

MAJOR VARIETES OF PAPER

LAID paper shows parallel, vertical, or horizontal lines laid together, usually crossed by more prominent lines an inch or so apart.

WOVE paper shows no lines, although often an irregular grain can be seen in it. At other times it appears mottled. The lines in the laid paper and the grain in the wove paper are caused by the wire gauze which is used to strain off the water from the paper pulp.

QUADRILLE paper has parallel lines at certain distances apart, as Batonné, with a similar set of lines at right angles to them. If the lines in one set are wider apart than those in the other set, then the paper is known as oblong quadrille.

BATONNE paper is watermarked by lines a certain distance apart, intended as a guide for writing. If the spaces between these lines are plain, the paper is known as wove Batonné. If between these lines there are other less prominent parallel lines, the paper is known as laid Batonné.

DICKINSON paper is named after the inventor. There are continuous lines of thread running through the paper, usually placed at a certain distance apart, so that each stamp has one silk thread running through it.

GRANITE paper also has silk threads in it, but in this case they are finely chopped up and mixed in the pulp instead of being in straight lines.

BURELE paper has an overprint of elaborate network of lines on either the front or the back of the stamp.

PELURE paper is very thin wove paper, which is usually greyish in colour. Although very thin it is exceedingly tough.

DOUBLE paper was used experimentally for some postage stamps of the U.S.A. It was made by joining thicknesses of different kinds of paper together. The upper thickness was of soft porous paper, which was backed by firmer paper. Thus it was practically impossible to clean off the postmark without damaging the upper thickness of paper.

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ing shall be dealt with in the following order:

- (a) Reading and adoption of the minutes of the last Annual General Meeting;
- (b) Presentation of the Annual Report of the Secretary, financial statements and the Auditor's Report;
- (c) Election of Committee;
- (d) The making or alteration of Rules of which due notice has been given;
- (e) Any other business of which due notice has been given.

Judicial Representation

26. The President and the Secretary shall represent the Company in judicial proceedings.

Editor and Staff

27. For the purpose of issuing any periodical publication, the Committee shall appoint an Editor and staff, who shall perform the functions assigned to them by the Committee. The Editor shall "ex officio" be a member of the Committee, in addition to the members elected in accordance with Rule 7 hereof.

(N.B.) The above Rules were approved at the Foundation Meeting of the Society held on the 7th. March, 1966, and they incorporate amendments made by the General Meeting on the 8th. July, 1966, and 3rd. October, 1966 and 5th. February, 1968.

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COATED paper is paper which has a chalky or enamelled surface, rendering it impossible to clean off the postmark without destroying the impression.

MANILLA paper is a strong, light, and coarse paper used for envelopes and newspaper wrappers.

RIBBED paper has close parallel lines, similar to laid paper, but on the surface of the paper instead of in its substance.

This does not by any means exhaust the varieties of paper, but if we have a thorough knowledge of those mentioned, we are not likely to have much trouble as far as paper is concerned.

(Extracted from The Stamp Lover — April 1926)

S. STANAWAY