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EDITORIAL

It is too bad that we asked official permission to forward our bulletins to Ottawa so that they would be given the Royal Train cancellation. It is more than an even bet that had we just sent them along they would have come through alright, although the Post Office do not favour second-class mail with special attention. With the co-operation of our Secretary we were able to give you a first day cover from the Ontario Parliament Bldgs. We hope to give you an interesting cancellation on this Bulletin too.

The Royal Visit Stamps are being more generally used by business houses than previous issues of oversize stamps. This does not seem to be true of the 1¢ value however but maybe they will come along faster when office stocks of the ordinary 1¢ are depleted. It would look to be a nice gesture to put 1¢ stamps on as much philatelic mail as possible. Your friends will appreciate it at a later date.

While on this subject of desirable stamps, why is it that so many collectors send mail to fellow collectors and use the common 3¢ stamp in general use. Every collector should avail himself of the services of the Philatelic Branch and have a stock of stamps of special interest to fellow collectors on hand at all times. To copy from one of our old school books every collector should try to be a Mr. or Mrs. Doasyouwouldbedoneby. How many of you have an excess of 1¢ coil stamps in strips of three or five. Everyone needs those used 4¢ & 8¢ values of all issues. Even worse, of course, is the collector who uses current postal stationery to a non-collector of same.

Ye Editor has a considerable quantity of gummed labels on hand worded as follows: "The Philatelic Branch stocks many stamps which would please your correspondents. WHY NOT USE THEM?" He will gladly send any quantity up to 100 on receipt of a stamped, addressed envelope.

This use of the Philatelic Branch will serve a double purpose. It will please your friends and deplete the stocks of obsolete issues. There are also available many items in poorly centred condition. These should be purchased by those in executive positions and used for Business Mail. Don't depend on George to do it alone. He might be fed up with helping others and let you down.

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A TONGUE TWISTER.

We have all heard a non-collector or a postal clerk stumble over the word "Philatelic" or "Philatelist" but here is one that would hold most of us down. In MeKeels' Weekly of Jan. 5, 1899 we note that a prominent overseas collector holds that the more correct term would be "Philosemeiotisiscomistographists". Here is the final verses from a few stanzas of comment in the same issue:

Ah; cruel; cruel; foiled again
When I'd all but succeeded.
Can any mortal lung contain
One half the breath that's needed?

If Muses, Gods and Devils, too,
Can get it no corrector
I think it would be as well, don't you
To stick to "Stamp Collector".

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Philatelic Articles in our Library (Continued)

CEYLON

1. In old Ceylon
2. 10¢ on 16¢ Watermarked Crown CC
& Crown CA
3. The type set Telegraph Stamps

CHILE

1. The Imperforate Issues
2. The Postage Stamps of Chile
3. The Error of Watermark, 1862
4. Bisects
5. A Field for the Amateur Specialist
6. The Provisional Issues 1891 & 1892
7. Air Post Overprints

COLOMBIA

1. Notes on Colombian Stamps.
2. The Types of the 1904 issue.
3. The Numeral Type 1904-1920
4. Recent Issues (1923)
5. 1908-16 Discovery of a Second Die for
the 20 ct. value.
6. Rare Varieties of Early Stamps.
7. Watermarks in the Numeral Issues.
8. Antioquia (Colombia)
9. Stamp Studies Scott's #349-352
10. The 2 ct. stamp of 1908
11. Tolima; 1870 5 ct Uncat. Error "Correoa"
12. Air Mail Service.

CYPRUS

1. Cyprus
2. Cyprus and its Postage Stamps
3. Fifty Years in Cyprus (1929)

CHINA

1. The First Issue
2. The Temple of Heaven
3. Bisects
4. China Provisionals
5. The Kien Yang Fu Provisional Issue.
6. The Printings of the 1923 Issue.
7. Notes on the Postal Services
8. Yun-Nan Province Surcharge
9. The Republican Issues.
10. Stamps of the Treaty Ports of China
11. The Official Stamps of Eastern Turkestan
12. Fishing in Chinese Waters.
13. The Sun-Yat-Sen Stamps.
14. The Stamps of Chinese Formosa
15. Chinese Inscriptions.
16. The Ying Yang Symbol.
17. China Air Mail Stamps.

COSTA RICA

1. The Reales Issue
2. An Interesting Bisect
3. A Minor Plate Study.

COREA

1. The Stamps of Corea.

CUBA

1. Cuban Revolutionary Stamps
2. "Y $\frac{1}{4}$ "

CURACO

1. Specialized Curaco 1872-1925 Handbook.

While attending the get-together at Kitchener a few weeks ago, it came to our attention that a file of a Philatelic magazine published in Berlin here in 1896 to 1901 has been added to the Philatelic Library of the Kitchener Public Library. Below we pass on to our readers extracts from the pages of this magazine which has been published by the Starnaman Bros.

"The $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ Maple Leaf went on sale in Toronto on November 8th, 1897".

"An Ottawa Press Despatch of Sept. 10th 1897 states that the plates of the Jubilee stamps were destroyed at noon today in the premises of the American Bank Note Co. The ceremony was attended by the P.M.G., the Deputy P.M.G., several other officials of the Postal service and representatives of the press."

"The Hamilton Post Office first used an electric cancelling machine late in December 1897. (The earliest date I have found is Dec. 28, 1897. Ed.)

From the issue of Jan. 1898 we note that one of the Stamp Vendors in Hamilton has a sheet of 3 ϕ small queen's head so perforated that the white space normally between the stamps is in the centre of a stamp when separated.

From the April 1899 issue we note that the T. Eaton Co. sold a Toronto dealer their mail accumulation over a four month period for the sum of \$400.00.

PRESS DESPATCH, July 19th, 1897:

"The Jubilee Stamps went on sale at Toronto this morning at 9 a.m. So many had gathered before that time however, it was necessary to have four policemen to preserve order. Fully 500 persons were present at the appointed time including all prominent collectors and dealers".

Official Post Office Bulletin, December 1898. (abbreviated)

"Imperial Penny Postage will go into effect Christmas Day to Great Britain, Newfoundland, Br. India and several South African Protectorates. This service will be extended as arrangements with other colonies are completed. The Penny rate for U.S.A. and Canada itself will not go into effect till New Years Day 1899.

In the May 1899 issue a Mr. R.C. Yates comments on the whys and wherefores of certain Canadian Issues as compiled by him from Information in the Canadian Almanac 1853-1875.

"The 3d. 1851 was necessary for letters between any point in Canada (Ontario & Quebec) and offices in the Maritime Provinces."

"The 6d. was for letters to U.S.A. except Oregon & California. These were 9d."

"The 12d. was for letters to Great Britain via Quebec & Halifax. (Jarrett estimates that less than 1000 of these stamps were actually used).

"The 10d. 1855 was for letters to Great Britain via Cunard Packet from N.Y. & Boston.

"The 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1857 was for letters to Gr. Britain via Canadian Packet from Quebec." (Jarrett states this was for mail for Newfoundland and B.W.I. via Bermuda).

"The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1857 was for letters for local delivery and for newspaper postage."

"The 5 ϕ Beaver was for ordinary Provincial Use."

"The 10 ϕ was for letters to U.S.A. except California and Oregon."

"The 2 ϕ was for soldier's letters to Great Britain."

"The 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ϕ green blue was for ordinary letters to Gr. Britain via Canadian Packet from Quebec."

"The 17 ϕ was for letters to Great Britain via the faster packet service from New York and Boston." This also accounts for the 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ϕ blue and 15 ϕ purple of the Dominion of Canada issue.

FAKES ON NEW BRUNSWICK #1 to 4 and NOVA SCOTIA #2 to 7.

The Enco Journal for March has a page on Forgeries of above. We quote as follows: "Collectors should remember that these stamps were engraved, so all lithographed or surface printed stamps are fakes. Fournier and Panelli also made engraved fakes and these are very deceptive. The fakes of most all the values are not in the true colors, but the 6d. Nova Scotia may be found as a fake in almost an identical shade. The Editor, Mr. A.C. Johnson sums up with the statement that he thinks the best test is that in the genuine the point of the Square always hits the point of the leaf squarely. This also applies to Newfoundland Type A1. If this point does not hit squarely, you may rest assured your stamp is not genuine."

The publishers of the above Journal in the same issue stated that they had accumulated a collection of the 3¢ 1870 on cover (325) one for each month from 1870 to Feb. 1898 with the exception of Feb. & Oct. 1870; May, June, Aug., Sept. and Oct. 1881; Feb. 1885; and November 1889. This collection was offered at a price of \$65.00.

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