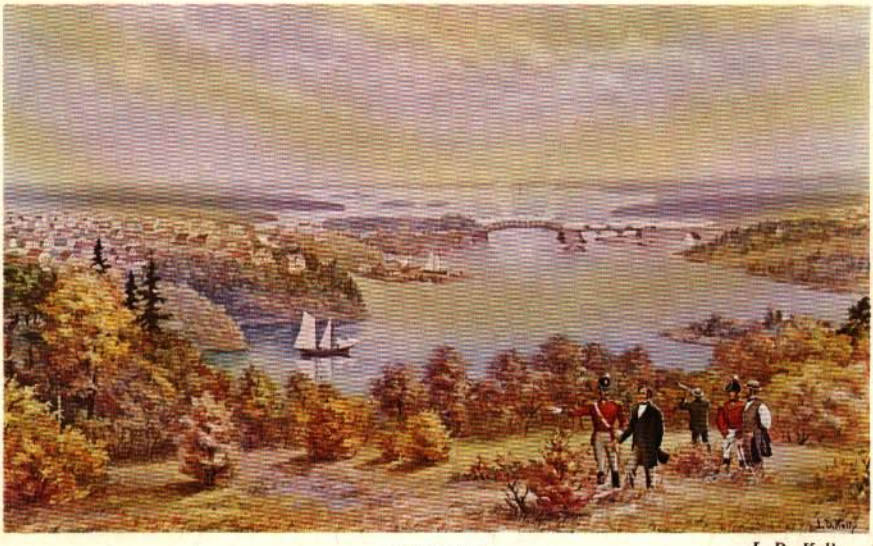
VOLUME XVIII NUMBER 5
SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER, 1967
WHOLE NUMBER 102

The CANADIAN PHILATELIST

BYPEX 67



BYTOWN

J. D. Kelly

Journal of the
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

Summertime In New York

September 1, 1967

Dear Friends:—

Who wants to go to New York in the hot summertime? Well not I, but then there was a stamp deal pending, SO I drove down, stopping at Kingston, Ontario the first night and Kingston, New York the second. This was not planned, just a co-incidence. Getting back to stamp deals, the main stock I wanted to buy was a mint British Colonial Churchill lot with face value of $42,800.00. There was no work in valuing as condition was perfect and a detailed inventory was available. It was just a case of coming to an agreement on price. Argue, Eat, Argue, Cocktails Eat, Argue, go for a days outing to Bear Mountain, Visit the Inn overlooking the Hudson River, Eat, Talk, Cocktails and so on, each wearing the other down. Just like the recent sessions at the United Nations, only we did come to an agreement and the stamps are now at Empire. I also bought a nice lot of Kennedy mint sets and sheets.

While in New York, my friend, Mr. Bella Foglar of Vienna Austria, arrived, and we had a nice dinner together. I also met with the Past Executive Officer of the American Stamp Dealers Association, Pete Keller and his wife Helen, at their home. They were just leaving for the "Lions" Convention in Chicago. He was taking along his stock of stamps of many countries commemorating the Lions Club. This makes for an interesting topical collection.

Buying out the Lipton Tea Company is just too much for Empire Stamp Company: However, we did buy out their stock of stamps packets, albums and philatelic accessories, enough to fill one truck and my car. These were from an advertising campaign that they promoted for several years and has since come to an end.

Mrs. F. Somers of Toronto and her late Husband were active stamp collectors for many years and regular customers at Empire. Together they formed a very fine collection of the world. Canada and Newfoundland were particularly strong. The British Colonies were mostly in complete mint sets to the £ and right up to date. In all there were 24 albums. Due to ill health, Mrs. Somers was unable to carry on with the collection and decided to sell it to Empire.

Other deals during the month were:

—The purchase of complete sheets of Canada Admirals with the one and two line overprints.
—Fifteen sheets Canada #E3.
—Kemp stock of used Canada.
—The Routh collection of Canada and Australia.
—A beautiful collection of Great Britain from an Estate in Hamilton with the first Penny Blacks plated, right through to date with all the high values in fine condition.
—A speculators stock of Vatican City all complete sets in complete sheets.
—Liechtenstein — an odd lot, but with complete sets of the good items, mint and used, cataloguing $1400.00.
—Dr. Davidson of London, Ontario — a very old collection, left to him by a relative. Canadian and Newfoundland in mixed condition, but some better items, including dollar value Jubilees and surprising in the few foreign stamps, were the Austria 1933 WIPA fine mint, both papers.

Philatelically yours,

Harry Martin

Empire Stamp Corporation Limited

1150 YONGE STREET • TORONTO, ONTARIO

(Telephone WA. 1-8967)

The CANADIAN PHILATELIST

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Deadline for advertising & editorial copy: FIRST OF MONTH preceding publication date.

Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers, and not necessarily endorsed by the Society.

In Memoriam



GEORGE MACKINLEY GELDERT, M.D.

F.R.P.S.L., F.R.P.S.C.

1886 - 1967

DR. G. M. GELDERT, F.R.P.S.C., F.R.P.S.L.

Philately in Canada has suffered a great loss by the passing of Dr. George Mackinley Geldert, F.R.P.S.C., F.R.P.S.L., President of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, who died in Ottawa on July 27.

Dr. Geldert was born at Lunenburg, N.S. in 1886. He graduated from McGill Medical School in 1913 and moved to Ottawa the following year where he had a long and distinguished career in the fields of medicine, civic affairs and radio.

He was a member of the Ottawa Board of Control for 18 years and was acting mayor on several occasions. For more than 20 years Dr. Geldert was on the Board of Trustees of the Ottawa Civic Hospital including terms as chairman and vice-chairman. He also pioneered in radio and acquired Station CKCO (now CKOY) in 1924 and several years later was instrumental in putting radio communications systems into the Ottawa Police cars. His radio station broadcast the first Church service in the area and carried the first broadcast of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

All this wealth of administrative experience he brought to the Society and under his guidance the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada has been able to steadily increase in stature and now enjoys a position of prestige in international philatelic circles.

Dr. Geldert's first close contact with the Canadian Philatelic Society was at "BYPEX" which was held in Ottawa in 1957. He was President of the Ottawa Philatelic Society the joint hosts with the R.A. Stamp Club to the Society's 29th. Annual Convention and Exhibition.

He became President of the Canadian Philatelic Society the following year at the Victoria Convention succeeding the late Louis M. Lamouroux, F.R.P.S.C. At the Sarnia Convention in 1959 the Society was accorded the honour of using the word Royal in its title and became known as the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

Dr. Geldert was a keen philatelist and took great interest in his stamps especially the Pence issues of Canada. But since assuming the presidency he whole heartedly devoted his attention to the welfare of the Society, and in this work he derived a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction. Dr. Geldert has indeed made a great contribution to Canada's national philatelic society.

The Society owes also a deep debt of gratitude to his wife who has so ably assisted him during his illness and who has enabled him to carry on his duties as President to the end. Like her husband Phyllis Geldert has dedicated herself to the interest of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and she is still doing so much to help in the preparations for "BYPEX-67" on which he had set his heart.

His passing will be deeply mourned by all those who have been privileged to work with him and by the countless friends he has made in the philatelic world not only in Canada but also in the United States and Great Britain.

Dr. Geldert is survived by his wife Phyllis, a son Gerald Geldert who is the Director of the Ottawa Tourist and Convention Bureau and a daughter Mrs. Gordon Shorter of Ottawa, to whom the very deepest sympathy is extended.

—A. H. C.

The Editor Speaks Out . . . .

WE VERY MUCH regret to inform our readers of the sudden death of our President, Dr. G. M. Geldert, F.R.P.S.C., F.R.P.S.L. An obituary appears elsewhere in this issue.

☆ ☆ ☆

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. H. Sutherland of Toronto was elected as President and Mr. Kenneth Rowe was elected as a Vice-President. With Mr. Sutherland's new position, the Editorial Board is now composed of Mr. Kenneth Rowe and Mr. R. T. Waines, both of Toronto. Please note the change of address for editorial matters listed in the masthead. Two vacancies in the Board of Directors were filled by the election of Mr. Herbert Dube of Toronto and Mr. A. H. Hinrichs of Niagara-on-the-Lake.

☆ ☆ ☆

The collecting of unused, unhinged (mint, never hinged) stamps seems to be making great strides. It is probably an innovation which was started in Europe. However, a great many collectors do not realize that once having acquired such stamps there are many things which can happen to them to diminish the premium which, in general, they paid to obtain them.

The main reason for collecting these stamps in this condition (unhinged and perfectly centred and with brilliant colours) is that they have much eye appeal, in other words, they are extremely and pleasingly "sexy".

However it is possible that after a comparatively few years ,they no longer have this same appeal—somehow they have changed. This change may be inherent in the stamp itself or may be due to the manner in which it has been lodged in the interim.

Let us consider first what can happen to the stamp itself, because of inherent qualities.

First, the paper on which the stamp is printed may have chemicals in it which are not "fixed" (inert) and a chemical combination may occur between these chemicals in the paper and the dye of the colour in the stamp. This changes, sometimes drastically, the colour of the stamp and it no longer has its lovely original colour. Then again, chemicals in the gum may act in a chemical way on the paper of the stamp. One case which comes to mind is the well-known effect of the gum on the Ostropa sheet of Germany. There are others. In fact one European dealer lists certain stamps at a higher price unused, without gum than he does for the same stamps mint (with gum).

The factors which may affect the stamp, but which are not inherent in the stamp itself are mainly air (oxygen), light, album pages, acetate or other mounts, and unnecessary or frequent handling.

To consider light first, we all know very bright natural light will fade and/or change the original colours of a stamp and one of the requirements of an exhibition is that there be no direct sunlight or very bright light falling on the frames. The question of oxygen in the air and its effect on stamps is also linked with the humidity of the air. Mint sheets of the 3c. small Queens of Canada stored in a safety deposit box for a considerable number of years have oxidized to the point of being almost black. There are other elements in our modern urban atmosphere which also have a deleterious effect on the colour of stamps, sulphur being one of these elements.

One of the bad actors in its effect on stamps is the cheap album page. An album page should be made of paper which is neutral, that is one which has no chemicals in it which may react with the stamp. This means of course that more care has to be taken in the manufacture of the paper for album pages and this extra care naturally increases the price of the album page. Many expensive mint stamps have been ruined

by the use of cheap album pages. It is remakable that a collector will pay a fancy premium for a perfect unhinged expensive stamp and then mount it on a cheap album page (and yell like hell when he finds the stamp ruined). The color of the page also may effect the stamp adversely and this is especially true of black pages.

Now having obtained this prize beauty, how are you going to mount it — with a good hinge, in a pochette, or with a backed acetate mount?

The hinge of course, will destroy the "unhinged" effect for which the collector paid some premium when he bought the stamp. or if he paid no premium, the stamp having been hinged may fetch less when he comes to sell it.

So let us rule out the mount for the moment and decide to use a pochette. Here we are in real trouble. If the pochette is too small the stamp will curl when the pochette contracts; if the pochette is too large, it will wrinkle or permit the stamp to wrinkle in the pochette. We cannot in all honesty recommend pochettes.

We are left with the acetate mount, and even here we may be in trouble. The U.S. Govt stores its documents in acetate envelopes but, and it is a big "but", it orders the acetate film to its own specifications and thus controls the quality of the envelope. The ordinary acetate film sold for making mounts is under so much controlled specifications and may not be nearly the same product as to stability etc. as that used by the U.S. Govt. for its records. It has been found that acetate mounts have had an affect on some stamps and accordingly are not entirely suitable.

What is to be done. There seems to be only one way out and that is to forget the whole thing. The demand for unhinged stamps seems to be something of a status symbol and the majority of collectors who clamor for "unhinged" do not know that once they have these "unhinged" beauties there is a further problem of looking after them properly, or, if they do know of this problem, they do not know how to cope

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Catalogue prices include second class airmail postage.

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Please say that you saw this advertisement in "The Canadian Philatelist"

with it. Our serious advice is for the collector to cease collecting "unhinged" and to use good peelable mounts with a minimum of applied moisteure and to house his mint hinged stamps in albums with the best quality interleaved album pages.

☆ ☆ ☆

We note with interest that a new weekly stamp newspaper is being published in the U.K. commencing September 14, 1967. It is called Stamp Weekly and may be obtained from Link Publications, Limited, Link House, Ding Wall Avenue, Croydon CR92TA.

☆ ☆ ☆

We note with interest that an International Exhibition sponsored by the F.I.P. will be held in Philadelphia from May 21 to May 31, 1976 in conjunction with the 200th Anniversary of the United States.

☆ ☆ ☆

It is with pleasure that we announce that His Excellency The Governor-General of Canada, The Right Honourable D. Roland Michener, P.C., has graciously bestowed his patronage on the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

It is expected that His Excellency will be the Guest of Honour at the Annual Banquet of the Society, to be held on the closing night of BYPEX-'67 — September 30th, 1967 — at The Talisman Motor Hotel, Ottawa.

THE COVER PICTURE

This charming view of Bytown in 1835 is by John David Kelly and forms part of the Confederation Life Association's Gallery of Canadian History. We are indebted to Confederation Life for the opportunity to use this appropriate illustration.

Martin Apfelbaum:



There are many ways of adding interest and depth to your stamp collection. Break away from the stereotyped. Add unusual and different items to your album.

Develop your collection with imagination and eliminate the great degree of sameness found in every other album. The fact that you and one hundred thousand others are using the same album is no reason that your collection has to look like all the others. Your personality, education and background should all go into the project.

We have time and again seen where a collection that has been formed with vision has not only won awards of merit when shown, but has brought the owner great personal pleasure in forming it. And, in addition, the resale value of this collection is often far greater than the follow-the-album-pages type.

How do you make yours different from others? This is for you to determine, because only you are in a position to judge what suits you best. We can help you in one area, however. Each month we produce a publication called "ADS & OFFERS". It lists thousands of items including many that are one of a kind and quite distinctive. ADS & OFFERS will be sent to you upon request, and we are certain that you will want to become an Apfelbaum customer as a result of receiving it.

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Centennial and Expo-67 Stamps

Many of the members of the Society who will be coming to Ottawa for **"BYPEX-67"** from distant parts of Canada and the United States will take the opportunity of at the same time visiting **"EXPO-67"** in Montreal. It is indeed a truly wonderful exhibition and this opportunity should not be missed if only of briefly visiting **"EXPO-67".**

Her Majesty The Queen during her visit described **"EXPO-67"** as a success which is the wonder of the world and a source of pride to all Canada and a fitting climax to Canada's 100 years of progress and development.

The many stamps issued by the nations of the world honouring Canada's Centennial and **"EXPO-67"** have provided a great deal of excellent publicity for the world exhibition in Montreal. Many of the designs picture the Pavilions of the participating countries in the exhibition.

Canada's Centennial commemorative was issued on January 11 and the new definite issue of twelve values from 1 cent to $1. on February 8. This attractive series shows a portrait of The Queen and regional views on the five lowest denominations. The designs of the seven high values are based on paintings in the National Gallery in Ottawa by eminent Canadian artists, to depict an appreciation of Canada's cultural growth during the past one hundred years.

Canada's **"EXPO-67"** stamp was issued on April 28 the day of the opening of the exhibition to the public and shows the Canadian Pavilion. It will remain on sale at post offices in the Montreal area during the entire period of the exhibition. Special first day cancellations were applied at Montreal, the first time in Canada that an official first day cancellation has been used outside of Ottawa.

A special commemorative was issued on June 30 marking the Royal Visit to Canada of The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh and a special stamp was issued on July 19 for the Pan-American Games in Winnipeg.

The Canada Post Office maintains three postal stations on the EXPO site. The Ile Verte station, which is quite close to the Metro station on St. Helen's Island has a Philatelic Counter, where collectors can obtain or order all items available from the Philatelic Bureau in Ottawa. Such material as plate blocks, tagged stamps, coils etc. in choice condition are available at the counter and this is a real service to collectors, not only to visitors to Canada but also to Canadians.

For many years it has been advocated that philatelic windows be maintained as in the United States, at main post offices for the convenience of tourists and the Canadian public. Since its opening the Philatelic Counter at Ile Verte has enjoyed excellent sales and it is hoped that the public response may encourage the Post Office to favourably consider opening similiar facilities in the principal cities across the country. Interest in stamps today is greater than ever before and Canadian stamps rate very high in world esteem. Popular items on sale at the EXPO stations are the Centennial souvenir cards, with examples of the Maple Leaf stamps and the Floral Emblems and Coat of Arms series of the Provinces and Territories, at 70 cents the face value of the stamps and the souvenir stamp boxes having the present definite issue preserved in plastic which are sold for $2.43 the face value of the set.

The United States issued a 5 cents commemorative stamp to honour Canada's Centennial. It was first placed on sale in the United States Pavilion at EXPO on May 25, designated United States National Day at the exhibition. The design is symbolic of the scenic grandeur of Canada. First day covers were cancelled in Canada, the first time that a U.S. first day cover has carried the cancellation from another nation. The covers were transported from

Rouse's Point, N.Y. to the U.S. Pavilion for cancellation at EXPO. So great was the interest shown that on July 5 a special booth was opened by the post office in the U.S. Pavilion for the sale of United States stamps. On the day of issue nearly one million, actually 933,026 stamps were sold and 711,795 first day cancellations were requested.

For the first time in Canada, by a special agreement with the Canadian Government, a postal administration is issuing stamps at EXPO, which are valid for the prepayment of postage on mail posted at the exhibition. Five special stamps were issued on April 28 by the United Nations in Canadian currency for franking mail posted at the Pavilion on the United Nations at EXPO.

Stamp collectors will find that many of the Pavilions at the exhibition have some of their country's current issues on display and also available for purchase. The enormous success of **EXPO-67** has as anticipated encouraged some of the smaller countries to "climb onto the bandwagon" and issue stamps honouring the event for sale principally to the topical collector. The great nations, who have honoured Canada's Centennial and **EXPO-67** have kept the face value of their commemoratives to modest proportions. Unfortunately high values are now making their appearance which have little justification. One small country, with no apparent connection with the exhibition, even issued a set by the expedient of overprinting the stamps it issued honouring New York World's Fair.

A great deal of confusion seems to have taken place in the disemination of particulars of the issue of **EXPO** stamps. It is rather surprising that many of the countries issuing these stamps never went to the trouble of publicising particulars of their issues to the philatelic press so that accurate information would have been available about the denominations, quantities and dates of issue.

By holding **"BYPEX-67"** in Ottawa from September 28 to 30, a beautiful and very pleasant time of the year, it will also enable many of our members from distant parts of the continent to visit **"EXPO-67"** in Montreal, and those who are also members of the British North American Philatelic Society can conveniently attend **"BYPEX-67"** at the Alpine Inn, St. Marguerite the following week.

Be sure and plan to spend a few days visiting **"EXPO-67"**. --A.H.C.

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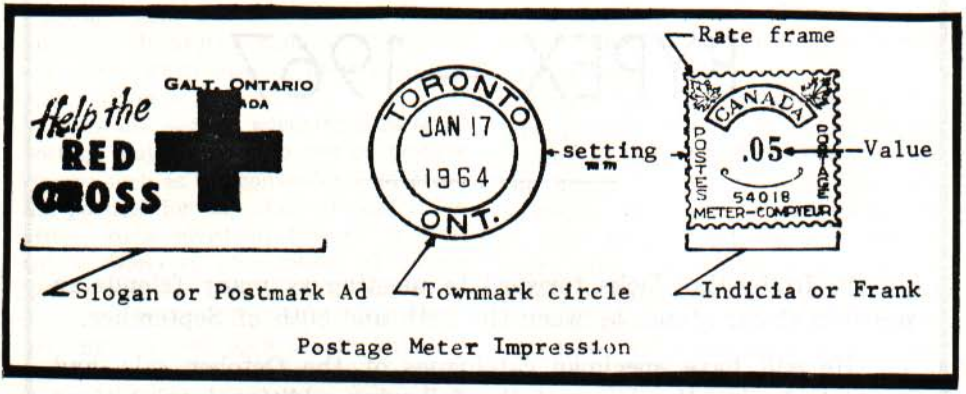
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Postage Meters In Canada

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Postage Meter Impression

Metered postage has replaced over half of the postage stamps that would previously have been used in this country. This is particularly true of the high value denominations and is probably a good thing for philately since the remainder will appreciate in value more rapidly. The collection of postage meter indicia is a neglected philatelic field which has not attained the popularity of colourful postage stamps. There are certain advantages in beginning such a collection now, one of the chief being that no highly speculative or specially designed meters are being made available to collectors. There was little in the past to standardize the form of these meters consequently many varieties are to be found. This will be increasingly difficult in the future. In accordance with one of the freedoms granted by the Atlantic Charter I collect these postage meter impressions. Will you join me? It is not as colourful as stamps but it is certainly interesting.

The postage meter is a device for metering and printing prepaid postage directly on mail matter of all classes or on gummed tape which is attached to bulky letters and parcels. The impression is a combination postage stamp cancellation and postmark with the words CANADA POSTAGE, the amount of postage prepaid, the date and the townmark. The accompanying illustration shows a few of the technical terms frequently used in describing a typical postage meter impression.

The meter is licensed by the Post Office for use but is owned by the distributor who rents it to the user and functions under the direct supervision of the Post Office. The meter prints postage and accounts for government revenue under an official lock and seal and therefore cannot be sold outright. The distributor is responsible for their proper function and maintenance.

The meter on most mailing machines is detachable and is taken to the Post Office to be set for postage as required, payment being made at the time of setting. The meter has two visible but inaccessible registers. A descending register shows the exact postage on hand and an ascending register shows the cumulative total of postage used. An engraved steel or die cast printing die imprints the indicia including the users registered meter number, early models also printed their Post Office license number. The date of mailing is changeable.

The meter is usually attached to a base mailing machine which feeds, seals, meters, and stacks the envelopes or forms one part of a portable unit. Postage meter rentals open doors to the selling of mailing machines, folding and inserting equipment which are sold out-

BYPEX – 1967

B. Rigby-Hall looks forward to meeting as many friends as possible at our stand, between the 28th and 30th of September.

He will have specimen catalogues of the October sale, and hopes to be in attendance at the following additional exhibitions during the same visit:

BALPEX '67 at Baltimore, Sept. 15.-16.-17.

NOJEX '67 at Newark, Sept. 21.-22.-23.-24.

NEW ENGLAND at Boston Sept. 30. - Oct. 1.-2.

Our Postal History sales are held every four weeks. Each catalogue contains between 1500 and 3000 lots and includes nine full plate illustrations. All countries of the world are represented, and the sales constitute one of the major sources of disposal and purchase of covers and cancellations.

If you cannot be at BYPEX '67, may we have the pleasure of sending a specimen copy of the next catalogue to you. There is no charge unless you wish us to send it by air (postage 50c.).

RIGBY POSTAL HISTORY AUCTIONS LTD.

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right. Postage type meters have been used in Canada to print Excise tax on cheques from 1932 to 1953, Law stamps, Vacation with Pay stamps and Unemployment Insurance stamps. There are over 700 Unemployment Insurance meters in Canada.

There are several advantages metered postage claims over the use of postage stamps such as the convenience of printing postage for any class of mail in an office, time saved in lineups at Post Office wickets; elimination of stamp licking and the loss of loose stamps or actual theft since it does its own bookkeeping; metered mail usually bypasses the facing and cancelling equipment in the Post Office and goes to the sorters thus speeding the mail; it prints the date on parcel post; postmark ads are available; not being subject to the restrictions of permit mail such as verification of count, size, weight or content. The daily Statement of Mailing was eliminated in 1963 and metered mail can now be deposited in any street box. Spoiled or unused meter impressions may be redeemed at a 10 percent discount. Mail matter bearing meter indicia may be addressed to any Post Office in Canada or abroad.

Impressions may be any bright colour on covers to North America or the British Commonwealth but must be in bright red by U.P.U. regulations to other countries. Bicolours have been used but are not currently available. Older meter impressions were frequently the same colour as the postage stamps they represented, i.e. 1c green, 5c blue, etc. This system is not possible with omni-denomination meters. Known colours of impressions used in Canada are red, green, blue, yellow, gold, brown, orange, black and violet.

RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID in place of the townmark and date dies has been available to firms sending out letters in quantity since 1923. Returned covers must be date stamped at the office of return posting. This statement also appears in French on many meters.

Tapes have been available on many models since 1928. The tapes were originally plain but are now watermarked CANADA POSTAGE. The tape is generally yellow and is frequently cut to a standard length. Parcel post is usually undated but these tapes provide such a date.

Metered postage is relatively new. The first patents were taken out in Britain in 1884 by Carle Busche of Paris, France, the device was never used. The first successful device was developed in 1900 in Oslo, Norway and was used for two years after gaining government recognition in 1903. A machine was also used in New Zealand in 1904 but was soon withdrawn as it had no locking device.

In the United States, Arthur H. Pitney and E. A. Rummler were granted a patent for a postage meter October 14, 1902. They formed the Pitney Postal Machine Co., Chicago and their device was given a short trial at Washington during 1903-04 and later in 1912-14. Following a refinancing, their company was named the American Postage Meter Co. in 1910. The company experienced much difficulty in gaining Congressional authorization for the use of the postage meter. This was made more difficult as they were in competition with "permit mail". The Pitney Bowes Postage Meter Co. was founded April 23, 1920 as a merger of the Universal Stamping Machine Co. of Stamford, Conn., a manufacturer of cancelling and postmarking machines and the American Postage Meter Co. of Chicago. Arthur H. Pitney and Walter H. Bowes were the chief officers of the company.

The firm developed a new Model A detachable meter for their mailing machine which was approved by the U.S. Post Office for first class matter Sept. 1, 1930. The principle of accepting first class mail without postage stamps affixed was established by the Post Office April 24, 1920 although metered mail in the United States was not fully established until 1930. First day covers were sent from the Pitney Bowes factory at Stamford, Conn., November 16, 1920.

The first commercial installation was August 3, 1921 at the Travellers Mutual

Accident Association, Utica, N.Y. By 1940 metered mail represented 13 percent of the mail and 25 percent of the postage. In 1957 there were 241,000 Pitney Bowes postage meters in the United States and 4,100 of other makes.

The Universal Posal Union approved the use of metered postage for international mail at their Congress at Madrid in 1920. Metered postage was approved in Great Britain in May 1922.

In Canada, a meeting of Dominion Postal Officials was held Oct. 2-4, 1922 to discuss in part "the value or usefulness of the Postage Meter machine — driven by a small electric motor, printing an impression on each letter signifying the postage paid, showing the date and hour at which the letter was prepared for mailing, and sealing the letter in one operation." The Post Office authorized the use of metered postage for mail matter following this meeting. The Pitney Bowes Model A postage meter machine was authorized for use in July 1923 and the first despatch of Canadian metered mail was sent by Ned Green, the Pitney Bowes agent in Toronto. on August 7, 1923. The first commercial installation was three Model A machines at the T. Eaton Co. Sept. 29, 1923. A reply to a question raised in the House of Commons June 16, 1924 stated that the rebate to the T. Eaton Co. was two percent on the first $10,000 of postage used by meters and one percent on the excess. This rate applied to all postage meters in view of the work saved in handling metered mail. The Model A machine, which used an "M" meter sold for $1,350 and the meter was leased for $10 per month. These were single denomination meters, that is, each meter printed a single rate of postage. These first machines had the mailers license number printed in the indicia. The licenses were numbered consequently for each city but their use was made optional after 1927.

In April 1926 Universal Postal Frankers Ltd. of London, England installed in Canada about 10 "Midget" postage meters on an experimental basis. These multi-rate machines were obsolete by 1938. The Midgets were registered by the makers machine number, not meter number. They printed three values of postage, the register being built so the dies could be changed. In 1927 the company put out an improved Midget fixed value postage meter. Slogans were first used with this machine May 19, 1927.

In 1928 Pitney Bowes introduced a hand cranked multi-denomination, limited value (10 values) Model H meter which was used in Canada on envelopes in 1929 and on tapes in 1931. Separate value segments were positioned by a dial and could be changed to other values as well as feed print postage and ads and stack envelopes. The company put out an experimental omni-denomination (multi-value) meter in 1933 with a key board which imprinted all values to $9.99 or $99.99. They came into general use in 1936 and an improved meter was introduced in 1940. A dial changed from letter to parcel tape use. In 1934

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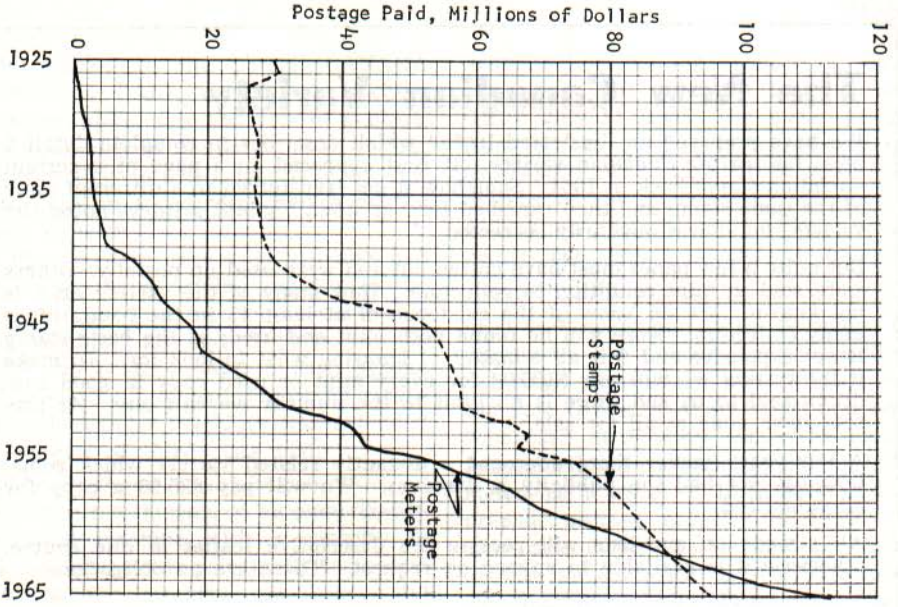
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the company introduced their Model CV multi denomination (6 value) meter. Denominations were selected by a knob.

The Mechanical Division of the Post Office supervised the testing of postage meters and registers and established a standard of inspection in 1932. The Mailomat, a mechanical post office, was introduced at Toronto in 1938 by the Postage Meter Co. It was a coin operated letter box with postage meter combined. Coins to the value of 60c could be deposited for postage credit available by twisting a dial to denominations of 1, 3, 5, 8, or 16c. The knob was turned, the letter inserted, the coins deposited and the machine did the rest. It was a high cost machine and with few orders the machine was discontinued. A second Mailomat was placed in the Ottawa Post Office in 1944.

Pitney-Bowes of Canada is a wholly owned subsidiary of Pitney-Bowes Inc. of Stamford, Conn. and was formerly the Postage Meter Company of Canada. Assembly and die manufacture has been carried out in Canada since 1945.

No postage meters were made during the war years however development continued and in June 1949 a small, light weight, low cost, desk model DM with moistener for sealing envelopes and requiring no base machine was introduced for small businesses. The meter printed limited values from 1c to 20c with a setting of up to $99.99. The model used a flat printing of indicia vs the rotary printing of former types. It was superceded by the DM-3 Model. In 1959 Pitney-Bowes Inc. developed their Model 5300 series of meters which were used with either the Model 5500 hand operated base machine or the Model 5400 electric mailing machine. This desk top meter prints a stamp, moistens and seals and stacks in the same operation, a separate tape holder is used for parcel post. One meter had a capacity of $1.09½ and the other meter $9.99½.

The Annual Report of the Postmaster for 1925 states that "following the successful working of postage impression machinery for prepayment of postage was introduced commercial cash registers for prepayment of postage on parcels of third class printed matter or parcel post and bulky matter prepaid at the letter rate. These were placed in operation in October 1925 to help large business and the Post Office. Postage was punched on keys, recorded on gummed tape

The New Canadian Variety

We have prepared an illustrated leaflet which describes in complete detail a most fascinating Canadian variety. It first appeared on a pane of a certain Canadian stamp back in 1961. Somehow it got transferred to a different pane of the same stamp and then vanished forever when vigilant printers noted the variety, for it was obviously corrected.

But quite a few panes must have gotten out and were used up postally. Others were sold in mint condition to collectors. How many of the variety exist is not known. We do know of the existence of at least 15 in the hands of as many collectors. More will be found both mint and used; as the basic stamp is not expensive and it is all a matter of knowing what to look for. To make it interesting we will pay $100.00 for every mint or used copy in good condition sold to us and there is no limit to the number we will buy. At present have none at all for sale.

A few years earlier there appeared a distantly related variety which somehow has not had the publicity it deserves. We will pay $25.00 a copy for all submitted.

All already on our lists will receive the descriptive leaflet in due course, otherwise it is available to anyone on request. There are no obligations.

The next editions of the Canada Basic Catalog and the Canada Plate Block Catalog will be ready late 1968. Work will begin on these at the close of 1967 and both catalogs will thus list all issues 1851 to 1866, and the subsequent full century of the Dominion of Canada stamps. As in previous editions, there will be listed for the very first time, hitherto unknown and unlisted Canadian varieties. In this respect we are fortunate thanks to the co-operation of thousands of collectors who send in details of whatever is discovered. We are always in the market to purchase any Canadian errors and varieties both known and unknown. For example, we bought a total of 105 of the Inverted Seaways from various finders in 1959. (All were sold within a year and since then have only bought an additional one a year. As requests for copies average one every 2 weeks it can be said that the market for this magnificent error is quite firm).

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Only one small offer in this advertisement: a very interesting little lot of Canadian stamps, etc., at $2.00. It is our contribution to the Canada Centenary celebrations, and is sure to please any collector no matter whether he spends $2.00 or $20,000.00 per year on his stamps. See Canadian philately in a new way!

Remittance in any convenient form and orders will be filled to the end of 1967. Only one lot per customer but anyone may also place orders to be sent as gifts to other collectors. While orders will be filled usually same day received, there will be periods during rest of 1967 when it may take up to 6 weeks to fill the order, so be patient with us if there is any delay.

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and affixed to the parcel. CANADA POSTAGE PAID, permit or machine number, place, date and year of mailing, serial number of the parcel (0001 to 999, later models to 9999), record of postage was kept on a recording device on the cash register."

The registers were used in banks and stores as the ascending register to the right of the rate was duplicated inside the machine for record purposes. In 1928 the postage paid in cash system of prepayment of parcel post by means of cash register machines was extended to parcels of third class matter.

The National Cash Register Co. of Dayton, Ohio introduced an omni-denominational machine with a capacity to $9.99½ which was principally for parcel post as the machine was heavy and cumbersome and not practical for letter mail although legal for any class of mail. The company introduced a new three bank register P-1924(3-3)RP to Canada in early 1932, especially adapted for prepayment of postage. There are about 100 postage registers still in use.

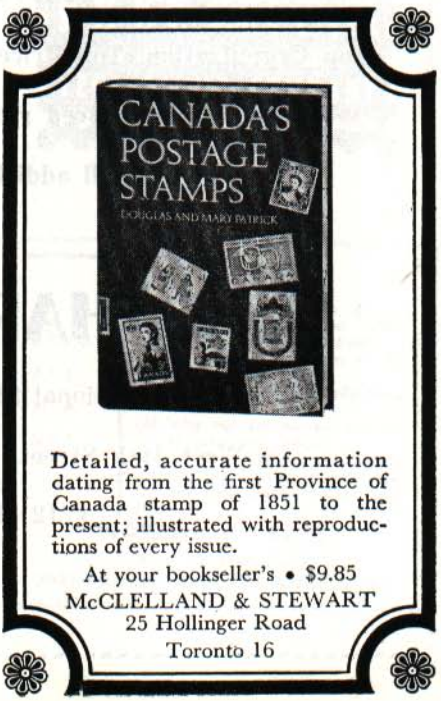
Early tapes were plain white paper. Safety paper of orange colour with CANADA POSTAGE and a Crown and Maple Leaf is now used, usually with violet ink.

The National Postal Meter Co. of Los Angeles, Calif. was formed through a merger of the Mack, Whitlock and Multipost companies in 1933. These were early firms in the meter postage field in the United States. The company moved to Rochester, N.Y. in 1941. Three models of omni-denominational meters were developed in 1938. Model 14 to $9.99, 14A to $1.99 and 14B to $4.99. The Flexowriter was approved for use in Canada in 1943. In April 1944 the company changed its name to Commercial Controls Corporation and continued to market the same meter but made minor changes in the indicia (CC instead of NPM). Friden Inc. purchased the company in 1956. The meter is being phased out, however about 75 are still in use in Canada.

Friden Inc. imported from the United States their Model 410 electric omni-denomination mailing machine to Canada which was approved by the Post Office July 31, 1965. The meter prints from ½c to $9.99½ to a capacity of $9,999.99½ of postage. It is hand fed directly on the envelope or tape. Model 420 is the automatic model with the same meter. The indicia is made in Canada.

The Postalia Postage Meter, manufactured in Freistempler, West Germany, is distributed in Canada by the McBee Company. The meter was licensed by the Post Office in August 1959 and was first used in January 1960. The omni-denominational Universal Model KF-1501 meter has a range of 1c to $9.99 and a prepaid postage capacity to $9,990.00. The basic meter can be used by itself or with an automatic or semi-automatic base mailing machine. Parcel post tapes and ads are available. The indicia is cut in Canada and over 500 are in use here.

Neopost postage meters of Richmond, England were used in Newfoundland prior to 1949 but it was not until 1950 that the Canada Post Office licensed a



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small hand operated fixed value meter. The Model 105 had 10 values of postage up to 25c with a repeater. The machine was marketed until 1960 and about 25 are still in use.

The Roneo-Neopost Model 205 electric machine was introduced in England in 1963. The machine has a range of 1c to $9.99 and a prepaid postage capacity to $990.00. It was licensed for use in Canada in 1967. The indicia is cut in Canada.

A form of postage meter was used for V-Mail or Airgraphs. These were first used in England in April 1941. The Airgraphs were special letter forms which were filmed to save space and weight and then reproduced at the Country of delivery. Canadian troops in North Africa and Italy used these and letters were first sent to Canada August 6, 1942. The service ceased July 21, 1945.

Canadian government departments used meters as franks. The meter was set at zero but the number of pieces mailed were recorded. They frequently have a facsimilie signature of the Minister or Official. Departments stopped using meters December 31, 1963. About 1959 the Canada Post Office installed postage meters in all major Post Offices thus eliminating the use of many stamps for ordinary mail and parcel post. In 1947 there were 15 parcel post meters in Canadian Post Offices and by 1961 there were 1163.

There are over 43,000 postage meters in use in Canada at the present time representing the majority of all postage paid. The increasing use of postage meters is shown in the accompanying graph. There is an interesting future for philatelists interested in this field. Unlike postage stamps this material was usually destroyed and early specimens are very difficult to find.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance given to me by officials of the Canada Post Office and the Pitney-Bowes of Canada Company. A future article will deal with the types and varieties of Canadian metered postage.

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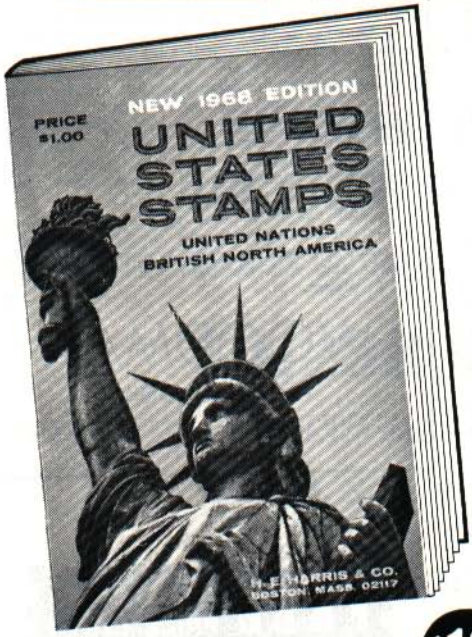
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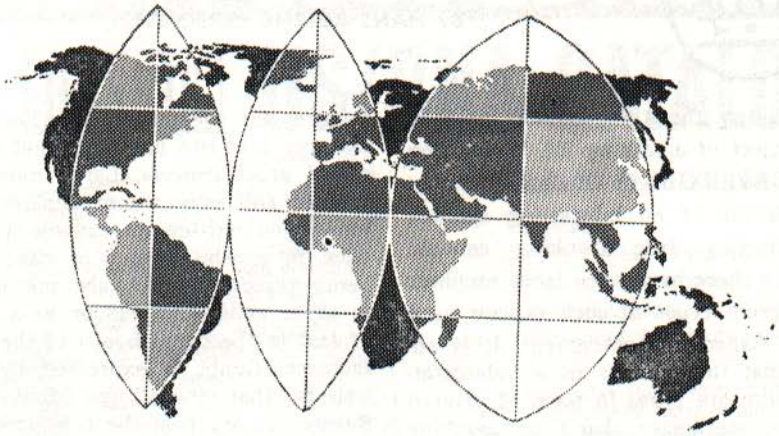
Postmarked Ottawa

By HANS REICHE (RPSC 6397)

Collecting the Uncollectable will be the subject of a talk by Ed. Richardson during BYPEX 67 in Ottawa. And that reminds me of an interesting sideline of collecting free franking cancels. Recently there have been large numbers of different types of such cancels used by the Canadian Government. It is obvious that there exists no standardization. There are types in form of printed data on stationary, hand or machine cancels, meters, manuscript cancels and combination of all. Some envelopes show a printed rectangle with the words Canada Postage Paid Port Payé. A similar type but larger has the word Canada in a semi circle and to the left of this an open circle postmark with Canada Ottawa and the date. Another type has instead of the open circle a double circle postmark to the right of the rectangle with Canada Ottawa. One such type has been noted with the full date inside the double circle, one with the day deleted and one with only the month and year. Postage and Fees Paid is used on some envelopes. A rubber stamp reading Postage Paid Port Payé Canada in a large rectangle. Postage Paid at . . . exists printed or hand stamped on wrappers and envelopes. Meters with 00 values are being used but some have been seen with a handoverprint OHMS. Colour of these cancels, well anything goes. Red, blue, violet, green and oh yes, black. We note that one or two collectors are advertising in the CP for such material. How about an article or listing? ! !

Talking about cancellations. Again and again we receive letters from collectors, especially from England requesting information on certain types of Canadian cancels. We have mentioned once that a large number of cancellation slugs have been prepared by a private manufacturer for the post office. The manufacturer kept two books of what may be called proof cancels. Large number of articles and very comprehensive books have been written on cancels and still once in a while types of cancels are being reported which are not covered in these articles, books or as a matter of fact in the proof books of the manufacturer. Doubt is expressed by many writers that these new finds exist. Surely, we are past the time (we hope) when our own cancels are manufactured for the sake of reporting a new find or a so called rarity. If many specialists seem to believe that the proof book contains all the cancels which have been manufacturer for the post office, we can assure them this is not so. The two proof books differ in the types recorded presumably because of inaccurate record keeping and it is obvious that other cancels (and plenty of them) came from other sources than this one manufacturer.

One problem which seems to have bothered many sales circuits and approval dealers is the deliberate switching of stamps. Good copies are being replaced by poor stamps, mint copies changed with stamps having no gum etc. Sales circuit are often protected by some small insurance to make up for the loss but even that can only be regarded as a compromise. Many of us, including the writer, have experience along this line. One dealer marked his used stamp by completing a portion of the cancel on the mounting sheet. Another system used a small identification on the back of the stamp, but this could be taken as a guarantee mark which it is not.



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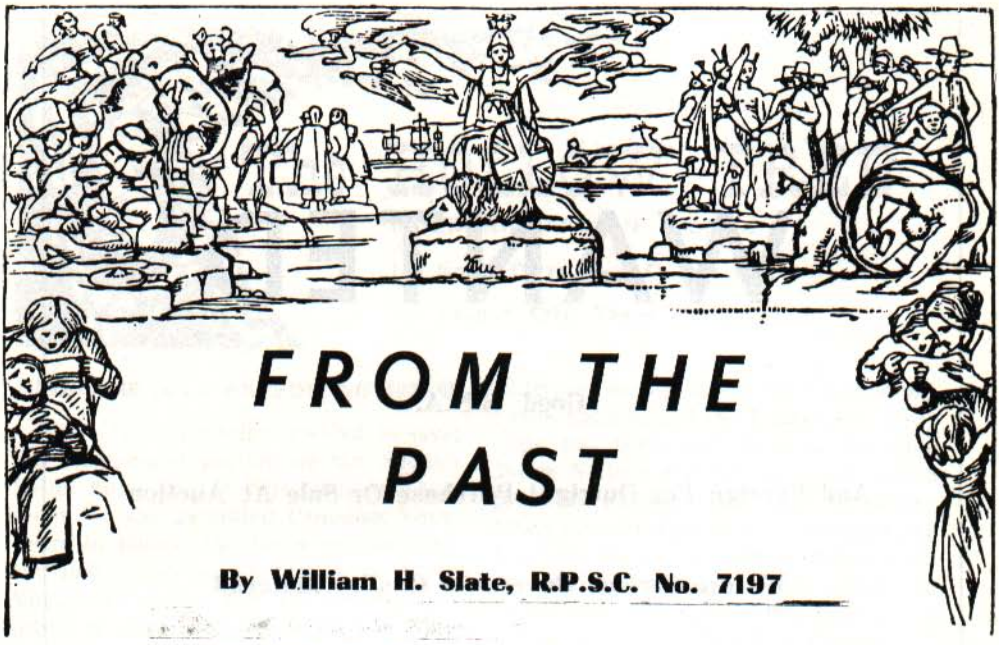
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FROM THE PAST

By William H. Slate, R.P.S.C. No. 7197

From "The Philatelist"
October 1st 1867

WELLS, FARGO, AND CO.'s EXPRESS,—The irregularity of the mails to Montana Territory is terrible. Of **The Tribune,** 30 copies of the daily are now due to me here, and I have received but two. Of **The Times,** sent me semi-weekly since the 1st of May, I have received but one number. Letters or papers mailed in Wells, Fargo and Co.'s mailbags come promptly. The government pays Wells, Fargo and Co. 1,000,000 dollars or so to carry the mails, but they manage to delay and lose so much mail matter that business men are glad to pay them treble, in addition to the government postage, to insure prompt transmission of papers and letters. They carry more than half the letters from Salt Lake to California in their special mails, and have government envelopes, with Wells, Fargo and Co's stamp on, which are bought and used to guard against the loss or delay of mail matter. While Wells, Fargo and Co. are permitted to have special mails, carried at a large extra profit, they have every inducement to confuse, delay, and lose the regular mails, so as to compel correspondents to pay them, in addition to their government compensation, twice or thrice the esablished postal rates, and they have not been slow to avail themselves to the utmost of this advantage.

I found at different stations on the way tons of mails piled up, and sometimes mail-bags are scattered along the road, aparently dropped off and carelessly abandoned.. Wells, Fargo, and Co. scattered their crippled horses for some 200 miles on the most exposed part of the line, turned them out to graze on the snow, and the Indians, thus invited, came in daily and gathered them up, until some 300 were taken. I doubt whether there would have been an Indian attack west of Fort Saunders if Wells, Fargo, and Co. had stabled and fed their stock as the season demanded, for there was no grass on the mountains adequate to support them. Yet for these horses, or for good horses, claim will be made upon congress. Will congress foot the bill? If so, they will pay Wells, Fargo, and Co. a premium for delaying and destroying mails, and for supplying Indians with their exhausted horses.—**Special Correspondent of the New York Tribune.**

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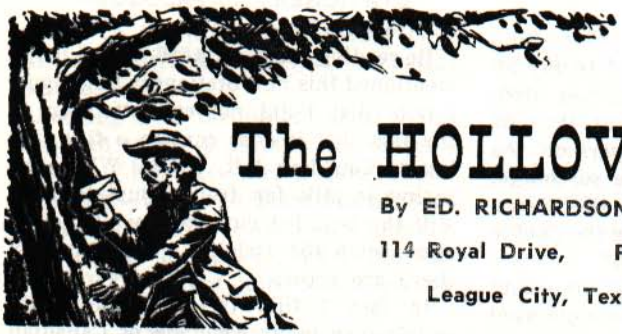
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114 Royal Drive, P.O. Box 939,
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#892—THE NILE EXPEDITION 1884-85

When Lord Wolseley decided to send the dismounted portion of the Soudan Relief Force up the Nile river to Khartoum, he also recruited Canadian Voyageurs to handle the boats up the Nile. He had come in contact with these Voyageurs during the Red River Expedition of 1870 in Western Canada. All expenses were paid by the British Government, and Voyageurs were paid $40 monthly, plus clothing and rations.

The contingent sailed from Montreal aboard the "S.S. Ocean King" on September 14, 1884, reaching Alexandria on October 17th. Most officers joined the contingent in Egypt. There were 380 voyageurs in the contingent made up of 77 Indians, 36 English and Scottish, 93 French Canadians, 158 other Canadians, and 16 others.

The voyageurs were engaged for six months only and were permitted to start their return trip to Canada in January 1885. Volunteers to remain were sought and 89 men remained, reaching Khartoum on January 28th just 56 hours after the town had fallen to the enemy and General Gordon had been killed.

The Canadians were present when the enemy was defeated at Kirbekan on February 10th, and one officer and 43 men of the Canadian Contingent were awarded the KIRBEKAN clasp to the campaign medal, and the Khedive Star. Of the Canadian Contingent at least 16 were drowned, died of diseases, or otherwise killed.

The whole expedition lasted only six months. Most of the voyageurs were illiterate, so not much mail passed between Canada and the Expedition. Very little has survived. That of Surgeon-Major Neilson provides the bulk, which probably numbers less than 20 covers. From time to time in these columns we have described the four examples from the Neilson correspondence, which are in our own collection. Only four covers are known from Egypt to Canada

J. H. E. Gilbert is the foremost student of the mails of this expedition, and he wrote a fine article on the subject in the October and November 1962 issues of **The London Philatelist.** This is still the outstanding work on the subject.

* * * *

#893—THE FIRST DECIMAL ISSUE OF CANADA" — Geo. Whitworth

A couple of years ago, in packet #778, we mentioned Geoffrey Whitworth, a well known specialist on the 1859 issue. During the past two years he has written a series of articles on this issue which was pubilished in **"The London Philatelist".**

With some additions, this series has now been published in a fine, well illustrated monograph by the Royal Philatelic Society of London.

This monograph includes and corrects, most all earlier studies of this issue, and brings specialists of this issue a great deal additional information. It is very generously illustrated, and includes plate features for all values.

Since the edition was limited to 1,500 copies we suggest you do not procrastinate!

#894—A VARIETY IN THE 25c. ON 10c. YUKON LAW

Wallace Mitchell has called to my attention that there is at least one used, and one mint copy known of the "25 Cents 25" surcharge on silver, on the 10c. Yukon Law, with **double surcharge.**

Even without the variety, this stamp is quite scarce, so a copy with the double surcharge could be a rarity.

It is hard to be certain, but it would appear quite possible that the copy used for illustration in the Sissons Revenue Catalogue bears this double surcharge.

Good hunting! All I can report is, that my block of four does not bear the variety!

* * * *

#895—"5" on 25c. NEWFOUNDLAND PROVISIONAL INLAND REVENUE

This variety was mentioned in packets #727 and 751. In the later we stated "there is also a manuscript variety, a large "5" in red crayon. ——they would be easy to forge, and we doubt if the manuscript variety deserves anything other than a mention in the revenue catalogues."

Thanks to Wallace Mitchell again, we have a copy of a letter from C. W. Earle, Chief Accountant, Department of Finance, for Newfoundland and Labrador. This letter speaks about these various 5c. on 25c. provisionals:—

> "From October 15, 1963 to January 29, 1964 a total of 3,529 25c. stamps were used as 5's. For the first few days, maybe a week, a figure 5 was handwritten with a red pencil on the stamp; to the best of my knowledge not more than 300 were so handwritten."

Therefore the number of **overprinted** stamps would be approximately 3230,—a small number indeed! As for the 5c. handwritten variety, they will deserve a mention in future catalogues, but how can a value be placed on anything so easily forged? Mr. Mitchell however has a fine used block of six used on a document,— the document itself being signed by Mr. Earle, the Chief Accountant.

#896—HIGGINS & GAGE POSTAL STATIONERY CATALOGUE—Section 3

Re-reading packet #886 in which I mentioned this new Stationery Catalogue, I note that I did not call attention to the fact that it does contain a fine listing of Canadian R.R. Cards. While the listing is still far from complete it is still the best list currently available. It notes some 304 varieties. Unfortunately there are errors.

In fact I find the catalogue quite satisfactory in its coverage of Canadian material, but am disappointed that they did not choose to list the "Election Envelopes."

* * * *

#897—VARIETY of the $100 EDWARD NEWFOUNDLAND INLAND REVENUE

Jim Sissons recently reported that he had secured a lot which contained two copies of the $100 Edward Inland Revenue of Newfoundland which is a variety of his #R15.

#R15 is vermilion, and is perf. 12. The new variety which will be listed as #R15a is carmine, and is perf. 11¾. The variety is also somewhat larger.

One of these will probably be offered in auction by the time this appears in print.

* * * *

#898—DeTHUIN'S BNA FAKERY

Recently I had the opportunity of seeing proofs of the various cancellations developed by DeThuin of Merida, Mexico. The DeThuin case has of course had a great deal of philatelic press attention these past six months—and how well it deserves the attention. We commend the APS, and especially Col. Jim DeVoss, its Executive Secretary, for the work in bringing an end to the philatelic activities of this character.

The largest bulk of his activities were related to Mexican philately,—the cancellations, markings as well as the overprints on the stamps themselves.

Other South and Central American nations came in for a good bit of attention too. Again, some of the rarer overprints, along with cancels and other postal markings.

Next on his list seems to have been British American material, including some B.N.A.

Looking over the proof sheets I was surprised to see a great many cancellations of P.E.I. Yet this is quite understandable,—the large quantities of these stamps still available in mint condition, at relatively low prices, made the faking of P.E.I. covers quite easy,—and the market was good!

In the B.N.A. field the next group which seemed to get his attention, were covers of Nova Scotia, as he created many fake cancels of this province. New Brunswick took very little of his attention, yet a number of fake devices were created, as well as a number of Newfoundland. Very few Canadian Cancels seem to have been created, — I noted only a few, including a town cancel of Windsor.

Contrary to some reports, De Thuin seems to have been very careful with his inks and papers. He generally used stampless covers of the period, or blank paper taken from such covers. He was a master at developing inks which copied those of the early period. He was not an engraver, but he was an artist, and generally quite careful in his workmanship.

I doubt if there are more than 30 different BNA cancels in the whole lot, but even this number could cause havoc unless collectors weed examples of them out of their collections. The APS will be publishing a thoroughly illustrated handbook on the De Thuin forgery material. This book will probably appear in 1968. It should be well received by BNA Postal History students.

* * * *

#899—CENTENNIAL SYMBOL CANCEL '67

While this may have appeared in this magazine elsewhere, for the record I would like to report that 26 dies of the Centennial Symbol cancel were ordered and were distributed as follows to the various post offices:—

GROW with the Royal!

Sponsor a New Member — Get Your Name in the Honour Roll

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

BOX 3144 - Station "C" OTTAWA, CANADA

I hereby apply for membership in THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA, enclosing herewith, Admission Fee of $1.00 plus required amount of the Annual Dues.

Name ..... Age .....

Address .....

....

....

(Please Print)

I am a member of ..... Club

I Collect .....

Signature ..... References (two required)

Name .....

Address .....

Name .....

Address .....

*Sponsor ..... RPSC No. .....

For Use of Secretary

Date Rec'd ..... Amt $.....

Member's No. ..... Published .....

ANNUAL DUES

$5.00 payable January 1st each year.

Application filed during	Admin. Fee	Dues.	Total
January, February, March	$1.00	$5.00	$6.00
April, May, June	1.00	4.00	5.00
July, August, September	1.00	3.50	4.50
October, November, December	1.00	2.00	3.00

(*) Denotes RPSC member obtaining new member.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

MEET 8.00 P.M.
THURSDAYS
CHATEAU LAURIER
Secretary:
Stanley W. MacLeod,
840, Springland Drive, Ottawa 8.
— Visitors Welcome —

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

CHAPTER 5 OF THE ROYAL
Meetings at 7.30 p.m. on
SECOND and FOURTH THURSDAYS
(except in July and August)
— at —
DEWI SANT WELSH UNITED CHURCH
33 Melrose Avenue
VISITORS WELCOME

R A STAMP CLUB OTTAWA

(CHAPTER 41, RPSC)
Weekly Meetings at
THE R. A. CENTRE
2451 Riverside Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario.
(Except June, July and August)
Visitors Welcome—Phone 733-5100

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month (July & August excepted) at the North York Memorial Community Hall.
5090 Yonge St., Willowdale, Ontario.
Secretary—Mrs. M. Summerfield, Phone 221-0375
— VISITORS WELCOME —

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter No. 86
Meets every first and third Thursday, Free Press Board Rooms, 300 Carlton Street, Winnipeg.
VISITORS WELCOME
Postal address:
P.O. Box, 1425 Winnipeg, Manitoba.
No meetings in July and August.

VANCOUVER ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meetings on the SECOND THURSDAY of each month, (except July and August) at 7.45 p.m.
EMPRESS HOTEL, VICTORIA, B.C.
Visitors always most Welcome.

CHANGE OF VENUE

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Meetings Now at the Y.M.C.A. Kingston Road & Beach Ave.
1st & 3rd TUESDAYS
Secretary: Raymond Reakes
188 Woodmount Ave., Toronto 6
Phone: 425-1545
VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

Sarnia Stamp Club

Life Chapter No. 2
Meets 2nd Wednesday at YM-YWCA and 4th Wednesday at new Canada Trust Building
President—Wm. Crisp
272 Durand Street. 344-4716
Secretary—Stan Richards
208½ N. Front St. 344-5037
ALL VISITORS CORDIALLY INVITED

GREATER VICTORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets the THIRD FRIDAY of each month at
The Inn, 1528 Cook St. Victoria, B.C.
President L. E. Small, 1584 Elm St.
Secretary: VERN RICHARDS
Apt. 10, 1388 Hillside Avenue
— *Visitors Welcome* —

UNION PHILATELIQUE DE MONTREAL

Rue — 4305 Chambard — Street
R.P.S.C. #3 Montreal, P.Q.
Meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month September to June
7.00 - 11.00 p.m.
Publisher of Philatelic ECHOS
Corresp. P.O. Box 398, Montreal 3, P.Q.
VISITORS WELCOME

CHAPTER MEETINGS

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA
Established 1922
First Affiliate of the R.P.S.C. (1934)
Meets 2nd Tuesday of the Month
SCHOOL FOR BLIND
Miss Alice McLearn
2160 Connaught Avenue, Halifax, N.S.

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

MEETS 1st and 3rd TUESDAYS
SOCONY MOBIL OIL BOARDROOM
at 8.00 p.m.
President: John M. Gareau,
1420 Carlyle Road S.W.
Secretary: G. M. Hill,
1612 - 50 Avenue S.W.

• VISITORS WELCOME •

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

First and Third Mondays at the
MACDONALD HOTEL
President: Ian Paterson, 11330 - 67 St.
Secretary: E. J. Christensen Box 399
EDMONTON ALBERTA

LA SOCIETE PHILATELIQUE DE QUEBEC

(CHAPTER No. 40)



Meets in the Centre Audio-Visuel
1158 Bourlamaque
Québec
First & Third
Wednesdays of the month at 8.30 p.m.

KITCHENER WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 13, of the R.P.S.C.)
Meets at 7.30 p.m. the 2nd. Thursday of month (except during June, July, August & December) in Kitchener Public Library
— Visitors Welcome —
PRESIDENT, Janet Beins,
630 Rockway Drive, Kitchener, Ont.
Tel., 744-2343 or 743-6391

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Established 1935
ANAVIC HOTEL - 2080 DUFFERIN ST.
MEETINGS:
2nd and 4th TUESDAYS—7.30 p.m.
VISITORS WELCOME

MONTREAL STAMP CLUB

Meetings: Every Thursday
at 8 p.m.
Juniors at 7 p.m.
Except during the summer months
N.D.G. COMMUNITY HALL
5311 Côte St-Antoine Rd.
(Corner Décarie Blvd.)

ST. CATHARINES STAMP CLUB

(Chapter 53 of the R.P.S.C.)
Meets the FIRST and THIRD Monday—September through June at 7.00 p.m. in St. George's Parish Hall,
83 Church St., St. Catharines, Ontario.
President—Robert Hambleton,
R.R. 1, Vineland, Ont.
Vice-Pres.—William E. Bray,
37 Burness Dr., St. Catharines
Secty.—Bruce McCausland,
7 Dorset St., St. Catharines
VISITORS WELCOME

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

(RPSC Chapter No. 33)
Meets Second Wednesday and last Friday of each month in
LAKEVIEW HIGH SCHOOL
Visitors Always Welcome
Donald Jack, Secretary-Treasurer,
437 South Marks Street,
Fort William, Ont.

LOW RATES FOR CHAPTER MEETINGS

St. John's Nfld.
Halifax, N.S.
Moncton, N.B.
St. John, N.B.
Charlottetown, PEI
Cite de Jacques Cartier
Montreal — 3 dies
Quebec
Hamilton, Ont.
London, Ont.
Ottawa
Toronto — 3 dies
Windsor
Winnipeg, Man. — 2 dies
Regina, Sask.
Saskatoon, Sask.
Calgary, Alta.
Edmonton, Alta.
Vancouver, BC — 2 dies
Victoria, BC

It is our understanding that these pictorial machine cancels will be used throughout 1967.

* * * *

#900—MONTREAL TELEGRAPH CO.

The Montreal Telegraph was without any doubt, the most prolific producer of Telegraph covers, and of the designs used to illustrate the corners of their envelopes.

The company was incorporated in 1847, and sometime before early 1849 they came out with their first corner card envelope. This early type was an oval design containing in five lines "Montreal Tel. Co. / Office / 22 / Front Street / Toronto". All in blue.

During the 19th Century, this company used at least 20 different design dies. These were printed in various colors, and in addition come in many minor types "COLLECT", "PAID" etc. It is probably possible to make a collection of at least 60 different covers used by this company.

The field of Telegraph covers is much greater than most collectors realize.

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MONROE, N.Y. 10950

BYPEX - '67, September 28-30

BULLETIN No. 5 — LAST CALL!

By the time you read this the "Royal's" 39th Annual Convention will be just around the corner and it will be soon time to start packing. The BYPEX-'67 scene continues to unfold, with the Exhibition and Bourse all arranged for and a fine program in hand.

We have all been gratified to learn that His Excellency The Right Honourable Roland Michener C. C., Governor of Canada, has been pleased to bestow his Patronage on the Society and that he will attend the BYPEX-'67 banquet on September 30.

A Special Official BYPEX-'67 First Day cover has been prepared. This carries an over-all design, in pale blue, of the Rideau Canal locks on the Ottawa River, as they were — when the canal was first built and is a reproduction of a well-known print made by Bartlett in 1840. This cover will be available with a single Toronto Centennial stamp — we do not recommend the use of pairs or blocks on it, as this obliterates too much of the design. These covers will be cancelled with the special flag-cancellation being used in Ottawa during September.

An Official BYPEX-'67 Toronto Centennial First Day cover, with the regular "Day of Issue" cancellation and carrying a single, pair or block as required, will also be available. And, then, there are the special BYPEX-'67 seals. These have as their motif the old split-ring BYTOWN postmark and make a handsome embellishment on the back of the covers or ordinary mail. Get a supply and help us advertise the Show — in the short time that remains.

Prices for all the above are as follows:—

Special Official BYPEX-'67 Cover (canal view), fully-serviced with Toronto Centennial Stamp and carrying Special Ottawa Flag Cancel. One for each day of the show, if requested— .25 cents each.

Official BYPEX-'67 Toronto Centennial First Day Cover, fully-serviced, carrying the regular "Day of Issue" cancel and a single, pair or block of four of the Centennial stamp, as requested — .25, .35 and 45 cents respectively.

Official BYPEX-'67 Seals — six stamps per sheet, sheets in four different colours: The set for .50 cents.

The ladies' program for registered guests includes two bus tours. The first of these will be around Ottawa and the second will be an excursion through some of the Gatineau country, across the Ottawa river, famous for its scenery and an area in which one of Canada's newest National Parks is being established. And on the 29th, Mrs. Geldert will be entertaining at luncheon at the luxurious Royal Ottawa Golf Club on the Aylmer Road, here, again for registered guests.

The latest attraction which we are pleased to offer visitors to Ottawa is the newly-created Sparks Street Mall where you can sit around and relax, in pleasant surroundings, on the doorsteps of some of Canada's famous stores. Come and see it! Here you can buy some fine examples of contemporary and older Canadian pictures and prints, all framed and ready to hang; enjoy a tasty lunch or snack, watch the fountains, marvel at some of the long-haired types, sit and think or just sit.

Our program booklet will contain a number of short articles, some of a provocative nature, but the extent of this you must judge for yourself!

The exhibit of the Post Office Department will feature some of the newer stamps together with an interesting

showing of some of the rejected designs. The Canadian Bank Note Company Limited are favouring us with a fine showing of Canadian Classical material.

Ottawa is filled, these days, with people on their way to and from Expo or commuting between Ottawa and that Mighty Show. This is a good opportunity to kill three birds with one stone or, if you are not that cruel, to do a bit of bird-watching!

Don't forget the Place—The Talisman Motor Inn, 1376 Carling Avenue, Ottaway; the date: September 28-30, and the Source of Further Information: Walter Anderson, P.O. Box 2547, Station "D", Ottawa.

See you at BYPEX-'67.

Colin H. Bayley,
Convention Chairman.

Chapter News

We are informed by F/O G. A. MacKenzie that the recent stamp show held by the C.F.P. Trenton Stamp Club was a great success. The club, which is Chapter 89 of the RPSC was formed by F/O G. A. MacKenzie and has a membership of 21. At their recent exhibition over 200 people were in attendance. Meetings are held every Thursday night at 8 p.m. at the C.F.B. Recreation Centre. Visitors are welcome. The present executives are: President and RCPS Representative—F/O G. A. MacKenzie; Vice-President—Cpl. John Sequin; Secretary-Treasurer—Miss Jean Alyea.

* * * *

We note that the London Philatelic Society in connection with LONPEX 75 is to issue souvenir sheets and covers commemorating the original London to London flight in 1927 (which will be flown from London, Ontario to London, England). The original stamps, issued in 1927, are the rarest of Canadian semi-official stamps. The sheets and covers are available from Harold Arkinhead, 21 Grand Avenue, London, Ontario at .25 and $2.00 respectively.

Coming Events

OCTOBER 23/28 — WEEK OF PHILATELY — Centennial Project of the East Toronto Stamp Club and the North Toronto Stamp Club — Thorncliffe Market Place, Overlea Boulevard, Toronto, Ontario. Featuring close to 400 frames from members of both clubs with special consideration to displays that have connection with Canada's Centennial. Each evening a programme will be given in the Auditorium designed to be of interest to the general public as well as to philatelists. Cacheted covers will be available. For further information contact Mr. Raymond Reakes, Exhibition Secretary, 188 Woodmount Avenue, Toronto 6.

NOVEMBER 3 - 4, 1967 Hamilton - Buffalo Reunion, Hindoo Koosh Bldg., 121 Hughson St. N., Hamilton. Auction on Friday, Nov. 3, at 8 p.m. Exhibition and Bourse on Saturday, Nov. 4, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Competition in the exhibition is open. A banquet will be held on Saturday evening at 7 p.m. General information and banquet tickets may be obtained from Mr. A. L. J. Sarson, President, Hamilton Philatelic Society, 364 Eastside Crescent, Burlington, Ontario.

NOVEMBER 4/5—SUPEX '67 — To be held at the Youth Centre, 345 Lesperance Street, St. Lambert, by the South Shore Stamp Club. Chairman, Mr. Jean Marie Lamarre.

NOVEMBER 10/12 — LONPEX 75—75th Anniversary, Bourse, Auction and Banquet of the London Philatelic Society — To be held in the Centennial Hall, Wellington Street, London, Ontario. Participation welcomed by residents of Ontario or members of any Ontario philatelic society. Rules and entry forms available from Mr. Arnold Benjaminsen, Secretary, London Philatelic Society, 298 Neville Drive, London, Ontario.

Trade News

We note with interest that Stanley Gibbons Ltd. will be opening a new retail store in New York under the name of Stangib Limited. The address is 20 East 54th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022. This store will deal in classic stamps with special emphasis on the British Commonwealth. General Managers in New York will be Richard Ehrlich and Malcolm MacDonald who are Vice-Presidents. We are informed that the Gibbons-Whitman catalogue will be available from the new office.

* * * *

We are informed by Harmer, Rooke & Co. in New York that two Newfoundland air mails on cover brought record prices in their June 28, 1967 sale—$5 500 for a Hawker (C1) and $4,250 for a de-Pinedo (C4). The total of this sale of air mail rarities was $46,934 with about 75% of the lots going to European bidders.

* * * *

At the H. R. Harmer sale on June 12-13, an extremely fine mint O.G. copy of the Newfoundland Columbia air mail over-print brought $1,150. On June 14, 1967 specialized collections of Spain and the Netherlands were offered bringing a total of $42,358. It was interesting to note the necessity of quality in order to obtain top prices. For example, Netherlands unused copies of the 1852 issue ranged as follows: 5c.—from $150 to $21; 10c.—from $180 to $14; 15c.—from $200 to $14. Again, many of the top pieces from the auction went overseas. It was suggested by Mr. Harmer that New York has now lost its philatelic predominance in the world market and he suggests that there is a possibility that before too long the U.S. issues will represent 75% or more of local stamp trading rather than 50% which is the current level.

COME TO BYPEX



What do you expect from a Wants List Service

There are several want list systems, the most usual being the ine where your list is checked for items in stock and the remainder being filed either alphabetically, chronologically or geofraphically. Not that it matters much, since the list is rarely seen again.

With our system every unfulfilled item from each want list is transsribed and recorded in such a way that it is impossible for any stamp to be put into stock without knowing that it is wanted, and who wants it. Thus, the time and trouble which we hope you will take in making out a want list for us will not be wasted.

For our part, we also take considerable trouble over these lists, and for this reason we only offer to record items worth 1/1 up to any amount, provided that they are listed by Stanley Gibbons Part I numbers, or the Scott equivalents.

SEND YOUR WANT LIST NOW, British Commonwealth 1840 to 1950. Every stamp is guaranteed, and entirely on approval.

We also send out FORTNIGHTLY LISTS, and run POSTAL AUCTIONS and an EXCHANGE CLUB. Please write for details to:—

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GUILDFORD, SURREY
Tel: Shere 2243



Postmarked London

By ROBSON LOWE RPSC 7400

THE DISEASES OF PHILATELY AND THEIR TREATMENT

THE PHYSICAL

This is a visual hobby and if the adhesive postage stamp is soiled or in any way diseased, then the object is to restore it to its original pristine condition or as near this state as possible. It is better, and more natural, to under-treat than over-treat, for in the latter case you have an unatural condition which cannot be successfully altered. In all paper there is size which can be removed by over-treatment and the paper then loses its natural appearance and becomes flabby and tired.

Personally, I would rather have the battle-scarred warrior than anything that looks unnatural so all these questions of treatments and cures are matters of degree.

I am not a chemist or a scientist, but a collector who loves stamps. If within the bounds of nature I can improve them, then I will, but no matter what skill is possessed by the most experienced physician and surgeon, a number of patients are lost. Because of this loss we mourn, but this does not mean that the benefits of medicine and surgery are denied or unappreciated.

Before going any further let me stress one point which possibly applies to all stamps, both ancient and modern. IMMERSING ANY USED STAMP IN WATER OR ANY OTHER LIQUID WILL REMOVE SOMETHING OF THE PRISTINE FRESHNESS OF COLOUR.

Therefore in all these operations one has to decide whether the patient is best left alone, is dirty and will improve with a wash or whether anything is better than its present appearance. If you have not had experience, then accumulate some common stamps and experiment with something of little value printed in colours similiar to the patient and by the same method.

Another basic truth should be born in mind by all those who have stamps from which they wish to remove paper. If you peel a stamp off paper then you will thin the stamp; peel the paper off the stamp and you will only thin the paper. Please experiment first so that you will know what you can do with the patient.

Within my own home I find that at various times and for many different cases I used the following:

EQUIPMENT

Two photographic developing trays—in these are kept the freshly mixed chemical mixtures needed for the day's operations.

(a) a mixture of two drops of liquid Fairy Soap to half a pint of water (four drops will tend to visibly bleach a delicate colour and most modern papers). This mixture removes dirt.

(b) a mixture of one spoon of peroxide of hydrogen to half a pint of water (a stronger mixture will visibly bleach many colours and papers and in any case one should watch the patient and remove it immediately before the slightest unnatural appearance takes place). This process will often restore the original colour of stamps printed by recess method where the colour has been climatically affected (the so-called but ill-named "oxidised" discolouration can be removed).

(c) a very weak mixture of permanganate of potash will sometimes remove the small brown spots caused by foxing (really a fungoid growth).

A distinctive dish of cold water in which a patient may be rinsed

after having been subjected to one of the chemical treatments described.

A philatelic humidor or "sweat-box" which will allow paper (and old mounts) to be dampened without wetting the surface of the stamp. When removing mounts from unused stamps this process can effect the appearance of the original gum.

A variety of camel-hair brushes for gently washing or massaging the stamps and aiding the removal of foreign matter.

Two sharp pen-knives and a surgeon's or chiropodist's scalpel. Highly dangerous instruments, which need a steady hand and good sight, but are a wonderful aid for some of the more delicate operations when removing the fifth old stamp mount from the sixth. The varying degrees of sharpness of these instruments are a refinement appreciated by experience.

A bridge magnifying glass which can be placed over a patient giving an enlarged view while leaving the hands free for an operation.

Clean white blotting paper on which the patients may dry out.

Pure benzene and a benzene tray (i.e. a watermark detector).

A soft rubber and a typist's correction shield. One can then experiment on a small portion of some stamps and remove surface dust effectively. Also very useful for removing dirt from covers.

A small press and a 7 lb. iron.

A large store of patience.

Now let me deal with the disease that affects all branches of our hobby, and alas, our own personal health.

HUMIDITY

Damp affects the colour of many stamps and makes many unused stamps stick to each other or to the album page or to something else. Almost equally it affects the used stamp which if on letter will become detached, if on an album page cause foxing in a greater or lesser degree, fostering minute fungoid growths which stain both stamps and album page with little brown spots. I have opened a deed box and found stamps in bundles on which a fungoid growth over half a centimetre high was flourishing. The fusty cupboard or bookshelf anywhere underneath a water supply (even if on floors above) or a bath or wash-basin which may overflow, are all situations to be avoided if damp in some form or other is not to affect your treasures.

In the vaults of many banks whose premises have not been modernized and are lacking thermostatically controlled heating, six months during the winter time is sufficient to knock three-quarters of the value off the average stamp collection.

Having taken all reasonable precaution to avoid damp, if your collection is



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B.N.A.P.S. HANDBOOKS

THE FIRST DECIMAL ISSUE OF CANADA
1859-68 by Geoffrey Whitworth - 96 pages $6.00

CANADIAN STAMPS with PEFORATED INITIALS
THIRD EDITION — BNAPS PERFIN STUDY GROUP $1.50

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

CANADIAN REGISTERED LETTER STAMPS &
CANCELLATIONS — 64 pages $3.00
by E. A. Smythies F.C.P.S. and A. F. Smith

THE SQUARED CIRCLE POSTMARKS OF CANADA $2.00
by Dr. Alfred Whitehead. Third edition. 64 pages — Hard Cover $3.00

THE ADMIRAL STAMPS OF 1911 to 1925 ..... $5.00
by Hans Reiche

CANADIAN DUPLEX CANCELLATIONS OF THE VICTORIAN ERA,
1860-1902 (Revised Edition) $2.25
by E. A. Smythies, C.I.E., F.R.S.L. (CPS of GB)

POSTAL STATIONERY OF CANADA, BY NELSON BOND.
A Reference Catalogue — 132 pages, hard cover $2.50

CANADA REVENUES AND FRANKS $2.00
1964 — a priced catalogue. J. N. Sissons

CANADIAN POST OFFICE GUIDE — 1863 REPRINT $1.50
Historic review — rules, regulations and rates

The above books are obtainable, postpaid, at the prices noted from

R. J. Woolley, Apt. 206, 1520 Bathurst St.,
Toronto 10, Ont.

affected by this menace there are several treatments that can be affective if the moisture has only been present for a short period.

Basically there are two processess, dry and wet.

A fan-driven warm-air heater directed onto the open bound album, or individual pages removed from a loose-leaf album, will soon make album pages crisp. If the stamps are stuck to the album page, then, having warmed the back of the page, take the top of the page in the right hand, hold the bottom of the page in the left hand, and pass the page over the sharp edge of a desk or table. As the paper passes over the edge. the right hand should draw the page downwards. If you are in luck, the stamps will spring off the page with no damage or loss other than the album page.

If stamps are stuck down tightly on an album page do not try and save the page. The stamps may be removed from the album page by several methods and one must really know something about the method of printing and the degree of colour-fastness of the stamps before choosing one method in preferance to others.

The wet methods are:

i steam on the back of the album page till by experimentation the stamps are loosened, removed and dried.

ii moisture at the back of the page—(sometimes in the sweat-box).

iii Benzene on the stamps.

The wet processes can easily affect fugitive colours and ruin gum, but it is speedily effective and generally satisfactory if one takes the trouble to watch the patients all the time.

HEAT

can be even more destructive than humidity. Quite apart from fire which totally destroys, a hot climate sooner or later will always affect stamps mounted in a collection unless great precautions are taken. For this reason, stamps from collections formed in places like the islands in the West Indies and Malaysia are invariably "browned" or "tropicalised" and there is little one can do other than wash

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the stamps. Stamps which have been kept in countries where the climate is hot and dry are less likely to suffer except that the natural moisture in the paper of the stamp tends to dry out and the paper become brittle; if the stamp is unused then the loss of moisture causes the paper shrinkage to crack the gum and creases appear on the surface of the stamp. If such stamps are to be preserved from disintegration then there are only two actions that will halt the process. The stamps must either have the gum removed, an action which is anathema to the real philatelist, or they must be placed in the humidor or sweat-box for an hour or more so that the paper may absorb the moisture it has lost and then slowly expand; meanwhile the gum softens and when the appearance is normal, the stamp should be allowed to dry and then be placed in a press under medium pressure for an hour or so. This treatment takes patience, but over a period varying from an hour to several days, according to the degree of dehydration of the patient, an enormous improvement will be noted and, in some cases, complete rehabilitation achieved, although it may be necessary to repeat the treatment more than once.

MOUNTS

There are no perfect stamp mounts; some that are better than others. Most European, and many American collectors, have a fetish about unused stamps. These must be unhinged, so they keep their stamps in small plastic folders, transparent on the back and sometimes with a black background. This provides an unhinged condition but my attention has been drawn to the small insects that inhabit these hinges. They are so small that unless you see them move they are not perceptible. Presumably bi-sexual, only one who lives in each hinge (at least I have never found two). They live on the gum which, under a microscope, shows a series of tiny trails where their diet has led them.

And thinking of these philatelic boll-weevils, for that is what I call them not knowing their name, I am reminded of the snails of Devon and Cornwall. These, in their must season, invade letter boxes which have been built into walls in order to spend their honeymoon, sustaining their strength by eating the stamps off the letters posted in the box. I am told by an eminent snailographer that it is the gum which they like, only eating eating the stamp in order to consume the mucilage, much in the same way as the British race eats soggy or burnt toast in order to devour the marmalade or honey with which the farinaceous carriage has been surcharged. This is not a philatelic disease as the stamp is no longer there when your letter is delivered but you find a neat cachet which reads "STAMP EATEN BY SNAILS". It is not surprising that such covers command a premium.

In certain countries one finds stamps and albums which have been perforated by a worm which eats its way through, usually leaving a neat round hole through the stamp. This is not unsightly and a cover may even fetch a fair price if the adhesive is described as being "tied by a worm hole". I have never treated such stamps with perforated abdominal walls but I do not doubt that the De Thuin's of this world can fill the holes with liquid paper and then paint the patch to represent the missing design.

Back to mounts.

The modern gummed stamp mount or hinge varies in quality—some are very peelable and, if used efficiently, leave little or no mark upon the gum when they are peeled off. However, the mounters vary a great deal, the pipe-smoker's saliva being the most fruitful in my experience, and an extrovert will take the most peelable mount and then fix his stamp with such vigor and surplus saliva that it is safe until the Day of Judgement.

The next owner may wish to remount the stamp efficiently, or the mount may be the old fashioned unpeelable hinge or even the margin of a sheet of stamps. If the patient is in used condition, then there is little difficulty in removing the mount by one of the wet processes pre-

viously described. If the stamp is unused and still possesses some original gum which should be preserved, then the use of the humidor may be the most successful. To avoid thinning a delicate stamp, the mount must be really wet before it is removed. In my experience, where there are several mounts, I use a brush to wash the face of the stamp (always providing it is printed in fast colours), then turn the stamp face down on the wire of the humidor and use the brush to place a drop of water on the mount. The lid is then closed and I set my parking clock for fifteen minutes in order that my attention may be drawn to the patient. Having reopened the humidor I take the scalpel and see if I can raise the corner of the mount. If it comes up easily, I slide the scalpel under the mount but parallel with the back of the stamp. If there is any resistance then I paint the face of the stamp again, put another drop of water on the mount and repeat the process in fifteen minutes. With patience, the most obstinate mounts may be removed and I have taken the remains of as many as seven odd hinges off the back of a classic stamp to make it superb. Such stamps often show a depression (when looked at from the back) caused by the presence over years of a cake of old gummed paper; even after the cake is removed the depression remains and in such cases, as soon as the patient is dry, I put it in a medium press for twenty-four hours.

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Anderson, W. F., Ottawa (13)
Bayley, Colin H., Ottawa
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Bedard, W. L., Detroit (3)
Bileski, K., Winnipeg (3)
Black, John F., Kingston, Ont.
Bowie, David S., Sudbury, Ont.
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Christensen, A. H., Westmount. P.Q. (2)
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Hancock, S. G., Atikokan, Ont.
Hansen, Glenn F., Winnipeg (11)
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Kazman, Seymour, Don Mills, Ont. (2)
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Philips, W. J., Ottawa
Piggott, E. Reg., Kentville, N.S.
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The Secretary's Page

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New Members

8737 Coones, Mervin, 585 - 26th Avenue, Apt. 11, Pointe-aux-Trembles, P.Q.

8738 Ben-David, A., 7 Old Park Road, Toronto 10, Ontario

8739 Davies, E. J., Box N. 279, Wabush, Labrador, Newfoundland

8740 Pelehos, Anthony J., Box 174, George Street, Prescott, Ontario

8741 Reid, John, 624 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., 11238, U.S.A.

8742 Button, Maurice O., 207 Sparks Street Mall, Ottawa 4, Ontario

8743 Bartley, M. W., 209 Winnipeg Avenue, Port Arthur, Ontario

8744 Marshall, Douglas W., 7 Bevan Heights, Group 4, Niagara Falls, Ont.

8745 Heimrich, F. G., 51 Ashton Crescent, Waterloo, Ontario

8746 Stewart, Charles E., P.O. Box 98, Halifax, N.S.

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Mrs. M. G. Cockshutt, Brantford, Ontario
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Changes of Address

Assad, William J., Box 402, Station "A", Ottawa 2, Ontario

Bauer, W. E., 3843 Garrison St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016, U.S.A.

Beaupre, Harold H, 69 McDougall Avenue, Waterloo, Ontario

Buffett, William D., 33 Fennel Avenue, Apt. 1612, Hamilton, Ont.

Church. R. D. S., 5764 Cranley Drive, West Vancouver, B.C.

Cunningham, G. J., Apt. 109C, Royal York Gardens Apts., 1137 Royal York Road, Islington, Ontario

Curtis, Wayne R., 4640 Clanranald Ave., Apt. 3, Montreal 29, P.Q.

Drake, Everett N., 650 Parliament Street, Apt. 312, Toronto 5, Ont.

Foster, B. A., 210 Powley Street, Port Arthur, Ont.

Haines, Mrs. H. Y., 1468 Carleton Street, Halifax, N.S.

Kimber, S. B., C/o Mrs. A. E. Wilson, 31 - 3 Sentinel Road, Downsview, Ont.

Mueller, Dr. D., 2 Horizon Road, Fort Lee, N.J. 07025, U.S.A.

McCulloch, J. Douglas, 1293 Gainsborough Road, Oakville, Ont.

Schweikert, John F., 750 Weatherly Lane N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30328, U.S.A.

Stannard, Blair, 4000 Hampton Avenue, Montreal 28, P.Q.

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THE MAIL BAG

Dear Sir:—To put it mildly, I was shocked at the irresponsible editorial in the May-June issue of the Canadian Philatelist. I agree that we must not let traditions go forever unquestioned (although I know some people would not agree), and it behooves us to take a sane look from time to time at our philatelic, and other, practices. But to condemn any of these with words like "inane" and "garbage" without good and substantiated reasons is quite disgusting and inexcusable, not befitting a society like the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada purports to be.

Much of what you say is true, but the same arguments can be advanced against the collecting of cigar bands, or coins, or stamps themselves. Why would anyone pay $1000 for a tiny piece of paper 100 years old that no longer has even its original intrinsic value of two cents for the prepayment of postage in some foreign country? You could say that stamp collecting in any form is an illogical and senseless hobby. Yet I am a philatelist like yourself and a few million other people. Each of us may have different reasons; that is our personal business. I think it is good to air the pros and cons of our many collecting interests. Then if a person still insists on collecting Fujeira, or "never-hinged", or plate blocks, that is their own responsibility.

You list three specific reasons for condemning plate block collecting, and I wish to challenge all three of them:

(1) Plate blocks are not available . . . Wrong! This policy was discontinued by the Canadian Post Office nine years ago. Even previously you could frequently get plate blocks at the local post Office and sometimes even from the Agency (but not guaranteed of course) with the purchase of smaller quantities (would you believe 4?).

(2) Plate numbers, themselves, are not necessary . . . . I agree that this sounds logical, but it is my understanding that even stamps like the Geophysical Year, and the regular issue two cent Queen (Scott No. 338) plate 10, were printed with the plate numbers, which were trimmed off before sale.

(3) They are not, in themselves, postage stamps . . . . The same argument applies to the envelope which carries the stamp through the mail. Are you also going to condemn the collecting of stamps on cover????

I only wish I had had the foresight to start collecting plate blocks in earnest 35 years ago!

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Sidney V. Soanes, RPSC 7405

Editorial Note: It is interesting to note that our views on plate block collecting were shared by the late Louis M. Lamouroux, the former Editor of C.P.

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Dear Sir:—In the July-August Number of The Canadian Philatelist Mr. Glenn Hansen contributes an excellent article on the tagged stamps of Winnipeg.

However, Mr. Hansen raises a point which I feel should not go unchallenged. He devotes a paragraph to the fact that many Dealers do not stock tagged stamps and attempts to convey an impression that it is the Dealers duty to stock these issues. He even goes so far as to state that not stocking them is "laziness," "stupidity" and "neglect."

Actually, as long as we live in a free enterprise system, (and I hope we always will) there is really no good reason why a stamp Dealer is obliged to stock any particular material, any more than a grocer, a druggist or any other business man. It is quite true that sorting through thousands of common stamps to pick out varieties worth a few cents apiece, can be and usually is, an unprofitable operation for the Dealer. Even so, I think most good Dealers do spend a certain amount of their time picking out tagged stamps, cancellations of common small Queens and other common issues and handling sometimes unprofitable new issues as a service to their customers. However, there is really no obligation on the part of the stamp Dealer, any more than any other business man, to devote his time to unprofitable lines — in fact anyone that does it too often will soon find himself out of business.

To suggest that when a Dealer does not handle a certain line of material that he is "lazy", "stupid" or "neglectful", is a bit thick!

Yours very truly,

G. S. Wegg, President, C.S.D.A.
(R.P.S.C. 3238)

Dear Sir:—The Ontario Hydro (I am one of their pensioners) issued a Family Safety Booklet, wherein they say "**Never** use carbon tetrachloride". Inquiring why, they sent me copies of Doctors reports and the U.S. Department of Labor stating that the fumes are deadly and have killed people.

Now you know that there are many stamp collectors (the wife calls us sillyatelists) who fill their little black watermark detector dish with this stuff, peer anxiously into it it to find the elusive watermark and can't help inhaling the fumes. We are told open the windows when working with his stuff but, as most collectors usually only catalog stamps in the winter, I doubt very much that this is done. I can see my wife when, say it is 20° below and I open the windows, why, she would call the ambulance at once and have me delivered to the nut house! Benzine is also recommended, but I like to smoke my pipe and am not anxious to burn up the place.

Yours very truly,

F. Fry, RPSC 8351.

Editorial Note: It certainly is better if using carbon tetrachloride at all to use it outdoors.

WHERE HAVE ALL THE FLORAL GONE???

As predicted another low printing plate block floral has been sold out, making 4 no longer available. Two others are likely to be gone before this ad appears in print. When used florals are selling at 4c. apiece surely the mints are worth 5c. with plate block attached.
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Philatelic Photography

By KENNETH ROWE, RPSC 6657

Equipment

Probably the most important question asked by someone contemplating philatelic photography is "What sort of equipment do I need and is it very expensive?" I will attempt to answer this question before dealing with the various methods.

A. Cameras

Although close up photography can be done successfully with any type of camera good results and ease of operation demand a certain amount of sophistication. Basic requirements are; a good quality lens with an adjustable iris diaphram opening up to at least f 4.5. an accurate shutter with a variety of speeds and a smoothly operating focussing system. Any camera having these features will be suitable for philatelic photography but those cameras taking 35 mm film have advantages that are not possessed by other kinds.

Most cameras do not focus closer than 3 feet and this is insufficient for philatelic purposes. At this distance a postage stamp is barely recognisable and a much closer approach is necessary.

When the focussing mechanism of a camera is examined it will be noticed that as the distance between camera and subject decreases the distance between lens and film increases. It is necessary to increase the lens to film distance in some manner so as to allow the camera a much closer approach to the subject than would otherwise be possible. This can be done in two ways — optically by use of supplementary lenses or mechanically by use of extension tubes or bellows. The most suitable method is governed by the type of camera chosen or already owned.

Non-interchangeable (fixed) Lens Cameras

Cameras in this category can only be adapted for close-up photography by the use of supplementary lenses. These are simple meniscus lenses which are attached in front of the camera's regular lens like a filter. The addition of one of these lenses changes the point of focus and enables a closer approach to be made with a compensating increase in image size. They are obtainable in a variety of strengths which can be used

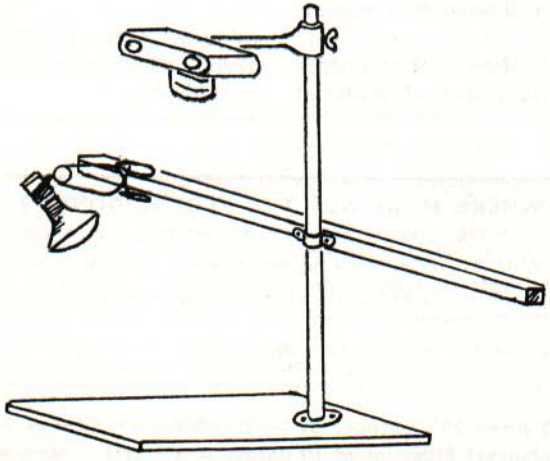


Figure 1 — A close-up photography set-up of the home made variety utilizing movie clamp lights.

alone or in combination. Focussing is done on the groundglass of reflex cameras but must be calculated by use of the printed tables supplied with supplementary lenses for other types of non-reflex cameras.

The addition of a supplementary lens tends to destroy the fine balance which the manufacturer has achieved in his lens design and a certain amount of distortion and loss of definition is inherent in this method. On the other hand the method is very economical. A set of four different strength supplementary lenses (1, 3, 5 and 10 diopters) can be purchased for around $15.00 to $20.00.

Supplementary lenses have another advantage in that no increase in exposure is necessary.

Interchangeable Lens Cameras

The use of extension tubes to increase the lens-to-film distance is the most practical method with these cameras. As only the camera's regular lens is used distortion and poor resolution are minimal. Reflex cameras have no focussing problems as their mirror and groundglass system is used as normal but non-reflex cameras, either with or without range finders, must use a separate ground glass attachment which replaces the camera body for focussing purposes. Because of the increase in lens-to-film distance adjustments to exposure are necessary when using either extension tubes or bellows.

Reflex vs. Non Reflex Cameras

The interchangeable and the non-interchangeable lens types may be found associated with both reflex and non-reflex focussing systems.

The fact that all focussing and composing is done on the ground glass screen, which is built into the camera itself, makes the reflex camera the ideal machine for philatelic photography. Such cameras are usually heavier than their non-reflex cousins but this hardly matters in this instance.

Non-reflex cameras focus by means of a coupled range finder or. on the cheaper models, by means of adjusting the focussing mechanism to conform to the users visual estimate of the distance. Neither method is suitable for close-up photography and supplementary focussing aids of various types are necessary.

Summary:

The following suggestions are intended for those who are contemplating the purchase of a camera. It is as well to point out at this juncture that philatelic, and in fact close-up photography of any kind, will comprise only about 1% of the use of any camera and it is better therefore to purchase a camera which will handle most normal picture situations efficiently and make adaptions for close-up photography, than it is to buy one which is ideal for close-up photography but which is difficult to handle in normal situations. It is of course possible to buy very sophisticated outfits which are capable of all types of work but these are not for the beginner.

The following features are all desirable in a camera which will at some time be used for close-up photography but none are absolutely essential. A combination of features with as few omissions as possible should be aimed at. All cameras:

Lens: A minimum of f 4.5 but larger if possible. Medium priced and upward cameras usually have high quality lenses. This is one area where it is unwise to try to save money. It is impossible to make a high quality lens cheaply.

Aperture: Maximum aperture will be determined by the lens chosen but the range of "stops" should be wide and should extend to a minimum of f 16. (f 22 would be better).

Shutter: Speed range should have as many selections as possible—ranging from a minimum low of 1 second (plus T and B) to a minimum high of 1/250th of a second. Cable release socket.

Focussing: A smoothly operating mechanism with plenty of movement. Avoid cameras which use only three zone positions or which use symbols for focussing. A long range of

measurements in either feet or meters is preferrable.

Film Size: Although other sizes can be used 35mm is the most versatile film size, particularly for colour. The fact one can get 36 exposures on a roll before having to change film far outweighs the small extra cost of processing. In addition 35mm cameras are quite light in weight.

Tripod screw: Pick a camera with the tripod screw socket set centrally in the case as first choice. This type is easier to set up. Alternatively a camera with the socket on the right hand side facing the back is second choice. The weight of the camera tightens the screw when set up. Avoid cameras with socket on left as the weight of the camera tends to loosen the screw.

Back opening: It is often an advantage to be able to open the back of the camera while it is set up for close-up photography, either to check the focus with a non-reflex or to reload the film with all types of camera.

Filters: Insure that filters and supplementary lenses can be attached to lens. Screw-in types are preferrable as they are less likely to fall off when in a vertical position.

Automatic Exposure: For those cameras with automatic exposure systems coupled to a built-in exposure meter insure that there is provision for the manual selection of both aperture and exposure independently of the exposure meter. This is called "manual over-ride".

Automatic Film Advance: Ensure that this feature does not impose a limitation on the use of the camera for close-up work.

Accessories: Ensure that the camera chosen can use a standard series of accessories which are available from photographic dealers much cheaper than the accessories put out by the manufacturer of the camera, ie Leica Series, Exakta Series, Practika Series.

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BOX 117—OSHAWA, ONT

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Reflex Cameras: Check viewing screen for brightness under low light conditions. Does screen show exact picture area?

Suitable Cameras

Non Reflex: Leica Series—
- Leica
- Canon
- Yashica
- Tower

Reflex:

A—Exakta Series
- Exakta
- Exa
- Topcon

B—Practika Series
- Practika
- Contax S & DA
- Pentax
- Penta
- Edixa

C—Others
- Nikon
- Minolta SR

Numerous models are available in all of the above cameras and the advice of your local photographic dealer should be sought before deciding on a specific make or model.

When contemplating the purchase of a camera consideration should be given to the many used models which are also available at the photo dealers. Such equipment can usually be obtained at a third of the new price.

The purchase of one of the monthly photographic magazines such as "Popular Photography" will act as a price guide to the prospective purchaser. The ad-



Figure 2 — This composite photograph demonstrates the various degrees of magnification attainable by close-up techniqques. U/L shows the camera's view through the normal 50mm lens (Exposure normal). U/R demonstrates what a difference the use of an 18mm extension tube can make (Exposure 2X). Further magnification is shown at L/L and L/R by use of 34mm (exposure 3X) and 90mm (exposure 9X) extension tubes. All negatives received the same degree of printing enlargement.

vertisements cover both new and used equipment and the articles cover many aspects of the hobby.

The probable cost for a new camera in any of the previously mentioned categories will range from $90.00 to $450.00.

Warning

The foregoing advice has presupposed a certain amount of basic photographic knowledge. Like philately photography can be enjoyed at several levels of involvement and just as a specialized catalogue or handbook is essential to the competent philatelist so also is a photographic manual essential to the photographer.

Most photo shops have a large selection of manuals and hand books available at reasonable prices. The pur-

chase of a comprehensive manual will be repaid many times in the saving of both film and time.

B. Exposure Meters

Exposure is a critical factor in close-up photography and, therefore, although it can be calculated by the use of printed tables, consistently accurate results require the use of a photo-electric exposure meter.

There are two main types of photo-electric exposure meter—

A—Reflected-light types.
Meters of this type comprise the majority in use today. They measure the amount of light reflected by the subject. For obvious reasons built-in meters are always of this type.

B—Incident-light types.
These meters measure the amount of light which illuminates the subject.

Built-in vs. separate exposure meter

Many modern cameras have a photo electric meter built in and some cases coupled to either the shutter or the diaphragm mechanism. In most close-up situations a built in meter will not be in a position to give accurate readings and a separate meter will be necessary. Such hand-held meters have the additional advantage that they can cover a much greater range of measurements and film speeds than can the built-in types. Therefore a separate exposure meter is recommended. The cost of all but the most elaborate focussing types ranges between $10.00 and $20.00.

C. Copying Stands & Lighting Fixtures

It is possible to do "once only" close up photographs by purely makeshift methods but if professional quality results, suitable for publication or viewing, are desired then some form of copying stand is essential. Lighting fixtures are integeral with such structures which usually take the form of the arrangement shown in Figure 1.

The complete outfit can be purchased ready made at a cost of $35.00 and upwards depending on the manufacturer or it can be made by any moderately skillful handyman at a fraction of this cost.

Artificial light is essential because of the constant colour temperature of its light. (To be continued).

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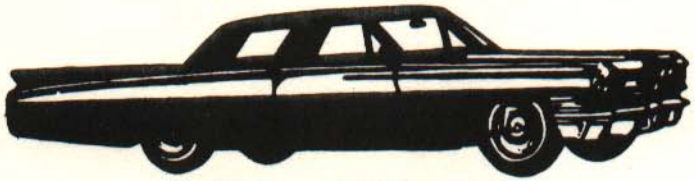
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