

# Campbell Paterson's NEWSLETTER

FOR  
COLLECTORS OF  
NEW ZEALAND STAMPS  
registered at the g.p.o. wellington as a magazine

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## NEW ZEALAND NOTES AND COMMENT — By John Robinson

### 4d CENTENARY OF GOVERNMENT IN WELLINGTON

Issued on 26 July, this quechkey stamp will have few admirers. It is simply and positively atrocious, and the sooner it goes off sale, the better!

**Technical Details:** Printed in 20 horizontal rows of six stamps, the Printers' Imprint, HARRISON AND SONS LTD., LONDON, and the Cylinder Numbers, 1A 1A 1A 1A appear vertically at the top in the left selvedge. A block of eight stamps is required as a "Plate Block" of this issue. The sheet value, £2, appears in the right selvedge, at the bottom, and is also printed sideways. Perforation is probably done by a single comb head, moving downwards, one sheet at a time, and the gauge is  $14\frac{3}{4} \times 14\frac{1}{4}$ . Watermark is upright.

**Varieties:** We know of none, and were nauseated in trying to discover any! There were innumerable minor screen flaws in several of the stamps.

**We want to buy anything good in New Zealand stamps, 1855-1965.  
If the material you have for disposal is astounding — our offer most  
certainly will be, too!**

### 1965 HEALTH STAMPS

This year we can really be proud of our Health Stamps. Harrison & Sons who printed them can be proud, too. We have here a pair of beauties! In colouring, as well as quality of printing, these two stand out among a huge pile of horrid Health stamps issued over the past 35 years.

**Technical Details:** Sheets are of 120 stamps, in six horizontal rows of 20. The Imprint and Cylinder numbers, 1A 1A 1A 1A, appear below the first four stamps in the bottom row. Sheet values, £2 and £2/10/0 appear in the upper right corner, and square "Traffic Light" spots are in a bracket alongside the last stamp in each sheet.

One most unusual feature of the Cylinder markings is that one value, the 4d + 1d Fantail, has no green "1A" near the Imprint, although there is ample space for it. When these Notes were being written, a dubious report that three Cylinder Number blocks with Green 1A had been found was received. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of this report, but would certainly welcome the opportunity of examining such a Block.

The paper used has horizontal mesh, and the watermark is upright. Perforation in the large sheets is by a single comb head, in the web, and gauges  $14 \times 14\frac{3}{4}$ . For the 3d + 1d, featuring the Kaka, the colours used are grey, brown, red and yellow. The 4d + 1d features the Fantail; colours used are black, green, brown and yellow.

**Miniature Sheets:** These are of six stamps, on the same paper, same watermark and same perforation. An unusual "layout" of Miniature Sheets in the Master Sheet is suggested by the fact that the upper selvedge of each is not perforated through, as are the large sheets and the lower selvedge of the Miniatures.

**Shades:** Minor gradations in colour have been noted, but none to date are of significance.

**Official First Day Covers:** Although these are rather attractive, it surprised and greatly annoyed us not to be able to lay our hands on a single one in Auckland prior to the day of issue. This suggests great bungling potential on the part of the Federation.

CAMPBELL PATERSON LTD.  
P.O. Box 5555, Auckland  
Room 44, Lewis Eady Buildings  
Queen Street, Auckland. Ph. 49-118

CAMPBELL PATERSON LTD.  
10 St. Margarets  
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## CURRENT PICTORIALS

Now that the "Flower" values printed by De La Rue are appearing, perforated with a double-comb head, readers may be interested in learning how to recognise this development. Most will recall that the experimental Chambon head provides in some cases holes that are so close together that they actually overlap. In each case, however, this overlapping occurs in the centre of the vertical perfs. of the stamp, for the experimental head was an "H" shaped affair. Characteristically, the double-comb head shows a similar "overlap," occasionally, but with the important distinction that this occurs at the foot of the stamp, and is often repeated in every second row all the way down the sheet. Vertical blocks of eight stamps, or less, will show the use of this double-comb head satisfactorily in one's Album.

### Q.E. COUNTER ROLLS AND COIL PAIRS

by Bernard G. Cox

**COUNTER ROLLS or COILS** are strips of stamps made up into roll form to facilitate the sale, by Post Office counter clerks, of single or small numbers of stamps. The rolls are divided into 20 sections of stamps with numbers printed on the selvage joints between the sections. The numbers, from 19 to 1, indicate to the counter clerk the number of complete sections remaining unsold on the roll, and, for accounting purposes (by reference to a table) the value thereof. The first section of the full roll does not need a number preceding it.

**COIL PAIRS.** Counter Coil issues are best illustrated by the collection of stamps in pairs, one stamp from either side of the numbered jointed selvages of the counter roll sections. Coil pairs are generally collected mint.

**COUNTER ROLL APPLIANCES.** The coils are housed within a small portable container which is placed on the counter facing the clerk. Dispensers now in use are of the 8-slot variety, the slots being made to accommodate rolls of stamps 24 mm. wide.

It is obvious that the section numbers, when issuing from the appliance, should read upright to the clerk.

**THE STAMPS.** Counter rolls are made up from normal sheets of stamps as printed in England. The stamps are made up into Counter Rolls by the Stamps Printing Branch, Government Printing Office, Wellington.

During the period of the Q.E. issue, the change of design from small to large figures-of-value, and the change from coarse to "NZ star" (esparto) paper, provided many varieties.

**COIL CONTENTS.** Mid-value "Horizontal" coils (9d, 1/- and 1/6) were of 400 stamps in 20 sections of 20 stamps, each section having an unnumbered joint at its centre. The section number was printed on the righthand selvage of "B" pane, which, when joined to the "A" pane row, made a 20-stamp-long section. These were discontinued because the 28 mm. "high" stamps were too wide for 24 mm. wide slots in the dispensers.

Mid-value "Vertical" coils (9d, 1/-, 1/6 and 1/9) were of 320 stamps in 20 sections of 16 stamps, each section having an un-numbered joint at the centre (between each 8 stamps). The strips were from the 24 mm. wide vertical columns, the section number being on the top selvage of "A" pane. It will be noted that this particular selvage is the only top or bottom selvage that is blank, having neither Imprint, Plate, nor sheet-value marking thereon; also this selvage is perforated. Both these features, blank and perforated, are requirements of the Coil manufacturer as explained later.

The lower value coils, 2D, 3D, 4D, 6D and 8D, are of 480 stamps in 20 sections of 24 stamps. The 24 mm. "high" rows are coiled, the section number being on the right-hand selvage of the section.

**COIL MANUFACTURE.** In order to understand the varieties it is necessary to have some knowledge of the "structure" of the coil, and of printing and coiling processes.

The coil-making procedure for the small-value coils is as follows: A required number of sheets is divided into 20 equal packs, the first of which has "19" printed 10 times at 24 mm. centres on the right-hand selvage opposite each row of stamps on each sheet; the second pack has "18" printed 10 times on each sheet, and so on. Then, commencing with an un-numbered sheet, a "19" sheet is lined up and gummed to its edge, an "18" sheet is gummed to the edge of the "19," and so on.

Located in front of the operator who is lining-up, gumming and electrically pressing the joints, a machine coils the sheets into a 20-sheet-long x 1-sheet-wide "Master-Roll." This is fitted into another machine, and, as the master-roll unwinds through 11 rotary knives, the side selvages are discarded and the 10 strips are rolled onto 10 small reels — the Counter Coils.

Note that the number of stamps in each Counter Roll is the equivalent of two full sheets of stamps, although each of the 20 sections of stamps in any one coil are all the identical row from 20 sheets.

Note also the two manual operations involved — accurate lining-up of the sheets by means of the perforations of the selvage and accurate guiding of the row of rotary knives to keep them cutting along the perforations.

The making of mid-value "Vertical" coils commenced with guillotining of the full sheet down the gutter between the panes, and lapping and gumming the 8-stamp "high" B pane below the 8-stamp A pane to make a 16-stamp "high" sheet. No selvage shows on the face at this centre-joint. These sheets were numbered 10 times at 24 mm. centres above each column of stamps of the A pane, and the making of the Master Rolls and Counter Rolls proceeded as for the small values.

As each of the 20 sections of any mid-value coil is the identical column from alternate A and B panes, a constant flaw or rough will be found 20 times in the same coil. But note that, although A and B panes alternate in each section of the coil, the jointed panes are not necessarily from the same sheet. A sheet of Inv. w.mks. or "blurred centres" could appear as one (jointed) section of 16 stamps in each of 10 coils; or as two half-sections of 8 stamps in each of 10 coils; or as one half-section of 8 stamps in each of 20 coils.

END PAPERS. Perforated sheets of brown paper are gummed to both ends whilst the Master Roll is being made, and these finish as "Centre Paper" and "Wrapper Paper." The centre paper serves as temporary binding paper for the master roll, then acts as "starters" on the small reels of the rotary-knife machine. The wrapper paper binds the roll until severed by the counter clerk.

Centre papers have the coiling date rubber stamped thereon, whilst the wrapper paper has also the value of the stamp, and "COUNTER-ROLL" printed thereon. (The 1/6 and 1/9 rolls had the "pence" figure rubber-stamped on the 1/- printed paper). This coiling date has no relation to the day of actual issue. Wrapper papers are 8in. long, centre papers 3in.

TYPE SETTING. The Coil varieties caused by "type-setting" can be more readily understood if the Counter Clerk's point-of-view is considered. The clerk can recognise at a glance the stamp value, whether the stamp is upright, sideways or inverted; but the section number when withdrawn from the counter appliance, should be upright for easy identification.

In the small values (with the exception of the "Experimentals") the coil issues from the dispenser with the stamps sideways and the section numbers upright to the clerk. To the Philatelist, with stamps mounted upright, these are known as "Numbers sideways, reading from the right" or as "Numbers reading upwards."

All mid-value coils issued prior to SEP. 1955 (including the K.G. VI. issues) were dispensed from counter appliances with both stamp and section number inverted to the clerk. When this fact and the possibility of faulty reading of the numbers—particularly inverted "6s" and "9s"—was brought to the attention of the Director of the Stamps Division (28 Sept. 1955), immediate action was taken to correct the matter. Since that date all section numbers "6" and "9" had a full stop after the number. The next mid-value coiling, 1/- of 2 DEC 1955, had the section number sideways (to both clerk and philatelist), but the method proved unsatisfactory on the narrow selvedge joints of the small-value coils, the same "font" being used for all values.

In further efforts to correct the mid-value trouble the printer inadvertently reversed the lines-of-type, and the 3d and 6D coils of MAY and MAR 1956 were dispensed with the stamps sideways but the numbers inverted to the clerk. These "Experimental" issues are known to the philatelist as "Number sideways, reading from the left" or "Number reading downwards."

The next coilings of the 9d and 1/6 values in MAY and early JUN 1956 reverted to the earlier system with numbers inverted to the clerks, but with 6 and 9 (fullstop) varieties.

Following complaints concerning the inverted 3d and 6D issues, and suggestions made to the Director, the small values reverted to the earlier (correct) setting. And the next coiling of the 1/- value, 23 JUN 1956, saw the introduction of the final method in which the numbers are upright to the clerk, and inverted to the Philatelist. This date saw also the introduction of Printer's Type (c), and a "selvedge variety"—see later.

PRINTER'S TYPE. The section numbers of the late Pictorial and early K.G. VI. counter rolls were rubber stamped, various shades of red and purple ink being used. Later the numbers were printed, a fairly large bold font being used—Type (a).

Towards the end of the K.G. issue a new finer font, Type (b) was introduced and used for section numbers 1 to 17, whilst section numbers 18 and 19 continued in the earlier type. The new Type (b) was used on the 2d, 3d and 4d values of the K.G. issue and continued in use in the Q.E. coils up to mid-JUN 1956 in all numbers 1 to 19.

The 1/- coils dated 23 JUN 1956 saw the introduction of a still smaller, finer font, Type (c).

All numerals of these three fonts have distinct characteristics.

SELVEDGE VARIETIES. The early Q.E. II. mid-value sheets had wide selvedges, and all "Vertical-Upright" coil pairs are found with 19-22 mm. section joints, as are the "Sideways" 1/- pairs.

The sheets of the 1/- coils of 23 JUN 1956 had been normally numbered and were awaiting coiling when further study was made of the type-setting, the numbers were guillotined off and the remaining 7-9 mm. selvedge reprinted with inverted numbers. This 1/- issue is known to philatelists as "Upright-Inverted-TRIMMED."

Further coilings of the 9d, 1/- and 1/6 values, all with the 19-22 mm. selvedge joints, continued with the new style type-setting and type, and are known as "Upright-Inverted-WIDE" pairs.

The introduction of the "Security" width selvedge is reflected in the 12-14 mm. joints of the 1/, 1/6 and 1/9 values, and are known as "Upright-Inverted-NARROW" pairs.

SUMMARY. Some collectors may think, as change succeeded change, that philatelists were being expressly catered for! This paper has attempted to show that most changes have been logical and, in practically all cases, necessary.

The changes and improvements in the stamps themselves are understood and appreciated; changes in design, in quality of paper, and of security (and economy?) of selvedge width. In addition there are changes applicable to the stamps in the coil form: the printer's section-number type simply wore out and was replaced; the coil-maker's honest experiments to "upright" the long-existing "inverted-to-clerk" section numbers are appreciated; and complicating the whole business is the simple fact that changes of design and paper do not coincide with changes of type and type-setting.

MATCHED SETS. A Complete Set of one pair of each of the 32 Q.E. varieties fully illustrates the issue. The Matched Set with the same section number on all pairs, provides quick and positive identification of the different fonts. Uniformity is not distracting (random figures would be), and due attention can be paid to the pairs. Volume IV. of the Handbook describes and/or lists these 32 major variations.

END PAPERS. Students of Postal History often show dated and printed Wrapper Papers and dated Centre Papers in their collections.

MOUNTING. Every philatelist will have his own ideas on arrangement, number of stamps per page, annotation, etc.

It is suggested that a Complete Matched Set, mounted in appropriate groups would make a very pleasing display. The groups would be balanced in numbers, size and design of stamps, of printer's font and of paper, and in approximate order of appearance.

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\*In the text, above, "d" or "D" after the value numeral is used to indicate stamps of the "original design" or of the "new design" respectively, the latter having larger numerals and no stars in the lower right corner.

The serious student will follow up the "grouping" layout with a study of each denomination in its many forms, bringing into prominence, through proximity, the changes of font, type-setting, design and paper. Here again the matching numbers will not be a distraction.

A further arrangement "mounted as dispensed" (i.e. with the pairs vertical) will show the small values with stamps sideways and numbers upright, except for the two "experimentals." The mid-value stamps, except for the "horizontals" will all be inverted with the numbers first inverted, then (the 1/- value) sideways, and finally upright. This will dramatically illustrate the necessity for the type-setting change.

"NOVELTIES." The coils have been exceedingly fruitful in varieties of interest to collectors.

"Blurred centres" are found in some of the mid-values. Inverted wmk. appear in the 1/6 Vertical Uprights. Contrasting colour shades are common, and include all the reported 8d "pale-pinks." 3d coils using stamps from Die 1B together with stamps from Die 1A were used in "reading-from-the-left" coils, and pairs of each Die and of combined Dies are found.

Coil Manufacturers' novelties include "offset" numbers, and examples of erratic quillotining and overlapping. Of interest are the worn and odd type "1's" in section "11" in all values in coilings immediately prior to the change to the new type (c).

THE SPECIALIST. The "Plating" enthusiast has ample scope for illustrating his studies of the mid-values, 9d to 1/9.

The stamps of the "Horizontal" pairs are from column 10, B pane jointed to Col. 1, A pane; and the stamps of the "Vertical" pairs are from Row B pane jointed to Row 1 of A pane.

By means of selvedge markings and known flaws, re-entries and retouches to many of the above stamps, the majority of the pairs can be plated. Vertical pairs from Cols. 5 & 6 and 9 & 10 can be identified if the selvedge quillotining has been at all generous as the upper portions of Imprint and Plate Block markings can be discerned on the trimmed selvedge between the overlapped surfaces of the joint.

Of particular interest are pairs with Row 8/5 B pane centre plate varieties in all 3 Mid-values.

Odd sheets of stamps of the elusive 1/- Centre-Plate 3 were used in coilings with end papers dated 30 APR 1958 and 5 MAY 1958. These are the "inverted, narrow" variety. The three known examples are all "combined-plate" pairs.

THE "SELVEDGE-WIDTH" VARIETIES. It may be considered that the Selvedge-width varieties are not of sufficient importance to warrant inclusion in other than a specialist collection, but the wider field covered by the counter coil student embraces not only study of the stamps but of the whole sheet of stamps, format and selvedges. Selvedge markings, perforations and widths are of some philatelic merit.

Because of the location of the section number on the selvedge joint, the narrower varieties cannot be "home-manufactured" from the wider varieties.

## COIL PAIRS

- 23 **"Full-Range-of-Number" Sets of Coil Pairs:** It is an excellent idea for a collector to collect just exactly what he wants to. Trouble is, of course, that not all of us know instinctively exactly what we want to! Coil pairs have section numerals ranging from 1 to 19, or to 23. Only the keen specialist will really want to have every single value completed in this way, but it is highly desirable to illustrate the range of numbers in some way. We advocate the collection of "Matched Sets" — see NEWSLETTER for August, 1965 — all these being of one selected numeral. Then, a set or two of the commoner, thus cheaper, values in a full-range-of-numeral presentation will complete the story:
- |   |      |
|---|------|
| (a) King George VI, rubber-stamped numerals. Full range in the 1d green ..... | 20/- |
| (b) Ditto, machine-stamped numerals, full set, 2d orange .....                | 35/- |
| (c) Q.E. II, 2d small figures of value. Full set .....                        | 30/- |
| (d) Ditto, 2d Large figures of value. Full set .....                          | 30/- |
| (e) Ditto, ditto, the 2d on "Esparto" paper. Full set .....                   | 45/- |
| (f) 1960 Pictorial, 2d Kaka Beak, with black section numerals. Full set ..... | 65/- |
| (g) Ditto, but with red numerals. Full set .....                              | 60/- |
- 24 **QUEEN ELIZABETH, 3d small figures, Specialist Coil-Pairs:** You simply must believe us when we say that a full set of Coil pairs in the 3d value is a tough proposition! We have a set or two, nevertheless, complete according to our Catalogue, consisting of NC1(b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g); plus NC3 (a), (b) and (c). These nine pairs, together with Plate Blocks 30 and 32 which illustrate the pertinent die-states) are well worth every penny of .....
- 110/-
- 25 **"Full Stop after 6" Varieties:** One set only available, very scarce, this. Six pairs, three with, three without full-stops. Two pairs each of the 3d, NC1(b), the 9d, NC6(a); and the 1/6, NC6(d). The scarce set .....
- 75/-
- 26 **EIGHTPENCE, Q.E. II, "Pale Pink":** An ordinary listing under N8a of our Catalogue hides a very scarce and intriguing shade variety. This occurred only in counter rolls, apparently only one sheet being in this distinctive colour. Most of this find, less than 200 copies,

were salvaged at the time of discovery, by Mr. Bernard G. Cox, in Palmerston North. It is a variety, then, with a pedigree. The coil-pairs in which one stamp is pale pink (the other is rose-carmine, and of excellent contrast) are numbered either 16 or 17. We have four of each section-numeral. To the keen specialist, what could be more attractive than both pairs, so we offer:

- (a) Two coil pairs, 16 and 17, each with one stamp in the rare pale pink shade ..... £15  
 (b) One coil pair only, either 16 or 17, with the rare shade ..... 150/-

- 27 **Mid-Value Horizontal Coil-Pairs, Q.E.:** 9d, 1/- and 1/6. These three scarce items, listed separately in the new Gibbons' ELIZABETHAN Catalogue under 731Ea, 732Eb and 733Eb, are elusive. The three ..... 60/-
- 
- 28 **9d UPRIGHT Coil Pairs, Q.E.:**  
 (a) NC6(a), number upright ..... 6/6  
 (b) Variety of NC6(a). Coil section numeral 9; two pairs, one the very scarce variety with full stop after 9. The two ..... 26/6  
 (c) NC7(a), numeral inverted ..... 4/6  
 (d) NC7(a), a pair to match up with Lot (b) above, as this has the same section numeral, 9 ..... 5/-
- 29 **1/- UPRIGHT Coil Pairs, Q.E.:**  
 (a) NC6(b). Number upright ..... 12/-  
 (b) NC6(c). Number sideways, scarce ..... 15/-  
 (c) NC7(b), Number inverted, wide gutter ..... 6/6  
 (d) Variety of NC7(b), with narrow gutter between stamps ..... 6/6  
 (e) Variety of NC7(b), with TRIMMED GUTTER. See notes in this NEWSLETTER, and also in Volume 4 of THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF N.Z. We will be cataloguing this interesting and scarce item in due course ..... 20/-
- 30 **1/6 UPRIGHT Coil Pairs, Q.E.:**  
 (a) NC6(d), number upright ..... 10/-  
 (b) NC6(d). Two pairs, with section-numeral 6 and 9, together with two pairs without full stops after the numbers. Four pairs ..... 50/-  
 (c) As (b), above, either 6 or 9 ..... 25/-  
 (d) NC7(c), numeral inverted, wide gutter between stamps ..... 8/-  
 (e) Variety of NC7(c), with narrow gutter ..... 8/6
- 31 **1/9 UPRIGHT Coil Pairs, Q.E.**  
 (a) NC7(d), on coarse paper ..... 9/-  
 (b) NC8(e), on Esparto paper ..... 17/6
- 32 **Q.E. Coil Pairs, 9d and 1/6, Row 8, No. 5 Varieties:**  
 (a) 9d, NCV2 in Coil Pair NC6(a). Each ..... 30/-  
 (b) 1/6, NCV2, in Coil Pair NC6(d). Each ..... 20/-

### NEWSLETTER MISCELLANY

- 33 **"SPECIMEN" Handstamp-overprinted Sidefaces, Q.V.:**  
 (a) 3d brown, First Sideface, small SPECIMEN o/pt ..... 35/-  
 (b) 4d Indian red, ditto, ditto ..... 35/-  
 (c) 6d blue, ditto, hidden damage to stamp ..... 5/-  
 (d) 1/- green, ditto, scarce ..... 35/-  
 (e) 2/- claret, large SPECIMEN o/pt. .... 85/-  
 (f) 5/- grey, small SPECIMEN o/pt. .... 80/-  
 (g) 2½d blue, Second Sideface, small o/pt, advert. at back ..... 30/-  
 (h) Ditto, no advert., but small SPECIMEN o/pt. .... 30/-  
 (i) 3d yellow, small SPECIMEN o/pt ..... 30/-  
 (j) 5d grey-black, ditto ..... 30/-  
 (k) 8d blue, ditto ..... 30/-
- 34 **TWO SCARCER ITEMS, less-than-superb-used:**  
 (a) NI0b, S.G. 732a. Catalogued by us at 75/-, superb copies are extremely scarce. We have good stocks of NICE copies of this grand variety, in two grades. Although we call them less-than-superb (and they are!), we wonder how many others will be so painfully particular about condition.  
 1. Grade 2, excellent value, each ..... 40/-  
 2. Grade 3, still very attractive indeed, especially for ..... 20/-  
 (b) 10/- Glacier. Superb, really superb copies are as scarce as hen's teeth!  
 1. Grade 2, very minor faults ..... 2/6  
 2. Grade 3, attractive, but with small faults; sound ..... 1/-

- 35 **1957 LAMB EXPORT SET.** A specialised collection on two large pages, all stamps mint and unmounted. All recorded varieties are magnificently presented ..... £7

**"Where-on-earth-did-these-come-from?" Lots**

- 36 **BAHAMAS.** A collection on six pages, incl. King George VI set mint (1948), Landfall set, mint, etc. Fine condition, and a grand opportunity ..... £7
- 37 **BARBADOS.** Ten pages, with 1920 Victory's, and other useful material, used and mint. Another excellent buy ..... £10
- 38 **BERMUDA.** Nine pages, no Perots! Good stamps include better items from the 1920 and 1921 sets, and an excellent range of later KG VI and QE II sets. Bargain ..... £6
- 39 **BURMA.** S.G. 33, Rs. 10, fine mint. Cat. £6, say ..... £2
- 40 **CAYMAN ISLANDS.** 1935 Set, complete, cat. over £9, finest mint ..... £5
- 41 **MALTA.** A rather messy collection on about 25 pages, but we guarantee absolute satisfaction at our price of ..... £13
- 42 **MONTSERRAT.** 1932 Tercentenary Set, complete mint, and very fine ..... £8

43 **NEWFOUNDLAND.** A large collection, untidy, but full of interesting and scarce items. There are many blocks, and condition is, on the whole, well above average to just plain excellent. You will need to see this on approval, of course, but at this price, the first to see it will keep it! ..... £50

- 44 **NIGERIA:** 1936 K.G. V Set, Cat. nearly £5½, superb mint ..... £3
- 45 **NORTHERN RHODESIA:** S.G. 25/37, King George VI Set; Cat. £6/7/0 fine mint ..... 75/-
- 46 **NYASALAND.** 1951 Set, in mint blocks of four; Cat. 20/- set; dirt cheap ..... 40/-
- 47 **ST. HELENA.** Five pages, useful material, and very, very cheap ..... £7
- 48 **ST. LUCIA.** King George V Set, complete to 10/-, very fine mint. Cat. nearly £6 ..... 70/-
- 49 **SEYCHELLES.** Twelve pages here, most attractive lot, and again, cheap ..... £5
- 50 **SIERRA LEONE.** Wilberforce Set, mint to 2/-, S.G. 168/177. Cat. over £6 ..... £3

51 **GREAT BRITAIN: First Day Covers:**

- (a) Churchill, non-phosphor ..... 3/-
- (b) Churchill, phosphor ..... 3/6
- (c) Parliament, with the magnificent new 2/6 stamp ..... 5/-

- 52 **SOUTHERN RHODESIA.** A fine representative collection at a bargain price ..... £10

**"CHLORAMINE T"**

- 53 **"Rust" or Foxing on stamps is a very real problem with many collectors.** There is no simple answer, with the most suitable method of removal being a chemical called CHLORAMINE T. This, properly used, is capable of removing many "rust" stains. We offer 1oz. bottles of the chemical, with lucid directions, posted ..... 10/6

**"EXCHANGE" OFFERS**

A few lots designed to provide you with useful exchange material for fellow-collectors:

- 54 1935 Pictorial Issue, simplified. Six sets, used ..... 25/-
- 55 1940 Centennial Set, with 10d. Six sets, used ..... 85/-
- 56 1935 Air Stamps. Six sets of three, used ..... 20/-
- 57 9d I.T.U. Six superb used copies ..... 6/6
- 58 Q.E. Officials. Six complete simplified sets. Used, 1d to 3/- ..... 45/-
- 59 2/6 Brown, Q.E. on horse. Per dozen, used ..... 18/-