November 1, 1962.

Dear Friends:

Last April I received the following letter:

Dear Sirs:

I have just received your correspondence in which you have made me an offer for my collection of British Empire and Newfoundland stamps. This offer is the height of ludicrousness and utterly foolish. To sell this collection at your price would be more than the most complete imbecile would consider. Your offer (?) has been most emphatically rejected, and you are advised to return my collection completely intact with the utmost haste by registered mail. I consider your offer an affront to my intelligence.

Signed — by a very dissatisfied seller.

I dearly wanted to write explaining that my offer was more than a fair one. Having bought hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of stamps, I should know market values, however I thought it would be a waste of time, so just returned the stamps without comment.

Much to my surprise, another letter arrived late in August, from the same person, which I enjoyed reading and perhaps you will too.

Dear Sirs:

You will recall that some time ago, during this past spring, I contacted your Company with a view to selling my stamp collection. In my emphatic rejection of your earlier offer I made certain very nasty accusations, and was generally extremely unpleasant, this being prompted by the fact that I felt that I was being robbed, to put it mildly. However since that time I have made several unsuccessful attempts to sell my stamps.

I would tender my apologies for my hasty comments earlier this year, and ask humbly if your Company would still be interested in purchasing my collection.

Hopefully Yours.

I purchased the collection. Of course I would like to make the moral of the story "When I make an offer for your stamps — take it."

Mr. George Monck of Hamilton died early this year. He was a stamp collector for about fifty years, an Empire customer for as long as I can remember, and a member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

The United Church of Canada were named beneficiaries of the bulk of his Estate including the stamp collection.

His instructions to the Administrator of the Estate was that I should evaluate the collection for probate, which I did. Later, bids were called for, and I am proud to say ours was accepted, being almost 50% over the next highest bid.

Another interesting purchase was from a regular customer who had come across a hoard of mint Canada. After he took what he wanted for his own collection, we purchased the balance including hundreds of 1897 Jubilees (most values to the 50c.) and a good lot of Maple Leafs and numerals (8 of the 20c.) a large quantity of Tercentenaries with hundreds of 5c. and 7c. values, etc. There was also a good lot of mint U.S. with early commemoratives and 1st. airmail issues.

Anyone for tossed salad? Then please buy some San Marino stamps dipped in olive oil. A large shipment from Italy has been received in the above damaged condition and adds to my problems.

Philatelically yours,

[Signature]

Empire Stamp Corporation Limited
1150 YONGE STREET • TORONTO, CANADA
(Telephone WA. 1-8967)
The Editor Speaks Out...

As we mentioned after CANPEX, a big international show is adumbrated for 1968, rather than 1967, so as to avoid the "congestion" of celebrations which will undoubtedly take place in that year of the centenary of Confederation.

However, the press announced recently that Ottawa was officially asking for 1967 for a "World's Fair" to be held in Montreal, and to which many millions would be granted by the three levels of government, Federal, Provincial and Municipal. While, of course, no one knows as yet what will be the answer of the International organization responsible for these affairs, it would almost seem that the request will be granted.

In that case, surely it would be more sensible to hold our second "Capex" that year in Montreal and to take advantage of the huge crowds which will be going there!

☆☆☆

We understand from a U.S. journal that there is the prospect of the production of a "stamp soaking and washing machine". Driven by electricity, it is supposed to "work just like the little lady's electric clothes washer" and takes stamps off paper by the thousand in the twinkling of an eyelid!

All we can say is "Wow"!

☆☆☆

We do hope that clubs, in Southern Ontario specially, will endeavour to let us know their exhibition dates for the coming year so that, as far as is possible, we can avoid some of the clashing which has taken place during the last few years, and which already have been evident this season.

And, while we are at it, we ask club secretaries or exhibition chairmen to note our deadline for receiving copy.
The advancing of the date of issue of the Trans-Canada Highway stamp from Sept. 4 to Aug. 31 seems to have been poorly publicized, with the result that many FDC enthusiasts were caught off balance.

Even post office employees were caught, as one of our fellow members, who works at one of the Toronto terminals, was unaware of the change.

We were very nearly caught ourselves as we only learnt of it two days beforehand from a casual conversation with a philatelic friend at our local shopping centre!

Bad publicity for the P.O. Dept.!

Just as we were going to press, we received the first two numbers of a new philatelic magazine, published in Montreal, the name of which is TIMBRES-POSTES.

This is entirely in French and we fell we must congratulate the publishers in putting out a most interesting and readable publication.

We note that it is on sale at newsstands throughout Quebec, at the price of 25 cents.

This is really a courageous venture and we sincerely hope that it will be a success and bring a large number of our French-speaking brethren into the philatelic fold.

Bonne chance, TIMBRES POSTES!

There is one point which we have been trying to elucidate for quite a while and for which no one has yet been able to give us an explanation.

There is preferential rate for first-class mail from Canada to several countries, including Great Britain and France. This is easily understandable and logical.

But why also a preferential rate to Spain? We rather fancy ourselves on our knowledge of Canadian politics and history, but after racking our grey matter for several years, we have not yet had anyone come up with answer!

Does anyone know why?

We learn that Doug Patrick, of CBC Stamp Club fame and probably one of the most widely-known philatelists in Canada, has been elected to the Council of the American Philatelic Congress.

We believe that this is the first time a Canadian has been elected to the Council and we congratulate Doug on this high honour.

THE "SECOND HONEYMOON" CONVENTION

Plans are now taking shape for our Annual Convention on the 16, 17 and 18 May next year, at the Sheraton Brock Hotel in Niagara Falls.

As has been done already, the Convention will have no big Exhibition, but an exhibit of specially selected material is being arranged.

Activities will be mainly of the Study Group and Specialist kind and the co-operation of several groups of international repute has been obtained.

Further details will be published in our next issue, but in the meantime, make a note of the dates so as to keep them open:

16 - 17 - 18 MAY 1963
B.N.A.P.S. HANDBOOKS

CANADIAN FANCY CANCELLATIONS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY $3.00
136 pages, over 1000 illustrations, a few case bound copies at $5.75.

CONSTANT PLATE VARIETIES OF THE CANADA SMALL QUEENS $1.25
by Hans Reiche. 24 pages

CANADIAN STAMPS WITH PERFORATED INITIALS $1.50
Second edition. 32 pages

THE SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS OF CANADA $2.00
by Dr. Alfred Whitehead. Second edition. 56 pages

THE CANADA MAP STAMP OF 1898 $2.00
by Frederick Tomlinson, F.C.P.S. Published by the CPS of G.B. 48 pages

CANADIAN PHILATELIC LITERATURE $1.25
by A. L. McCready. 39 pages

(All Prices Postpaid)
The above books are obtainable at the prices noted from:

R. J. Woolley, Apt. 206, 1520 Bathurst St.,
Toronto 10, Ont.
A Chapter in the Postal History of Kentucky
“Pitt’s Point, Ky.”
by A. BURNS SPEER

Who has or where is a cover with the cancellation “Pitt’s Point, Ky.”? This ghost town, less than twenty miles from Louisville, has a postal history but the writer has been unable to locate any covers bearing this postmark. The exact date of the first settlement at the confluence of the Salt River and Rolling Fork in Bullitt County is uncertain, but it was before 1790. A short time after Col. Thomas Bullitt discovered and developed the nearby salt lick known as Bullitt’s Lick, a settlement grew up on the point of land formed by the junction of the Salt River and Rolling Fork.

The settlement received its name from the resemblance of its location to another famous frontier station, Fort Pitt, which today is the city of Pittsburgh. The salt makers, who came down the Ohio River from Fort Pitt, named the new settlement Pitt’s Point. This new town became the shipping point for all the salt produced at Bullitt’s Lick. This salt was loaded on keelboats and shipped down the Salt River to West Point and then up and down the Ohio River as the demand required. The salt lick prospered because of the ever increasing demand for salt and soon other commodities such as tobacco and hemp were being shipped from Pitt’s Point. Warehouses were built to handle this commerce. Pitt’s Point was on the way to becoming a major town on the frontier. The advent of the steamboat only increased the importance of this river town as it was located near the head of navigation on the Salt River during periods of low water and therefore had continuous steamboat service. Several packets, such as the “Mattie Hays”, the “Bellevue” and the “Nellie Grant” operated daily between Louisville and Pitt’s Point.

Pitt’s Point continued as a thriving little community even after the decline

The Roman Catholic Church To-day
of the salt lick, as there were numerous sawmills in the vicinity and the growth of Louisville provided a nearby market for lumber. During the “War Between The States” a skirmish was fought on March 15, 1865 in the streets of Pitt’s Point when a band of guerrillas under two brothers named Wigginton engaged the “Home Guard”. One of the brothers was killed and the guerrillas dispersed. Pitt’s Point became a college town shortly after the war with the establishment of Pitt’s Point Academy. It is reported that many prominent families of Bullitt and Hardin counties sent their sons to Pitt’s Point Academy.

A search of the available postal directories gives the following information as to a post office at Pitt’s Point. The 1868 directory lists Pitt’s Point as one of nine post offices in Bullitt County and on October 20, 1867 John W. Nichols was the postmaster. In 1887 the number of post offices in Bullitt County had increased to fifteen with Pitt’s Point listed as one of these. It was not listed as either a post office of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class however. The postal guide of 1908 no longer lists Pitt’s Point, but carries the notation the Pitt’s Point was one of numerous post offices discontinued during the years 1905, 1906 and 1907 which was the period of the rural free delivery service and that henceforth Pitt’s Point would be served from Belmont. So far the cover collector there should be covers available cancelled during the forty year period from 1867 to 1907 that we know a post office existed at Pitt’s Point, and perhaps for a much longer time. We might even find covers back in the age before adhesive stamps as the town was founded about 1790.

Oh, yes, what happened to Pitt’s Point? It existed as a prosperous town of several hundred people until about August 1940 when some 50,000 acres were added to Fort Knox. The army purchased all the property in the town and the surrounding farmland so that today Pitt’s Point is in the middle of an artillery range. The buildings were not torn down. The remnants of the old college, hotel, stores and houses remain, despite the effect of wind and storm, forest fires and artillery practice.

We have a real ghost town within twenty miles of Louisville and it has a postal history, but remember before you start out to visit Pitt’s Point, it is in the middle of an artillery range and that a permit from the commander of Fort Knox is required.

Cover collectors, look through your

(Continued on page 283)
## FINE MULTIPLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>Falkland Islands, 1878 1½d. bistre-brown, SG.4, scarce used block of four</td>
<td>£12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>Id., dull carlet, SG.9, superb mint vertical pair, WMK inverted and reversed</td>
<td>£25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>1882-92 Id. orange-brown, SG.14, mint block of 10 with sheet margin at left</td>
<td>£20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>1895-97 4d. pale grey-black, 2nd printing, mint block of four. Rare in blocks</td>
<td>£25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>Finland, 1881 20ø, ultramarine, perf. 12½, lightly used tête-béche pair.</td>
<td>£30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>France, 1848 40c. orange-red, SG.15, used horiz. pair</td>
<td>£15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>1866 4e green, SG.109, fine used vertical strip of five, 1073 numeral cancels.</td>
<td>£5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Gambia, 1866-67 3d. deep-brown, SG.31, complete mint sheet of 15</td>
<td>£10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Great Britain, 1840 1d. black, pl. 1a, very fine pair on fine local Irish cover</td>
<td>£20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>1840 1d. black, pl. 1b, fine corner pair, neither stamp showing the Ray flaw</td>
<td>£15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>1840 1d. black, pl. 2, used block, red M.C.s. just clipped one corner</td>
<td>£25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55.</td>
<td>1840 1d. black, pl. 5, superb vertical pair. DI.812, very large margins, red M.C.</td>
<td>£18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56.</td>
<td>Greece, 1867 Paris plate, tying 21, brown-buff, SG.2a, mint marginal block of four</td>
<td>£10.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57.</td>
<td>1867-69 80c. rose-carmine, SG.22b, used block of four</td>
<td>£8.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>1876 Paris printing. 60l. deep green, SG.52, mint vertical block of six</td>
<td>£15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.</td>
<td>Grenada, 1861-62 1d. green, S.G.3, mint corner block of four</td>
<td>£18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>1863-71 6d. wmk. sideways, S.G.8a, lightly used horizontal pair. Cat.</td>
<td>£30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61.</td>
<td>1873 1d. deep green, S.G.10, fresh mint horizontal pair</td>
<td>£8.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62.</td>
<td>1881 1½d. deep mauve, S.G.21, lower right mint corner block of 20</td>
<td>£30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63.</td>
<td>Heligoland, 1876 5 pf., S.G.17, pair on cover to Hamburg</td>
<td>£6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64.</td>
<td>Hong Kong, 1868 beautiful cover ex. Manila with perfect strip of three 18c. blue</td>
<td>£75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65.</td>
<td>1880 5c. blue, S.G.29, scarce mint gutter block of four</td>
<td>£8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66.</td>
<td>1880 10c. mag.3, S.G.35, scarce mint block of four with sheet margin at right</td>
<td>£10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.</td>
<td>1882-85 2c. rose-lake, S.G.32, mint well centred bk. of 20</td>
<td>£27.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68.</td>
<td>Labuan, 1891 5c./8c., S.G.34, fine mint, complete sheet of 10</td>
<td>£15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69.</td>
<td>1893 2c., S.G.39, sheet of 39, scarce item</td>
<td>£5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>1894 2c., S.G.51, scarce sheet of 30</td>
<td>£7.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71.</td>
<td>Malaya, 1867 4d. brown-red, S.G.7, mint strip of three on cover, Thakudram in oval cancel.</td>
<td>£10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72.</td>
<td>1882 4d. deep orange, S.G.19, marginal mint block of 12, with inscription above</td>
<td>£16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73.</td>
<td>Mexico, 1866 ½r. blue, S.G.1a, pair, with central blue Papal seal cancel.</td>
<td>£8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74.</td>
<td>1861 4r. grey-black/brown, S.G.8a, strip of four on cover, Thakudram in oval cancel.</td>
<td>£10.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75.</td>
<td>1865, 4th period 1r. bright blue pair on letter, with single Durango c.d.s. cancel.</td>
<td>£5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76.</td>
<td>Natal, 1857 3d. rose, S.G.4, used pair on piece. Rare in pairs, Cat. £120</td>
<td>£65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77.</td>
<td>1891 2½d./4d. brown, mint vertical pair, top stamp variety &quot;PENGBEAR&quot;</td>
<td>£10/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78.</td>
<td>Netherlands, 1852 2d. deep blue, plate 3, fine pair with central Bergen-o-zoom cancel.</td>
<td>£5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79.</td>
<td>1852 10c., fine vertical pair with boxed Franco cancel.</td>
<td>£12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80.</td>
<td>1852 1s. deep orange-yellow pair with central Rotterdam 30.2.66 cancel.</td>
<td>£12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81.</td>
<td>1852 1s., fine pair, central &quot;Wyk by Durstedte&quot; dated cancel.</td>
<td>£20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82.</td>
<td>Nervis, 1866 1½. blue-green, S.G.13, very fine unused horizontal pair, clear A99 cancels.</td>
<td>£10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83.</td>
<td>1873 1d. litho, S.G.22, complete mint sheet of 12</td>
<td>£25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84.</td>
<td>1890 1½ pale violet, extremely fresh mint block of four</td>
<td>£16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85.</td>
<td>New Brunswick, 1880 5c. deep green, unused block of four including the Long Ear-ring variety</td>
<td>£10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86.</td>
<td>Newfoundland, 1860 5d. red-brown, mint block of four</td>
<td>£12.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87.</td>
<td>1861-62 6d. chocolate-brown, S.G.20, mint corner block of four</td>
<td>£13.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88.</td>
<td>1861-62 8d. rose-carmine, S.G.23, mint block of four, with full corner</td>
<td>£25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89.</td>
<td>1876 rouletted 5e. blue, S.G.43, rare mint block of four</td>
<td>£30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When Buying or Selling similar material CONSULT LEA OF THE STRAND

W. E. LEA (Philatelists), LTD., 116 Strand, London, W.C.2
As every true collector knows, in the philatelic market there is little connection between the rarity and price. Only the very rich can afford to buy the popular and well-known rarities that realise over £5,000 each and, in a few cases, over £50,000. It is the happy lot of the student who knows his stamps to recognise pieces of great beauty and rarity that realise comparatively small sums.

The late Maurice Burrus was very rich and practically every rarity among the issued stamps of the world is represented in his collection. Also he was an art connoisseur and therefore rarely included an error made by a printer. He understood true rarity and his collection is full of the “little” rarities which are only found by knowledge and patience.

The Trust who are acting on behalf of the heirs of Burrus has distributed the first portion of this most famous stamp collection to three well-known auctioneers in three different countries in Europe and other portions of the collection may well be sold elsewhere.

The first of the Burrus sales will be held by Willy Balasse in Brussels from the 13th to 20th October when the magnificent Roumanian collection is being dispersed. The 1858 Moldavia are complete mint and used with additional copies on six covers, one of which bears the 54p. and the 108p. The rectangular 5p. on blue is there in strips of five and three on one cover. In the same sale the rarities of Diego Suarez (1890 lithographs in complete sheets) and Tahiti will be sold.

The second Burrus sale will be held by Edgar Mohrmann, of Hamburg, from 12th to 16th November. The most valuable country is Sweden, which includes some marvellous covers, two of which each bears four copies of the 3 sk. bco., while a third cover bears the 3 sk. bco., 4 sk. bco., 6 sk. bco. and 24 sk. bco. Other countries being sold include Serbia, the British Occupation issues of Samoa, Saar, Ionian Islands (the only known mint sheet of the ½d. orange), and three countries, each of which will be offered as one lot, Abyssinia, Panama and Uruguay.

We are fortunate in having four sales in November full of these treasures. On November 27th, the Cape of Good Hope will be sold; the first lot is the heading of a newspaper “The Graham’s Town Journal” for July 7th 1836 to which adheres an impression of the 1d. newspaper stamp applied as an adhesive; there is also a piece of another newspaper bearing a similar adhesive newspaper tax one penny cancelled with the crowned oval date-stamp of the G.P.O. at Cape Town on the 22nd February 1840. This last came from the Ferrari collection and is still mounted on a piece of the album.

---

JULIARD
CLASSICS
1963

Again you will find, after some advice to “F.D.C.” fans, a strange point of view on “Project Mercury”, etc. . . . a thousand of “real” stamps you will be proud to possess.

A remarkable B.N.A. and B.W.I. and “jewels” of all over the world are listed (with nine pages of photos) at prices and guarantee unmatchable.

25c.

ALEX S. JULIARD
BRYN MAWR PENNSYLVANIA

(Est. by Louis Juliard 73 years ago)
page on which that collector had written his comment that this stamp ante-dated the Penny Black of Great Britain and he considered it to be the oldest adhesive postage stamp. This example is the only one known to me where the newspaper stamp has been cancelled in transit through the post office.

The triangulars are lovely. Mint and used blocks with some lovely shades and some quite exciting covers. Among the stamps that I have not seen before is a mint copy of the 1858 6d. slate-purple on slightly blued, and the mysterious 4d. black is represented by a small but lightly cancelled example. The unused woodblocks include the 1d. deep rose-carmine (I have never seen this unused before) and two unused pairs in carmine and vermillion. There are also unused pairs of the 4d. milky-blue and the 4d. blue. Among the used there is the unique block of six of the 1d. carmine as well as a strip of four of the bright vermillion. The errors of colour include the pale milky-blue in pair with the 4d. and the 4d. vermillion is very attractive. There are a number of super used stamps but the one that pleased me most to find was the retouched corner on the 4d. before retouching!

As an example of a little rarity, I would instance the 1860 front cover of the Cape monthly magazine sent to an address in England and which bears a strip of three of the 1d. rose-red. The 3d. rate is very rare and this is the first time I recall seeing a cover bearing the triangular stamps used in this way. It is unlikely to realise $250, but it is probable that this cover is the only one of its kind in the world.

The old classics of the three Australian colonies will be sold on November 28th with South Australia including the unique used blocks of twenty-one each of the London 6d. and Colonial 1/-, Tasmania includes a mint block of the 1854 1d., and used blocks of both primitives as well as all three values printed in London by Perkins Bacon. The most valuable item from Western Australia is a sheet of the lithographed 4d. showing the curious transfer varieties.

The third day will see another British Empire sale with a strong section of West Indies with a fine lot of Barbados and valuable collections of Turks Islands (six of the 1/- lilac and some unique blocks of the "2½" and "4" provisionals) and Virgin Islands (many complete sheets of the lithographs). The last two countries will each be sold as one lot. The second session will include some of the smaller countries among which we commend North Borneo and Samoa.

The last of the three sessions on the 29th November includes the fine studies of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. All values are represented mint and used with some enormous and lovely copies. One of the 1/-stamp is so fine that I have put a valuation of $2,000 on it. Among the New Brunswick covers is one that bears five fine copies of the 6d; another cover bears the 3d. and the 1/-; the bisected 3d. is shown on several covers, one with a pair of the 3d. and another with a single 6d. The Nova

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Want A Lot For A Little...

Here it is:

1. Canada 1870 to date, 1,000 mixed, $2.00.
2. Canada early issues, higher values, Commems, Officials, 300 mixed, $2.00.
3. Newfoundland and British Colonies, 200 mixed, $1.00.
4. U.S. and Foreign, 1,000 mixed $1.00 (At 10c per 100 what can you lose?)

Latest price list of Canada and Newfoundland free with any one of above.

W. N. AFFLECK
163 Alexandra Street
OSHAWA, ONT,
Make it a date •
FOUR "BURRUS" SALES IN LONDON

• NOV. 27  Cape of Good Hope
a magnificent collection including strips of four and six of the 1d. "woodblocks", both values in mint pairs, the errors of colour (the 1d. in pair with the 4d. blue); unique covers.

• NOV. 28  South Australia
including blocks of 21 of the London 6d. and Colonial 1/- imperfs., TASMANIA with the 1854 issue in mint blocks and the London prints in used blocks, WESTERN AUSTRALIA including the 4d. lithograph in a mint sheet.

• NOV. 29  British Empire
including BARBADOS, Cayman Islands, TURKS ISLANDS, and Virgin Islands; Basutoland, Bechuanaland, North Borneo, Samoa, etc. and the remarkable studies of NEW BRUNSWICK and NOVA SCOTIA.

• NOV. 30  Greece
with a wonderful array of Paris prints, each value being represented unused by a marginal piece bearing the inscription, many other multiple pieces including blocks of four and six of the 1 lnp. used, and nearly fifty covers bearing multiples of the first issues, provisoire 20 lnp., etc. Also EGYPT with fine mint blocks and rare covers.

Special Handbook Catalogues
(all with colour plates) are $3.00 EACH, including second class airmail postage OR the four volumes together are $10 including airmail postage.

ROBSON LOWE LTD.
England
Cable: "Stamps, London, S.W.1."

When replying to this advertisement please mention that you saw it in "The Canadian Philatelist".
Scotia covers are no less exciting and one bears a strip of three of the 1d.—cover that I would dearly like in my own Chalon collection. Another cover bears a single 1d. used with the 1/-...Probably the rarest North American cover (but others will fetch a great deal more) is a letter from the Musgrave correspondence bearing a bisected 1 cent, a whole 1 cent, used with the 8½ cents to make the 10 cent rate.

The last day of this series of Burrus sales will be on November 30th when we shall be selling the Greece. The mint includes some wonderful blocks and strips and all the values printed in Paris are there in multiple pieces showing the imprint in the margin. There are several unique used blocks and those who like covers will find the opportunity of a lifetime. At the end of the day and the week comes Egypt with mint blocks of the 1866 2 pi. compound perf., the 1867 5 pi. and a marginal block of twelve of the 1888 5 pi. grey postage due. The first 5 pi. used on a registered cover from Constantinople is among the rarest of the 1866 issue.

I think the Trust has been very wise in their direction over selling this collection. A special album page has been designed by Frank Godden with engraved “writing-up” on which the rarities will be mounted and sold. Those that use this type of leaf can leave the item on the page which will serve as a permanent “Burrus Certificate”.

Fantastic sums will be paid for some rarities but the heirs have remembered the thousands of collectors who will find plenty of lots which may be bought for the humble $20. Thus adding to their own collections, a constant source of pleasure, inherited from one of the truly great collectors of this century.

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Douglas Patrick, F.R.P.S.L.,
and Mary Patrick

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We have 2 up to date catalogues that go into extensive detail in their respective fields.

1. Canada Basic Catalogue; lists and prices all Canadian postage in singles and blocks, mint and used, on cover and most known varieties. This however is only part of the booklet. Each of the more than 30 sections of the catalogue is prefaced with invaluable and in some instances exclusive information of the greatest value. For example, the London magazine "Stamp Collecting" comments on one section, "Few catalogues can claim to have "scooped" the philatelic press on such a major find".

Other comments:
American Philatelist, "A quality product superbly illustrated, well edited and printed on good paper stock".
Mekels Weekly, "A reference work and guide that any collector of Canada's stamps would be proud to own."
Mercury Stamp Journal, "A must for every Canada collector."
Collectors Club Philatelist, "A veritable handbook rather than a catalogue."
Stamp dealers are taking up large quantities of the catalogue, in fact of the first printing of 12,000 we have sold 4000 direct to collectors and 8000 to dealers. The well known stamp dealer Fred Eaton of Vancouver sums it up as follows "Personally I think it's one hell of a fine Catalogue ..., a catalogue that every collector of Canada should have."
We now have under way a second printing of 12,000 and invite orders from collectors and dealers. Price is $2.00 retail. Wholesale terms on request and dealers need not worry about unsold, out of date stock, as this edition of the Canada Basic Cat. was designed to be of permanent reference value.

2. The Canada Plate Block Cat. 5th edition. Unlike the Basic Cat. we are deliberately restricting the total number of copies to not more than 10,000. As to the value of this catalogue one comment will suffice. Mr. H. L. Lindquist's summation in "Stamps", "This is a really remarkable catalogue."

Price is $3.00. A limited number still available wholesale.

Canadian Albums.
We have albums for both regular postage and plate blocks. Under way also is an album for Canadian revenues, presently issued in sections. The album for regular postage follows the Canada Basic Catalogue listing. Full details on request.

Wanted
Canadian plate blocks: We welcome offers of accumulations and collections. Immediate and urgent need; most Elizabethan plates 1954 design and all subsequent issues. Particularly can use up to 1000 sets each of British Columbia, Verendrye, Champlain, Nurse, Oil, Assembly, Aviation, Nato, Women, and also O.H.M.S. and G. plate blocks. Offers of all Canada postage and revenues, collections and accumulations always welcome.

K. Bileski

Station "B" Winnipeg, Canada
The Four N.W.T. Postmark Groups

By Frank W. Campbell, R.P.S.C. 7691

N.W.T. as a location designation started in 1876 with Fort Francis which opened January 1, 1876, with A. R. Little as first postmaster. It had a gross revenue of $44 in 1880. It soon changed to KEE in its postmark, later changing to ONT—and this last change had the “I” changed to “E” when it was realized it had been named after the wife of a H.B.Co. official. Only one copy with NWT is known to me, and that one copy was pilfered from a public collection, but luckily a pencil tracing had been sent to me before the theft.

1876 finds a larger group when Battleford and Edmonton were opened July 1, 1876. This “Edmonton” soon changed to Fort Saskatchewan, and Fort Edmonton, which had been opened in 1878, dropped the Fort, and is the present Edmonton. Crystal City, established in 1879 is probably the farthest east of any place using this second group of N.W.T. designations. It is inside the original boundary of Manitoba. The covers with NWT markings are scarce, about 22 places are known, but possibly 100 other places used the N.W.T. before it became obsolete in 1882. Some places used the old instrument up to 1896. The most commonly seen is Moosomin and Minnedosa, one being at end of a railway for a period, the other being where important trails crossed the C.F.R. steel road.

One only is known from several places, the Fairview herewith shown being on a postcard I bought, and later found it had two other N.W.T. places dimly impressed. Some of the ones illustrated are from tracings in a late Sissons auction.

Ghost towns are common in these early markings, as Wolf Creek changed to Wolseley in 1887, Troy to Qu’Appelle Station in 1884, Odanah operated only 1880-1886, Fairview 1880-1884, Grand Valley 1879-1883. Grand Valley was subject to flooding and the mail service was shifted to Brandon nearby, which had opened in 1880.
No counties exist in these prairie provinces to help locate sites, but a simple Numerical System of Ranges places any site within a mile, otherwise most of the closed places could not be located within 200 miles, as early maps seldom had the small places marked.

A "Range" is a column of 6-mile-square townships numbered westward from near Winnipeg. I will send a sheet describing this locating system to anyone requesting it.

About 1883 these places changed to Assiniboia, Alberta, Athabasca, and Saskatchewan. Manitoba at one time extended the boundary of 1870 which ended with Range 12, on to Range 29, so that vertical strip changed to MAN in the locality designation. Quite a mixup in detail needs study for accuracy.

1894 finds a third N.W.T. group starting with Fort Cudahy in what is now Yukon. It opened officially October 1, 1894, and changed to Fortymile in 1903. Dawson opened September 1, 1897. Yukon soon replaced N.W.T. in these markings, with the odd exception of Herschel Island which opened in 1925, being in the Arctic area, and after a few years the NWT was changed to Yukon in the marking. Dawson had a large assortment of markings with N.W.T. Tagish Lake, in the south of Yukon, almost in British Columbia, opened in 1897, and had the N.W.T. Possibly other early openings Up-There may be found with N.W.T.—I would like tracings of such.

1907 finds a fourth N.W.T. group as Fort Smith opened. Oddly, its first mark had ATHA (for Athabasca) but it soon changed to N.W.T. as it is north of the 60th parallel, which now is the south boundary of the Northwest Territories, which are sub-divided into Keewatin, Mackenzie, and Franklin, but N.W.T. is in all the postmarks, except one oddity of Port Burwell, P.Q., which soon changed to Port Burwell, N.W.T.—the office is now closed.

Illustrated is the scarcest marking I have seen from there, in Outpost Island. This was a mining site with a post office 1941-1942, which soon closed when the owner and machinery en-route were lost from a scow, and the mine ceased to operate.

Two other markings from this era might be very rare, in fact I know of no copy being seen by my helpers, Port Brabant, est. in 1948, and Fort Wrigley (not Wrigley) est. in 1923.

Scarce markings are not necessarily ancient, as New Aklavik which operated only from May to September in 1958 is known in only three copies. It then changed to Inuvik.

"Territorials" as a group should include Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Assiniboia, between 1882 and end of 1905. In 1905 Assiniboia was merged into Saskatchewan, and a minor boundary change took place on the Saskatchewan-Manitoba northern border, also Alberta took five Ranges from its neighbors.

I have made a list of each of these 1874-1906 and was amazed to find it made 18 tight pages for the Prairie between Manitoba and British Columbia.

Help in securing tracings of some markings here must be credited to G. B. Wright, Toronto. I own 7 strikes of N.W.T. in the 1874-1906 era, in only four offices. Only one of my strikes is superb, it being Fairview. Smudges are the rule, but even a smudge may reveal an unlisted place.

Most of these older offices have a frontier story of great interest to the present generation as, being so recent, it may have been "your" grand-parents who helped open up that part of Canada.
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German Field Post
By Lloyd W. Sharpe, Q.C., R.P.S.C. 3557

Fig. 1

Most readers of this magazine will know by this time that I am very interested in War Covers and the two illustrations above have been of most interest to me and I have endeavoured to get some information about them, but so far have not succeeded. I shall be very very grateful for any information any reader can give me about them.

Figure 1 A First War item and went apparently through the mails from a German soldier, and you will see that a rubber stamp has been placed by the Military Authorities; on the back is a German flag of that period in a form of a sticker. It is the only one of these I have ever seen.

Figure 2 A Second War item. It is also the only one I have ever seen. It

Dennison
STAMP HINGES

Your stamps deserve THE BEST
is too called apparently a soldier's letter. I would greatly appreciate any-
body who knows anything of this Feld Post sticker to write me.

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INTRODUCTION

In generations gone by, a man writing a catalogue list of postage stamps included an extra shade, a variety or something other than a normal stamp. If one was fortunate enough to buy an imperforate sheet of a stamp that was normally found perforated one had another variety to catalogue and sell. It was possible that the imperforate sheet was a proof which had been sent by one postal authority to another, it could have been taken from the post office or the printer’s archives or it could be an error that had been sold across the post office counter.

Time brings changes, particularly in values. Clever businessmen see that a stamp is only worth a few pounds but is perhaps numerically rare, and they buy up all available supplies and then the price starts to rise. The catalogue editor may try to control the rise with a footnote, “not known used”, “believed to be a proof”, but this makes little difference because the majority of collectors buy catalogue numbers and an uncatalogued item may well fetch but one tenth of the price of the catalogued variety of the same status and rarity.

A catalogue editor is producing a price list of goods for sale and he can reasonably include anything that he thinks that his clients might want to buy. Why should he worry about the status providing the item is genuine?

Even shades have a habit of getting out of hand. There may be at least 74 different printings of one particular stamp which can be classified by their colour. Four shades are catalogued, two at a few coppers and the others at £10 and £20. When shades c and d were first listed they were priced at a few shillings. At least eleven of the unlisted 70 shades are nearer the colour group of c and d than they are of a and b. Therefore one has extraordinary anomalies which disappoint many collectors.

The purpose of this series of articles is to list those items listed in the standard catalogues but which were not sold over the post office counter. It would be too much to hope that the list will be complete but readers are asked to provide any relevant information which will enable supplementary comments to be published. The stamps of Great Britain and Great Britain overprinted will be published in The Great Britain Philatelist, the rest of the British Empire issues will be published in The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.

It is thought by some that these articles could damp the enthusiasm of some buyers of stamps. As a collector, I have never been put off buying because I knew the status of an item and the stamps that are not the ordinary issued varieties have always been of particular interest to me. As a professional philatelist, I can only wonder at the (what is to me) trash that is collected today, but if it gives the owners pleasure then criticism is defeated. As a journalist, I have never found that the truth stopped people collecting—if it did, the Sperati revelations would have adversely affected the collecting of classic European stamps; if anything, the late maestro of Aix-les-Bains stimulated interest—look at the prices for fine European stamps today compared with 1951!
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CHAPTER I
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

This monograph was written because of the decision that the status (where the status was not that of the normal postage stamp) of a "patient" on which a professional expert opinion was being given, should be stated.

The information given in this chapter is based either on the standard works of reference (such as Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue or "Canada" by Winthrop Boggs) or on personal knowledge.

Bermuda

The only stamp with a catalogue number which was not sold across the post office counter was the 1874 "THREE PENCE" on 1d. rose red. This stamp was probably an essay or "prepared for use but not issued".

There were some remainders of the 1865 6d. perf. 14 and 14 x 12½, the 1½ perf. 14 x 12 and the 1883-96 issue, but these stamps may be readily identified by the price.

British Columbia

The first postage stamp, the 1860 2d. pale dull red in imperforate state, is an unissued variety of imprimatur or proof status. It is found in two shades, the catalogued shade (when it is a proof) and in the same shade as the perforated stamp, when it has been cut from the imprimatur sheet.

The perf. 14 10 cents and 81 decimal coinage provisionals printed in 1869-71 were not issued.

Canada

Among the "pence" issues the 12d. black on medium hard wove paper is a great rarity and the only known examples are in used condition outside the remainder of the sheet which I have been told is in the Government Archives. The sheet was a proof impression but copies were used on letters from the government and the only example known on cover is addressed to the printers. This stamp is now in a collector's hands and this instance is unusual since a stamp which was not sold across the counter is known officially used.

The 1859-64 "cents" issues are all catalogued imperforate (at a mere £1,080 or £1,925 in pairs). These varieties were posthumous proofs made for presentation purposes about 1864 or 1865 and no satisfactory used examples are known. Without original gum they do not qualify as the catalogued varieties.

The imperforate varieties of the 1870-93 "small cents" and "widow" stamps were not sold across the counter. They come in two forms, with and without gum; most of the former were presentation stamps, the latter and some of the former are printers' waste. The one "large cents" value to fall into the category of a proof is the 1893 15 cents (S.G. 114a) brown-purple which is so lovely in appearance that its desirability is considerable.

The imperforate varieties of the 1897-98 Maple leaves, 1898-1902 numerals and the 1898 Map 2 cents are proofs at the best. They fetch more with gum (even if not original gum) than without. The same comments apply to the 1907 King Edward VII 1c, 5c, 7c and 10c, the 1908 Quebec Centenary set, and all the King George V and King George VI issues in imperforate condition with the exception of the 1924 1c, 2c. and 8c.

The partly perforated varieties of the 1916 2c.+1c. brown, 1927-31 issues, 1933 5c., 1935 5c. and 1938 $1.00., which are mentioned or priced in some catalogues, are "under the counter" varieties from.

---

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**J. ETHEIER**

**BOX 117—OSHAWA, ONT**

(Member RPSC, APS, BNAPS, CSDA)
which various officials have bettered their lot.

The double or treble surcharges of the 1926 “2 CENTS” and the similar errors of the 1932 “6” on 5 cents Airmail are printers’ waste.

New Brunswick

Many of the “cents” issue were remaindered after they were withdrawn from use in 1868. Most of the “postally used” stamps seen today are remainders with genuine (but posthumous) or forged cancellations.

The imperforate between pairs of the 1 cent and 2 cents were found in the remainders. They are rare.

Newfoundland

There are probably more stamps listed for the oldest colony that were not sold across the counter than in any other part of the Empire. In the 1860 issue the 1/- orange-vermilion on laid paper is an essay, and the 1861 1d. red-brown is probably a colour trial—it is not known postally used.

The 1890 imperforate and imperforate between 3 cents are not known used and these varieties are probably proofs or printers’ waste.

The 1897 “ONE CENT” provisionals in red and black and in red, are really colour trials and the double surcharge is not known used. The imperforate and imperforate between varieties of the Royal Family issue of 1897-1901 are all unknown used and foreshadowed a plethora of imperforate and part perforate varieties.

When one considers how few imperforate between pairs and other partly perforated varieties are found in the stamps of other countries whose philatelic back-doors are barred, then these stamps of Newfoundland classify themselves as deliberate products manufactured so that someone should make a profit out of the cupidity of collectors. There is no denying that these varieties are readily saleable, more so than many legitimate varieties, but it as well that each generation should be reminded of the truth. Some of these partly perforated stamps may be found “used” but they have been used to supply a

WANTED
Used Canadian 1898

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demand from collectors, not used on normal commercial mail.

The following list of partly perforated or imperforate varieties is formidable but there are plenty of others which, for one reason or another, have not reached catalogue rank.

1910—lithographed 1c. and 2c. imperforate between.
1911—engraved imperforate 6c., 8c., 9c., 10c. and 15c.
1911—Royal Family 15c. imperforate (this is an ungummed proof).
1923—imperf orate 2c.
1929—1c. and 3c.; imperforate 2c.
1931—Air, both with and without watermark, imperforate between 15c., 50c. and $1; also imperforate 50c.
1932—imperforate between 1c., 3c. and 25c.; also imperforate 3c. (an ungummed proof), 5c., 10c., 20c., 25c. and 30c.
1932-38—imperforate between 2c., 4c., 5c. and 7c.; also imperforate 1c., 2c., 4c. and 5c. (both dies).
1933—Air imperforate 5c. and 75c.
1933—Humphrey Gilbert’s imperforate 1c., 2c., 4c., 5c., 9c., 10c. and 24c.
1937—Coronation imperforate between 3c. (both dies), 8c., 15c., 20c., 24c. and 48c.; also imperforate 8c. and 48c.

To suggest that these 57 varieties are genuine errors found in 172 stamps issued during 28 years would test the credulity of a collector in a nursery.

This is only part of the story, for consider the ten surcharged and overprinted stamps issued between 1920 and 1933. These are not stamps printed in large quantities but the number of errors is damning evidence, either of the incapacity of the printers (which I do not believe) or that someone in authority knew how to make a profit. Six of these stamps list at £865 (or $2,250) today, unless you want to add the four sub-varieties which will cost you another £1,575. One of these errors is unpriced so one must not overlook the possibility that this was a genuine mistake.

In 1920 the “TWO” and “THREE” cents provisionals were made and essays and colour trials are known. The black “THREE CENTS” on 6 cents slate which appeared in 1929 was also a trial of which only one sheet is believed to have been made.

In case any reader is shocked by this story, he should remember that all these varieties are popular, valuable and keenly sought after by knowledgeable collectors. It is the charm of our hobby that we can put in our albums what pleases us—this is true liberty—so that if you have the urge to possess essays, proofs, colour trials, imprimaturs and printers’ waste, go ahead and buy them—you will find the stamps of Newfoundland rewarding.

Nova Scotia

There were large quantities of the 1860-63 “cents” issues remaindered after these stamps were withdrawn in 1868. Therefore, these lovely stamps are still obtainable at nominal prices in unused condition, but with forged cancellations they cost more even if detected. Among the remainders were some sheets of the one cent black which lacked their vertical perforations.

Prince Edward Island

These stamps were withdrawn from use on the 1st July, 1873, and the large quantities of left-over stock were marketed through the stamp trade at the same time as the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia “cents” issues. It is not difficult to know which stamps were remainders as they are invariably cheaper unused than used.

The following imperforate between varieties are all believed to have been found only in the remainder stock.

(Continued on page 293)
Closed Album Pages

BURY BINKS

We read with regret in a Toronto paper that Bury Binks passed away on the 24 September in Vancouver.

Bury was one of the best known philatelists in Canada and he died just before he was due to speak at a Philatelic meeting.

His great interest was in the Small Queens of Canada, his collection of which was probably one of the finest in the world and many parts of it had been shown and won top awards at many of the greatest exhibitions.

Bury was a past president of the B.N.A.P.S. and a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of London. He had also been a long time member of our Society and was one of its most senior members.

To his family The Canadian Philatelist sends its best condolences in their sad loss.

* * *

EDWIN MUELLER

Again it is our grievous duty to report the passing of another great American philatelist, Edwin Mueller, of New York.

Edwin Mueller was head of the Mercury Stamp Company and Editor of that always interesting journal, the Mercury Stamp Journal, and also the author of numerous philatelic works.

His vast philatelic erudition was well-known and it was never in vain that he was called upon to judge exhibitions, large and small. It will be recalled that he was the chairman of the Jury at Canpex last spring.

His passing is a grievous loss to the American philatelic world, and this journal extends its deep condolence to his family in the grievous loss they have suffered.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Check List for Canadian Forces Air Letters

Accompanying Col. Webb’s interesting article on the Air Letters of the Canadian Armed Forces, in the issues of March and May-June 1961, was a very lengthy check list of the Air letters mentioned therein.

We were unable to have this printed at the time owing to the expense involved, but thanks to Flight-Lieutenant Dick Malott, we have now been able to have this list mimeographed.

We have a good supply of them and any of our readers interested can have one on request to us, at our address in the masthead.

—Editor

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

and other

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are frequently offered in our general sales.

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6 West 48th Street, New York 36, N.Y.
A short report is in order due to some pressing work and an immediate trip to Europe.

Blue-green, green-blue, orange-red, red-orange? Well what actually is the shade of small Queens? Have you ever tried to determine the shade of your stamp on hand by the description given in the various catalogues and handbooks? Is there such a thing as a standard name for a shade or a colour? The answer is no! It was my impression for years that the name of a colour was made up of first the shade and then the actual predominant colour. Thus in red-orange the basic stamp was an orange with a red shading. But my belief was shaken when I studied various philatelic literature items. So how then is the beginner, the album manufacturer, the auctioneer and the stamp shop to describe to you what is actually meant by the name they print in their literature? I do not think there is a simple answer to this question, which thousands have asked already. The formation of a colour chart by using actual stamps is still the best solution. With modern colour photography it should be possible to come up with such a chart. As a matter of fact I venture to say that if such a colour chart were made available, just for such stamps as the Canadian small Queens, Admirals and maybe the 10 cent Consorts, it would be sellout. So let us hope that someone will read this and take on this task.

One question in the mind of all collectors is how to obtain stamps. There are many ways to do this and books have been written around this subject. But here are a few which may not have been thought of before by other writers. The more obvious ways are of course by joining a club or, by swapping with other collectors, by sorting lots such as mixtures and by bidding at auctions. Have you ever thought of the idea of giving away some stamps which may not be of interest to you to someone else? Certainly by making it known to others that you collect specific phases it may be that you can dig out some items from others. The sales circuit is another way to find sometimes unusual material and I have watched collectors taking out stamps from the excellent RCPS sales circuit 300 times the value of the marked price. A very lucrative service is the mounting of collections for others. Many times you will find items of interest to you and it will often be possible to make some sort of arrangement in compensation for your work. If one would follow up all the tips of possible finds, sooner or later one will find it worthwhile. Wastepaper baskets and persistent pestering may sometimes lead to a good find. Someone suggested once another way of obtaining stamps. Manufacture them yourself! Well, I have no objections as long as you keep your mouth shut and stick them into your own album. (O.K., up to a point, but isn't it mostly a question of serendipity? Ed.)

As forecast previously by this writer, next year will see the first stamp to be issued in Canada showing flowers. Certain designs have already been submitted to the P.O. and are now under consideration.

A book similar to the one by the U.S. Post Office Department will be issued in Canada soon by a private collector. It will fill a long awaited gap and will be the only up to date book on Canadian stamps. Soon more about this.
THE MAIL BAG

TAGGED FDCs

Sir:—Concerning the subject of Tagged Stamps. I received a set of five First Day Covers from Ottawa as follows:

One block of 6 one cent
One block of 6 two cent
(Via Airmail)
One block of 6 three cent
(Via Airmail Special Delivery)
One block of 6 four cent
One block of 8 five cent
(Via Airmail Special Delivery—Registered)

The stamps on my covers are quite well centered and I am pleased with same.

The Winnipeg affair was most unfortunate.

I wish continued success to your fine publication the Canadian Philatelist.

R. M. RICHARDSON,
Windsor, N.S.

EXCHANGE CLUBS

Sir:—Reading Mrs. Audrey Cronin’s letter in the July-August issue of the Canadian Philatelist, I noted that she asked if there was some publication for philatelists who wanted to exchange stamps with others in various parts of the world.

I was able to find her address in a previous issue of C.P., so wrote to tell her of a Club in New Zealand, the Kiwi Exchange Club, directed by Walter H. Nicholas, Box 1669, Auckland, New Zealand. The annual membership fee is $1.50 and the Club magazine, “Hobby News”, is issued three times a year and alternately contains a full membership list or a list of new members. She replied, thanking me and saying she was applying for membership.

I have been a member of this Club for several years and am very satisfied with results obtained.

Would it be feasible to publish in the Canadian Philatelist particulars of any such Clubs which our members can recommend? I do not know of any others, myself.

R. S. SMITH,
Edmonton

HELP!

Sir:—I have 1000 Canada Scott #37 and #41 and would appreciate any help in segregating them your readers could give me.

Thank you for your assistance.

LORNE W. WEBSTER,
Riverside, Ont.

RED RIVER VARIETY

Sir: — I have discovered that there seems to be a distinct variety in the Red River stamp. The normal stamp has the portrait of Selkirk (his shoulder that is) flush with the green background of the stamp but the “variety” does not. The whole portrait of Selkirk has been moved over and the head is flush with

the edge instead of being about 1 mm. from it. Also the shoulder is protruding past the edge of the frame about 1 mm. You will note that this has the affect of forming a “halo” on the left side of the portrait.

I am enclosing a copy of each for your examination. I have a full sheet of this “variety” and a few singles. I am wondering if any other collectors have no-
CANADIAN PLATE BLOCKS

Collector wants to purchase Plate Blocks of the Dominion of Canada, as listed below:

1897 Jubilee Issue, Scott No. 59 Block (6)
1897 Jubilee Issue, Scott No. 60 Block (6)
1898 Numeral Issue, Scott No. 83 Block (8)
1898 Numeral Issue, Scott No. 84 Block (8)
1898 Map Stamps, Scott No. 85 Block (4)
1898 Map Stamps, Scott No. 86 Block (4)
1903 Edward VII, Scott No. 93 Block (8)
1903 Edward VII, Scott No. 94 Block (8)
1903 Edward VII, Scott No. 95 Block 8
1908 Quebec Issue, Scott No. 99 Block (4)
1908 Quebec Issue, Scott No. 100 Block (4)
1908 Quebec Issue, Scott No. 101 Block (4)
ADMIRAL Issue, Scott No. 113 Block (10)
BLANK Corner Blocks; 198-UR; 200-UL and LL.

WELLINGTON JAMES RAMSEY II
P.O. BOX 876
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STAMP SERVICE

WHICH INCLUDES
- FORTNIGHTLY LISTS of fine Brit. Colonials (mostly at ½ cat.) priced 6d. to £5 each. You will need a Stanley Gibbon's catalogue for those lists.
- POSTAL "SPOT" AUCTIONS which avoid the usual risks taken by buyers and sellers. (No deal complete until you have seen the lot and are satisfied).
- WANT LISTS recorded when they are unable to be filled immediately. Scott Numbers O.K.

The following are a few of the more valuable items at present in stock (mint unless marked U):

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<tr>
<th>S.G.</th>
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Each FORTNIGHTLY LIST contains about 4,000 items country by country

Write for Free Copy to

B. J. HUNTER
Weston Lea, Albury, Guildford, England
ticed this and if so from what parts of Canada/or if this is a general condition only to this part of the country. It is quite interesting don’t you think?

ALLEN F. MILLER,
Belleville, Ont. RPSC 7139

* * *

VICTORIA CENTENARY ERRORS

Sir:—Just a short note to advise of some errors I discovered in the new Victoria Centenary stamp issued recently.

The first error I found was a broken frameline above the TA of postage on the British Columbia stamp. This was found when I examined a stamp I had just put on a letter to mail, but still have it. Sheet position 3rd from right, second row up. Next day I went to the post office at a slack time, and examined the stack of sheets they had at one wicket and found two more so it must be a constant error, but which plate position it is hard to say without plate nos. I also found scratches through the “our” of Vancouvers on the same stamp on another sheet. I also observed quite a few stamps with weak frame lines mostly on the postage side of the Queen Victoria stamp.

This information may be of value to other collectors if it is still in time for the next edition of the Canadian Philatelist.

A. J. QUATTROCCHI,
Perth, Ont. RPSC 6582

* * *

SWAPS AGAIN

Sir:—I have noticed that in the recent issues of the Canadian Philatelist, several correspondents have written on the subject of swaps. I am writing to add my heartiest endorsement to these sentiments. All of us are interested in expanding our collections whether we are experts with lots of money or the rank and file who have limited budgets who obtain their supplies from dealers, approvals, friends and get-togethers with other collectors. The result is that many of us accumulate stocks of swaps which would be of interest to other members of the Society if only we could reach them.

The Society books are an excellent method of passing on swaps to other members, but to me they seem to have several disadvantages. They must be limited to those who have less common and less cheap items to swap and are not suitable for those members who have a limited income. Furthermore a letter in one of the earlier issues from the Director of Sales would indicate that they are not all that popular.

There must be many members who would wish to correspond with their fellow collectors if they only knew how to reach them. They would then write to each other and arrange their own exchange system. I do not wish to suggest for one moment that the Society should operate or control such a plan. The work would be terrific and none of us want to overwork an already busy committee. What I would suggest is however, that facilities be made available for those interested in straight swapping to get in touch with one another. It is obvious from this year’s magazines that such facilities are wanted by members.

This is only my first year of membership and I must take this opportunity to thank you and the executive of the Society for an excellent magazine filled with such lively and informative articles.

My suggestion for an exchange system is not to be taken of criticism in my way but rather it is a constructive (I (Continued on page 283)

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CANADA REVENUES

Trade – Buy – Sell

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Approvals

Haley’s Exchange, Box 205

Fryeburg, Maine
An Introduction To The Local Issues Of The Chinese Treaty Ports

BY PENDRAGON

With the great increase in foreign settlement in China after the First Opium War of 1839-1842 came a demand for efficient mail service. There was no regular Chinese Postal Service until 1878, with the establishment of the Customs post—which gave only limited service. It was not until 1897 that a national Chinese postal service came into operation and China did not become a member of the U.P.U. until 1914.

The first foreign post office in China was opened by the British in 1844. However, this did not fulfil the demand for local service and in 1862 a local post office was established by the Municipal Council of Shanghai. By 1888, the Shanghai Local Post Office had branches, agencies or delivery points in 16 places and the volume of mail handled was in the neighbourhood of one million pieces per year. A subscription system was in use, whereby a subscriber for approximately $82.50 per year was entitled to mail as much as he desired. The same system was in operation at the agencies.

The earliest recorded postal marking of the Local Post Office is in the collection of the writer, and is on the back of a letter sheet addressed to Nagasaki and dated January 16, 1864—see Fig. 1.

Stamps were first issued in 1865—the Large Dragons—but were not necessary on subscribers' mail. Contemporary usage is very scarce, and there are no recorded examples on cover. The first stamps were locally produced in sheets of six—see Fig. 2.

On January 1, 1893 the subscription system was abolished and the use of stamps was made obligatory. Local authorities in the other ports decided that since the use of stamps would result in the postal service becoming a profitable operation, stamps could well be issued in places where the volume of mail justified this procedure. The majority of the ports issuing stamps did so through the municipality or a local committee. Only in two ports were stamps issued by a private company or individual. In all cases a legitimate postal service was provided. Apart from Shanghai, ten ports issued stamps—Amoy, Chefoo, Chinkiang, Chungking, Foochow, Hankow, Ichang, Kewkiang, Nanking and Wuhu.

Fig. 1

The stamps of these ports were accepted as evidence of prepayment of mail in any of the others, so that a considerable area was covered. A copy of the rules of the Chefoo Post Office published in 1893 is reproduced as Fig. 3. Chungking did not enter the system until 1894. Chefoo did establish a system of local delivery after the introduction of these rules. Letters to places abroad were accepted but had to bear stamps of a U.P.U. country.
While the stamps of Shanghai are listed in all general catalogues, the stamps of the other ports are not— recourse must be had to specialized catalogues to obtain a listing. For the most part, the stamps are fairly inexpensive, the highest priced stamp being $20 (disregarding varieties and the issues of Shanghai). Covers, however, are scarce and non-philatelic covers may range up to $100 each—particularly if they are combination covers to abroad. There are numerous varieties, cancellations and usages, and work still remains to be done on the plating of many of the issues. While the field is by no means popular, it is hoped that the information in this article may prove of some interest to its readers.

At the beginning of 1897, the Imperial Chinese Post was established and a decree was enacted forbidding steamers to carry mail which was not franked with the new issues. This marked the end of the local posts. The Shanghai office was continued for a time, but in November, 1897 was sold to the Imperial system. Cancellations of the Shanghai Local Post Office were, however, continued, and the writer has a cover with such a cancellation in 1920. The cancellation is reported up to the early 1930's.

A brief review of the issues of the various ports (except Shanghai) is given below.

**AMOY**

The agency of the Shanghai post was established on February 5, 1890 and was discontinued on March 31, 1895. The local post was in operation from April 1, 1895, and until the arrival of stamps from Germany on June 8 of that year a handstamp denoting payment of postage was used. There was one design for the local stamps—Fig. 4. Initially five values were issued, ½c., 1c., 2c., 4c. & 5c. Later three additional values were added, 15c., 20c. & 25c. There were a number of surcharges. In addition, there were several overprintings of the basic stamps to provide postage dues, which were required to service mail from Formosa.

As an example of the small quantities of stamps printed the figures for the top three values is of interest: 15c.—15,000; 20c.—12,000; 25c.—15,000—from
FINE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Selected from our incomparable stock.

BRITISH COLUMBIA:
1860, 2½d. pale reddish rose, S.G. 3, o.g. and well centred.
Good colour ........................................... £22.

1868/71, 5c. perf. 12½, S.G. 23, with rare PAID (block
letters) in black ........................................ £32.

VANCOUVER ISLAND:
1865, 10c. blue, CC, imperf. S.G. 12, o.g. A fine example
£90.


Another example of the 5c. with attractive PAID in double
lined circle in blue. Fine clear cancel .................. £17.

CANADA:
1857, A superb example of the 10d. blue on stout hard

1859, 10 c. pale brown, perf. 12, S.G. 36, o.g. Well centred
for this stamp ................................................ £40.

17c. deep blue, S.G. 42, red canc. Fine with good centring
£25.

o.g. deep colour ......................................... £17.

NEW BRUNSWICK:
1851, a superb copy of the 6d. olive-yellow, with enormous
margins. S.G. 4, used ..................................... £110.

1/- reddish mauve, S.G. 5, with two good margins, others
close, but of wonderfully bright colour; blue cancel.
(Cat. £35.) .................................................. £180.

Marginal block of 4, 6d. Plate Proofs in black ................ £24.

1860/63, Black of 4, 5c. Connell, Plate Proofs in brown
with "SPECIMEN" in red. Very Scarce in black
£35.

NEWFOUNDLAND:
1857, A very fine unused pair, of 3d. green, S.G. 3, o.g.
£45.

1860, 4d. orange-vermilion, S.G. 12. Superb used ........... £125.

1868/73. An attractive horiz.-pair of the 5c. black, S.G. 38.
o.g. ............................................................. £18.

1897/1918, 1c. A fine block of 4. Imperf. between horizon-
tally. S.G. 85b. o.g. ........................................ £40.

1910, 1c. green, mint, vertical pair, imperf. between horizon-
tally. S.G. 109b. ........................................... £35.

STANLEY GIBBONS LTD.

By Appointment to H.M. the Queen, Philatelists
391 STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2, ENGLAND
RULES
of the
Chefoo Local Post Office.

1. No unauthorised person will be admitted into the Post Office.

2. The office will be open on week days from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. During office hours all mail matter received by the Post Office will be delivered to addresses on application. Letters, &c., unapplied for, will be distributed within a reasonable distance at the convenience of the Postmaster, who will not be responsible for any delay.

3. Should steamers arrive out of office hours the Post Office will be opened for one hour after receipt of mail bags for the distribution of letters, &c. The office will not, however, be opened before 6 a.m. or after 9 p.m.

4. On Sundays the office will be open for one hour after receipt of mail bags from Shanghai, and for one hour for the despatch of mails in case of a steamer leaving for Shanghai.

5. Office hours will be liable to alteration, of which public notice will be given, according to the season of the year.

6. The Chefoo Local Post Office will not be pecuniarily responsible or liable for losses in the mails, nor for any loss of inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery or misdelivery of any postal cover, nor for any injury which a packet may sustain, even in the case of registered matter, but all losses of registered or other mail matter will be carefully investigated with a view of recovering the lost article where possible, or its value when the loss is proved to be due to culpable negligence on the part of postal officials or employers.

7. During the year 1895 the expenses of the Post Office will be met by the payment of postage on mail matter. It is hoped that it will be possible to establish a system of subscriptions in 1894.

8. Outward Mail Matter will be received on the following Tariff to ports as well as locally:—

   Letters.—1 cent per oz. or fraction thereof.
   Newspaper and Circulars.—½ cent each, not exceeding ½ oz.
   Book Post.—½ cent per 2 oz. or fraction thereof.
   Trade-patterns and Samples of Merchandise, not weighing more than 4 oz., ½ cent; over 4 oz., parcel rates.
   Parcels.—5 cents per lb. or fraction thereof; 1 cent

   every additional lb. or fraction thereof.

Registration.—5 cents.

9. If possible adhesive stamps will be procured and be for sale at the office. Firms and residents in Chefoo can be furnished with Post Books, on application, in which the amount of postage incurred will be entered and the amount due will be collected at the end of each month.

10. Letters only will be received from Chinese at per Tariff, clause 7. The Postmaster having power to refuse all letters of a suspicious appearance.

11. Registration must be effected one hour before the usual time of closing mails. Every article presented for registration must be enclosed in a strong cover, securely fastened, and must be accompanied by the sender’s name and address. When posted it must be handed in at the Post Office and receipt obtained.

12. Dimensions.—No letter, parcel or postal cover of any description shall exceed 18 inches in length, 9 inches in width and 6 inches in depth.

Parcels.—No parcels shall exceed 6 lbs. in weight. The contents must be of a harmless nature and securely packed. The Postmaster has power to refuse any parcel, pending a statement of its contents. Every parcel shall bear the sender’s name and address, so as to facilitate the return if undelivered.

13. Mail will close outwards at the times advertised by the Postmaster, but when special circumstances exist supplementary mails will be forwarded if possible.

14. The Local Post Office will arrange with steamer agents for immediate receipt of mail bags inwards on arrival.

15. Letters, &c., addressed to foreign countries, entrusted to the Chefoo Local Post Office, bearing stamps of the Postal Union, in addition to Local Postage, will be sent forward, but entirely at the risk of the sender. Letters not addressed, but bearing no Postal Union stamp, may be detained for enquiry or returned to sender.

16. The Post Office can, if required, be available for purely local correspondence, but no regular delivery can be undertaken.

17. Correspondence will be received at the Chefoo Local Post Office for Amoy, Chinkiang, Foochow, Hankow, Ichang, Kiukiang, Nanking, Ningpo, Peiho, Anchorage (Fofochow), Swatow, Wenchow and Wush and other places that may be included in the Shanghai Local Post Office system.

18. It is hoped that special arrangements can be made later on as regards Tientsin and Newchwang mail matter, if found of public utility.

19. All communications relating to Chefoo Local Post Office business to be addressed to the Postmaster.

Fig. 3

these figures must be deducted 3,000 of each value which were used for surcharging.

CHEFOO

While apparently an agency of the Shanghai post was in operation from at least 1888, no recorded cancellations are known to the writer. In 1893, it was decided to open a local post office and on October 6 the first stamps were issued. There were two basic designs used, Fig. 5 and 5a. At first the ½c., 1c., 2c., 5c. and 10c. were issued, and in 1896, the 15c., 20c. and 25c. There was more than one issue of the lower values.

CHINKIANG

While an agency of the Shanghai post was in operation, no recorded cancellations are known to the writer. The first stamps were issued on August 6, 1894. Seven values were issued all of one design—Fig. 6. In 1895, a further
set of eight values was issued, the design having clouds added in the sky. The stamps were overprinted for postage dues and for officials. There was also a special issue of postage due stamps. There are a number of overprint and perforation varieties.

The original packing slip for the first shipment of the first issue is reproduced as Fig. 7. The slip is addressed from the printers of the stamps in Japan to R. A. de Villard in Shanghai, who was the agent of the Municipal Council in Chinkiang for the procurement of the stamps. This gentleman is noted, among other things, as the designer of the Dowager Jubilee issue of China.

CHUNGKING

This port, famous as the capital of China during World War II, is the most westerly of the treaty ports, being about 1500 miles from the coast. The port did not join the Shanghai system until 1894, although the first issue of stamps was in 1893. The stamps were issued by a private company, Chungking Transport Company. At first only one value was issued, but in 1894 a set of five values appeared. See Fig. 8. The second set was overprinted for postage due. The local post had an agency at Ichang and also Shanghai. Cancellations of the agencies add variety to a collection of this local post.

FOOCHOW

The Shanghai agency was closed December 31, 1894, and the local post office was opened on January 1, 1895. The stamps were printed in England and were not in service until August, 1895. In the meantime, mail was prepaid in
 cash and received a paid marking. Covers from this transition period are quite scarce but an example is shown in Fig. 9. All the stamps were of one design — Fig. 10, and there were nine values. Later, two values were issued in a change of colour. There are a number of different perforations used - 13½ - 15½, which adds interest.

**HANKOW**

Hankow was the second port to issue its own stamps on May 20, 1893, after the Shanghai agency closed. It was the centre of the tea business in China and as such had a large foreign population. There were several issues of stamps, the first group being typographed—Fig. 11 and the second lithographed—Fig. 12. While there are numerous designs, the examples shown are illustrative. The first group of stamps were issued in strips of ten, ten strips being stapled.

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together to form a “sheet”. These stamps can all be “plated”, and the crudity of the design may be felt by many to be refreshing in contrast with the slick bi-coloured stamps so often found to-day. The second group of stamps began to appear in September, 1894.

ICHANG

While an agency of Shanghai operated in Ichang (via Hankow) there are no recorded cancellations. Stamps were issued on December 1, 1894 in a set of eight values—all with different designs. Fig. 13 shows an otter. The port is some 1100 miles up the Yang-tse River and is at the limit of steamship navigation. In addition to the local post there was also an agency of the Chungking local post in operation.

KEWKIANG

This port, which was also written Kiukiang, was also an agency of the Shanghai system, but there are no recorded cancellations. Stamps were issued on June 1, 1894. Five different designs were issued. The face value of the first set was exactly $1, which was arrived at by printing the ½c. value in two colours. There was an attempt to corner the two ½c. values which led to the introduction of an additional two ½c. stamps. Both values are now selling at the same price. Fig. 14 shows the second design of the ½c. in black on rose paper. There were a number of overprints for use as postage dues, as well as surcharges for some of the lower
values. It apparently was not necessary to use stamps, as long as prepayment was made in cash, as several covers exist during the stamp-issuing period with a paid marking. Alternatively, it is possible that this marking was used during a period of shortage of stamps of the correct denomination—if this were the case one might expect to find bisects in existence, either officially or unofficially. However none are known to the writer or appear to be recorded.

NANKING

One of the rarities in the treaty port field is the cancellation of the Nanking agency of the Shanghai system; this is not recorded on stamps to the knowledge of the writer but only on covers. The port was badly devastated in the Taiping rebellion and the foreign population was quite small. Stamps were not introduced until the fall of 1896.

Eight values in six designs were issued—Fig. 15 shows one of the designs. A further set was issued in 1897, as well as two single values.

WUHU

While an agency of the Shanghai system was in operation, no recorded cancellations exist. A local post was organized effective August 1, 1894, but stamps were not issued until November, 1894. The local post was organized by a Mr. A. K. Gregson, who was more interested in the sale of stamps to collectors than in running a post office, although there is no doubt that a postal service was in operation and that the stamps were in actual use. The first issue had ten values, the face value being $1. Early in 1895 this set was overprinted with Chinese characters; inverted overprints exist. Later in 1895 two values were surcharged, and a new set
of ten values appeared in 1896. This was also overprinted in Chinese characters in the same year. Both the main sets were also overprinted for postage dues. When the local post closed down, many values were overprinted "P.P.C.", which stands for "pour prendre congé" — to take one's leave, or to say farewell. Fig. 16 shows the top value of the second set overprinted with the Chinese characters and P.P.C.

While it might seem that this would be a most appropriate note to close on, the writer would like to mention that there are other fields of locals, most of which are very interesting: the by-posts of Scandinavia, the local stamps of Germany and the United States, the zemstvos of Russia, the private posts of Morocco, the hotel stamps of Switzerland, and last, but by no means least, the college and delivery stamps of Great Britain. If the reader is interested to follow the story of locals further, he can make a most useful start in the "Handbook of Private Local Posts", by Hurt & Williams.

Attention - All Members!!

Within the next two months, each member will be receiving a bill covering his dues for 1963, which are the same as for 1962. We would like your complete co-operation in the payment of this bill within a few days of receiving it in order to cut down the expense of sending out reminders.

YOU can assist in this economy drive by being PROMPT in sending your remittance.

Kindly note also the new ruling that the March-April PHILATELIST will NOT be mailed to you unless your 1963 dues are in the hands of the Secretary.

Thank you for your kind co-operation.

Walter F. Anderson
Secretary,
Box 3144, Station C
Ottawa, Ont., Canada

MAIL BAG.....From page 274

hope) idea to increase the interest of all of us in a very enjoyable and worthwhile fraternity.

R. P. DAVIS,
Kingston, Ont.

PITTS POINT.....From page 253

shoe boxes. Where will a cover with this cancellation show up? If you locate one please let the writer hear of it. I am trying to build up a photographic history of Pitt's Point and your assistance would be most appreciated.

(Courtesy The P.C.L. Packet, Bulletin of the Philatelic Club of Louisville)
The Honour Roll

The following members of the Society are hereby given recognition for their contributions to the progress of the Society in sponsoring the addition of new members or chapters for the year 1962:

Anderson, Walter F., Ottawa (21)
Atkinson, F. G., Montreal
Balcom, L. H., Arvida, P.Q.
Bailey, Capt. W. J., Kingston, Ont.
Barna, Eugene, Leamington, Ont. (3)
Barnard, Mrs. L., Ottawa
Bartlett, Bart. H., Louisville, Ky.
Baugird, Collins, Halifax (2)
Bayley, Colin, Ottawa
Beauregard, Mrs. M. T.,
North Surrey, B.C.
Beckett, P. L., Calais
Bedard, W. L., Detroit (3)
Bernhardt, Eric, Mexico
Bolton, G. C., Edmonton
Bowie, L. G., Ambler, Pa. (2)
Boyd, Dr. Norman O., Windsor, Ont. (2)
Brandeis, F. L., Qualicum Beach, B.C.
Bray, W. E., St. Catharines
Broadley, John, Windsor, Ont.
Burley, E. F., Port Credit, Ont.
Charron, J. J., Ste-Foy, P.Q. (5)
Christensen, A. H., Westmount, P.Q. (6)
Christensen, E. J., Edmonton (5)
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Davidge, A. V., Toronto (2)
Dicaire, Paul A., St. Catharines
Dick, H. J., Kingston, Ont.
Dominik, L. P., Peterborough
Free, W. K., Jordan, Ont.
Geldert, Dr. G. M., Ottawa (26)
Gyorfi, De A. W., Sydney, N.S. (6)
Hambleton, G. R., Vineland, Ont.
Hartney, H. M., Calgary
Hedley, R. P., Buffalo
Hendelman, A., Chicago, Ill.
Highly, J. C., Yarmouth, N.S.
Hinrichs, A. H., Toronto
Hollands, Hedley, Toronto
Homsher, Robert, Kansas City
Kelson, Aubrey, Saint John, N.B.
Kraemer, J. E., Kittichen (11)
Lakehead Stamp Club, #23,
Port Arthur (24)
Lamouroux, L. M., Toronto (6)
Lerpinière, Peter, Lively, Ont.
Lowe, R. G., Toronto
Mangold, Carl, Montreal (2)
Marston, C. L., Jr., Spokane, Wash.
Martin, H. Jr., Toronto (2)
Matejka, Dr. J. J., Chicago, Ill.
Miller, A. P., Belleville
Morrison, A. R., Greenwood, N.S.
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Richards, S., Sarnia
Richardson, R. M., Windsor, N.S.
Roe, Mrs. George, Montreal
Rushton, Eric, Simcoe, Ont.
Shantz, Stan., London, Ont. (2)
Sillak, Carl F., Medicine Hat, Alta.
Slute, R. A., Willowdale
Stibbs, Norman C., Nelson, B.C. (2)
Stokl, Frank, Hamilton, Ont. (6)
Teare, W. A., Victoria, B.C. (2)
Travers, J. W., Toronto
Walsh, W. C., Highland Park, Mich.
Watt, Agnes, Windsor, Ont.
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#609—SPECIAL BANFF HAND-STAMP SLOGAN CANCEL —1926

Thanks to R. S. Thwaites of Washougal, Wash. I recently had the opportunity to inspect an example of the special handstamp slogan cancel used at Banff in early 1926. The example seen was dated Jan. 25, ’26. The slogan was arranged in four lines:

BANFF ALBERTA
Winter Sports
Feb. 3 to 16
1926

Back in packet #589 we called attention to another handstamped, straight-line, slogan cancel. That was used at Fort Simpson, N.W.T. in ’58. I pointed out that it read “WE CELEBRATE / in ’58”. I should have more correctly said “CELEBRATE” — yes, the word is actually mis-spelled in the cancel! Looks as if someone did a bit too much celebrating, too early!

* * *

#610—CANADA’S ONLY HAND-STAMPED PICTORIAL CANCEL? (1942)

We really do not know whether or not the Aug. 7, 1942 special cancel commemorating the “Official Opening of the Shand Dam, Wellington County, Elora, Ontario” is the only pictorial handstamp cancel of Canada or not, but in any case it is a lovely thing. Most strikes are in magenta, and it is of large size,—nearly 40 mm. in diamenter (approx. 1½ inches). In the center is a sketch of the dam. Most of the legend and date appears above the sketch, and only “Elora Ontario” appears below.

Our particular example is one sent to us by A. L. McCready, publisher then of the very successful Popular Stamps, and bears a printed cachet.

We believe these were not too well appreciated at the time,—now over 20 years ago! But right now they are very much in demand.

* * *

#611—SQUARED CIRCLE CANCEL VARIETIES ARE POPULAR

While a large number of collectors attempt to put together a “one of a town” type Squared Circle Cancel collection, many others wander much further afield! In fact some very fine studies have been made of a single town.

However, apparently the majority of Squared Circle fans, while not attempting the ultra-specialized form of single town specialization, do go for the listed varieties. These fall into the following groups:

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Catalogue on Request.

1962 36 page BNA catalogue 15c

JIM F. WEBB
Licensed Auctioneer
22 Mackay Drive
RICHVALE, ONT., CANADA
1.) Indicia varieties, time and clerk nos. and letters, "AM" or "PM" etc.
2.) "Errors"—inverted dates, indicia, etc.
3.) Different hammers. A goodly number of towns used more than one device, some as many as four. Being hand made, the strikes from these various hammers differ slightly in their appearance.
4.) Earliest and latest dates. While everyone can't hold all the earliest or latest record dates, yet some like myself, retain a copy of the earliest, and the latest date, passing through our hands.
5.) Colour varieties. Some towns like Manitou, Man. are known in black, and also in a colour variety,—in this case, bright magenta.
6.) Different "states" of the same hammer. Strikes taken from different "states" of the hammer, show how the hammer has been re-worked, cut-down, etc.

In our own collection of these, all of which are on full card or cover, a collection of some 260 diff. towns contains some 190 additional cards and covers showing indicia, colour, and error varieties,—not counting any doubling up on early and late dates.

Another interesting phase of Squared Circle cancel collecting,—possible only with cards or covers, is to get together a showing of "combinations"—two diff. towns with their squared circle strikes on the same cover or card. Most frequently found on registered covers.

* * *

#612—ST. JOHN'S, NEWFLD.
"PAID ALL" PROVISIONAL (HANDSTAMP)

Seems like I should have reported this years ago, but checking back I find that I have been so pre-occupied with things Canadian that I have been overlooking some interesting Newfoundland items.

Back in 1897 the St. John's, Newfoundland post office, supposedly became short of 1¢ postage. In order to remedy the situation,— a handstamp was used to indicate the proper postage had been paid. As far as we know, this was supposed to have been used on local newspapers and circulars which normally took the 1¢ rate. This shortage occurred in September 1897 and gave rise to the first provisional overprint,—the "ONE CENT" on 3¢ gray lilac, which appeared in October.

The bulk of those which we have seen are on unsealed envelopes, bearing the single-circle postmark of St. John's, NEWF'D, dated either Oct. 14 or 15, 1897. In either case they bear the "PM" indicia. The "PAID ALL" handstamp is also a single-circle, slightly smaller than the postmark, in black like the postmark. "PAID ALL" is arranged in the center in a straight-line.

Again the bulk of these are addressed to "E. M. LE MESSURIER, St. Johns, Newfoundland" all with a purple handstamp. Looks like some "hot-shot" collector got busy and obtained himself a fair stock!

* * *

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#613—“EMERGENCY PASTE-UP”

COIL PAIRS AND STRIPS

Way back in packet #440 we discussed Coil Starter and End strips, which have since become a great favourite with collectors of these stamps. We also mentioned briefly another interesting coil variety—“Emergency Paste-Ups”. These are not the normal paste-ups which occur on the early Canadian coil issues,—all the Admirals, plus the 1928 “Scroll” issue. “Emergency Paste-ups” might possibly be found on all the later issues, right up to date. Unlike the regular paste-ups, which are formed by “overlapping”, the “emergency paste-up is formed by a third blank strip joining two coils together. Thus both stamps at the joint are double paper, instead of only one.

These are quite scarce, occurring only 1) when a roll of paper accidently breaks and is repaired during a press run, or 2) when a new roll of paper is placed into the press and the printing run is continued.

* * *

#614—REVENUES USED FOR POSTAGE

Back in packet #516 we gave a report on the number of covers we had been able to record, bearing Canadian revenue stamps used for postage. To qualify for the record, there could be no indication that postage due had been collected, but rather, that the revenue stamps had been accepted in full payment of postage. At that time we had record of twenty-one such covers.

Recently for the Canadian Revenue Study Group we made a new “Pedigreed” Listing of all known covers, and we decided to cut off our listing with covers dated prior to Dec. 31, 1959. The new listing includes some thirty Canadian and one Newfoundland covers. These break down as to periods of use, as follows:

Prior to 1900—6
1900—1920—10 (incl. the Newfied. item)
1921—1940—8
1941—1959—7

In most instances these do not appear to have been philatelically inspired.

* * *

#615—“B.N.A. REVENUE NEWSLETTER”

So far two issues of this 5-page news sheet have appeared, published by the Canadian Revenue Study Group. This is the same group which published the 20-page 1962 Canadian & BNA Revenue Yearbook.

This newest addition to the ranks of Canadian Philatelic publications is a 8½ x 11, loose-leaf affair, punched for three-ring binder. Each edition is rather limited, being distributed only to its approx. 100 members.

* * *

#616—S. ALLAN TAYLOR AND J. A. NUTTER LABELS

Collectors of Canadian phantom “locals” are generally quite familiar with the names of both S. Allan Taylor
and his contemporary, J. A. Nutter. Way back in packet #405 (Popular Stamps) we called attention to two advertising labels, made up quite similarly to the fake locals of the time. One was a Nutter label, the other was Taylor’s.

I now learn that at least one other variety exists of both of these. We list these below,—the first listed in each case being the variety previously reported, the second being the new variety:—

J. A. Nutter (Portrait of Nutter)
Green, on white wove.
Blue, on laid paper.

S. Allan Taylor (Portrait of Taylor)
Red, on white wove, inscribed
“Albany”
Red, on white wove, inscribed
“Boston”

While these last two are strictly “U.S.” in origin, yet they are of special interest to Canadian “local” fans since Taylor was the principal fabricator of these issues.

#617—“THE CANADIAN ROSE”

As readers know, this collector has a great weakness for U.S. Civil War patriotism used from and in Canada. There is one Magnus cover which I have never seen used, either from U.S. or Canada—known as “The Canadian Rose”. Unused remainders are relatively plentiful.

Charles Magnus produced some of the finest of the U.S. Civil War patriotism. Among them was a series of “rose” patriotism. The envelope designs were most attractive, and each contained an insert on which were printed various views. There were at least four types of “Rose of Washington”, two of the “Union Rose, East and West”, and one each of Baltimore and Philadelphia. Then there was the one with the large red, pink, and green rose with the legend—“DOMINION OF CANADA—Views in—ONTARIO and QUEBEC”.

The envelope is quite small, only slightly exceeding 3 x 5¼ in. We have never seen a copy of the “rose” insert which supposedly showed the views referred to,—nor have we ever heard of one.

Magnus also published a great many letter sheets, etc. of Canadian views. These were quite fully described and listed in packet #455. Among the letter sheets however was one which contained six small views. No doubt these were the ones used to make up the “Rose” insert.
Today when some country or tiny state hopes to make a lot of money from stamp collectors it invariably prints triangle stamps, attractive little things displaying animals, birds, flowers or even landscapes, but triangles to be sure.

When the postal authorities of the Cape of Good Hope introduced postage stamps in 1853, they decided to use triangular shaped adhesives for a good reason. No other country in the world had these odd-shaped stamps so the native postals sorters of Cape Province could distinguish letters from other lands by the various shapes of the stamps, despite the fact they could neither read nor write.

The design of the Cape of Good Hope postage stamps was from a drawing by Charles Bell who held the office of surveyor-general when the stamps appeared. A writer in Stamp Collector's Magazine of Feb. 1, 1865, had this to say about the figure of Hope on these triangular stamps: “Hope in the triangles is certainly seated on an anchor, but she seems to have made herself comfortable, and is perhaps hoping for a better seat someday.”

From the time of their issue, the Cape Triangles, as they are still known, soared to unheard-of popularity. At least two of the old time dealers, Stanley Gibbons of London and Rudolph Friedl of Vienna made their original foundations for successful postage stamp dealing by investing in Cape triangles.

Just four denominations of the Cape triangles were printed—one, four, six penny and one shilling, but three different printers manufactured them from 1853 until 1864. The results of the three different producers totaled scores of varieties and two errors.

When a supply of the first issue printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. was depleted, and the stamps from the other printers, De La Rue, had not arrived from England, a desperate need arose for the one and four penny denominations. In a rush to get these values, the authorities in the Cape of Good Hope ordered stamps from a local printer, Saul Solomon & Co. in Capetown.

They copied the design by an engraved die, and then produced the stamps from stereotypes mounted on wood. Since the English call printing plates mounted (Continued on page 292)
Canada Precancels

By H. C. Walburn, R.P.S.C. 3491

In a recent issue of the 'Canadian Philatelist' there were several references to 'precancels', and it is possible that some readers of this magazine may be interested in some further information on the subject.

First of all, what is a 'precancel'? For an answer I would refer you to the introduction ('Information for Collectors' section) of your Scott catalog, which covers the subject very well.

Canada has been using precancels in various Types since 1888. First, were the hand-applied Bar Types (in more recent years electrotypes with three pairs of Bars have been used, and are still current), followed, soon after 1900, by the 'City' Types, showing the town name and Province, which were replaced in 1930 by the 'Numeral' Types, showing the Money Order Office Number ('MOON' for short) between two pairs of Bars, the number, of course, showing from which town they originated.

One interesting group of about 60 varieties is a Type showing the name of the Town (no Province) followed by 'For Third Class Matter Only', issued about 1905. Apparently about that time the Post Office Department wished to ascertain the proportion of mail that went 3rd class, and the use of this Type of precancel was obligatory for a short period.

The collecting of precancels is a long established branch of Philately, and this year (1962) the Precancel Stamp Society (U.S.) is celebrating its 50th An-
value), the Admiral issue up to and including the $1.00 orange, and three commemoratives—the 1¢ orange of the 1927 Confederation issue, found in a Bar Type and also Montreal and Toronto, and the 1¢ and 2¢ values of the 1935 Jubilees, precancelled ‘1142’ (Rock Island, Quebec).

There are just over 3400 listed varieties of Canadian precancels, and many more sub-varieties (such as missing letters etc.) that have not been given catalog status. Many listed varieties are of extreme scarcity, but a representative collection of the more common varieties may be formed without too much trouble or expense, and the search for the better grade items is an intriguing one.

The following Canadian towns have used precancels at one time or another—Amherst, Beamsville, Brandon, Brandonford, Bridgeburg, Brockville, Browns Nurseries, Calgary, Carberry, Carlton Place, Cobourg, Chatham, Edmonton, Estevan, Fredericton, Galt, Guelph, Halifax, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, Lennoxville, Lethbridge, Lindsay, London, Moncton, Montreal, Moose Jaw, New Westminster, Niagara Falls, North Battleford, Oshawa, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Paris, Perth, Peterborough, Quebec, Red Deer, Regina, Rock Island, Sackville, St-Hyacinthe, St. John, St. Thomas, Saskatoon, Sherbrooke, Sydney, Toronto, Truro, Vancouver, Victoria, Walkerville, Welland, Weston, Windsor, Winnipeg, Woodstock and Yorkton.

COVER ........ From page 290 on wood by the name blocks, these local stamps became known as woodblocks even though they were printed from metallic plates. The error in name continues to this day.

A far greater error occurred when one of the composing room men placed one of the penny stamp stereos in the four penny printing form and a four penny stereo in the form made ready to print the one penny postage stamps.

As a result of this human mistake, two of the world’s great errors in postage stamp production took place. The one penny, pale milky blue color of the four pence stamps appeared in place of the vermilion color, normal for the one penny value. Similarly, the four pence stamp appeared in the vermilion color of the one penny value.

Through the courtesy of Graham Fairbanks, of Montreal, the owner of the block of four shown on the cover, we are reproducing above a lovely cover sent from Graaf Reinett to Somerset East in the Cope Colony. This cover bears a milky blue Fourpenny and is postmarked on the back: GRAAF REINETT, 15 May 1861. A very rare item.
YOUR SALES DEPARTMENT

Back on the job after a very pleasant trip to France and Switzerland, where I had the pleasure of meeting for the first time correspondents in both countries with whom I have been exchanging for the past fifteen years. As you all know, Western Europe is booming, owing to the effect of the Common Market. There is no unemployment, indeed labour is short, and in France this year there are 70,000 jobs waiting to be filled.

Prices are high, and this applies equally to stamps, to such an extent that after looking through circuit books of three philatelic societies, I came back empty handed. Nothing under half catalogue and that, for the most part, common stamps. There is such an interest in philately all through Western Europe that prices are steadily going up, and if at one time this was only true of fine classical material, to-day it applies to modern stamps as well.

I visited quite a few dealers, although many were away on their holidays, and saw something wonderful Canadian material which is badly needed by your Sales Dept., but prices were out of this world. For fine material of any country, the catalogue simply does not exist and it’s on a take it or leave it basis. I left it.

However, it was a very pleasant interlude that my wife and I had been planning for some twenty-five years. Hardly recognized anything in my old home town as most of the landmarks of my boyhood were destroyed in the last war. Met some wonderful philatelic friends, spoke at a couple of philatelic meetings and made new friends by boosting Canada.

Now we are back at the old stand and we have problems. There are always some in this work of ours that we are trying to solve, with YOUR co-operation.

“And this year, as usual, we need 19th Century Canada; of that we never seem to get enough. We also need pre-cancels, of which we have only three books available and those pretty well cleaned out. This year we have a better supply of Commonwealth, enough to fill the demand, but without many of the scarce items.”

BUT WHERE WE ARE IN BAD SHAPE AND TERRIBLE CONDITION is in the foreign field, except for France, in which we are breaking up practically a complete collection of that country (no, we did not get it in France — over there they’ll buy but won’t sell) and in Belgium. But Germany, Switzerland, Vatican, Scandinavia, Russia, Hungary, Japan, to mention only a few, WE HAVE ONLY ONE OR TWO BOOKS AVAILABLE —so those duplicates of would come in mighty handy!

AN EARNEST REQUEST TO ALL CLUBS — Do please send books back as soon as you can after your meetings. I admit there were only a few offenders, but still too many. So please hurry back with the books; others want to see them!

As you know, last year this job kept me on the go fifty hours a week, too much for one man. Additional help was badly needed. This year, satisfactory assistance has been obtained on a permanent basis and we can serve all clubs speedily, if books are returned promptly. As to individual collectors, we’ll gladly help them too, as long as we do not run at a loss, which we did last year.

SO, TO ALL, FROM THE SALES DEPARTMENT, MAY THE PRESENT SEASON BE A VERY PLEASANT ONE — AND HAPPY HUNTING!

—H. Gauthier

STATUS SYMBOLS .......... From page 269
1863—1d., 2d., 3d., 4d. and 9d.
1867—3d. and 4d.
1872—3c. and 6c.

In addition a certain amount of printers’ waste came on the market in the 19th century which provides imperforate varieties, some of which are found with the forged perforations imitating the genuine or providing bogus varieties.

(Courtesy of the Philatelic Journal of G.B.)
CHAPTER MEETINGS

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB
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SCHOOL FOR BLIND
Secretary: Aubrey F. Smith
16 Woodill Street
Halifax

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Established 1892
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ROYAL YORK HOTEL
VISITORS WELCOME
Secretary: R. L. THOMAS
23 Ashbourne Drive — Islington

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY
MEETS 1st and 3rd TUESDAYS
MOBIL OIL AUDITORIUM
at 8:00 p.m.
President: Rudolph, Phone CH 3-5762
Treasurer: J. Benningen, Phone CH 9-6075
Secretary: H. N. Bennett, Phone CH 3-0671

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Financial Building
10621 - 100 Avenue
G. C. Bolton, President
10024 - 142 St.
E. J. Christensen
Secretary-Treasurer
11612 - 94 Street
Visitors are cordially invited

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Established 1933
184 LOWTHER AVE. TORONTO 4
MEETINGS:
2nd and 4th TUESDAYS—7:30 p.m.
VISITORS WELCOME

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB
Meetings:
Every Thursday
at 8 p.m.
Juniors at 7 p.m.
Except during the summer months

WESTMOUNT STAMP CLUB
VICTORIA HALL — WESTMOUNT
VISITORS WELCOME

SPECIAL LOW RATES FOR LISTING CHAPTER MEETINGS

Offer of FDC Trophy

The American First Day Cover Society will make available the S. Frycynski Jr. "PRESIDENT'S TROPHY", commencing with the 30th Annual Exhibition and Convention of the Oklahoma Philatelic Society, to be held in Oklahoma City, on October 12, 13 and 14.

Any exhibition having three or more entries of First Day Covers exhibited will be qualified to receive the PRESIDENT'S TROPHY, which is a silver mug.

All further enquiries about this trophy should be forwarded to George A. Connes, 348 Gilardy Dr., Concord, Calif.

A Local Revenue

Fred Smith, of Lennoxville and the St. Francis Collectors Club sends us the above, which he qualifies as "no doubt, a type of local revenue"!

This stamp is sold to merchants of Sherbrooke, who give them to their valued clients, entitling them to two hours free parking on a neighbouring parking lot.
CHAPTER MEETINGS

OTTAWA
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MEET 8.00 P.M.
THURSDAYS
CHATEAU LAURIER
Secretary:
COLIN H. BAYLEY
400 Friel St., Ottawa
VISITORS WELCOME

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RPSC CHAPTER 13
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630 Rockway Dr., Kitchener
Secretary: Harold Beaudry,
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(RPSC Chapter No. 33)
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— SPECIAL LOW RATES FOR LISTING CHAPTER MEETINGS —

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CHAPTER NEWS

• WESTMOUNT STAMP CLUB

On February 7th next, the Westmount S. C. will be holding its one thousandth meeting. This is indeed an event in the life of any club, and we hope the Club will be launched well on the way to its 2,000th meeting.

Ken Smith has again been re-elected President and the Secretary's job is in the good hands of Wayne Bungay again.

• BELLEVILLE

By the time these lines appear, the Quinte S. C. will have held its Annual Show, with Mrs. Laura Barnard, of the RA S. C. in Ottawa as the guest speaker.

The new season has opened with a bang and we hope the Quinte Club will have an excellent season. Best of luck, Quinte!

• LENNOXVILLE

The new season started off well and we hear from Secretary Fred Smith that the first meeting of the St. Francis Collectors' Club was well attended and had a most interesting programme. This augurs well for the coming year.

• NORTH TORONTO

The Club will be holding its Annual Exhibition on April 6 / 7 next and a decided effort is being made by Exhibition Chairman Bob Johns to make this the best yet of a series of really fine shows.

Also, on May 2, the Club will be holding a dinner for the 25th Anniversary of the coming into being of the Club. There are quite a number of ex-members spread around and the Club would be delighted to see them at this function.

• EDMONTON

Stewart S. Kenyon, of the Edmonton S. C. took the trophy for the Best British Commonwealth Exhibit at the exhibition staged by the Society of Philatelic Americans in Portland, Oregon. His exhibit was a specialized presentation of the one-cent Victoria rose which Canada issued upon adoption de decimal currency in 1859. Our congratulations, Stew! But you never showed us these when you were a member of the N.T.S.C. 20 years ago!

VATICAN CITY
(Specials)

<table>
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Canada New Issues Mint
Canada First Day Covers
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WANT LIST SERVICE

British Empire Current and Obsolete
Queen Issues — Mint — Used
Geo. VI Issues Mint — Used
Modern Canada Mint
Canada Plate Blocks

SOME OLD . . . SOME NEW

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We are in receipt of part I of Scott's 1963 Standard Catalogue, the "bible" of collectors in Canada and the U.S.A.

The Catalogue shows over 27,000 price changes and more than 400 new listings in various minor varieties, including a complete revision of South Africa and South-West Africa.

As usual, the Catalogue covers all the American continent, except St-Pierre & Miquelon, the Dutch territories and Danish West Indies, all the Commonwealth countries and all U.S.A. possessions, together with the United Nations.

The heavy demand in earlier issues is reflected by price increases in 19th century U.S.A., Canada and British West Indies.

Demand in Topicals results in increases in issues such as United Nations, NATO, Space, Sports and Religion.

A notable change in the Commonwealth section is the listing and pricing of hundreds of perforation varieties, especially in the George VI issues. The issues of Malaya and Straits Settlements have been divided, with the majority moving to the "M" section.

One great improvement this year is the appearance of Part I at the precise time it should appear, on the 1st September, the first time it has done so since the war.

Part II will appear on the 1st October, the Combined Parts I & II on 1st November and the U.S. Specialized on the 15th October, obtainable at all dealers in Canada and the U.S.A.

Some Prize-Winners of the R.A. Stamp Club, Ottawa

Some prize-winners of the R.A. Stamp Club, Ottawa: L to R, seated: Colin Bayley, who won the RPSC Plaque; Margaret Over, R.A. Trophy; Leo Sloan, Barnard Topical prize; Standing: Dr. G. M. Geldert, President of the RPSC; Grant Kalbfleisch, Ralph Mitchener, Arnold Hussey and Mrs. Laura Barnard, all RA Trophy winners. —(RA News).
The applicants listed below have applied for membership in the Society. In accordance with the Constitution, their names are hereby published. If no adverse reports are received within thirty days of publication, they will be admitted to full membership.

New Members

7927  Assad, William J., Box 2232, Station D, Vancouver, B.C.
7928  McLeod, Harris, 12204 - 115 Avenue, Edmonton, Alta.
7929  Rosenber, Arnold J., 2614 McCoy Way, Louisville, Ky.
7931  Kruitz, E. P., Brown Boveri Mexico, S.A., Balderas, 36-903, Mexico 1, D.F.
7932  Tooper, George L., 4 Atlantic Avenue, Manassas, N.J.
7933  Veitch, Keith, 74 Jean Street, Port Arthur, Ont.
7934  Forbes, Donald S., 5458 Snowden Street, Montreal 28, P.Q.
7935  Tizard, Eric P., 4 Vienna Street, Halifax, N.S.
7937  Lepine, Gerald E., 138 Barrette Street, Eastview, Ottawa 2, Ont.
7938  Pope, William Henry, 216 Manor Ave., Ottawa 2, Ontario.
7939  Firth, L. Gerald, 5229 Westminster Place, Pittsburgh, Pa.
7940  Brown, Garfield W., 598 Vanessa Crescent, Ottawa, Ont.
7941  Mitchener, Ralph, 1253 Sherman Drive, Ottawa 3, Ont.
7943  Hoekford, E. J., 1114 Woodland Ave., Verdun, Montreal 19, P.Q.
7944  Smith, J. Floyd Jr., 1106 State Street, Erie, Pa.
7945  Wozniak, D. G., 3494 Jeanne-Mance, Apt. 701, Montreal 18, P.Q.
7946  Rich, Fred. 100 West 55 St., New York 36, N.Y.
7947  Fourniaux, P/L R. V. (24391) 1 Air division H.Q., RCAF, CAPO 5052, Canadian Armed Forces, Europe.
7948  Stone, R. L., 9351 - 95 St., Edmonton, Alta.
7949  Sinacar, Roy L., Box 218, Harrow, Ont.
7950  Pageau, Ferdinand, 234 West Ave., Ottawa 1, Ont.
7951  Gabathuler, Daniel J., 895 West 17th St., Deavenport, Iowa.
7952  Blumenthal, S. A., 1055 Lucknow St., Halifax, N.S.
7953  Dahlke, Hans, 88 Burrell St., Hamilton, Ont.

Deceased

Bury C. Binks, Vancouver, B.C.

Chapter Changes

No. 15—KITCHENER-WATERLOO
PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Pres.—Mrs. R. Gillrie, 590 Rockway Drive, Kitchener
Sec'y—Harold Beaupre, 81 Dover Street, Waterloo, Ont.

No. 39—EASTERN TOWNSHIPS STAMP CLUB
Pres.—Clude Willard, 653 Montreal St., Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Sec-Treas.—Mrs. L. M. Ritchie, 30 St. Patrick Street, Ottawa 4, Ont.

No. 41—R. A. STAMP CLUB, OTTAWA
Pres.—Mrs. Laura Barnard, 198 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4, Ont.
Sec'y—Stanley MacLeod, 480 McLaren Street, Ottawa 4, Ont.

No. 51—HAMILTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Pres.—V. March, 200 Charlotte St., Hamilton, Ont.
Sec'y—T. Sarson, 364 Eastside Crescent, Burlington, Ont.

No. 53—ST. CATHARINES STAMP CLUB
Pres.—W. E. Bray, 39 Burren Drive, St. Catharines, Ont.
Sec'y—Mrs. L. M. Ritchie, 30 St. Patrick Street, St. Catharines, Ont.

No. 69—TORONTO STAMP COLLECTORS CLUB
Pres.—R. T. Thomson, 165 Evelyn Ave., Toronto, Ont.
Sec'y—R. L. Thomas, 23 Ashbourne Drive, Islington, Ont.

Changes of Address

Barnes, Hubert L., Teachers' Apts., Buchans, Nfld.
Barrie, James F., 2506 - 14th Street East, Saskatoon, Sask.
Barrie, W. Allan, c/o Mutual Life of Canada, 390-475 Howe Street, Vancouver 1, B.C.
Brant, Clifford J., 1328 Clark Avenue, Niagara Falls, Ont.
Caldwell, Mrs. W., 295 Elizabeth St. S., Brampton, Ont.
Cornellius, J. C. Jr., 2407 Lake Place, Minneapolis, Minn.

Day, W. H., 8585 Granville Street, Vancouver 14, B.C.
Derrick, D. F., 71 Granby Place, Penticton, B.C.
Fairbanks, A. G., 3059 Sherbrooke St., West, Westminster 6, P.Q.
Grace, John F., 533 Aymer Street, Peterborough, Ont.
Grenier, Major Guy, 146 Laurier East, Apt. 465, Ottawa 2, Ont.
Merrick, H. W., 21 Dale Avenue, Apt. 622, Toronto 5, Ont.
McCready, G. A., 188 Summit Ave., Port Arthur, Ont.
Pilgrim, Edwin B., c/o Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ont.
Rideout, Manson F., Peel, N.B.
Robertson, Brig. G. B., 1080 Ridgewood Drive, Halifax, N.S.
Robinson, J. J., RMQ 233, RCAF Station, Lincoln Park, Calgary, Alta.
Rothschild, Maj. Gen. R. P., 468 Maple Lane, Ottawa 2, Ont.
Rushton, Eric, 730 Main Street, Chippawa, Ont.
Sprenger, Dr. R. A., 10 Donnac Drive, Oakville, Ont.
Toutain, Gerard F., 31 Desjardins Ave., Apt. 3, Ottawa 2, Ont.
Van T'Zelfde, C. A., 260 Watson, Riverside, Ont.
Postal Racket

Stamp News, which comes from Dubbo, N.S.W., is always worth reading. The editor is very forthright in what he publishes, and reports at length on some of the stamp rackets that are going on.

In the February issue is told how certain postal clerks have been lightly sticking 10/- stamps on to parcels and, when the customer has retired, these are then removed and replaced by a used ten-shilling stamp which has been purchased from a dealer at about 1s. 6d. and is then cancelled again by the clerk. The original stamp can be used again if necessary, and another used copy stuck on the next parcel. This means that every time a ten-shilling stamp is needed on a parcel, the clerk has the chance of making 8s. 6d. clear profit. Why only ten-shilling stamps are involved is not clear. Collectors might, therefore, re-

As always, this catalogue is an up-to-date listing of all stamps of the U.S. and possessions, Canada and the Provinces, United Nations and unusual foreign sets issued in postal tribute to the U.S.A. and is also an outstanding and comprehensive US/BNA guide.

Price changes in U.S. are relatively few from 1962 but much more marked in the older issues and especially in the higher-priced items.

Among Canada stamps, the 1897 to 1930 issues show the best increases, as do those of B.C. and V.I.

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(Courtesy The Philatelic Journal of G.B.)
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