## 

## A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO

 THE SCIENCE OF PHILATELYPUBLISHED AT
126 St. James Street, Montreal.


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.. $B Y$
W. James Wurtele.


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MAR., 15ті, 1902.
Whole No. 45.

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## NEW ENGLAND STAMP COMPANY,

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## The Montreal Philatelist

The first of the flood of "King's Heads" that will appear this year from the numerous British colonies comes from Caymen Islands. The old De la Rue type is apparently to be continued indefinitely. As the King is not yet crowned, the emblem of Royalty is, as in the case of the British stamps, suspended above his head; after the coronation in June this portrait may be substituted for a crowned head, so this design is perhaps merely a provisional one, which will not remain long in use. A similar stamp is also reported from Gambia, but we have no information that $i$ is yet issued.

ENTRANCES AND EXITS.
Bulgaria.- Post curds.)-Two post

have appeared.
Caymen Islands. - (King's head stamps).-To this little dependency of Jamaica belongs the honor of the very first set of King Edward stamps. The old De la Rue type, with a portrait of King Edward, surmounted by a erown, substituted for that of Queen Victoria, is employed. The values are $2 \frac{1}{2} d$ blue, $6 d$ brown and is orange, issued Dec. 20th.
China.-(French offices.)-A French post office has been opened at Hoi-Hao (Hoangho ?) and, as was done at the Canton office, the entire set of current stamps of Indo-China have been surcharged for its service. The surcharge is in red-HoI-Hao-with Chinese characters below. A similar series is said to be in preparation for Amoy and Mongtse.
Cook Islands.-( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) and $1 d$ in new colors)-Under date of Ph 21st, Mr. Bolitho informs us that the (bird) has been changed from blue to green, and the 1d (portrait) from brown to red.

Crete-(Provisional 251.)-It was stated some time ago that the currency of Crete had been adjusted to correspond with that of the Latin Union, and that the surcharge necessary to indicate that Turkish currency was accepted in payment for stamps had been abolished; for some reason, not yet explained, the 25 . has reappeared with a surcharge in larger type than formerly, IIPOESPINON in black. We have been shown a specimen by Whitfield King \& Cu.

Dominican Republic.- (Commemorative series.)-From Mr. Senior we have received unused specimens of the commemorative set now just issued, but described at length in our November number. These stamps appear to us to be of a purely speculative character, and we cannot advise their collection, but that is a matter of choice for each collector to decide for himself. We have received a used specimen of the 10 e . from Mr. N. Huguenin.

Ecuabor.-(Reprints of 189\% and 1895.)sets of the 1894 and 1895 issue have recently been offered at a low price, as remainders. There are no remainders of those issues, all were used up surcharged 1897, 1898. The labels now offered may be reprints, but look more like forgeries or perhaps "official imitations".

Great Britain.-(Postal stationery.) -In addition to the $\frac{1}{2} d$ and $1 d$ envelopes and $3 d$ registration envelope reported last month, we hear that a $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ wrapper green on buff has appeared, of similar type to the old issue, but with King Edward's portrait replacing that of Queen Victoria. A 1d letter card carmine on blue has also appeared, as well as 1d posc card carmine on buff and the $\frac{1}{2} d$ card reported last month is both single and reply. (Official Stamps) Ewen's Weekly reports the issue of the following official stamps surcharged on the "King's Head" issue :-R. H. OfFicial 1d; I. R. OFFICIAL $\frac{1}{2} d, 1 d, 2 \frac{1}{2} d ; O$. W. OFFICIAL $\frac{1}{2} d, 1 d ;$ ARMY OFFICLAL $\frac{1}{2} d, 1 d$; Board of Education $\frac{1}{2} d, 1 d, 2 \frac{1}{2} d$. The same journal also reports on the 'Queen's Head" issue :-O. W. Official $\frac{1}{2}$ d green ; I. R Official is green and carmine ; Board of Education 5d purple and blue, is green and carmine.

Greeck.-(Parcel post stamps.)-A special set of stamps for the payment of postage on parcels has just been issued. The letters A.M. in the upper corners indicate that they are sold on a gold value basis. The series consists of :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 5 \text { lepta orange } \\
& 25 \text { ". green } \\
& 50 \text { ". blue } \\
& 1 \text { dr, carmine } \\
& 2 \text { " brown }
\end{aligned}
$$

New Zealand.-(Prorisional for Savage or Niue 1sland.)-We have received the following newspaper clipping from Mr. Bolitho which would seem to indicate that the new island dependencies of New Zealand are to have surcharged stamps. "New Zealand penny universal postage stamps are now to be seen surcharged NiuE. These are stated to be procurable at the Island of Niue, and have been surcharged for postal use now that the New Zealand Government has control of that place. From a philatelic point of view the surcharge is an abomination, as the word "Niue" has evidently been printed with a rubber stamp, and can therefore be easily forged, a contingency which it is desirable to avoid."
Nicaragua.-(Provisionals.)-The $A m$. $J$. of $P$. reports a number of new provisionals made by surcharging the date 1901 and a new value on the stamps of 1900 . Besides minor varieties and errors the following is the list :-
3 c on 6 c rose surcharge in black and in blue 4 c on 6 c 5c on 1p yellow " ." " red 10c on 2p salmon surcharge in black 20 c on 5 p black red
The complete set of unpaid letter stamps of 1900 also comes surcharged in black, 1901 above, Correos below.

Philippine Islands.-(Special delivery stamp.)-The Am. J. of $P$. reports the current U.S. special delivery surcharged Philippines. Also 1, 2, 4 and 5c envelopes on various colors of paper with a similar surcharge.
SARAWAK.-(Watermarked sc.)-From Whitfield King \& Co, we have received a 2c areen eurrent type on paper watermarked with a flower of Maltese cross shape, similar to that used for the stamps of Johore.


Tunis.-(1 fr. unpaid letter stamp.) - From Whitfield, King \& Co. we have received an addition to the current unpaid letter set-1 franc olive green.

Tasmania.-(Pictorial set watermarked V and Crown.)-From Smyth \& Nicolle we have received a specimen of the pictorial $2 d$ in pale violet, with the information that a six month's supply has been printed in Melbourne, Victoria, on V and crown paper. Our correspondents tell us
that they have heard that the 1d has also been issued on this paper, and that all the other pictovials are also to be printed in Melbourne.

United States--(McKinley post card; new stamps.)-The 1c post card with portrait of McKinley, announced as in preparation in our October number, has been issued. We learn that designs for a complete new set of stamps are being prepared, the series to include a 13 c stamp with portrait of General Harrison. It is said that the portraits are to be the same as on the current set, with the exception that Admiral Farragut is to replace Commodore Perry on the dollar value. The name of the subject is to appear under each portrait, and the stamps are to be labelled Series 1902. Color changes are also spoken of for some values, including a return to orange for the special delivery


Victoria.-(King's head stamps)-We illustrate the type of the new high value stamps reported in our January number, An explanation of their use is to be found in our number of last June.

## PHIL.ATELIC GOSSIP FROM THE PACIFIC.

"Let me have audience for a word or two."
Shakespeare. BY TE AS-TEA-ROA.
Truly the clerks in the postal departments at various places, even find time for humour in their "hurry scurry" work during the sorting of the mails, as the following incident will show. A little whileago a book was received at Wellington by the New Zealand "Labour Department" from North Carolina,covered by variousand amusing notes, superseribed by the postal clerks, during its period of transmission. In the first place the clerk in directing it wrote"Wellington. N.F.," instead of"Wellington, N.Z." The result was that the book has evidently made an extensive tour through the States as the post-marks show. Amongst the various memos thereno are "Not claimed"; "Don't know where to send it"; "Keep it going"; "Here goes"; "Try Australia"; and "Let her go."

Some very good examples of letters showing "English as she is wrote," are sometimes received by postmasters. The following I have in my possession given to me by the Chief Postmaster of the Cook Islands. It runs as follows:-
To Sir Postmaster General,
I know not much Englisch, but I dare to hope, Sir postmaster general, that you shall understand me. I am collector of used post stamps and nrrive no me to procure stamps of Cook Islands.

The best middle for to obtain of these prety stamps is then Sir postmaster general, me to address that

I has also sat all the orinted in

3st card; with pors in prehas been or a comg preparamp with It is said same as sxception vee Comue. The ar under we to be nges are neluding lelivery

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depart1d time work as the A little llington ctment" iousand e postal nission. eting it f"Welllat the tensive i-marks 3 therei where "Here ser go." letters te," are 8. The l given 1e Cook
to hope. derstand d arrive
y stamps ess that

Elevated functionary. Although I no- the honour no have You to know personally, I dare to permit me, Sir postmaster general, You to come by from so good, amiable and generous to be, me some used post stamps of Cook Irlands to will offer in Exchange Stamps Exchange. You would me do, Sir postmaster general, Eccessively great pleasure me to render the luckly possessor of some stamps,
I beg you verry, verry, much me to will do if you please the very great pleasure, if you are no youself collector of stamps from well to be enough, aimable and good me to will put in relation with one of yours friends desirous to Kxchange of stamps Cook Islands, with Stamps of Belgium and other Countrys, will to accept Sir P'ostmaster general me anticipate you thanks 1000 Eceuses you derange me to have.

I am Sir postmaster general,
Very respectfully,
Now that the Cook Islands have been annexed by New Zealand, we may hope to soon see a new series of stamps, inasmuch as the present series bearing the effigy of Makea-ariki are not much liked by some of the people as she is not thequeen of the whole group as is generally supposed, but is only elected "chief of the Cook Islands Federal Government," and this will most probably be done away with in place of a new legislation under New Zealand adminstration at Aitutaki-one of the Cook group-the people by sommon consent done away with the title of "Ariki" and those personages of "Royal Blood" who were once the Arikis or Kings of the land are now the same as the "Tangata-angaipuaka"or slaves, the latter having the same rights at the present time as the chiefs. It is a great pity that it is not the same all over the Cook group, for the "Arikis" and and "Matiapos" (who own all the land) have a vast amount of prestige over the lower classes of natives, which is not al. ways used in the right way. At the present time, or rather the time when New Zealand legislation comes in force at the Cook Islands, I do not see that all the Islands should not be made the same as Aitutaki, the prestige of the chiefs being taken away from them.
$R e$ the annexation of the Cook Islands I may mention that the following Pacific Islands have been included in the annexation papers. i.e., Penrhyn (Mangarongaro); Palmerston (Avarau); Savage (Niue); Danger (Pukapuka); Rakaanga ; Manihiki; and Suwarrow Islands. Now, the question is what stamps will be used at these various islands. Formerly no stamps were used, but now times have advanced and in some cases British Agents or Representatives of the Crown have been appointed to carry out a proper Postal and Customs system, etc. So we may hope for more stamps for these Islands, although it is more than probable that the stamps that are used at the Cook Group will be used, as the Islands will be under the Governorship of Lieut-Col W. E. Gudgeon, C.M.G., who is British Resident at Rarotonga, of the Cook group. When definite news eventuates I will send you particulars, although I presume much will not be carried out till the sitting of the next New Zealand Parliament.

Despite the fact that the "Great Barrier Pigeongramme" stamps have fallen so much out of favour with collectors in general, both in the States and Canada, I venture to give a few dates, etc., in connection with same which I hope will be of use to those who still keep up these stamps.

They were first issued on 20th September, 1898, and each sheet contained 18 stamps, and there were 100 sheets "run off," consequently that issue was 1,800 ; they were printed by that process known as "zinco." The obliteration used for this issue was as follows : a circle with words "Great Barrier Pigeon Gram Service" around the inner side of the circle with " 1898 " occupying the middle of the circle. The second issne ocenrred on Ist January, 1890; there were 200 sheets printed, of 24 stamps per sheet ; total issue 4,800 stamps. The obliteration used for this issue was the words "original Great Barrier" and "Pigeon-gram Service" in two parallel lines. After a while this issue was sur-charged-or rather the remaining stamps of it-to the amount of 10 sheets of 24 rlamps each, total 240 labels. The surcharge was in use all May, 1899. The second issue was done by the "stereo" process, and the surcharge was carried out by the "Oloserver" office. The third issue was designed by Mr. C. Holland, and was printed at the "Herald" Printing Works by the "electro" process. The first message ever "flown" from the barrier by a pigeon happened on May 14th, 1897. All dies of issues previous to the present one have been destroyed. There are 4 depots at the Great Barrier, one at the Gold and Silver Mines, Okupu, Whangaparapara and Port Fitzroy

The success of carrying messages by pigeons induced the proprietor of the above establishment to inaugurate a service between the "Hen and Chicken" Islands (Marotiri) and Auckland, which successfully eventuated, and the ${ }^{\text {" }}$ special post" Great Barrier Island stamp was surcharged "Marotiri," "Pigeon gram" which was superseded by a red coloured stamp, bearing the words "Marotiri Island" ; "Copper Mines"; "Pigeon gram" ; "One Shilling." This stamp is of practically the same "esign and shape as the "Great Barrier" series. The centre is occupied by a flying pigeon bearing a letter in its beak, the words "one shilling" being on both the right and left sides of the stamp. The system, has, up to the present day proved very successful and is running regularly.

Now that New Zealand has annexed the Cook Islands, she has appointed a chief postmaster for Raratonga from amongst her own postal officials. So now we may hope to have the postal affairs of these Islands conducted on the New Zealand system. Whether or not New Zealand stamps will be adoptod at Rarotonga will be a vital question, but we must "bide a wee " and await events.

## EDITORIAL.

## A TERRIBLE EXAMPLE.

Some years ago a well-known lecturer on temperance, as he travelled trom town to town, is said to have carried in his train a delapidated specimen of humanity, whose duty it was to appear at each lecture, upon the platform, in an advanced state of intoxication, furnishing the lecturer a "terrible example" of the evils of drink. Whether the story is a true one or not we cannot say, but "terrible examples" are not difficult to find, in respect to any evil habit, they turn up often quite unexpectedly.

When in our issue of January, 1901, we pointed out that recent attempts to foist fiscal collecting upon philately as a legitimate branch of that science, would really inture it by introducing loose, unscientiffic methods, incompatible with the cohesion and completeness which form the basis of a scientific study of postage stamps, we hardly expected so soon to have a "terrible example." True philately, as we have often said, has an educational effect, it expands the mind, enlargens sympathies, and embraces the universe within its fold, it breaks down national prejudices, and tends towards the brotherhood of man. It preaches peace and illustrates the blessings of peace; while it commemorates historical events including wars, it reminds us more of the sentimental side of war than of its horrors, it speaks of missives from heroes on the battlefield to loved ones far away. Fiscal stamps, almost without exception, commemorate the evils of war, the distress, misery and taxation that ensue, while others perpetuate the memory of fines and imprisonments, and lawsuits, with all their bitterness and engendered animosity.
But to return to our "terrible example" of mental decay, caused by a departure from the paths of philately to turn to the byways of fiscalism or philo-tely. The editor of Stamps, modestly tells us some of his personal history, he was a follower of John Stuart Mill, he has been a contributor to the press on political, social and scientific subjects for thirty years, he has been secretary to members of parliament and ministers of the crown, he has collected stamps (preferring fiscals) since
the " sixties," he elassed himself amongst " the old fogies who invented the word "philatelie,'" (but on our pointing out that he had no share in that invention he now disclaims that honor)and yet with all these advantages and attainments what do we find? We find him unable to discern the vast difference there exists becween the payment of taxation and freedom from taxation. We find him attributing to a word that means the latter, a definition that indicates its opposite-the former. We find him-a writer on political subjects, a follower of John Stuart Millunable to distinguish the difference between revenue raised by taxation and postage paid in payment of services rendered by the State, in spite of the fact that the British stamps themselves by the words Postage and Revenue proclaim what taxation means, and what any bright school boy knows. We find him seriously propounding that because the rates of postage can be discussed in parliament, together with other estimates of income, therefore they are a part of taxation. We find him constantly, in his journal, narrowing down all matters to a little English standard, treating contemptuously all that is colonial or foreign, forgetting that there is a Greater Britain beyond the seas, from whom the little mother country has learned much. We find him, a writer on science in the March, 1901, issue of his journal, speaking contemptuously of an American institution as well known to scientists as say the British Association for the Advancement of Science, or the British Museum ; "the Smithsonian Institute whoever or whatever that may be" were his words.

But enough, the picture of such a mental wreck is too sad-too sad. Let us turn to something pleasanter.

## THE DESCRIPTION OF FORGERIES

The American Journal of Philately strongly objects to the minute description of forged stamps, maintaining that it enables the counterfeiters to correct defects in their imitations; it suggests that such knowledge should be held in trust by experts, to whom doubtful stamps should be referred, and their opinion paid for by the enquirer. We cannot agree with this idea. A collector who pays for an expert's
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opinion on a stamp, would appear to have a right to know upon what that opinion is based. If so, what is to prevent the counterfeiter himself, on the improbable supposition that he is not aware of the defects of his imitations, olitaining such an opinion and from the knowledge so obtained revising his products. The fullest publicity as often as a fresh imitation is made, a thorough public exposure of the forger's work, and his methods, is the surest and only way to keep such gentry in check, and to render their game not worth the candle.

## A CARELESS WRITER.

Miss Swift is not a careful reader or close observer; she makes erroneous statements in regard to the Transvaal $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ green E.R.I. in the Bay State Philatelist of March, that would be calculated to injure the business of those who have a stock of these stamps, based, as she admits in a letter to us, on unverified second hand information from an unreliable source. As she promises to correct the mistake in the paper in which it appeared, it is unnecessary for us to say more at present on the subject, but it would be well for the amiable young lady to take an old man's advice: "first be sure she is right and then go ahead." She has before, through want of close reading, accused us of misrepresentation, and she again makes such an accusation in the Philatelic Bul. letin for Marel. it is perhaps not worth while noticing, but our readers can judge by the following reproductions whether the lady's accusation is true or false.

What Miss Swift Said:
"The M. P. doesn't seem to read its opponent's remarks very carefully, or it would not have fallen into the error of misrepresenting them. The editor of Stam, $\nu$ n never claimed to have invented or to have asfisted in inventing the term (Philately)."
What the Editor of Stamps Said:
". $+\cdots$. the old fogies who invented the word ' philatelie.' .. and the interpretation put upon it nearly forty years ago by the collectors of stamps when the term was adopted (of whom the present writer is one)."

## What We Said:

"The editor of Stamps clagses himself amongst a coterie of 'old fogier' whom he pretends were the inventors of the word..... The word was not made by any coterie of old fogies."

## FROM THE ORIGINAL SOURCE.

Several of our readers have asked us to reproduce Mons. Herpin's original article giving its modern name to postage stamp
collecting. The article appeared in Le Col lectionneur de Timbres-Poste, Nov., 1864, and we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. H. E. Deats for a copy, in the original French, which we take pleasure in reproducing in this number.

Previous to the appearance of this article the only name given to stamp collecting was Ti,itromanie and it was to combat this contemptuous term that Mr. Herpin wrote. Mr. E. D. Bacon's book, "The Stamp Collector," is guilty of two blunders in this connection, it gives the date of the new name as 1865 , whereas it was invented in 1864. It also erroneously states that "Timbrotogie" was the term first of all employed. We have looked through many files of old French and English magazines and can find no mention of this word. It may have been suggested somewhere, but was certainly not generally used by any writer. It was introduced at a much later date by Dr. LeGrand (the precise date perhaps one of our French readers can inform us) because that eminent authority did not consider that the term " philately" comprised anything but postage stamps.

It will be noticed that Mons. Herpin translates the Greek word by the French term "affranchi" literally "set free," but commonly applied to a prepaid letter. And he gives the signification of "Philately" as the love of the study of all that relates to "affranchissement," that is the franking or prepayment of the pos age of a letter. There is not one word in the article to indicate that the inventor applied the term to the payment of taxes whichare indicated by fiscal stamps, and $a s$ we have before remarked, such an application is a flagrant misconstruction of the Greek, that would not be excusable in a first year Greek student.

## bapteme.

N'est il pas étrange que depuis six ou sept ans que l'on s'occupe de l'étude et de la recherche des timbres-poste, on n'ait pas encore songé à donner un nom à cette attrayante occupation qui fait le bonheur des uns et la fortune des autres? Il est impossible de regarder comme une dénomination acceptable le mot timbromanie. Ce n'est en effet qu'un terme légèrement injurieux que certaines gens, en croyant faire un mot, articulent avec une intention sarcastique d'un effet d'ailleurs assez innocent. Cest donc faute de mieux qu'on l'a employé jusqu'ici; mais il est temps de bannir ignominieusement de notre vocabulaire; bien plus, lecteurs et écrivains de ce recueil, nous devons nous efforcer d'oublier cette odieuse expression et de douter même de son existance. Maintenant, en admettant que la bête soit morte et le venin aussi, il faut lui trouver un successeur qui n'ait rien de commun avec elle et qui même compte
autant de qualités qu'elle avait de défauts. Mais on trouver cet oiseau rare? Chacun pouvant donner son avis sur cette grave question, et la fortune favorisant les audacieux, nous nous hasardons a formuler ici notre opinion.

Tout le monde a pu remarquer que la plupart des mots nouveaux avaient pour racine des mots anciens, sans doute it cause de l'affinité que les extrêmes ont les uns pour les autres; or, les néologismes empruntant leurs eléments aux Latins et aux Grecs, nous allons tenter aussi une incursion dans l'un de ces idiomes. Nous entendons dejai les cent voix de la critique nous crier :

Qui nous délivrera des Grecs et des Romains!

Nous bravons ces vaines clameurs, nous poursuivons notre cariere, selon l'expression de M. Baour-Lormian, et nous nous disons que puisque la numismatique a tiré son nom du latin numisma, médaille, et la sphragistique (étude des sceaux, sans jeu de motsidu gree $\sigma \phi \rho a\rangle \iota \xi \omega, j e$ scelle, nous bouvions aussi, vu sa richesse, fairs quelque emprunt à cette langue généreuse et proposer aux amateurs le mot: Philatélie, comme exprimant lidée que le terme odieux stigmatisé plus haut sefforçait de ridiculiser.

Philatélie est formé de deux mots grecs: othoc ami, amateur, et atehus (en parlant d'un objet) franc, libre de toute charge ou impot, affranchi: substantif: aтеえе Philatélie signifierait donc: amour de l'etude de tout ce qui se rapporte ì l'affranchissement.

Maintenant, puisque le mot est lâché et que le nouveaux-né a vu le jour, en vue d'augmenter ses chances de bonheur et de prospérité, nous prions instamment nos jeunes et charmantes lectrices d'en être les marraines. Eh quoi! dira-t-on, vous parlez grec aux jeunes filles? C'est choisir un singulier moyen pour leur plaire et demandeur leur patronge. Le moyen n'est peutêtre pas si mauvais que vous le supposez. Qui sait si l'étrangeté méme de la requête ne sera pas sa meilleure recommendation. A qui donc, d'ailleurs, une chose nouvelle, un mot nouveau, peuvent-ils demander aide et protection, si ce n'est à la jeunesse amie des nouveautés en toute chose, et dont les faibles implorent bien rarement en vain la générosité? Du reste, au nom du grec, nous n'affichons aucune des folles 'pretentions du Vadius de notre Molière. C'est donc sans témérité, mais aussi sans embarras que nous sollicitons l'approbs. tion de la plus belle moitié du genre humain, sûrs que nous sommes, si nous l'obtenons, de celle de l'autre moitié.

En définitive, nous n'imposons rien ; seulement la lice étant ouverte, nous attendons, nous sollicitons même les communications qui auraient trait â cette question, nous déclarant d'avance tout prêts à nous ranger à I'avis d'un Philatéle mieux inspiré.
(Le Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste, Vol. I., Nr. 5, Nov., 1864.)

## COOK AND HERVEY ISLANDS.

## South Pacteic Ocean.

By Vivian C. Gosset, Auckland, N.Z.

## I. Description of Group.

Far away in the South Eastern Pacific Ocean, lying between the parallels of $21^{\circ} 47^{\prime}$ and $18^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$ south latitude, are a certain group of islands known to most people as the Cook or Hervey group. Now, as these islands have lately become British property, and will, for the future, be administered under British rule ; and should therefore be of interest to all British subjects on the face of the globe, I will endeavour to give a few notes, Philatelic and otherwise, regarding them. Apart from their being of interest to British subjects, the fact of the recent annexation ${ }^{\text {" }}$ should bestir some interest in the Philatelic fraternity, inasmuch as there are various changes that will most likely be wrought in the Philatelic Department.
I have heard, perhaps, hundreds of people talk of the whole group as the Hervey group, and I am aware thec it is more generally called so by those who do not know. The Hervey Group, which I believe was discovered by Capt. Cook, consists of two small coral atolls, each of about 1,000 acres in extent, surrounded by the one encircling reef. The names of these islands are Manuae, and Te-Au-o-tu. They are at present leased by a trading firm at Karotonga, and used as a vast cocoanut plantation. The Cook group of Islands (named after Capt. Cook) are as follows: Rarotonga, Mangaia, Aitutaki, Atiu, Mitiaro Mauke and Takuatea. The last mentioned island is a small atoll lying about 10 miles off Atiu, and is about 600 acres in extent. It was used at one time as a penal settlement, but on account of not been inhabited was abandoned; the Island of Manuae being used in its stead, all the prisoners of the Cook Island government being now sent to the latter place.

Rarotonga is che principal and at the same time the most picturesque island of the whole group. This iṣland was discovered by Messrs. Williams and Bourne, of the London Missionary Society, in 1823, and has for many years been the headquarters of the London Missionary Society in the Eastern Pacific ; this Society has missionaries at all of the Cook Islands, and well built churches and well organized missions. There is no doubt that for some considerable time previous to the Island being discovered in 1823 that numerous whalers used to visit the harbour of Ngatangiia to get stores and refit, as the old native traditions show. Since 1892 the interests of the islands have been guarded and directed by a British Resident named by the New Zealand Government.

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## Pacific

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## The Canadian Philatelic Society.

Organized September, 1898, as the League of Canadian Philatelis:s.
President-W. Kelsey Hall, Peterboro, Ont.
Vice-President-E. F. Wurtele, Quebec, P.Q.
Vice-President United States-H. A. Chapman, Rocky Hill, Conn.
Secretary-Treasurer-C. H. Fowle, 43 Magoun avenue, Medford, Mass.
Sales Superintendent-H. Smith, Medford, Mass. Auction Manage-G. P. LeGrand, New Carlisle, P.Q.

Librarian-A. C. Telfer, Montreal,
Attorney-Geo. F. Downes, Palmerston, Ont. Foreign Correspondent-R. R. Bogert, Paris, France.
Board of Trustees-A. C. Rouisel, O. W. Barwick, A. R. Magill, Montreal.
Official Organ-The Montreal Philatelist.

## Secretary's Report.

New Members Admitted.
237. L. S. Holmes; 233. Frank D. Murphy

Applications for Membership.
239. Eden D. Kinaie, box 98, Berlin, Ont., student. Ref., G. A. MeIntyre, W, H. Schmalz.
240. Hiram Michaels, office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, Washington, D.C., clerk. Ref., William H. Morrison, John Byrne.
241. Hamilton H. White, 214 Ackerman Ave., Syracuse, N. Y., student. Ref., C. W. Brown, H. Smith.
242. Wilcox Smith \& Co., box 17, Dunedin. New Zealand. Ref., W. K. Hall, H. Smith.
243. Adelard Huard, 181 Ste. Cecile St., Quebee, P.Q., bookkeeper, Ref., F. W. Wurtele, S. Tanner Green.

## C. H. FOWLE, Sec.

REPORT ON SALES DEPARTMENT.
It is now some few months since I made any report on the Sales Department. I am pleased to say it is still working fairly satisfactorily, as wil be shown by figures at foot. Still there are a few points to which I would wish to draw the attention of the members. It is very essential that I shotuld receive report of every Circuit passing through the hands of a member, whether he makes a purchase or not, it materially assists me in keeping track of the Circuits. There being now so many circulating, it is desirable that they can be located at any time. Most of the members are very particular in forwarding promptly and reporting, while others hold the Circuits an unnecessary length of time and don't make any report for weeks. This gets me into trouble with sellers for holding their books so long. It is not much trouble to just mail the report slip when forwarding Circuit, or even a postal card when nothing has to be enclosed.

Sales have been as high as 75 per cent. of total value in some cases, where stamps are in good condition and priced reasonably. In other cases they are small, where sellers throw in anything and mark the stamps high and then expect them to sell, and when disappointed with the sales, possibly think the Superintendent has not done his duty by them.
I regret to say I have had a few cases of substitution, but think I have now got beyond the delinquents, and a pretty sharp check is being kept upon any doubtful members. Members should be particularly careful who they recommend to participate in this Department.
Blank Books,-I shall feel obliged if members will use the Department book. Considerable expense has been incurred in having these specially prepared and printed. Ordinary books and those of other Societies give a great deal of trouble in fixing up, and being of various sizes the stamps are liable to be cut by string or creased, and they make awkward packages.
I shall be pleased to receive the names of any other members wishing to be placed on Circuit.

## Statement.

695 books rec'd to date, amount-
ins to. . . . . . . . ....... ......... $811,090.94$
Books retired, amounting to 7,703.23

Still in circulation...... ........ 8 8,387.71
Sales from Books returned. ..... \$ 1,803.83 reported on Books circu-
lating.
271.00

8 2,074.83
Circuits sent out. . .. ...... 108
returned. . . . . . . . . . 88
In circulation................. 20
No, of Members participat-
ing in Department
80
H. SMITH, Sales Supt.

42 Dudley St,, Medford, Mass. March 3rd, 1902.

## AUCTION DEPARTMENT.




Lot
10 Canada, 1900, 20c olive, 5 fine copies, used....... .......... copies, used .................... copies.
13100 Canada, 1897, 5c, 4 leaves, fine
15100 " $1870,2 \mathrm{c}$, green,
16100 " 1893, 8c, slate,
17100 is 3e Jubilees,
1807,
20100 i $\frac{1}{2}$ Numerals,
$21-800-\quad 8-\quad 8 \mathrm{c}$
$22 \quad 300$ if $3 \mathrm{c}, 4$ leaves. ........
24 Quebec Assurance Stamp, 10 and 40c green...............
nebec $A$ ililac, slight tear, not noticed.
1.75
diff te stamps, including 1868 and Jubilee and $5 c$ Jubilee on Newfoundlaxd, 1865 , 夜 18 , fine. 1863, *ód brown,
block of 4, fine
Newfoundland. 1863, 部d brown,
strip of 2 , fine.
1.90

81 Newfoundland, 1803, , 4 d , fine....
" 1857, *id green,
fine.
34 Nova Seotia, whe and $2 c$, fine..... one side one side cut close, slight tear specimen. gins, repaired, good............ repaired, not noticeable.
. E. Island, *3, 4 and 12 c , fine,
U.S. Navy, fe blue, used, fine .90

416 sheets foreign, 150 , mostly all different,......... ....about Gibraltar, 1889, \%5d No. 29, fine, orto Rico, 3e Jubilee, fine.
44 * ${ }^{*}$ on U.N., $* 2,5,8$ and Canada. 1882,20 blue-green, ribbed paper, fine

## paper, fine

1.25
.75
$48 \quad 25 \quad \because \quad 2 \mathrm{c}$ orange (registered)
Successful bidders notified, when prompt remittance is expected. Sale closes April 5 th. Address bids to G. P. LeGrand, New Carlisle, P.Q.

## FROM THE PUBLISHER.

It has heretofore been my rule to allow a 30 -word exchange notice free three times for every new subscriber or renewal. I find, however, with the greatly increased subscription list that I now have, that these notices are taking up too much space, in fact encroachiug upon space that should be given to reading matter. I also notice that there is a sameness about these ads, and that in most cases the only
important part is the address. With this number I commence an exchange column for collectors, in which only names and addresses will appear, under the collective heading of "Exchange Wanted," one insertion in this column will cost $\overline{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{c}$, six times, 25 c , or twelve times 40 c , cash in advance. For each subscription or renewal four insertions will be given free. By this arrangement my subscribers get one more advertisement than under the old plan, and it relieves the tax upon my reading matter space. Free ads now running or already contracted for will be continued until expiry in Wants and Offers column, which will be maintained for paid ads at the same low rates as have heretofore prevailed.

## AIVERTISEMENTS,

EXCHANGE WANTED.
1 insertion $5 \mathrm{e}, 6$ insertions 25 c e 12 insertions 40c. Name and address only.
Jas. Williams, 134 Milton st., Montreal. Canada.

## WANTS AND OFPERS.

Regular rates are to per word. Nothing less than 15 c taken. Three insertions for price of two.

NPECIAL OFFER.
$\begin{array}{llllll}100 & \text { words (to be used } & \text { within } & 12 & \text { months) } & 45 \\ 500 & \text { do } & \text { do } & \text { do } & \text { do } & 200 \\ 1000 & \text { do } & \text { do } & \text { do } & \text { do } & 320\end{array}$ Contracts made at these reduced rates tor this cclumn are payable strictly in advance.
W A NTKD--The following back numbers of this paper, 1, 3, 4, 5 and 8 . Will give advertising space or good stampe for clean copies. W. JAS. WURTELK. 126 8t. James Street. Montreal.
Fer Sale, back numbers of this paper, Nos. 1, 3, 4. 5. 8, 22, 24, 27, 29, out of print; Nos. 2, 6, 7, 25 c each; $17,19,26,28,15 \mathrm{c}$ each: Nos, $9,10,11,12,19$, $14,15,16,18,20,21,25,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,10 \mathrm{c}$ each; Vol. II., complete, 60 e ; Vol. III., complete, \$1.00. Address, THE PUBLISHER.

WANTED to complete our files, a few clean copies of the Montreal Philatelist, Nos. 22, 24, 27, 28,29 . Address, THE PUBLISHER.
FOR ench set of Pan-American, or for each 100 1c and 2 e mixed, I will rend 15 varieties New Zealand postage stamps. H. BOLITIIO, Auckland. New Zealand.
CANADA REVENUES. - In grand variety given in "xchange for United States Revenues, also want foreign Postage and Revenues, entires and postcards; offer best of exchange from our fine approval Sheets or 30 Page nrice list which is free. Agents wanted ATLAS STAMP \& PUB. CO., London. Ont.
$65 \cdot 10$
H. KUDD, accounting dept., G P.O. Capetown, Cape Colony, will give in exchange for every post card, envelope or wrapper posted him equivalent value in south African entires. Collectors in Br . Colonies are requested to send him unused sets of stamps, one each $\frac{1}{2 d}$ to 1 s , or equivalent, he will reciprocate. African correspondent for the Montrkal Philatrlist.
I HAVE 10, 00 United States stamps to ex change with collectors in all countries. PAUL W PRECHOCHI, South Broad Strcet, Meriden, Conn.

83-7-9

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Sos. 1, 3,
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$36,10 \mathrm{c}$ omplete,
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## variety

 venues, , entires our fine is free. 'B. CO., $65 \cdot 10$ petown, ry post ivalent in Br . I sets of he will or the to exUL W. eriden, 33-7-9

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Roman 1st, 2nd and 3rd bronze, over 1500 yrs , old, numed ( 3 pes) 60

Greek drachm of Philip of Macedon, with Hercules, ete (silver)..
Uncirenlated $\frac{1}{2}$ crown of George II.,
a beauty
Five Uncirculated var. Southern
Paper money (1861-66) .............. . 15
Confederate 50 c, \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10 and S20, 6 pes
Correspondence solicited with dealers in foreign countries. Prices I pay for rare coins, $\overline{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{c}$. Send for my new lists of new Coin issues, beautiful paper money, ete.
Free. Dealers send for wholesale list.

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Rev. 1st issue, 60 c pro. of
Will. Imp ...................
Gaatemala, 1897, 1, 2, 6c,
(used)
(used) $\begin{gathered}\text { fuatemala, } 1897, \text { 18e (rare) }\end{gathered}$ (used) ….................... 60 . 35
Hayti, 1893, 150 (used)........ $15 \quad .06$
" 1898, 20c " $15 . . .{ }^{20} \quad .06$
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[^0]:    * The Cook and other Pacific Islands were annexed by Lord Ranfurly, Goveruor of New Zealand, in October, 1900.
    (To be Continued.)

