000 natives and half-castes living as natives, and 163 whites and half-castes living as whites; and we venture to say that the legitimate use for postal purposes of the 10/- and £1 stamps would not exceed a dozen of each per annum."

We understand from various sources that a new Republic has been formed in Central America, on Sunday the 2nd October.

It contains the former independent republics of San Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. Nicaragua remains aloof and a separate republic by itself. The Capital of the new United Republic is at Tagucigalpa, the present capital of Honduras. Our readers may shortly expect a new series of stamps of this newly formed state.

Of late Japan has taken the lead in issuing Commemorative stamps. We understand, from some of our correspondents in the East, that a new series has been issued to commemorate the safe return of the Japanese Prince, Hirohito, from his foreign travels. The subjects chosen are, as we understand, the ships in which the Prince made his journey. The usual 1½ sen, 3. sen, 4. sen, and 10. sen values have been issued.

As a subject for competition, The Australian Philatelic Record, for the month of October, offers a prize for the names of the Twelve Ugliest British Colonial Stamps in order of ugliness, to be determined by the votes that they obtain. We appreciate the fun, and await the results. We are afraid that the current Australians will carry off the First Prize, and their neighbours, the New Zealanders, the Second.

To a proposal put forth by us, to have a section for the Philately in our Museums, the Madras Museum, the Superintendent informs us that it is not possible owing to want of place and staff. So we drop the matter mentioned in our last issue, and enthusiastic Philatelists can satisfy their desire only by getting into touch with other fellow hobbyists, and cannot expect any thing on the part of our Museums.

FROM HERE AND THERE.

A Bogus Prince.

"An adventurer who had victimized many stamp dealers in this country and on the Continent was on Thursday of last week, (13th October), sentenced at Nice to five months imprisonment for attempted fraud and for using false titles. He was Louis Laforge, of Honfleur, the self-styled "Prince Vitanval, King of Trans-Caucasia, lord of Maikop, and Ferghana." He designed, among other things, a postal service and a series of postage stamps for his mythical kingdom, and even had the audacity to send a full set of his "Trans-Caucasian adhesives" to Central Bureau of the Postal Union at Berne." (*Stamp Collecting* No. 491)

Why is a Three Cornered Cape?

"Why were the Cape of Good Hope stamps triangular instead of square? The query is raised by Mr. Fred J. Melville, who professes himself unable to find a satisfactory solution of the mystery. Amongst the theories advanced are the fact that the Colony itself was roughly triangular in shape, or alternatively that the form may have been suggested by the word "Cape"—a Cape being a more or less triangular piece of land: or that the sheets might be more easily divided in this arrangement. But surely the true explanation is the most obvious one

viz., that the three cornered stamps fitted conveniently into the corner of the envelope without encroaching upon the address space. A glance through a parcel of entires franked with early Cape stamps will confirm this" (*The Philatelic Magazine*, No. 159.)

Philatelic Selfishness or Shyness, Which?

"As will be seen from societies reports, very few members show their collections at the meetings. Is this because they are afraid to let them be passed round the table lest specimens may be damaged in transit, or because they think they are not good enough, and are ashamed to show their weakness?

"This is not as it should be. for every member should endeavour to contribute to the success of the meetings, and even if their collections are not as good as others which may be shown, they indicate relative degrees of progress, and those who do show their stamps are probably likely to get some information from other members present, which they are certainly not likely to do if they keep their collections locked up at home.

"In addition to this, it may be noticed how few members contribute information at the various meetings. This is not also as it should be, for it is the duty of everyone to convey any information he has become possessed of, in case it may be new to others.

"It will also be noticed how few members contribute articles or paragraphs to the various local journals. Why? Is it selfishness or shyness? Everyone should consider it his duty to help in this respect, for whether or not it is of sufficient interest to warrant publication, the editors will be able to decide. It is their duty to read through such contributions and dress up the articles, so to speak, in order to make them more readable" (*The Australian Stamp Journal*, Vol. XI, No 10.)

India: 'Nine Pies' Errors.

"We are indebted to Mr. G. R. Clarke, C.S.I. I.C.S., Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, for the following information regarding the 'Nine Pies' errors:—

"Some sheets with errors were issued at Bombay by an oversight. The Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay, was then besieged by philatelists in quest of the misprinted stamps. As soon as he heard of the errors, the stock in hand was examined, with the result that four copies of the misprints were found. These have been sent for by the Controller of Printing, Stationery, and Stamps, Calcutta, and are to be destroyed.

"It will be remembered that the Calcutta Office had sent large numbers of the misprinted sheets to the Rangoon and Karachi depots, and that instructions were sent in good time for the removal of the sections containing errors. Apparently no sheets containing errors were issued by the Karachi depot. But it is reported by Rangoon that 165 sheets were issued to eleven treasuries, and that steps have been taken to recall these misprinted sheets.

"Over 14,000 sheets containing the misprints were received by the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps. Some had the errors.

PIES

PIFS

in the last four stamps of the tenth row. Others had this error in the last four stamps of the twelfth row, as well as the error.

NINE

NINE

in the last four stamps of the fourteenth row. There is no record of the number of sheets of each kind. It was the second kind of misprinted sheet that was issued in Bombay. It is not known at present whether any of the first kind were issued in Burma, or, indeed, if any errors were sold in Burma. Sections, with errors found in Calcutta, or returned from Karachi and Rangoon, have been destroyed at Calcutta.

"The important question for philatelists is, how many of these errors have been sold to the public by the Post Office? Our information is that the number sold in Bombay City was either thirteen or twenty-four. The fortunate dealer who secured most of these started at once on a tour of various post offices, but his quest was absolutely unsuccessful. The exact figures of

Bombay City will be verified if possible. We learn that some sheets were also sold at Ahmednagar. Dr. Cooper has seen a used copy on a registered letter from Ahmednagar. One of the members of our society secured twelve sheets. The registered letter is a proof that a few sheets were probably issued to persons not initiated in philately." (*The Philatelic Journal of India*.)

A Relative Scale of Value.

The Saechische Briefmarken-Zeitung, No. 11, gives a scale for the value of stamps defective in one way or the other. We are indebted to The Albarle Stamp Collector, No. 79, for the following translation.

"Let the value of an absolutely perfect stamp be 1: such a stamp must have, a.—fresh colour, b.—paper intact, C.—if used, light cancellation, d.—if unused, original gum, e.—if imperforate, margins on all four sides, f.—if perforated, all the teeth. In proportion to this, defective stamps will be worth the following percentages:—

Perforated, one tooth gone	...	...	—9
Imperforate, only one; two or three margins	...	...	—9
Pinhole	...	...	—9
Small Tear	...	...	—8
Crease	...	...	—8
Perforated, two or three teeth or a corner gone	...	...	—8
Thin Spot	...	...	—8
Unused, no gum	...	...	—8
Off centre, if perforation touches design.	...	...	—7
Heavy cancellation	...	...	—7
Imperforate, cut on one side	...	...	—6
Perforated, straight edge	...	...	—5
Imperforate, badly cut into on one side.	...	...	—4
Faded colour	...	...	—4
Very heavy cancellation	...	...	—4
Imperforate, cut close on two sides	...	...	—3
Imperforate, badly cut into on two sides.	...	...	—2

The above scale may be open to objections on some points but it is apparent that some such scale ought to be generally agreed upon and then followed in practice as much as possible."

[We do not dispute with the framers of this scale. But we are at a loss to know what is the scale to be adopted with regards the stamps possessing all the essential external qualifications but wanting in the intrinsic merit, we mean the demonetised stamps, and of stamps of such countries whose coinage has been depreciated, and others.—

Editor.]

"POSTAGE and REVENUE."

The above inscription on most of the stamps of British Colonials is quite familiar, and it needs hardly any introduction from us. But when it comes to be a matter of collection of any of these specimens, used copies, the question assumes the form of "Postage or Revenue." For, stamps bearing this inscription have a double character of being Postage stamps as well as Revenue stamps; and in many cases it is hard to distinguish for which of these purposes have they been used. For us in India, the question often arises in the case of our neighbours, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and others.

How to distinguish the Postally used from the Fiscally cancelled is the question that we have to consider. There is no satisfactory answer to this question, and no universal rule by which we may distinguish the one from the other; for, the methods adopted differ in various countries.

As far as we are able to gather, we have been able to get some general and broad principles, which we shall examine presently. But we have to examine the stamps, taking each case by itself, according to the country.

The first test that has been advanced is, that generally the Fiscal cancellations are being done in coloured ink, very often violet, and the Postal in black. But this is by no means exhaustive. For there are Postal marks in

coloured ink, in violet, and the Fiscals in black. For instance some of the Magistrate's Court and other cancellations, Fiscal in nature, of Federated Malay States are found in black, while some of the "Registered" marks of London and some of the Colonials are seen in coloured ink.

The next test is that the Postal cancellations are generally circular, while those of the Fiscal are oval in shape. This test too does not satisfy in all cases. For there are Fiscals that are circular, and the Postals that are oval. The cases mentioned above will give us examples.

But the mystery remains unsolved in the case of a stamp which shows in some corner a faint trace of a curved line. As far as we are aware, in the case of Straits and Federated Malay States, one can say by looking at the cancellation, as most of them read "Stamp Office" or "Magistrate's Court". With regards other colonials we are wanting in information, and we request our esteemed readers to enlighten us on the subject. Ed.

ODD VALUES OF INDIA.

Why and when they were issued.

Very often we receive enquiries concerning the odd values of our country, and perhaps there may be still some of our beginner friends who do not know their existence at all. After all, they are very few in number, and only six were issued during the time of Queen Victoria, one under King Edward which has become too familiar, and three at present.

At first we meet with the *Eight Pies* stamp. There were two varieties in this, the unwatermarked and the watermarked. The unwatermarked stamp was issued in the year 1860. This stamp was required for the prepayment of soldier's letters to the United Kingdom. The principle underlying was that the soldiers were asked to pay One Penny for their letters, the rate to

which they were accustomed at Home. According to the rate of exchange in those days the penny was equivalent to Eight Pies. But prior to 1855, their letters were carried free of charge, and this privilege was latter on withdrawn, and they were asked either to prepay their letters with an Eight Pies stamp, or with cash at Nine Pies. The design for this stamp was octagonal in shape and it was printed in purple colour. Gibbons catalogue mentions two shades, one in purple, and the other in mauve. Again in the purple stamp there were two kinds of paper, bluish, which is rare, and white. For the reasons mentioned above, used copies of this stamp can be found only in the old family records and others in the United Kingdom. This was a stamp intended for the external postage on a certain class of mails.

About the year 1864, it was found out that it was necessary to take some precautions against forgery of stamps. In order to satisfy this, it was considered to be necessary to have a paper which would show a separate watermark for each stamp. Hence we got in 1865, a complete issue on watermarked paper, showing Elephant's Head. The Eight Pies stamp also was printed on this paper, and supplies of it were made about the year 1865. Gibbons Catalogue mentions only two shades, the purple and the mauve, but Mr. Hausburg's book mentions, "the stamps vary in shade from a very pale to deep lilac, and sometimes nearly approach purple in colour." Our thanks are due to Mr. S. T. Srinivasa Gopalachari for kindly showing us these shades.

Second in order comes the 6. Annas 8. Pies. About the year 1863, the rate on letters to the United Kingdom from India *via* Marseilles was fixed at 10 d, which was equivalent to 6. Annas 8. Pies. This was on the letters of ordinary people, not being soldiers. Hence a special stamp bearing this value was required. For a long time two stamps were attached, one of the 6. Annas value (Gibbons, Nos. 56 and 58, and the other of 8. Pies, on all the letters to the United Kingdom. This special value was issued about the year 1867. But this stamp was not to live long. Early in

1874, the route *via* Marseilles was changed, and a new route was opened *via* Brindisi, which reduced the rate of Postage also. A notice of the Post Office dated the 1st April 1874 reads, "The Six Annas Eight Pies postage stamp has been abolished." This put an end to the career of this peculiar stamp. The stamp was slate coloured. Soon after it was abolished, the remaining stock at the various offices was burnt; and it was estimated that the stock was sufficient to last 165 years!

The third stamp is the *Nine Pies*. From the 1st April 1874, the Postage on soldiers' letters was raised from Eight Pies to Nine Pies, and in order to meet with the demand the Postmasters were directed to sell the Eight Pies at Nine Pies each. The result of this order, it appears that in certain places, gave rise to the surcharge of the Eight Pies stamps with the words "NINE" or "NINE PIES". But this surcharge was not officially authorized. Stamps of the value of Nine Pies were however issued in the same year, and they were printed in mauve colour, bright and pale as per Gibbons catalogue. But we have seen no less than four shades ranging from pale mauve to bright mauve, both used and unused copies.

In the year 1877, Queen Victoria assumed the title of the Empress of India. As a result of this, the inscriptions and the watermark of the Indian Stamps were changed about the year 1882. The watermark was changed from the Elephant's Head to the Five Pointed Star (Star of India), and the inscription from "East India Postage" to "India Postage". In addition to these, the colours of the stamps have undergone some changes, and certain new values also were added to the series. As far as Nine Pies Stamp was concerned the old design was retained, but the colour was changed from mauve to rose, and aniline carmine. The fourth stamp in the series of odd values is the *One Anna Six Pies*. This stamp was issued for card correspondence to the United Kingdom and other places. It was issued in sepia, and there were not many shades worth noting. It appears that about Six Millions were issued.

The fifth odd stamp is the *Four Annas Six Pies*. This stamp was coloured yellow green, and there were no perceptible shades in the colour. The design was peculiar, which was afterwards adopted to the Two Annas Six Pies of Q. V., and K. E. This value was required for a new rate of Postage that was introduced between India and Great Britain as a result of the route *via* Brindisi. Like the Six Annas

Eight Pies, this stamp too had a very short life; for, this was issued in 1886, and was withdrawn early in 1891.

From the 1st January 1891, the Postage rate on letters from India to Great Britain was reduced from 4½ Annas to 2½ Annas. To meet with this, a provisional issue was created by surcharging the Four Annas Six Pies stamp with a large figure of 2½ and the letters "As." at the side of the figure. This surcharge was made at Calcutta, and there were varieties in the surcharge; and as far as we are aware there were about half-a-dozen. This is the sixth odd value. But latter on, the next year, a separate stamp made its appearance; and there were two distinct shades in the colour, blue green, and yellow green, not to speak of other minor shades.

In accordance with the conventions of the Universal Postal Union, the colours of certain stamps were to be changed. Hence in the year 1900, we got this value issued in ultramarine colour. From this time onwards, this stamp was used for postage on letters to foreign countries other than the United Kingdom and the British Colonies.

The design and the colour of this stamp remained the same under King Edward's reign, being used mainly for the same purpose as the above.

We have three odd values, the Nine Pies, One and a Half Annas, and 2½ Annas at present; and they have been dealt with on page 10. (No. 1—A)

Before closing, we may observe that the necessity for these odd values at first arose entirely for mails going outside the country, and on certain classes of matter. Their usage was as it were limited. But latter on, we find some of these stamps being used for internal correspondence also, as in case of the Two Annas Six Pies of Q. V., and K. E., being used largely on Registered letters within the country.

We beg to acknowledge the following sources of information.

- (1) Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Catalogue (Part. 1), 1920.
- (2) "The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of British India," by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg and others.
- (3) Originals kindly shown, and hints given, by Mr. S. T. Srinivasa Gopalachari.
- (4) Miscellaneous information gathered by us.

[EDITOR.]

NEW ISSUES.

[We shall always be pleased to hear early information concerning New Issues of stamps accompanied with specimens where possible, from our correspondents and readers. The specimens will be returned or paid for if retained. Quantities of stamps are not desired as we are not dealers—Ed.]

Bahamas.—The Philatelic Magazine mentions 1. *d.* Staircase design, on Script CA paper.

British P. O. in Turkey.—We are indebted to the same magazine for the information that eight values of the current British K.G. series have been surcharged with the word *Levant* as a separate set for Parcels and Newspapers; and that a block of 12 of the 30 paras on $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* green has been discovered with inverted surcharge.

Dominica.—The same magazine mentions that a supply of 2/6. *d.* on Script CA paper has been ordered.

Egypt.—We have received a copy of the 20. Milliemes, olive, with a new watermark of triple star and crescents. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Monthly Circular mentions 1. Mil. on the multiple watermark, and 1, Mils. Postage Due, colour changed to green.

Fiji.—The Australian Philatelic Record chronicles 4. *d.* K. G., plate 8, with orange back, thick paper.

Jamaica.—We understand from various sources that the new pictorial 3. *d.* stamp "The Abolition of Slavery. August 1st, 1838." has been ordered to be destroyed by H. E. the Governor as the colour is execrable.

New Zealand.—We learn from the Australian Philatelic Record that the 8. *d.* K. G. will be altered in its colour, and will have the colour of the 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* stamp which will be withdrawn; and that the remaining stock of the Victory stamps has been called for, perhaps with the intention of being destroyed.

Nyasaland.—We have received a copy of $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* on Script CA paper, and we hear that 6. *d.* also has been issued on a similar paper.

Papua.—The Australian Philatelic Record mentions a variety in the current bi-coloured 2/6. *d.* in which the left-hand "2" has its tail prolonged upwards through the bar, and joining the body of the "2" half-way up.

Rarotonga.—Current New Zealand stamps surcharged Rarotonga on 2/-, 2/6, 5/-, 10/-, and £1 have been supplied. (Please see the remarks of The Australian Stamp Journal in "From Here and There").

Samoa.—The Australian Stamp Journal quotes the following from Sydney Morning Herald. "Samoa will shortly have her own national postage stamps. A very tasteful design for the new stamps has been made in London to the order of the New Zealand Government. It depicts a Samoan 'fale' (house) with two coconut palms in the background, and a representation of the British Royal Standard in the foreground of the fale."

Trengganu.—We have received copies of the following values of the new Sultan, mentioned on page. 14, No. 1-A

20. c. orange and purple,

25. c. lilac and green.

30. c. purple and black.

and 50. c. carmine and green.

We hear that high values of \$ 5.00 and \$ 25.00 have also been issued. The Philatelic Magazine mentions \$ 50.00, and \$ 100.00.

Union of South Africa.—Mr. J. D. Thompson of Krugersdorp has kindly sent us a copy of 2. *d.* pale purple, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ deep blue. The Philatelic Magazine mentions 2. *d.* without watermark, Stamp Collecting mentions 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* and 1/3. *d.* with watermark, inverted, and 4. *d.* with the error "AIRICA" instead of AFRICA.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Abyssinia.—We learn from Messrs Stanley Gibbons Monthly Circular, and The Philatelic Magazine, that the following surcharged stamps have been issued, the surcharge being in Amharic and French:

1 guersch on $\frac{1}{2}$ g green and bistre.

2 guerches on \$ 4 brown and lilac-rose.

3 = on $\frac{1}{2}$ g red and olive.

4 = on 2. g ultramarine and brown.

Alexandria.—We have received a copy of the 50 c. in the new blue colour, surcharged "15 Milliemes."

Philatelia, a Spanish magazine mentions 60. Milliemes on 2. Fr, rose and azure.

Angola.—Philatelia mentions that the previous issue stamps of this Portuguese Colony have been surcharged as follows:—

00, 5 on 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c 1 c on 50. r

00, 5 on 75. c and 4. c on 130 r

00, 4 on 15. c

Argentine.—The Argentine Exchange journal, and Rivista Filatelica D. Italia give an illustration and description of the Pan American Postal Union Commemorative stamp. The stamp contains an emblematic figure with hands stretched on a globe showing the maps of North and South America. The inscription at the top reads "Primer Congreso Postal Pan Americano", whereas in the two lower corners there is the value of the stamp in figures, and between them, "Buenos Ayres, Agosto De 1921." There are four values issued.

3. c. violet, number issued 200,000.

5. c. blue, = 6,000,000.

10. c. lilac-brown = 200,000.

12. c. rose = 300,000.

Armenia.—Philatelia mentions that the Russian Romanoff (1913) 10. k on 7. k, has been surcharged 5. R, and that 1918 imperforate 5. R has been surcharged 100. k.

Azores.—Sammeler-Woche mentions that the following values of Postage and Parcel Post stamps of Portugal have been surcharged "ACORES", for use in this place.

Postage.—30 c brown 1 E lilac
60 c blue 1 E 10 c, yellow-brown
80 c claret (?) 1 = 20 = yellow-green
90 c ultramarine 2 = dark-green.

Parcel-Post.—1 c brown 40 c red
2 c orange 50 c grey
5 c yellow-brown 60 c blue
10 c brown-red 70 c brown
20 c ultramarine 80 c light-blue (?)
1 E yellow-green.

Bulgaria.—Our thanks are due to our correspondent Monsieur Coni. St. Boedjiev of Roustchouk, for sending us copies of the recent issue, which we understand range in value from 1. L. to 10. L., and they are printed in London.

We learn from the Stamp Collecting that another commemorative set of J. D. Bourchier has been issued. The stamps are printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co Ltd., of London; and the values are.

10. st, Portrait of J. D. Bourchier,
20. st, Do
30. st, J. D. Bourchier in Bulgarian peasant's dress.

50. st, Do
1. Leva, Do
1. Leva Rilo Manastery, his last resting place.
2. Leva, Do
3. Leva, Do
and 5. Leva, Do

China.—Stamp Collecting quotes the following from the Daily Telegraph of the 13th October,

"China is preparing to issue a new general series of postage stamps to replace the current set, which has been in use, * * * since 1913. Following the practice of the great American Republic in giving pride of place to Washington on its stamps, China is going to present a picture of Confucius on the low value stamps of the series."

Cilicia.—We understand from Philatelia that the 1923 stamps surcharged "O.M.F. Cilicia" have been further surcharged with a square stamp containing the words "Poste Par Avion" in three lines, for the Aerial Mail Service between Adana and Aleppo. The values are,

- 2. pi on 15. c olive green,
- 5. pi on 40. c rose and azure,
- 10. pi on 50. c azure and lilac,
- and 50. pi on 1. Fr carmine and olive.

Colombia.—We have received a copy of 2. c red 1917 issue surcharged in two lines Retardo 1921.

Costa Rica.—"Costa Rica has seized the opportunity of harnessing some of the sunshine by the issue of a set of six large poorly lithographed labels commemorating the Centenary of the Independence of Central America. With the exception of one value, the 5. c., they each bear the portraits of Juan Mora, * * *. The 5. c is symbolical, depicting a classic woman holding aloft a torch in her right hand and a flag in her left." (Stamp Collecting).

The Philatelic Magazine mentions that current 5. c stamp has been issued with the overprint, ALMIRANTE-OCCUPACION COSTARICENSE, during the occupation of the town of Almirante in Panama by the troops of Costa Rica.

Czecho-Slovakia.—Philatelia chronicles the following values issued for the Aerial Post.

- 14. C, on 200. h, ultramarine.
- 24. C, on 500. h,
- and 28. C, on 1000. h, violet.

Danzig.—The current issue, with the coat of arms of the city, (mentioned on Page 15, No. 1-A) has been surcharged with the letters, D M to serve as Official Stamps. Further we learn from Sammler-Woche, that a series of nine stamps containing the values of 10, 20, 40, 60, 80, 120, 240, 400, and 500 Pfennigs has been issued for Postage Due, all coloured violet. These also contain the same coat of arms, but with a different inscription reading "VOM EMPFANGER EINZUZULEGEN" at the sides.

Denmark.—We have received copies of 5 ore, in figures, in brown and 30 ore orange, and 50 ore grey, in the portrait type.

Philatelia of Barcelona mentions that 10 ore, carmine, of the 1913—19 type surcharged "POSTFAERGE." and a new 10 ore, green, official in the previous type.

France.—We hear from the same source that a 15. c rose stamp been issued for the Parcel Post.

Germany.—Philatelia chronicles the following surcharges on the 1920-21 stamps.

- 1. 0. M on 5. pf brown (copy received by us)
- 3. M on 1 M red and violet,
- 5. M on 75. pf lilac.
- and 10. M on 75. pf lilac.

There are also two new values added to the series, 10. M, rose, figure,

and 20. M ultramarine and green, (plough).

Guatemala.—Revista Filatelica D'Italia mentions three new stamps.

- 1. P, 50 c. blue and rose
- 5. P, brown and yellow-green
- and 15. P, black and orange.

Messrs Stanley Gibbons Monthly Circular mentions, 75 c surcharged "1921—CINCUENTA CENTAVOS."

Haiti.—We learn from Philatelia that 1. c, green, and 2. c, rose, of the 1904 type are issued with a surcharge, and that a new 20 c. sepia has been issued in centimes of Piastra.

Holland.—A copy of 4. c lilac in Queen Wilhelmina type has been received by us, perforated 12½.

Honduras.—"If any philanthropist offers you stamps showing a sun shining on the water, at a fancy price, tell him to pass along. An American journal states that only one hundred of each of these was issued, and the bulk of these stuck to the fingers of the postal officials until detached by the application of palm oil." (Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Monthly Circular).

Hungary.—A new value of 850. Kr, grey, with the inscription Magyar Kir Posta, Parliament type has been received by us. We understand that new types with the inscription Hivatalos have been issued for the Service stamps, and the values are:—

- 10. filler, lilac and black
- 20. do. brown and black
- 60. do. grey and black
- 100. do. violet and black
- 250. do. blue and black
- 350. do. grey blue and black
- 500. do. brown and black
- 1000. do. sepia and black.

A new Postage Due stamp of the value of 350 Filler blue has also been issued.

Italy.—Revista Filatelica D'Italia mentions that on account of a new tariff the 30. c Express stamp, blue and rose, has been surcharged "LIRE 1,20."

Japan.—A new commemorative set has been issued. (Please see Current Topics).

Libia.—This Italian Colony has issued a new series of pictorial stamps. The low values of 1. c, 2. c, and 5. c, show the head of a Roman legionary; the 10. c, 15. c, and 25. c, show the Goddess of Plenty; the 30. c, 50. c, and 55. c, show a Roman galley, while the high values of 1, 5, and 10 Lira show the figure of Victory.

Revista Filatelica D'Italia mentions that two new values of 40. c, and 60. c, have been added to this series, and also an Express stamp of L. 1. 20. has been issued.

Luxemburg.—A complete series of stamps, nine in number, has been issued with the portrait of the Grand Duchess Charlotte.

- 2. c, brown
- 3. c, olive-grey
- 6. c, violet
- 10. c, yellow green
- 15. c, olive-brown
- 25. c, blue-green
- 30. c, carmine
- 40. c, orange
- and 50. c, blue.

Mexico.—A new commemorative stamp, 10. c, blue and brown has been issued.

Paraguay.—Two stamps 1910 type, 5 c blue, and 10 c carmine, lithographed and

perforated 11½ have appeared. Further two surcharged stamps, 50 and two lines, on the 75 c ultramarine, 1910 and 1913 issues, have also been issued.

Peru.—We learn from the Madrid Filatelico that a new 7. c stamp has been issued in connection with the commemorative set, (page 22, No. 2), and that 1,500, 00 stamps have been lithographed by Fabri in Lima. The design shows the portrait of Cochrane.

Poland.—We have received copies of two new stamps, 5 M red, brown, small eagle type, and 20. M, scarlet, sower type. We understand that there are two more new stamps, one is 50. M red on yellow and the other Postage Due, 100. M, grey-blue.

Port Said.—We have received a copy of the 50. c, 1902-6 type, brown and lavender, (Gibbons No. E. 135), surcharged in three lines, with figure 15, bar, and MILLIEMES.

Portugal.—The following stamps have been issued.

Ordinary, Ceres type, 3 c brown, 14 c violet, E. 1. 20 yellow green, E. 2. 00 deep green.

Parcel Post, 60 c blue, 70 c brown, and 80 c light blue; Postage Due, 20 c olive-green.

Portugese Guinea.—"New Postage Due stamps with values in 'Centavos' have appeared in the following denominations: ½ c, 1 c, 2 c, 3 c, 6 c, 10 c, 13 c, 20 c and 50 c." (The Philatelic Magazine).

Roumania.—A new stamp of 2. Lei, blue, has been received by us.

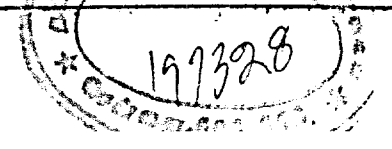
Russia.—Sammler-Woche records the following values,

- 1. R orange
- 2. R brown
- 20 R blue
- 100. R orange
- 250. R grey-violet
- 1000. R pale red.

St. Thome and Principe.—We hear from Stamp Collecting that this Portuguese colony has issued a set of Postage Dues from ½ Centavo to 50 Centavos, the old denomination of Reis being given up.

Salvador.—Revista Filatelica D'Italia chronicles a set of eight Centavos of Independence

my collection
1921-1-3



stamps, with the inscription "Correos El Salvador-Centro America"

- 1 centavo, green (Bust of General Francisco Menéndez)
- 2 centavos, blue (Bust of Manuel Arce)
- 5 do. yellow (Golden triangle, facsimile of a coin)
- 6 centavos, red (Delgado speaking to the people)
- 10 centavos, ultramarine (Arms of Central America)
- 25 centavos, olive (Bust of Francisco Morazan)
- 60 centavos, violet (Monument of Independence)
- 100 centavos, brown (Bust of Christopher Columbus)

Sweden.—Stamp Collecting mentions that the following values will be issued shortly,

- 60 ore dark violet 110 ore light blue
- 80 ore bluish green 140 ore black
- and 1 Krona yellow,

and the current 25 ore will be changed in colour from orange to red.

Syria.—Philatelia mentions that the Turkish, 1 Pi, ultramarine, and 5 Pi, lilac, of 1919—20 series have been surcharged for internal use; and that many other surcharged stamps have been issued.

For the portion occupied by the French, the following stamps have been issued.

- 25 c on 5 c green
- 50 c on 10 c vermillion
- 1 Pi on 20 c grey-violet
- 5 Pi on Fr. 1 carmine and olive.

Wurtemberg.—The following Service stamps have been issued

- 10 pf orange 50 pf lilac
- 20 pf green 60 pf olive-green.

VARIETIES, ERRORS, FREAKS, AND OTHERS.

Cochin.—Our thanks are due to Mr. M. R. Ananth Pai for showing us 1/2 Puttan (Gibbons No. 17) with the letter "L" missing in the word Anchal.

India.—Mr R. D. Nash, Superintendent of Post Offices, kindly informs us that he has the following shades in the Current Common Stamps of India

3. Pies	6. shades	3. Annas.	3. shades.
1. Anna.	7. =	4. Annas.	4. =
1. Anna	6. =	5. Annas.	4. =
2. Annas.	8. =	8 Annas.	5. =
2 1/2 Annas. (1st. Type).	4. =	12. Annas.	5. =
2 1/2 Annas. (2nd Type).	3. =	1 Rupee.	3. =
9. P. on 1. A.	2. =	2 Rupees.	3. =

He further writes, "I have also 9. Pies on 1. Anna, with a large dot between I & E of the word PIES."

[We possess a copy with a broken N (the first letter) in the word NINE, and came across another with a comma after P, in the word PIES. Ed.]

Jaipur.—Our Jaipur correspondent, Mr. B. D. Bhargava, kindly writes us that he has discovered the following varieties.

- (a) Gibbons No. 11, imperforate between pair horizontal.
- (b) Gibbons No. 9, imperforate.

Travancore.—Mr. M. R. Ananth Pai has kindly shown us, Service. 2. Chakrams scarlet, (Gibbons No. 103) with the Surcharge inverted.

Union of South Africa.—Our thanks are due to Mr. Alec. D. Maxwell of Roodeport for sending us a copy of 1/-, with inverted watermark.

MERE FRIVOLITY.

Where is India?

A correspondent of ours from the Argentine Republic, while addressing a letter to us, located India somewhere in Africa. But by some mistake of the Post Office we received it quite all-right in Asia.

Printer's Pie.

Printers are often a funny class of people. They are capable of making and unmaking things. Through the kindness of the printer:—

(1) of Endle's Directory (30th Edition) we are made twenty years older than what we are,

(2) of The Australian Stamp Journal (June 1921, pp 85-86) a new firm of Messrs. Ganley Stibbons has been introduced to the Stamp trade,

and (3) of The Albemarle Stamp Collector (No. 79, page 277) certain unnecessary lines have been omitted in the article entitled "New Catalogue."

But our printer may take the lead in many other respects.

A Curious Hobby.

Some people have a curious hobby of gathering samples of all journals, catalogues, and other information which can be had for a Card. But what is the Hobby of a gentleman, who writes under different names, and those addressed to him are returned as unclaimed from the D.L.O?

A Dilemma.

What is the reply to be given to a party who invites for exchange of Stamps, after being silent for more than two years, in spite of reminders, for a previous transaction?

BOOK RECEIVED.

The East and West Trade Developer.—We have pleasure in receiving the September issue of this journal. The subject dealt with is not of our sphere. But we wish them every success in their enterprise, as the plan of the work is nice. It tends to improve the trade of India by supplying the Indian merchant with information about the trade conditions in other parts of the world, and the rest of the World with the Indian conditions. For other particulars, please apply to The East and West Trade Developer, Rajkot India.

LATE NEWS.

Peru.—Revista De La Sociedad Filatelica Argentina, for the months of July and August gives an illustration, and the following particulars, concerning the Commemorative stamps, chronicled on page 32. (No. 2) of our Journal. The designs are well executed and with the exception of 7.c (page. 51.) all the rest have been printed by The American Bank Note Co., of New York. All the stamps, excepting the 7.c, bear in the upper corners the figures 1821 and 1921, and in the middle the letters U.P.U. arranged in a monogram. Below there is the inscription "Republica Peruana." The 5.c contain the Assembly of Independence, and all the rest portraits. The 5.c and 1. Sol stamps are larger in size than all the rest. These stamps were on sale all over the Republic as we understand on the 28th of July.

- 1.c Bust of San Martin, 450,000 printed.
- 2.c " Mariscal Arenales, (100,000)
- 4.c " Mariscal Las Heras, (100,000)
- 5.c Assembly of Independence. (1,500,000)
- 10.c Bust of Almirante Guise. (100,000)
- 12.c " General Vidal. (100,000)
- 20.c " President Leguia. (50,000)
- 50.c Monument of San Martin (50,000).
- 1 Sol. Portraits of San Martin and President Leguia, (50,000).

Travancore.—Mr. M. K. Pillai of Kottayam has kindly sent us copies of a new issue, 10. Cash, carmine, ordinary and service. The service stamps appear a little paler in shade. We await further information.

SAMPLE IMP OFFERS.

BAHAMAS Peace complete set of 5 mint	2-0
JAPAN Peace complete set of 4, used 1, mint	1-2
BELGIUM Tri-Hat, 20, 35, 40 & 50c, mint	1-6
CHINA 1913-15, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 15, 16, 20, 30, 50 & 1 dollar	1-9
RUSSIA 1908-12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25, 35, 50, 70 & 1 Rouble	8
NAURU, 1, 2, 24, 3 & 4d, set of 6, mint	1-6
80 Different British West Indies, postally used	4-6

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