

The CANADIAN PHILATELIST



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Official Organ of The Canadian Philatelic Society

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CANADA

POSTMASTER GENERAL

Ottawa, 11th March 1950.

Mr. J.W. Yaxley,
President,
Canadian Philatelic Society,
755 Upper Lansdowne Ave.,
Westmount,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Yaxley,

I have been greatly interested to learn that the Canadian Philatelic Society is shortly to begin publishing a new bulletin, through which members of the Society will be kept informed of matters of interest to them as collectors of postage stamps.

Please accept my best wishes for the success of this venture. I am sure that all those Canadians who find pleasure and relaxation in stamp collecting as a hobby will welcome the appearance of this new publication.

May I also take advantage of this opportunity to extend greetings to all members of the Society.

Yours sincerely,

G. Edouard Rinfret.

The Pleasures of Philately

ROBSON LOWE, London

It takes a bit of nerve for a wandering Englishman to write this sort of article, and if Walter Bayley chooses to send me a wreath I shall know how some of you feel.

For years I have looked upon our hobby as one of the perfect freedoms — the freedom to collect what you please, mount it and arrange it to your own peculiar taste, show it to others, or keep it locked up in a safe deposit. In fact, it is the only thing in my life about which I can really do as I please.

When I first started collecting thirty-five years ago, I was very enthusiastic and got a lot of pleasure, but experience has taught me many ways of getting much more pleasure from my stamps.

The greatest pleasure that I know is the friendly free-masonry of philately. The joys of meeting fellow-collectors either singly or *en masse*, of sharing their enthusiasms, of seeing their methods of collecting, of free discussion in the hopes of solving a problem, and over all, of a mutual interest shared to the full. In these respects, Canadian Philately is second to none, and this is its great strength.

No Nation can be strong philatelically unless its collectors are interested in the stamps of their own

land. In Canada there is a phenomenal interest taken in B.N.A. stamps. As a matter of fact, these are one of the most popular philatelic groups all over the world.

Many collectors start the hobby by accumulating the many handsome designs among modern Canadian issues, and then start to work backwards towards the early emissions. Such is the variety and high standard of design that many begin and end their philatelic careers as Canadian specialists.

This is a weakness. Canadian stamps are uniform inasmuch as they are invariably recess printed. One has to look to the West for the few typographed stamps of British Columbia, to the East for the lithographs of Prince Edward Island (and one set of Newfoundland) — and these are a long way from being popular in B.N.A. circles.

The greatest handicap to getting full pleasure from philately in Canada is the general lack of knowledge of the stamps of other countries. Travelling across the Dominion, one is shown some of the crudest forgeries of other countries by eminent collectors who apparently have no idea that X should be lithographed, or that Y should be typographed.

Too often one sees pride of place

given to some philatelic obscenity which has had four margins added, a corner painted in, or a pen cancellation removed, and a forged obliteration added.

This is the age of 'specialisation', but if all our surgeons specialised in gynaecology, what the devil should we do about our earache?

When I was in Montreal last year I met a young man at the fine Exhibition put on by the Westmount Stamp Club. He wanted to start collecting Canadian stamps and thought he could spend a hundred dollars a year on it. My advice was that he should spend the first hundred on making up a reference collection in one loose-leaf volume. He should have one or two pages each devoted to the stamps produced by each method of printing — the various aspects of line-engraving, surface printing, lithography, photogravure.

He should have other pages which showed examples of the various well-known forgers' work — Spiro, Paneli, Fournier, Jeffreys, Alan Taylor, and their fellow craftsmen! Other pages should bear examples of stamps with margins added, thin spots filled in, painted corners, tears invisibly mended, ironed-out creases, pen marks removed, forged cancellations, forged overprints and surcharges.

The genuine normal can be often bought for cents and put alongside the "rare" but faked error. Add other pages with shades of stamps printed by different methods to train

the eye to detect where the reds were tinged with rose or orange.

This would not be a hundred dollars thrown away but a sure investment in philatelic knowledge that will last the collector a lifetime, thus avoiding the hideous disappointments which may mar the happiness of the unwary.

I also told my young friend to borrow (and return) some of the good books on our hobby. Where something was of particular appeal, he should buy his own copy and start to build a basic reference library.

He then asked what proportion of catalogue value should he pay for stamps.

How many collectors go through life under the dreadful handicap "I never pay more than half catalogue." They cheerfully pay a half for the stamp that is worth a tenth and turn down the bargain at full catalogue. As a catalogue publisher I would say that an ounce of experience is worth a ton of paper.

A final word on quality. Ours is a visual hobby. Never forget it. Unless it is for research purposes, a stamp must appeal to my eye before it is entitled to its place in my collection. A hidden defect is of little consequence if the stamp has eye-appeal.

My stamps are my friends, the companions of the lonely hours, often the possessors of a happy memory of the circumstances under which they came into my hands. May you enjoy yours as much.

The Dundas 12d Black

FRED JARRETT



If all the 12d Canada stamps were brought together for our inspection, I believe we would have reason to remark on the unusually high percentage of fine copies. The only explanation I can offer for this is that the Postmaster took pains in cutting out the 12d because its use was less frequently called for and he could afford to take his time. In speaking of the stamp in this way I am, of course, not considering repaired copies, of which there are many.

In the Lichtenstein collection the 12d may be viewed in quantity, for there are over thirty copies. These are good to fine, with one superb pair. In Mrs. Clarke's collection there were two copies, both exceptionally fine. Once, in Vancouver, returning East from Victoria, I received an urgent message to turn back because a 12d was being offered for sale. I kept right on going Eastward, telling myself "don't bother, somebody has another proof."

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST

It turned out to be a genuine stamp, described later in a London auction catalogue as "the finest known copy." The finest copy known to me is in the Wellburn collection. Some day perhaps its owner will tell the story of that stamp, which cost him a lot more than its original purchase price.

Now we come to the last 12d stamp to take its rightful place in a collector's album. It may be described as lightly cancelled, with ample margins on all four sides. It prepaid postage from Hamilton to

Dundas. A piece of the original cover bearing the receiving postmark "Dundas, 1852" dates it and authenticates it. Up to the fall of 1949 but four philatelists had seen this stamp—H. Bertram, of Dundas, Barney Marsales, of West Flamboro, George Wegg, a Toronto dealer, and myself. Mr. Wegg was the lucky buyer, and within one week it was in the collection of J. D. Smart, Oshawa.

Thus "the Dundas 12d" has a clear title with no flaws, a stamp with its complete history to date known and recorded.

CANADIAN PHILATELIST

The wide distribution of this bulletin to all the 1500 members of the C.P.S. requires the support of the dealers as well as each member to provide us with sufficient advertising to cover the cost of publication. *For rates and particulars apply to:*

MAJOR R. M. WATSON, Advertising Manager
4451 Western Avenue
Westmount 6, Que.

SUPPORT

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Canada's only National Stamp Collector's Organization)

Compliments of

JOHN W. YAXLEY

755 Upper Lansdowne Avenue, Westmount 6, Que.

President's Page

IN this first issue of the "Canadian Philatelist" we have included items of interest to all collectors. Inasmuch as it is our intention to issue this publication quarterly, we welcome news items which might lead to the betterment of this our "Official Organ."

The many benefits offered by the C.P.S. should be shared by all reputable stamp collectors throughout the Dominion. Our task as members is to make every effort to increase our membership and the efficiency of our organization, which can be best realized through a complete study of our hobby, as related in the "Canadian Philatelist" by several internationally recognized authorities.

Might we suggest a "Question and Answer" column on matters relating to our Society.

You have received full particulars of the Annual C.P.S. Convention and the joint Philatelic Exhibition with the Windsor, Ont. Club, April 13, 14 and 15. Make every effort to show your genuine interest in the C.P.S. and Sister Club by sending an exhibit. By so doing it will not only stimulate your own personal interest but it will likewise increase the bond of fellowship throughout the Clubs. Our friends have arranged a very interesting programme of entertainment so why not now formulate plans to meet at the Exhibition.

At this time I would like to pay tribute to all members for their untiring support of our National Society since it is through constructive suggestions that we can hope to realize our ultimate objective.

Our Society has great possibilities for service to philately and to collectors, and to this end our best endeavours will be employed.

J. W. YAXLEY,
President

London — 1950

Exclusive for C. P. S. by J. L. GRUMBRIDGE

BIGGER, best, most — every philatelic exhibition that ever was calls forth from someone or another the same old superlatives, and undoubtedly before May 1950 the London International Stamp Exhibition will have received the full treatment. Those who are concerned with the arrangements are probably reasonably confident that, whatever may be said *before* May, *after* May there will be no words fit to use except superlatives.

Of course, this "high, wide and handsome" approach has its drawbacks. Remember the little girl at the movie with her mother, who commented after the trailer announcing next week's feature: "Mummy, we always come the wrong week."?

Let us therefore try and be a little factual, on the basis that if we claim London will be better than X or bigger than Y, this means rather less than nothing to those who never went near X and did not even know there had been a Philatelic Exhibition at Y.

The simple facts are that the Exhibition will be held in the Great Room at Grosvenor House, which is in Park Lane, London. For those who know their London only by its bus stops and the tube railway stations (and who are saying to themselves as they read this — "Park Lane? Park Lane? now let me see . . .") Park Lane runs between Marble Arch and Hyde Park Cor-

ner, and Grosvenor House is the Marble Arch side of the middle. Opening day is May 6th — could any day be more propitious than the anniversary of the birth of the mother of stamps? — and closing day a week later, May 13th.

The Great Room is surrounded by a gallery, and the contents of the Exhibition will be distributed between the floor of the Room itself and the gallery. Contents? Well, there are no startling changes from precedent here. Court of Honour, official exhibits, competitive exhibits and dealers' stands. The same old mixture. But, brother, remember the cakes mother made, and those from the shop on the corner? The principle is the same — the difference lies in quality of ingredients and the loving care with which they are mixed.

Pages from the Royal collection, by gracious permission of His Majesty, will grace the Court of Honour, and here the selection committee have shown a touch of genius. However breath-taking some of the gems from the Royal collection might be, their impact is reduced if the visitor happens to have no interest in the pieces selected. To overcome this, there are 48 pages from the collection formed by His late Majesty King George V, each containing at least one outstanding item from each of the first 48 British Colonies to issue

postage stamps, from the Mauritius Post Office of 1947 down to Labuan in 1873.

Then, so that the modernists too may have their thrill, there are another 48 pages from the unique collection formed by His Majesty King George VI, representing 48 Commonwealth territories not represented in the other section of the Royal Exhibit. Here the emphasis will be on artists' sketches and proofs.

The British Post Office has delved into its Record Room for some outstanding early material for the Postal History section, while as to stamps, they have provided, *inter alia*, complete sheets of the pound values of four reigns, which could be described as making casualty of scarcity.

In selecting, for exhibition, pages from the competitive entries, the committee have had perhaps their most difficult task. What tales of diplomacy lie behind all this we shall probably never know, and it is quite certain that the visitor in examining, say, the British North America frames (Nos. 182-200) — and all frames, by the way, will now contain 20 sheets each — will get a conspectus of the stamps and postal history without duplication, though the exhibits will have been chosen from many entries. Naturally, in judging the competitive classes, the

whole entry (and not merely the part in the frames) will be taken into account.

This is probably as good a place as any, having regard to the fact that this is a Canadian magazine, to refer to the fact that the Canadian Commissioner is Mr. James N. Sissons, 204 Glenrose Avenue, Toronto, Ontario. Intending exhibitors in Canada would be well advised to consult him before forwarding their entries.

So far no mention has been made of the dealers' stands. There will be 50 of these, and lack of space, unhappily, forces one to leave that lily as badly ungilded as that.

National organized philately in the United Kingdom is going flat out to make 1950 a great show. It is heartening to see how individual philatelists and local societies, too, are backing up this effort. One small philatelic society, for example, having finished the 1948/49 season with a balance of £9. 7. 6½ against over £20 in 1947/48, sent a guinea on the assumption that the trends of income and expenditure would be reversed the following year.

If you can, do come to London in May. It's a good time of the year to see the British Isles. So your wife will find plenty to do that week even if you take full advantage of your pound's worth of season ticket.

NOTES FROM ABROAD



IMPORT AND EXPORT OF USED AND MINT POSTAGE STAMPS

THE Director of Imports and Exports has advised that the question of the importation of postage stamps into the Union of South Africa has been reviewed and while it is not possible to allocate currency to permit the importation of stamps, consignments of stamps will in future be allowed into the Union permit free.

This concession has been granted in view of the fact that in most cases, postage stamps reaching the Union of South Africa do so as a result of an exchange of stamps.

With regard to the export of stamps, attention is directed to the continued necessity for the prepara-

tion of Form F 178 in respect of all consignments of used or mint stamps, exceeding an estimated value of £10, exported to non-sterling countries.

The forms referred to are obtainable at any bank and for the convenience of philatelists it is mentioned that the following countries are in the sterling area:

"The United Kingdom and any parts of His Majesty's dominions outside the United Kingdom (except Canada and Newfoundland), British Mandated Territories, Protectorates and protected States, Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Iraq, Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi and Syria.

NEW ZEALAND STAMPS

WE have received an advance advice about the issue of a new series of pictorial postage stamps for Niue Island which is to be on sale on June 1st, 1950.

Special first-day covers are not being supplied for this issue, but provision is being made for collectors to obtain first-day cancellations on their own covers. In this connection, owing to inadequate facilities at Niue it is desired that *orders for first-day cancellations*, and/or mint specimens for supply on the first day of issue, be sent to the Director-General

(Stamps Branch), General Post Office, Wellington, New Zealand. Covers should be forwarded with the order, together with a remittance for the cost of the stamps required, plus the servicing fee of 1d. for each addressed, or 1½d. for each unaddressed, cover. The Stamps Branch will prepare the covers and forward them to Niue for date-stamping on the 1st June. New Zealand orders should reach the Stamps Branch not later than the middle of April and those from overseas not later than the end of April, so that there may

NOTES FROM ABROAD

be ample time for preparation of the covers to connect with the last mail to Niue before the 1st June. The orders should indicate clearly the denominations of the stamps to be affixed to the covers.

Where a complete set of the stamps is required to be affixed, it is important to ensure that the cover be foolscap-size. In the case of addressed envelopes, the address should be written well down in the lower right-hand corner. This, of course, is to allow sufficient space for the stamps.

There is no air service to Niue; and sea despatches are infrequent. The desirability is therefore stressed

of orders for first-day cancellations being placed early to avoid any possibility of disappointment.

Orders for *mint specimens* to be supplied on the first day of issue also should be forwarded as early as possible. The first mail despatch from Niue after the first day of issue of the stamps will be in July. Clients therefore may expect a little time to elapse before they receive their first-day covers.

The new stamps are in the following denominations: ½d. 1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 9d. 1s. 2s. 3s., and a full description will be contained in the Bulletin in due course.

NEW DANISH ISSUE

To commemorate the 25th anniversary of the State Broadcasting a special 20 øre stamp of red colour was issued on April 1st, 1950, the design showing the aerials of the Kalundborg transmitter and the town of Kalundborg.

The stamp has been designed by Mr. Viggo Bang, designer, and the engraving made by Mr. Bent Jacobsen, engraver.

The stamp will be 1½ ordinary stamp size and each sheet will contain 50 stamps. 12¾ perforation.

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY — Membership Listing — February 9, 1959

NEW MEMBERS

Number	Name	Address	Collects	Sponsor
5091	Macnab, Mrs. Loraine	Gravenhurst, Ontario	A	L. Armson
2	Kineri, Erdogan A.	P.O. Box 1608, Galata, Istanbul, Turkey		C. Woodhead
3	Watt, Archibald A.	966 Heywood Ave., Victoria, B.C.	Geo. VI Comm.	J. C. Moore
4	Richardson, R. M.	216 King St. East, Saint John, N.B.	BWI N.Z.	A. S. Walker
5	Stovel, C. M. S.	507 Briar Hill Ave., Toronto	A.D.	E. W. Spurgeon
6	Trudeau, Reverend Marcel	Newport, Gaspé, Que.	AB, Fr. Belg., Vati.	J. P. Rouleau
7	Robb, A. Stuart	246 Dufferin Ave., Belleville	BNA., USA	P. W. Geen
8	Gerson, Bernard	67 Pitt St., New York, N.Y.	Airmails, Covers	C. Woodhead
9	Caudwell, N. S., KC	126 Crescent Road, Toronto	A.	R. M. Watson
5100	Jones, Thos. W.	98-11 160 Ave., Howard Beach, Long Island, N.Y.	AB	P. McCabe
1	Benningen, J.	614 21st Ave., N.E. Calgary, Alta.		H. V. Lewis
2	Swartz, Dr. M. J.	Mall Medical Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.	BNA	P. McCabe
3	Hood, John C.	Basswood, Man.		P. McCabe
4	Dickson, Tim	16 A Lake Shore Road, Mimico	ACD	Roy Wilson
5	Woodman, Murray	Coaticook, Que.	BNA	R. M. Watson
6	Shanks, R. N.	Sidney, B.C.	ACD	P. McCabe
7	Buffam, B. S. W.	40 Douglas Drive, Toronto		Roy Wilson
8	Rhodes, J. Cecil	R.R. No. 6, Chatham, Ont.	ABCD	F. Perks
9	Ellis, Thomas O.	154 Murray St., Chatham Ont.		F. Perks
5110	Hutchison, Miss Bertha	9 Stanley Ave., Chatham, Ont.	ACD	F. Perks
1	Kingsford, G. E.	Apt. 1, 311 Tweedsmuir Ave., Toronto 10		A. S. Walker
2	Laing, E. Bruce	P.O. Box 6, Dowagiac, Michigan	AB Nfld	M. W. Cryderman
3	Woodacre, Mrs. Harry	c/o Office Public Works, Neys, Ont.	ABCD	P. McCabe
4	West, Rodney T. J.	c/o Industrial Farm, Neys, Ont.		P. McCabe
5	Keyes, Mrs. Regina	1111 Victoria Ave., Regina, Sask.		P. McCabe
6	Rumpel, Geo. H.	c/o P. B. Yates Construction Co., Hamilton, Ont.		
7	Birkett, J. Wilson	15 Modern Apts., Regina, Sask.	AB France	P. McCabe
8	Pepin, Napoleon	5515 12th Ave., Rosemont, Montreal		J. P. Rouleau
9	Ballon, Basil F.	P.O. Box 16, Montreal, Que.	ACD	P. McCabe
5120	Dickson, W. L.	15 Thom St., Perth, Ont. P.O. Box 444	ACD	E. G. Sandell
1	Ketcham, E. C.	140 Stadacona St. West, Moose Jaw, Sask.		B. Horne
2	Davidson, T. N.	Box 2943, Mailing Dept., Canadian Wheat Board, Winnipeg		P. McCabe
3	Ramage, Mrs. Katharyn H.	Roberts Bay, Sidney, B.C.	BNA N.Z.	C. Woodhead
4	Leach, F/O Jack D.	R.C.A.F. Trenton, Ont.	ABCD	C. Woodhead
5	McNaught, Herbert L.	437 Frontenac St., Kingston, Ont.	BNA	W. D. Christanson
6	Nivins, Jas. E.	404 Anderson Apts., Calgary, Alta.	ABCD	R. P. Bessell
7	Tilleard, A.	P.O. Box 205 Comox, Vancouver Island, B.C.		P. McCabe
8	Torra, Edward	32 Baxter St., Chatham, Ont.		F. Perks
9	Marchand, Paul	4557 Hotel de Ville Ave. Montreal	ACD	C. Woodhead

5130	Sofien, Reuben	2767 Maplewood Ave., Apt. 103, Montreal	ACD Israel	A. C. Johnson
1	Rutherford, Geo. A.	747 Spruce St., Winnipeg, Man.	ABCD	P. McCabe
2	Wood, Clifton H.	Tusket Lakes, Yarmouth Co., Nova Scotia	ABCD	J. C. Higby
3	France, John	385 Glenholme Ave., Toronto 10	ABCD	P. McCabe
4	Lemmon, Wm. A.	R.R. No. 1, Varna, Ontario	ACD	P. McCabe
5	Harris, Frederick N.	11013 129 St., Edmonton, Alta.	ABCD	W. A. Teare
6	Greatwich, Wilfrid J.	18 Lawlor Ave., Toronto 8		F. Green
7	McIntyre, Ralph D.	33 Carlisle Ave., Bowmanville, Ont.		O. J. Presson
8	Karp, Maurice	576 Danforth Ave., Toronto	European Classics	T. S. Chamberlain
9	Stewart, W. J.	2475 Edgar St., Regina, Sask.		H. C. Canham
40	Skold, Hans E.	Royal Legation of Sweden, 720 Manor Rd., Rockcliff, Ont.		C. Woodhead
1	Jobe, J. R.	34 Aberdeen Ave., Peterboro, Ont.	AB	Roy Wilson
2	Gates, Henry	5300 West Outer Drive, Detroit 21, Mich.		R. C. Hunter
J5143	Reading, Peter	15 Courcellette Road, Toronto 13		
4284	Crowe, Chas. F.	726 Broadway Ave., Regina, Sask.		
5143				
4	McAuley, Wm G.	Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto	ABCD	A. Walker
5	Hotke, John	c/o Canadian Leaf Tobacco, 2 Dover St., Chatham, Ont.	AB Holland	F. Perks
6	Nichols, M. L.	19 Lansdowne Ave., Chatham, Ont.		F. Perks
7	Mayer, Geo.	31 Wroxeter Ave., Toronto	A	R. Wilson
8	Cairns, Douglas	245 Bedford Park Ave., Toronto		R. Wilson
9	Rowlands, C. K.	1605 Sigma Chi Road, Albuquerque, New Mexico,	ABCD Airmails	P. McCabe
5150	Hoolen, Gerardo T.	Cruz Chicka CB, Argentina [U.S.A.]	ABCD Airmails	W. Christianson
1	Ball, William E.	39 Oakwood Ave., Toronto	A. Montserrat New Zealand	J. Andrau
2	Rorke, J. Arthur	607 O'Connor St., Ottawa	ABCD	Colin Bayley
3	Clay, Leslie	4210 Cambridge St., Vancouver	ACD	T. F. Daggs
4	Bowen, Martin T.	219 University Ave., Wallaceburg, Ont.	ABCD	F. Perks
5	Capling, Jeff	37 Blackburn Ave., Toronto		G. Kischell
6	Bowie, L. Graham	1513 W. Tioga St., Philadelphia 40, Pa., U.S.A.		A. L. McCready

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 4987 Doleman, A. J. of Toronto, new address is 4 Lynwood Ave., Toronto 5.
- 3998 Smith, Miss E. T. of Toronto, new address is 344 Crawford St., Toronto
- 4520 Shears, W. R. of Oakville Ont., new address is 52 James Street, Hamilton, Ont.
- Brisley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles of Bloomingdale Mich., new address is 310 J Street South, Lake Worth, Florida
- 4565 Long, D. A. of Toronto, Ont., new address is 116 Arundel Ave., Toronto
- 3656 Summer, George of Outremont, Que., new address is 566 Powell Ave., Town of Mount Royal, Que.
- 4164 Crystal, Emile Z. of Saskatoon, Sask., new address is Ramat Yochanan, P.O. Box 12, Kfar Ata., Israel
- 5067 Garfield, E. of Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto, new address is 427 West 6th Ave., Vancouver, B.C.

The following member has changed his name:

- 4761 Moravetz Frank, new name is Morton, Frank M., 4557 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, Que.

Philatelic Personalities: No. 1



CARL MANGOLD, Montreal

FOR our first issue we are happy to pay tribute to Carl Mangold, the designer of our cover, commercial artist par excellence, and distinguished philatelist.

Mr. Mangold, who left Switzerland, the country of his origin, more years ago than he cares to remember, was responsible for the magnificent decorative display at last year's C.P.S. — Westmount Stamp Club Convention and Exhibition held in Montreal. His philatelic decorations received unstinted praise from all and sundry, the large panel depicting Canada's "Cabot" issue being particularly outstanding.

Besides being one of Canada's foremost commercial artists, Carl Mangold is well-known for his many philatelic interests. His collection of used airmails and air mail covers is probably without equal in this country. At the present time, however, he has turned his attention to the early stamps of

Switzerland and prizes a collection which is probably second to none in Canada.

It was only some fifteen years ago that Carl Mangold and his charming wife were on a shopping tour in New York. Mrs. Mangold, wishing to do some shopping on her own account, left her husband near the stamp department of a large New York store. Idly looking at the stamps on display, looking at stock books here and there, Carl suddenly was bitten by "the bug of philately." He made some initial purchases and it wasn't long before his wife was giving him Scott Specialty Albums as a Christmas present. From that beginning, Carl Mangold has risen to be one of the Dominion's leading stamp collectors, with a vast store of information always ready to be given out to the many stamp collecting friends that continually surround him.



HELP



USE EASTER SEALS

CANADA - EASTER SEALS

Sheet of 100 Seals - 1950

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\$ 1.00

Ontario Society for Crippled Children
Incorporated

TORONTO

CANADA

Executive Secretary's Page



OUR Affiliated Club — we have to advise the following changes in Officers resulting from their recent elections.

Columbia Philatelic Society, Trail, B. C.

President MR. J. V. ROGERS
Secretary J. M. HEAPS
13 Forrest Drive
Trail, B. C.

The Saint John Stamp Club, Saint John, N. B.

President MR. R. M. SAUNDERS
Secretary A. B. MILROY
305 Charlotte St.
Saint John, N.B.

We welcome the affiliation of the Bowmanville Stamp Club

President MR. RALPH McINTYRE
Secretary DONALD L. ROBERTSON
79 King Street East
Bowmanville, Ontario

The Grand River Valley Philatelic Association of Stamp Clubs from the Cities of Brantford, Guelph, Galt and Kitchener, Ont. will hold their Annual get-together party at Guelph, Ontario, on Saturday, April 1st. The Banquet will be in the Elizabeth Room of the Royal Hotel.

A very interesting Radio Stamp programme is conducted each Saturday at 12.30 P.M. on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation station C.B.L. Toronto.

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST

We have received a very interesting letter from a keen Canadian collector in New Zealand who wishes to correspond with any of our members who specialize in the early classic issues of New Zealand.

A Timely Hint — If you are unable to attend our Convention at Windsor, Ontario, you can have an opportunity to participate in the Grand Attendance Draws for worthwhile prizes. Write to Stanley Hill, 326 Jefferson Blvd., Riverside, Ontario.

It is with genuine pleasure we announce that Life Membership has been extended to Mr. C. P. Sutton, of Fairville, N.B.

Mr. Sutton has been a member of the Society since 1901 and is probably one of the oldest living C.P.S. members. He is in his 80th year and an ardent philatelist. C.P.S. congratulations to him.

A great deal of credit is due to the organizers of the North Toronto Stamp Club for the excellent exhibition held in the York Masonic Temple on Saturday, March 25th. Considerable interest was shown by both collectors and non-collectors.

This is to remind you of the Annual C.P.S. Convention and Exhibition to be held in Windsor April 13th, 14th and 15th, 1950. Looking forward to seeing you at what should prove to be a very interesting gathering.

Page Française

GERARD P. NOLIN

L'AUTEUR de ces lignes ignore ce qui fait qu'il soit toujours désigné pour accomplir les besognes non-rémunératrices. Il se peut fort bien qu'il porte au front un signe ou une marque qui permet à ceux qui ont besoin de ses services de savoir qu'après un quart de seconde de mûre réflexion, il répondra "oui" à leurs demandes d'assistance. Voilà toujours que de nouveau il a consenti à prendre une autre tâche en main, lui qui se plaignait déjà d'avoir trop de travail. Lorsqu'il a su, cependant, que le nombre des philatélistes de langue française faisant partie de la Canadian Philatelic Society s'était accru au point qu'il est devenu nécessaire de leur offrir une section française dans ce journal, il a dit "oui" comme d'habitude.

La seule instruction qui nous a été donnée est que nous devons garder nos articles d'un intérêt national. Ainsi nous ne pensons pas dévier de la bonne route en vous racontant l'histoire d'un homme qui, sans doute, a contribué plus que tout autre pour populariser la science philatélique au Canada. Il était encore très jeune lorsqu'il arriva de Belgique dans les années tumultueuses d'après la Première Grande Guerre. Pour toute possession, il avait un lot de timbres, contenu dans une boîte de chaussures. Notre ami,

cependant, était entreprenant. Prenant contact avec les plus éminents philatélistes de la ville, il s'aperçut que ce qui manquait le plus au Canada était des marchands de timbres. Et voilà que bientôt l'on vit ouvrir dans le centre de la ville, la Maison A. H. Vincent. M. Vincent, puisqu'on a maintenant appris son identité, comprit qu'il ne vendrait pas beaucoup de timbres si le nombre des collectionneurs n'augmentait pas. Il résolut alors de former un club philatélique. Avec le concours de J. O. Labrecque et G. Hémond et plusieurs autres éminents philatélistes, une société fut fondée. Cette société, malheureusement n'obtint pas le succès désiré, n'ayant pu attirer les philatélistes. Il fallait donc apporter la philatélie au peuple, et c'est ce que M. Vincent fit. Il commença à écrire des rubriques philatéliques dans des journaux d'un bout à l'autre du Canada. Il étudia profondément le timbre canadien jusqu'à ce qu'il en devint une autorité. Bientôt il publiait son propre catalogue des timbres canadiens. En 1925, la Troisième Exposition Nationale Philatélique du Canada avait lieu à Montréal et notre ami Vincent en fut l'un des principaux organisateurs. Un grand nombre de personnes s'adonnèrent alors à notre passe temps, et le nom

de Vincent fut désormais célèbre d'un bout à l'autre du pays. En 1933, il jugea qu'il était enfin temps de doter l'est du pays d'un club de timbre. Avec une dizaine de collectionneurs éminents, il fonda l'Union Philatélique de Montréal. Il donna aussi un coup de main à l'organisation du St. Lawrence Stamp Club, et devint membre assidu du Westmount Stamp Club. Puis, le gros de l'ouvrage accompli, il aurait dû se reposer sur ses lauriers. Il continua plutôt son bel ouvrage, propageant le timbre canadien en Europe, servant de représentant officiel aux Expositions Philatéliques internationales de Paris, de Prague, de Genève, etc. La Seconde Grande Guerre vint et passa, et toujours M. Vincent

était à l'oeuvre organisant des Expositions, concours, etc. Enfin en 1947 il était fier de montrer à ses amis la magnifique résidence "que ses timbres lui avaient bâtie." Sa santé, minée par tant de travail et d'effort, commença alors à décliner et il dû se retirer des affaires. Puis au début de janvier, il était enfin appelé auprès du Grand Philatéliste où il trouve, nous sommes assurés, un repos bien mérité.

La mort de M. Vincent laisse un grand vide dans le monde philatélique, l'oeuvre qu'il a accomplie nous permettra cependant de nous souvenir pendant longtemps de celui qui a été le Père de la Philatélie au Canada.

Stamps

W. M. GLADISH

THE United Kingdom Information Office has reported details of the recent Harmer sale of Canadian stamps in London which brought sales totalling \$15,000, including \$830 for the Queen's Jubilee set of 1897 and \$277 for "one-cent stamp of 1870-97."

We know that Canadian stamps are bringing high prices in England but we don't remember any one-center issued between 1870 and 1897 that would realize a large price

unless it were a rare variety. Possibly it was the one-cent red-brown stamp on laid paper which was printed in 1868. In mint condition this one could sell from \$250 up.

One difficulty about selling Canadian postal items in Britain is getting the money to this country. A solution is the barter system as the British government has not prohibited the exportation of stamps even in exchange for imported stamps.

"CAPEX"

SEPTEMBER, 1951

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BULLETINS will be issued from time to time. Those wishing to receive same should write:

CAPEX, 70 Bloor St. West, Toronto 5, Ont., Canada

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR FURTHER DETAILS AND APPLICATION FORM.

These CAPEX pages have been donated by the Canadian Philatelic Society. We hope every CAPEX member will recognize their NATIONAL Society by becoming a member.

" CAPEX "

APPLICATION FORM FOR MEMBERSHIP IN CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR PHILATELIC EXHIBITIONS

Incorporated 1947

To sponsor an International Stamp Exhibition in Toronto in 1951 to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Canada's first stamps, and later to hold, or support, other national stamp exhibitions, this Association has been incorporated as a non-profit, non-share capital organization. Initiated by the executives of the Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club and the Canadian Philatelic Society, the board of directors of CAPEX has now expanded to include eminent philatelists throughout Canada and the United States.

The objective for CAPEX 1951 is a big one which needs the support of everyone interested in stamp collecting. To philatelists throughout Canada and the United States is presented the need for Life and Sustaining Members of the Association, and we appeal to you to join us NOW to help make CAPEX 1951 a real success.

The following are the dues:

Life Membership.....	\$25.00
Sustaining Membership.....	10.00

A Life Membership card entitles the holder to free entry to all exhibitions sponsored by the Association and the Sustaining Membership card is good for the same purpose for five years.

This application form, duly completed and with membership fees attached, should be mailed direct to CAPEX HEADQUARTERS:—CAPEX, 70 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada.

Name.....

Street Address..... City.....

Occupation.....

Stamp Clubs or Societies I belong to.....

Type of Membership Desired..... Membership fee enclosed.....

Date.....

Signature

The Postage Stamps of Newfoundland

C. G. KEMP

President, B.N.A. Collectors Club of Montreal

Now that Newfoundland has become Canada's tenth province, it seems appropriate to review the history of this former Colony and Dominion.

It is supposed that Newfoundland was discovered about the year 1000. It was rediscovered by John Cabot in 1497 and in the following century it was possessed by England and was therefore the oldest British Colony in North America.

It has an area of 42,734 sq. miles and the people of whom there are now about 300,000, originally came from England, Scotland and France. The capital is St. John's and as is well known, the prime industry is fishing, the Grand Banks being the richest cod-fishing location in the world.

With regards to the Postal History of Newfoundland, early letters are known as far back as the beginning of the 18th. century, yet there are very few collectors who possess the early stampless covers of this province. The handstruck stamps were in evidence from 1809 to 1857.

PENCE ISSUES

The postage stamps of Newfoundland which rank very high from an artistic and historical point of view

were introduced on Jan. 1st. 1857. These, of course, were the pence issues and were printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. of London, on a thick white wove paper, followed in 1860 to 63 on a thin to medium wove paper.

The thick paper has a distinct mesh while the thin is semi transparent, of a greyish tone with little if any mesh. This latter paper is watermarked with the letters STACEY WISE 1858 in two lines. The watermark was in the corner of the sheet and was supposed to be trimmed off before printing, but occasionally this watermark appears on this issue. The 3d comes in two types which can be discerned by the slanting letters surrounding the triangle.

The only varieties of note are a re-entry in the 1d. No. 25 on the sheet, and a line through the 2 on the 2d. No. 7, 8, 9 and 10 on the sheet. A 1d reddish brown was prepared but not issued, it measures $21\frac{3}{4}$ x $21\frac{3}{4}$ mm, while the issued stamps are 22 x $22\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

THE FIRST CENTS ISSUE

On Nov. 15, 1865 the first cent issue was placed on sale, these were printed by The American Bank Note Co. of New York on two types

of paper, a yellowish wove and a medium white wove.

Various re-entries are noted particularly on the 5c. There are forgeries of this issue made by the Spiro brothers. The 5c. can easily be detected as there are no icebergs, and the seal's tail is not divided.

The 5c. in black was issued later in 1868 on yellow paper and while not catalogued it also appeared on white paper. The 24c. is also issued on a whitish thin wove paper which is hard to tell mint on account of the gum colouring the paper.

The first 1c. value was issued in 1868 and 2 other denominations, the 3c. vermilion and 6c. rose were issued in 1870 followed by a change of colour of the 3c. to blue in 1873. The 1c. was re-engraved and the colour changed in 1871.

The first rouletted stamps of Newfoundland were issued between 1876 and 1879. They were the 1c., 2c., 3c. and 5c. rouletted by The American Bank Note Co.

In 1880 it was decided to print the stamps in Canada, and the British American Bank Note Co. of Montreal were given the contract. The first issue was the 1c. violet brown, 3c. blue and 5c. blue, followed in 1882 by the 2c. green. In 1887 new values and colour changes took place consisting of the ½c. rose red, 1c. green, 2c. orange, 3c. brown, 5c. dark blue and the 10c. black.

In 1890 a 3c. of an entirely new design appeared, and in varying shades from lilac to slate. Again in 1894 there were colour changes, the ½c. in black, 5c. bright blue, 6c. lake and 12c. in deep brown red.

Some of the above stamps were re-issued in 1896; the ½c. vermilion, 1c. pale yellow green, 1c. deep brown, 2c. green, 3c. deep blue and the 3c. brown. They may be distinguished by their brighter colours, clearer impressions and yellow gum.

THE CABOT ISSUE

These stamps were issued on June 24, 1897 to commemorate both the Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee and the 400th. anniversary of the discovery of Newfoundland by John Cabot. They were printed on a medium white unwatermarked paper, perforated from $11\frac{3}{4}$ x 12 to $12\frac{1}{4}$.

THE FIRST PROVISIONAL OF 1897

In Sept. 1897 the 1c. Cabot was exhausted so as an emergency measure 40,000 3c. stamps of 1890 were surcharged ONE CENT. Normally there were only 3 types of type used for this surcharge although there are 4 distinct varieties on the sheet of 50.

There is a type "a" with short thick serified letters, type "b" with tall thin serified letters and type "c" without any serifs. On a sheet of

POSTAGE STAMPS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

fifty, there are 40 type "a", 7 type "b," 2 type "c" and one which we will call "b1." This latter stamp is the 1st stamp in the bottom row. In type "b" the distance between the "E" of "ONE" and "C" of "CENT" is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm and in type "b1" the distance is 2 mm. Therefore, while type "C" is catalogued high no mention is made of type "b1"; there were 1,600 of type "C" and only 800 of type "b1."

THE ROYAL FAMILY ISSUES OF 1897 TO 1901

These were printed on white wove paper from Aug. 1897 to Oct. 1901 and portrayed various members of the Royal Family. The 3c. orange of June 1898 was reissued as an emergency during the 1st World War on a bluish white paper in a reddish orange shade. All of the above are found imperforated.

In Sept. 1908 a 2c. lake stamp with a map of Newfoundland was issued, perf 12 and in varying shades of carmine.

The perforations on the Royal Family and map stamp are found from $11\frac{3}{4}$ x 12, 12 and 12 x $11\frac{3}{4}$.

THE GUY ISSUE OF 1910

1910 was the 300th anniversary of the first attempt of a permanent settlement of Newfoundland by John Guy, therefore a set of stamps was issued to commemorate this occasion

The stamps were lithographed on both thin and medium white wove paper with varying perforations. Viz. $11\frac{3}{4}$ x 12, $11\frac{3}{4}$ x 11, 12 x 11, $11\frac{3}{4}$ x 12, $11\frac{3}{4}$ x $14\frac{1}{4}$, $14\frac{1}{4}$ x $11\frac{3}{4}$ and 12 x $11\frac{3}{4}$.

On the 1c. green there are distinct varieties caused by a crease in the transfer paper, when laying out the lithographic stone, the well known being NFW for NEW and JANES for JAMES.

The 6c. claret was issued in two types, one with the Z of COLONIZATION normal and the other with the Z reversed or as a more correct explanation of this variety, the first stamp was spelled the English way with an S and in the second the American way with a Z. There is also the variety in the 6c., the WF of NEWFOUNDLAND is joined at the top.

Due to the disapproval of the public over the lithographed stamps the 6c. to 15c. were line engraved and issued in 1911 on a thin wove paper, perf. $14\frac{1}{4}$. All the Guy issue is found imperforated.

The 6c. of the engraved issue comes in two shades, claret and brown violet.

CORONATION ISSUE

To commemorate the coronation of King George V the stamps of the Royal Family were issued. They were printed on a white unwatermarked paper perforated in two

types $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ and 14, some with yellow gum and some white gum. A few of this issue were imperforated. The 8c. peacock blue comes in two shades or supposedly two papers, one coloured through.

There is an unconfirmed report that originally this stamp was printed on the white wove, and a London dealer had a large stock on hand located in a back room where one of the sheets was exposed to the vapors from a receptacle. He noticed that this sheet changed colour and the blue went through the sheet. In order to move his stock he treated all the sheets and sold them as a find, which were sold very quickly, consequently as time progressed the original shade or paper was hard to find, hence its higher catalogue value.

The 2c. of this series was re-issued as a war measure in 1916 in rose red, perf. 14.

CARIBOU ISSUE

A series of 12 stamps were issued on January 2nd, 1919 to commemorate the participation of the Newfoundland Armed Services in World War 1. The head of the animal on this stamp is a composite of the Moose and Caribou. They were printed on a white wove unwatermarked paper, although some stamps are found on a distinct toned paper. They were perforated

$14\frac{1}{4} \times 14$, and some stamps were found perforated 14 and $14\frac{1}{2}$.

Shades are abundant throughout, and the 1c., 2c. and 3c. have been discovered on ribbed paper, caused by worn press blankets.

1920 PROVISIONALS

From Sept. 11 to Sept. 23, 1920 it was necessary to surcharge certain values on account of the shortage of 2c. and 3c. stamps. The first was the 3c. on 15c. scarlet of the Cabot issue. There are two main types, type 1 with the bars $10\frac{1}{2}$ mm apart and type 2 with the bars $13\frac{1}{2}$ mm apart.

The second was the 3c. on 35c. red of the Cabot issue. Varieties in the above two issues are well worth looking for, such as "raised E of CENTS, LOWER BAR" of surcharge missing, thick and thin surcharges, grey black and black printing and of course the inverted surcharge. The third issue was the 2c. on 10c. slate of the Cabot issue. There are several varieties of surcharge in this issue, the one most commonly known where the O of TWO is directly over the S of CENTS. Actually, there are 4 distinct settings of the surcharge as follows:—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| (1) O of TWO over right end of T | 13 stamps |
| (2) O over centre of T | 7 stamps |
| (3) O over left end of T | 1 stamp |
| (rare) No. 23 | |
| (4) O over S | 4 stamps |

(To be continued)

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