

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS
KING'S COLLEGE,
AUCKLAND.

FOUNDED 1884.

VISITOR:

THE REV. W. BEATTY, M.A.,
Vicar of St. Mark's Parish, Remuera.

BOARD OF REFERENCE:

LIEUT.-COL. GUDGEON, C.M.G.,
 British Resident, Rarotonga; LIEUT.-COL. GORING, Whangarei; REV. HENRY MAJOR, M.A., Hamilton; CAPTAIN RICHARD TODD, Napier; VINCENT E. FYKE, Esq., Gaborone; E. B. COX, Esq., Taupiri; JOHN GORDON, Esq., Taupiri, Auckland; S. L. ABBOTT, Esq., J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Esq., ARCH. CLARK, Esq., M. A. CLARK, Esq., D. R. CLERK, Esq., T. COTTER, Esq., FRED EARL, Esq., T. FINLAYSON, Esq., A. HEATHER, Esq., H. B. MORTON, Esq., JOHN MOWBRAY, Esq., C. RANSON, Esq., H. C. TEWSELEY, Esq.

HEADMASTER:

MR GEO. BIGG-WITHER, B.A.
(New Zealand University.)

RESIDENT CHAPLAIN:

THE REV. CHARLES TISDALL, M.A.,
Formerly Curate of St. Paul's Cathedral, Wellington, and Vicar of Waiotara.

ASSISTANT MASTERS:

MR ARTHUR FLUGGE, B.Sc., of the Victoria University, England, late Science Master of Archbishop Holgate's School, York, England.
 MR F. STUCKEY, B.A., University of New Zealand.
 MR C. MEREDITH.
 MR WORLEY.

VISITING MASTERS:

MUSIC (Pianoforte, Violin, and Singing) — MR ADAMS, MR H. CONNELL, MR R. L. HUNT.
 SHORTHAND — MR J. H. COLWILL.
 GYMNASTICS — PROFESSOR CARROLL.
 CARPENTRY — MR JAS. MCCOLL.
 NEXT TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 23.

The College is situated on the Remuera Rd., within easy reach of the railway, and a special Bus runs daily to and from town for the convenience of Day Boys. Splendid Accommodation for Boarders, the domestic arrangements being under the personal supervision of Mrs Ashton Bruce.

The Buildings are fitted up with all the most modern appliances for teaching, including a spacious gymnasium, and amongst the recent improvements are the building of Science Laboratories and the levelling of a Games Paddock.

Special attention is paid to giving the Boys a thoroughly practical scientific education, and for this purpose the new Laboratories, consisting of a Suite of four rooms—Chemical, Physical, and Optical Laboratories, and Furnace Room — have been built. A Three years' course has been laid down, and includes General Science, Analyzing, Hydrostatics, Heat, Light, and Electricity, all of which work is taught by means of Experiments done by the Boys themselves under the supervision of the Science Master, Mr Arthur Flugg, B.Sc., late Science Master of Archbishop Holgate's School, York.

There is a large WORKSHOP, where instruction is given by a PRACTICAL Carpenter.

The CADET CORPS, under Captain Bigg-Wither, is drilled twice a week. All boys are required to learn military drill, unless their parents object.

For the convenience of the Day Boys Special Buses run to and from town and Parnell.

Further information is contained in the Prospectus, which may be obtained by application to King's College, or Messrs Upton and Co., Queen-street.

Telephone 384.

Stamp Collecting.

St. Lucia has issued 4d lilac and green, and 1d lilac and crimson, with the King's head on them, same type as the Gold Coast.

The new 10 cents, in red on 16 cent black North Borneo stamp, the 10 cent grey lilac and brown, and 18 cent brown and green have appeared over printed "British Protectorate."

The first half-penny stamp used in the Falkland Islands was made by splitting the 1d claret diagonally and surcharging each half with 1/2 in black. Before 1891 no halfpenny stamps were required by the Falkland Islanders.

Evidently thrift is not encouraged in Grimsby. A fish dealer in the town used three halfpenny stamps which had previously passed through the post. The object was to save three halfpence, but the fine inflicted by the court was £31 10/.

The 6d blue Orange River Colony has been surcharged E.R.I. This is the first of the Orange River E.R.I. issue. The 1d, 1d and 2 1/2d values are made by surcharging Cape stamps so as to conform to Postal Union requirements as regards colour.

In Jamaica prior to 1871 it was permissible to cut the penny blue stamp in halves and use the pieces as half-penny stamps. This was officially decreed in the Government Gazette in 1861.

The following Mauritius stamps have been overprinted: Postage and revenue, 540,000 of 4 cents. (arms type); 180,000 of 6 cent ditto; 256,000 of 15 cent ditto; 73,506 of 25 cent. (Queen's head type); 54,540 of 50 cents ditto; and 8400 of 2r 50c (Queen's head type).

As far back as 1841 the following advertisement appeared in the London "Times":—"A young lady, being desirous of covering her dressing room with cancelled postage stamps, has been so far encouraged in her wish by private friends as to have succeeded in collecting 16,000. These, however, being insufficient, she will be greatly obliged if any good natured person who may have these (otherwise useless) little articles at their disposal would assist her in her whimsical project. Address to E. D. Mr Butt's, Glover, Leadenhall-street; or Mr Marshall's, Jeweller, Hackney."

"Pearson's Weekly" tells the following story about the 1 cent. (1856) British Guiana, of which Mons. Ferrary is believed to possess the only surviving specimen:—"A copy of this valuable scrap of paper was the direct cause of a terrible tragedy in America. Two ardent stamp collectors were out together searching through the old curiosity shops in Chicago when one of them alighted upon a fine specimen exposed for sale in the window of an antique furniture shop. He bought it for twenty-five cents. The same evening his friend offered him twenty-five dollars (\$5). This the owner refused, and the other seizing the poker from the grate threatened to kill him unless he gave him the stamp. His friend thought he was joking, but the next moment he was lying on the floor with a fractured skull. One tiny drop of blood fell upon the stamp on the table."

The straight label issue of Portugal (1870) were in use for over twenty years, consequently the repeated printings resulted in a variety of shades. The minerals denoting values were put into the die by means of plugs, consequently there are a variety of types. In 1881 hard crisp white wove paper of medium thickness was introduced. After 1881 thicker and stouter paper was introduced, absolutely white, and covered

with a glazed surface. In 1886 the whole issues, with the exception of the 10 rias and 20 rias, were reprinted for the Berns Congress held at Lisbon that year. These stamps are, however, without the chalk surface, which is fortunate, as it enables them to be easily distinguished from the original prints. The reprints were not, however, gummed, but a great number got into wrong hands and were fraudulently gummed, some of the higher values passing through the post.

Stamp collectors, who are numerous in the colony, will be interested to hear of a great stamp auction which took place at Berlin the other day. There were buyers from all parts of the world. Many of the best stamps came to England. A three lire Tuscan was bought by a London collector for £45. The oldest Roumanian stamp, the 27 paras black on pale pink of 1858, went for £25. A British Guiana, No. 10, £11 10/; two British Columbia, No. 7, A and 10 A, £13 10/. Good prices were also paid for collections. A small one of Europe went for £57 10/. Two collections of 47 and 48 stamps each got £10, and one of 135 stamps £7 10/. A Morocco collection was sold for £6 4/, an Ecuador collection, jubilee, £2 15/; several collections of Philippines, £21 12/; a collection of Turkish stamps was bought for £10.

The German postal museum has just paid £1875 for the 2d blue Mauritius. This is about the highest price ever paid for a single stamp. It is to be hoped that when the Government museum is started in New Zealand a stamp collection will be added. New Zealand has many minor varieties of stamps, which it would be well to have included in a specialised collection. Already the first issue of New Zealand pictorial stamps is quoted at high rates, which points to the necessity of a Government collection being formed as soon as possible. A grant of money would be required to purchase specimens of previous issue so as to bring the collection from the first up to date. Fortunately, to do this, would not at present require very heavy expenditure, as the highest quotation is the 2d lilac-blue of

1862-63, no watermark, unperfected, and of pelure paper, which is now worth £9 unused. Then there is the 1/ deep green, perforated 13, quoted at £6, and several others at from £4 to £5 each. As stamps go, these are reasonable prices, and it would still be possible to have a complete set of New Zealand. To these might be added the Cook Islands' penny brown, with the Crown surcharge, and the varieties of Niue and Pearnby Island surcharges on New Zealand stamps. As fresh issues appear the collection could be added to at little cost, and would still be increasing in value, while it would be of great use to philatelists in studying the various issues of this colonies stamps.

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