

can enjoy their pipes in future, knowing their country is in the hands of a competent sovereign.

Holland is not a very large country as far as the European domain is concerned, but still is a densely settled one, with nearly 400 people to the square mile. Her colonial possessions are large and of the 35,000,000 people contained in them 25,000,000 are inhabitants of Java. This island, about the size of New York state, has more than three times as many people, and is probably the most thickly settled territory for its size in the world.

But all this may be pooh-poohed at by the philatelist as not belonging to the stampic magazine. Still there are those who are interested in the countries which issue stamps.

As before stated, King William's head appeared on Holland's stamps for nearly forty years. Exception was made in 1869-70 when six stamps of five different values appeared with a shield surrounded by a crown, and in 1874, when four values were brought out with figures in a circle, the whole stamp being square. In 1891 the head of the young queen appeared with long hair combed back, and, with some variations, stamps of this nature were used till 1899, although in the latter part of 1898 appeared the 1 gulden coronation stamp. In 1899 four small values with numerals in a horizontal oval were printed and ten higher values of one size from 3c to 50c, some of one color, some of two colors, showed the crowned queen. Two still higher values were brought out, larger than the others, also having the crowned head. Turning to the catalogue we find that in Holland proper there is scarcely an expensive stamp in the whole lot of regular postal issues, there being

less than a half dozen that cost anywhere near a dollar. The unpaid stamps have so many variations that probably few persons will try to collect them. The envelopes are few in number and cheap.

Barring the unpaid stamps, the issues of Curacao, Lurinam and the Dutch Indies are reasonably cheap. A glance at the unpaid varieties is, if possible, more discouraging to contemplate in the colonies than at home. The collector must use his own judgment concerning them as he does with any minor varieties, and the great mass of people will pass them by, only taking what accidentally come their way.

New vs. Old Issues Once More.

BY EDGAR S. BRIGHTMAN.

It would be fair neither to the readers of the Jubilee, nor to myself to allow the article by Mr. Peltz in the November number to go unanswered, and so I will endeavor, by taking this opportunity, to refute his objections to new issues.

The first point my friend makes is that new issues are cheaper than old because printed in larger number. Very true, there are more printed, but did it never occur to Mr. Peltz that there are more people to use them? His reasoning does not hold good. Current unused stamps are cheap, comparatively because anyone can obtain them at face by sending to the country of issue, if the dealers' prices are too high. As concerns reprints reissues and remainders, new issues are no more open to that objection than old. In fact there are few, very few, instances of any stamps being reprinted that were issued originally less than ten or twenty years ago.