

The CANADIAN PHILATELIST



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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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July, 1951



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was founded in 1920, and the *raison d'être* of our existence is to provide the main channel through which fine and rare old stamps may be bought and sold with confidence.

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CANADA'S FIRST POSTAGE STAMP



ISSUED APRIL 23, 1851

WAS DESIGNED ON THIS SITE

BY

SIR SANDFORD FLEMING

ERECTED BY

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

1951

This Plaque as illustrated is to be erected on the present building of The Canada Trust Company at 112 Yonge Street, being the site of the building in which Sir Sandford Fleming designed Canada's first postage stamp.

The ceremony and unveiling of this Bronze Plaque, 22 in. by 23 in., will be held during CAPEX, September 26, 2 p.m. The cost is being defrayed by individual contributors, Stamp Clubs and others who wish to be identified with this historic event, and the Society will include in the permanent records the names of clubs and individuals contributing toward it.

Please send the contribution to the Canadian Philatelic Society.

BERT L. BAULCH,
Chairman, Plaque Committee,
46 Carlton Street,
Toronto 2, Ontario.

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Up to 10 questions is good, and 7 is fair.

Any member who can answer 10 or more of the above questions (YES) will be sent an item of usual Philatelic interest by the Secretary.

Please PRINT Your Name and Address in Plain Block Letters.

Name

Address

THE BACKGROUND OF THE CANADIAN POSTAL SYSTEM

BY DR. JAMES C. GOODWIN

Adapted from an interview with Dr. Goodwin during a CBC Stamp Club meeting on Saturday, April 14, 1951. Broadcast on the Trans-Canada Network of the CBC.

* * * *

Question:

Dr. Goodwin, where does the story of Canada's Postal System begin?

Dr. G.—

In order to understand the development of Canada's Postal System, one must study the development of postal messenger services from very early times. Records exist as far back as 2000 B.C. in Egypt, of a relay courier, or messenger system in actual operation. Evidence historically, can also be found of relay communication systems in ancient Persia, Rome, later in France, Germany, and in England, from the time of Henry I, the son of William the Conqueror. Until the time of Henry VIII, such were not available to the ordinary persons.

Question:

Through the years, new words in the English language came to be associated with the Postal System. While these words are common today will you tell us about their origin? How did we get the word Post?

Dr. G.—

Post comes from the Latin word POSITA, from PONERE to place. Posts were stations or houses set at fixed distances on a post road; here, messengers and horses were kept for relaying letters or despatches.

Postmaster: the keeper of the Post House, who had charge of the post horses and postmen.

Post Office: a room in the post house or Inn of the postmaster, where he kept his records—a place being set aside to receive and hand out letters.

Postage: the money paid to the postmaster to have his post riders carry the letters over one or more post-stages: i.e. the distance between post houses—hence postage. Stage coach comes from this also. In Cromwellian times it was called portage i.e., carrying charges.

Question:

And here is another word—Mail, Dr. Goodwin.

Dr. G.—

Originally an old French word, "malle" — used to designate a leather, cotton or baize lined saddle bag in which letters were carried by the postal messengers. Later it was anglicized to "male" then "maile" and finally Mail. The "Royal Mail", therefore, originally meant the Royal letter bag. The Royal Mail now is a term embracing the whole postal system. To post or mail a letter, then, originally meant, to hand the letter to the postmaster, at the post house, probably to him in his post office,—to be placed in the official postage saddle bag, and then conveyed to the next post house or further by the official post rider, who was either postman or postboy, depending on his age.

Thanks, Dr. Goodwin, for explaining the origin of these words. You said originally, that we have to go to England more particularly for the beginning of our story about the Canadian Post Office. Who was the first Postmaster General in England?

Dr. G.—

Sir Brian Tuke, called "Master of

the Royal Posts," was appointed by Henry VIII in 1516. Actually the term Postmaster General was not used until it appeared in the Cromwellian Post Office Act in 1657.

The majority of the ordinary people of England in the 1500's could neither read nor write. What kind of mail was carried in King Henry VIII's time?

Dr. G.—

This consisted only of Royal, official despatches, or letters of members of the King's Council carried by the official post riders of the Master of the Posts. One must remember that education of the ordinary people in England was largely neglected until the 1600's and 1700's.

Question:

Did those post riders carry anything else besides official messages?

Dr. G.—

They were not permitted to do so officially, until 1583, well on in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Question:

Did each successive King or Queen in England continue with the service of the Posts?

Dr. G.—

Yes, but this service was limited to the carrying of royal or official despatches or letters during the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary and Elizabeth, until as said a minute ago, 1583, when permission was granted through the Queen by her "Master of the Posts" for private letters to be carried by the Royal System of post-riders—with a fee to be paid to the Postmaster for this service. In the reign of Charles I, in 1635, an efficient, official and public postal service was set up. It was a more efficient organization, with speedier service, fixed rates of postage for various distances, etc. From that time on the postal system improved slowly, but never completely pleased the people until penny postage was introduced in 1840.

Question:

When did the Post Horn come into use in England?

Dr. G.—

A little over 350 years ago—though it was introduced in Europe by the Taxis postal organization (in Germany) about 1500. It was an adaptation of a deep toned hunting trumpet. Used for notifying the people that the Royal Mail was approaching. The post horn is in the design of the stamps of a number of countries. England's 1949 Universal Postal Union one shilling is an example.

Question:

I understand that the development of postal services involved three functions—would you tell us what they were in the old days, and what they are at the present time?

Dr. G.—

1. A Royal postal messenger service only—hence the "Royal" in the Royal Mail.

2. The use of the postal conveyances, to take the traveller more quickly across the country. In 1553 (400 years ago), permission was granted by Edward VI for travellers to use post horses—for a fee. Up till now, this 2nd function has permitted people to use, first post horses, then mail coaches, then mail packet ships, mail trains, and finally aeroplanes under contract to carry the royal mail.

3. To carry the letters of private individuals at a fixed rate of postage. This is the main function of the Royal Mail at present.

Question:

Why didn't private individuals or companies get into the business of transporting mail?

Dr. G.—

Mail carrying was first, a monopoly granted to usually a courier—as a reward of service, etc.—the revenue from the operation of carrying the mail going to the person appointed. Later the person desir-

ous of operating the postal service obtained his office by contract: the office going to the highest bidder: he in turn received the profits of operating the postal system.

Question:

Some of these masters of the postal services must have gotten considerable personal profit from holding the office. When did the government in England take over the postal system?

Dr. G.—

Yes, it is quite true that much profit was to be made—thousands of pounds. The Postal revenues increased very greatly, after the reign of Charles I and successful bidders had to pay at first £5000 annually in 1649, in 1653, £10,000, and finally as high as £43,000 in 1667. Charles II, about this time granted his brother, later James II, part of the profits of the postal system. When James II came to the throne in 1685, he decided to take all the revenue—and appointed a Postmaster General under an annual salary. Thus the Post Office system became a Crown monopoly. Later it became a state monopoly. This Post Office department being handled by the government.

Question:

From the early 1600's on, British colonization of America began. How did this affect the work of the Postal system in England?

Dr. G.—

At first, not at all—the great distance between England and America with the small scattered colonial population, made any attempt to manage an American postal service, from England, very impractical.

Question:

Can you tell us briefly about the posts of the American Colonies of Great Britain?

Dr. G.—

In the 1600's only rudimentary messenger posts existed. Nothing was well organized for service between all the colonies. Letters were

carried by servants or friendly travellers. Coffee houses served as post offices at seaport towns for collecting and dispersing letters. Ship captains carried letters to England, or out of America for 1d per letter.

Question:

When did Britain take control of the posts in America?

Dr. G.—

The increasing American Colonial population suggested in England that profit could be made if a postal system were to be established. In 1692, in the reign of William and Mary, a contract was let for the American and West Indian Postal services. This service was managed from England, through a deputy P.M.G. in America. It was never a successful venture until Benjamin Franklin, a rising young printer, also postmaster of Philadelphia, took charge as Deputy P.M.G. in 1753. He, with an associated Dy. P.M.G., organized an efficient postal system from Maine to Georgia, including Halifax, N.S., and also at Quebec after it was captured by the British in 1760.

Question:

As the American Colonial population increased, the need arose for regular ocean mail transportation to the colonies. Can you explain to us—what were the Royal English Mail Packets?

Dr. G.—

These were sailing vessels (later steam) under contract with the General Post Office in England, to carry the mails across the Atlantic Ocean. Three lines at first operated to the West, from England—

1. To New York.
2. To Charleston, S.C.
3. To the West Indies.

After 1788 they operated to Halifax, Nova Scotia, as well.

Question:

When were these lines established?

Dr. G.—
In 1755.

Question:

The French, at the time the American Colonies were developing, were also actively colonizing New France, or Canada. What progress was made with the French Colonial postal system in Canada?

Dr. G.—

Actually from earliest times in New France, there existed only an official messenger post, under the control of the Governor or the Intendant. An official extension of the Royal French Postal System was proposed in 1721—but it was never put into effect. In 1734 a good post road was opened between Quebec and Montreal—post houses and postmasters were appointed by the Intendant, who also set rates for the carrying of both official and private letters between these two points, as well as habitations between Quebec and Montreal. Letters were carried to and from France free of charge by the ship captains.

Question:

After the American Revolution, when the American Colonies became the United States, what happened to the postal services in Canada?

Dr. G.—

Hugh Finlay originally appointed as postmaster in charge of the British Province of Quebec by Benjamin Franklin in 1763, succeeded him as Deputy P.M.G. for Canada—(Franklin having been dismissed in 1774 because of his American Colonial sympathies). Finlay developed a very efficient postal system—though subordinate to the P.M.G. in England. Through Finlay's efforts largely, a postal route was established between Quebec and Halifax—to connect with the British Mail Packet Service to England in 1788. Finlay also extended the postal services as far inland as Niagara, Detroit and Michillimackinac.

Question:

You told us that the postal ser-

vices of British Canada were under the control of the Postmaster General in England. When did Canada get control of her own postal system?

Dr. G.—

The story is this: After the conquest of New France by the British in 1760, New France became known as the Province of Quebec. In 1791 this large land area was divided into two provinces—Upper Canada and Lower Canada. In 1841 these were again united as the Province of Canada (C. W. and C. E.) (In 1849, by Act of the British Parliament, the Province of Canada was granted control of its own postal affairs. The final transfer of Postal Authority took place on April 6, 1851, with James Morris the first Canadian P.M.G.) From a lowly beginning with three Post Offices, Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal in 1763, and a population of 70,000, there are now approximately 12,000 post offices serving a Canadian population of approximately 14 million.

Question:

How soon after this control was passed on to the Province of Canada, did she issue her own adhesive postage stamps?

Dr. G.—

The first of the "Sandford Fleming designed" adhesive postage stamps, the 3 penny, was delivered on April 15, 1851; the 6d and 12d the month following.

A GENTLE REMINDER !

Be Sure Your Dues Are Paid

All Canadian Philatelic Society members will want to have the C.P.S. year book in September. To get your copy be sure your dues are paid.

A REPORT ON "CAPEX"

Plans for the Canadian International Stamp Exhibition, being held in the Automotive Building, Toronto, from September 21 to 29, were further accelerated over the weekend when directors of the Canadian Association for Philatelic Exhibitions conferred with Robson Lowe of London, England, and with Ezra Cole, Edwin Mueller, Harry Konwiser, all of New York City, and Prescott Thorp, Netcong, N.J.

"This is the finest building we've ever seen for a Stamp Exhibition," agreed Mr. Cole and Mr. Mueller as they visited the huge Automotive Building at the Canadian National Exhibition grounds.

Cliff R. Shorney, Vice-President of Capex, pointed out the various favourable features of the building. These included ample parking, street car transportation almost to the door from downtown Toronto, good lighting, fireproof, no stairs to climb, good for security purposes and washroom and restaurant facilities.

Walter Bayley reported that the following eminent philatelists have accepted an invitation to act on the International Jury: Sir John Wilson, Bart., C.V.O., Great Britain; R. F. A. Riesco, Great Britain; Chas. Jewell, Great Britain; Theodore Steinway, U.S.A.; John H. Hall, U.S.A.; L. B. Gatchell, U.S.A.; Edgar Jessup, U.S.A.; Dr. Clarence Henan, U.S.A.; Richard S. Bohn, U.S.A.; Leland Powers, U.S.A.; Isaac Pitblado, K.C., LL.D., Canada; Dr. Clare M. Jephcott, Canada; Vincent G. Greene, Canada; J. Grant Glassco, Canada; H. E. Count Stefano, Italian Ambassador to Canada; Andre De Cock, Belgium; A. G. Argyropoulos, Greece; Hugo Fraccaroli, Brazil; B. K. Denton, India and J. R. W. Purues, Australia.

The program of entertainment for wives of exhibitors from foreign lands includes a trip to Niagara Falls, luncheon at Toronto's exclusive Granite Club, and a tea at Casa Loma, the million dollar mansion of the late Sir Henry Pellett.

Eight conventions will be held in Toronto during the period of the Canadian International Stamp Exhibition, L. A. Davenport, general manager, reported. These include the American Airmail Society, Canadian Philatelic Society, American Stamp Dealers' Association, American Philatelic Society, Confederate Stamp Alliance, Postal Historical Society of Great Britain, the British North American Philatelic Society and the Postal Historians of Great Britain.

Over 50 exhibits from England will be shown at the Canadian International Stamp Exhibition, Mr. Robson Lowe told an enthusiastic meeting of stamp collectors and philatelists. Some of the countries which will be presented include Belgium, Australia, England, Norway, United States, Guatemala, Brazil, Eire, Scotland, South Africa, Finland, Denmark, Holland and Canada.

"The Canadian International Stamp Show," Mr. Lowe stated, "is the first international stamp show held in the British Empire, outside of England." From the progress made to date he was confident that it would be an outstanding success.

On September 22, 1951, a plaque will be unveiled on the building at 112 Yonge Street, which is the site of the original building in which Canada's first postage stamp was designed by Sir Sandford Fleming.

The ceremony will take place at 2 o'clock.

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY MEMBERS

You are cordially invited to use the facilities of the C. P. S. Lounge at CAPEX.

CAN YOU HELP ME?

To complete my exhibit of Canadian 1949 regular issues in matched position plate blocks, I need the following plate number positions: O. H.M.S. 1c No. 2 Upper Left; 2c No. 2 UL, LL; 4c No. 2 LL, LR; 5c No. 2 LR. In G overprints: 1c No. 2 UR, LR; 2c No. 2 UL, UR, LR; 3c No. 4 UL, UR; 4c No. 8 UL, UR, LR; 5c No. 2 UL, UR, LR.

If you have any of these needed positions, you may send them with your asking price. If it breaks into your own collection, probably I can find another plate block of a different number for you. Will remit immediately for what I can keep, or will trade for U.S.

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CAPEX

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INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

will be held

September 21st to 29th, 1951

at

TORONTO, CANADA

THIS COMPETITIVE EXHIBITION WILL COMMEMORATE THE 100th ANNIVERSARY OF GOVERNMENT-ISSUED STAMPS IN CANADA, AS WELL AS THE 100th ANNIVERSARY OF THE TAKING OVER OF THE POSTAL ADMINISTRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

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A Story of Transportation Told by Postage Stamps

From the T. T. C. Coupler

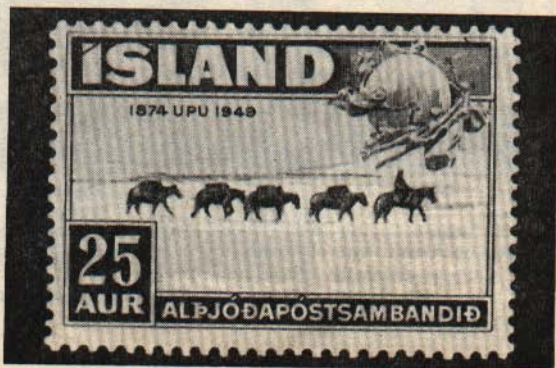
All the world depends on transportation and it is widely featured on stamps in recognition of its national importance.

Right: Regular issue 1938 Air Mail stamp shows River Steamer and Sea Plane on Mackenzie River in Canada's far north. Stern wheelers are used in only two places in Canada today. Easily constructed they are generally used where water is shallow.



Regular issue Canadian dollar stamp shows train ferry boat which is used for transporting trains from the mainland to Prince Edward Island. Various methods of transportation tie sprawling cities, countries, the whole world together. It's no wonder transportation has such a prominent place on the postage stamps of the world.

Right: This stamp was issued by Iceland to honor the 75th anniversary of the Universal Postal Union. It shows transportation by Pack Train.





150 years ago people like Napoleon Bonaparte, Robert Burns, Marie Antoinette did their travelling by Stage Coaches like this one. Passengers were discussing the French Revolution, the life and death of Mozart, Washington, the Declaration of American Independence, invention of the steam engine and laying of the first iron railway which "who knows, could make the stage coach obsolete!" Stamp was issued by the Saar to draw the public's attention to its postal services.



Ring out the old, ring in the new — artist depicts progress in shipping on this Indonesian stamp. The old 3-masted clipper has given way to modern passenger liner. Canada generally limits new designs to not more than three a year. In all, Canada has issued more than 300 different stamps.



Left: Back in 1860 a new mail delivery service — the Pony Express — was started in the United States. Its backers bet \$50,000 the Express could not cover the 2,000 miles from Missouri to California across three mountain ranges in 10 days. They made it with 20 minutes to spare. Mail cost \$5.00 an ounce but even at that the backers went broke; service lasted only 19 months but became world famous. Stamp was issued to commemorate 80th Anniversary of Pony Express.

Right: Storied in verse and song, "Casey" Jones the engineer who stayed on his locomotive in the face of certain death, is featured on this U.S. stamp honoring Railroad Engineers of America.



Left: Flight through time to the 20th century. The world has changed and transportation has kept pace with it. This stamp commemorates the maiden voyage of a modern D.C.4 commercial transport plane from Switzerland to United States in May, 1947.



A Chinese Mobile Post Office issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Chinese Postal Administration.

A German war-time stamp showing a Field Post Office in the east. Most German war-time stamps were brought back by our troops.



Left: The first Swiss Steam Locomotive — a single wheel drive steam locomotive. It was first operated in 1847, 65 years after the invention of the steam engine by James Watt.

Let each one of us get one New Member for C.P.S.

So much for so little!

At the Annual Meeting of C.P.S. to be held September 21st and 22nd, during CAPEX, the question of annual fees will come up for consideration.

Following is the breakdown of C.P.S. Services which we are trying to give for \$2.00.

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Was ever so much had by so many for so little?
The Executive welcomes suggestions.

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CANADA OFFICIALS

By JIM F. WEBB

It seems that the collectors of Canada's official stamps are to be graced with yet another new issue for their collections. According to a recent announcement from the Post Office Department: the colours of the four low values (1c, 2c, 3c & 4c) are to be changed in the near future and these colour changes will be overprinted G. This means that collectors should fill those blank spaces now before it costs them more money than it will at present.

I think perhaps this is the time to give you the relative scarcity of the different values of the OHMS and G overprints in used condition, because they vary a little from the ordinary postal issues. In the following list, items numbered 1, are the most common, number 2, are a little scarcer, and so on to the scarcest.

OHMS overprints	G overprints
1.—4c	4c
2.—10c	3c
3.—3c	20c
4.—14c	10c
5.—20c, 1c	1c, 2c
6.—2c, 5c, 7c air.	5c, 7c air, 14c
7.—30c	50c
8.—10c, S. Del., 1.00	10c S. Del., 1.00

The reason that the 4c is more common than the 3c is that there is very little government mail passing between offices located in the same town. The 1c and 2c values are scarce as there is very little mail other than first class sent out. The 14c G is now scarce owing to the fact that this value is no longer in use, and the difference in the placing of the 10c and 20c values in the OHMS issues as compared with the G issues is due to the increased registered fee which came into effect soon after the government offices started to use the G issues.

It should be mentioned here that the foregoing list does not apply to stamps have gone off sale at Ottawa, but only to the relative scarcity of the stamps as they were used and during the period of their use only.

Does anyone know anything of the small G overprint? I have seen a 4c stamp with a G overprint that is approximately two-thirds the size of the normal, and is located in the centre of the stamp instead of being offset. I have no reason to doubt the authenticity of this stamp as it came off official mail, but I have not been able to find out the cause of this error or how many were issued this way. I repeat, does anyone know anything about it? if so I will appreciate hearing from them.

MAJOR AND MINOR VARIETIES OF CANADIAN POSTAGE STAMPS FROM 1897 UP

The little booklet contains a listing of known major and minor varieties of Canadian stamps from the Jubilee issue up, including major colour varieties not mentioned in Scott. Only such varieties have been listed in the book which can be called constant Plate varieties, but the book does not contain information on oddities which are too numerous to be listed. Wherever pos-

sible the position of the variety in the sheet has been given. The book is up to date and includes the latest missing period varieties of the overprinted OHMS stamps. With the cooperation of all collectors it is hoped that eventually a second and revised edition will be printed including recent finds and other additions. The little book, in pocket size format, can be obtained from any of the known dealers and from the author, Mr. Hans Reiche of Ottawa, Ontario.

If you collect CANADA . . .

COMMON OR RARITIES, SINGLES OR BLOX OF FOUR,
USED OR MINT, YOU'LL EVENTUALLY CONTACT US.

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Victoria Hall, Westmount, Que.

THE FIVE CENT BEAVER

By William Sparrow

The 5-cent Beaver is the easiest of the 1859 issue to secure. In design, it is Canada's first and in varieties it leads all other Canadian issues.

On July 1, 1859, an act became effective placing the Canadian monetary system on a decimal currency basis. Well aware of the pending change, the post office officials ordered on March 16, 1859, the first supply of one million each of the one-cent stamps and the five-cent stamps, along with other denominations in the 1859 issue. The first Canadian stamps in decimal currency came into use.

A study of the 5-cent Beaver requires investigation of the proofs, the papers, the perforations and the plates.

THE PROOFS. The 5-cent Beaver was proofed in three colours: black, vermilion and an example of the scarce orange-yellow proof is in the author's collection. Some proofs were made with the overprint, SPECIMEN, printed both vertically and diagonally.

THE PAPER. The machine-made, rag wove papers of these 5-cent Beavers do not show the great variations which are found in the early pence stamps of Canada. The separate runs, however, do have some variations—six or seven — but for practical reference, three varieties are sufficient to list: thin, semi-transparent; thick, opaque; stout, crisp. A vertical stitch watermark has been found.

THE PERFORATIONS. All 5-cent Beavers were normally issued perforated. In his studies of the 5-cent Beaver, the late Dr. Reford found that two sizes of perforations existed and in the following combinations: $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ in the run of July 1, 1859— $12 \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ on September 2, 1862 and 12×12 on November 28, 1864. Imperforate 5-cent Beavers, mint, are known in the correct colour and gum. These were probably made about 1864,

but no satisfactory used copies have been noted.

THE PLATES. Senator James A. Calder, of Ottawa, and other philatelists, have made intensive studies of the five-cent plates used for printing the Beavers. Two and probably three plates were used to print the stamps. "The American Bank Note Co., New York" is the 28 mm imprint placed about 1 mm from the stamps, eight times on the plate. Imprints are found only on the 1864-68 printings in the 12×12 perforated stamps. The plates of the 5-cent Beaver are prolific with flaws and re-entries; the most important re-entry being the Scott No. 15a.

Senator Calder tabulated some fifty-seven varieties — many quite minute—but the better-known varieties bear picturesque names such as: The Rock in the Waterfall—The Log in the Waterfall — The Comet — The Shaded Tree — The Split Beaver — The Sun Spot — The Leaping Fish.

Collecting the 5-cent Beaver is fun and the cost is moderate.

Your C.P.S. Library

Your library consists of many books on Stamp Collecting, general and specialized, a fairly complete file of Scotts and other Catalogues and a comprehensive collection of files containing a wide variety of material covering the whole field of Philately.

A list of the handbooks, catalogues and file material may be had on request.

If the book or material you need is not available, you will be informed accordingly or the next best will be sent.

New books are being added according to desirability, and up-to-date material is being filed regularly.

We welcome suggestions concerning
(Continued on page 21)

C.P.S. SALES REPORT

By CYRIL WOODHEAD

Your Editor has requested a Sales Department report for this issue of the "Philatelist" and here we are giving you the information as of May 1st, 1950.

As you are fully aware, this department is one of the features of the Society, and continues to operate twelve months in the year. The latter part of June and the months of July and August will quieten down, no doubt, but this is a grand opportunity to prepare or remount your sales books for the opening again in September.

The month of September brings us to the big "Capex" show, and most of us directors and a host of other workers will be very busy working towards making this International show an outstanding one. For this reason, sales circuits will likely run slowly during this month. For the benefit of those members who have hesitated in writing in for sales circuits, or who may have delayed submitting books for the Department, may we assure you the sales manager is bonded. The stamps in his possession are insured and the Society also has an Insurance Fund, gradually building up against the loss of members' books (if this should happen!)

The blank books are available from the writer at any time. Just send in your dollar and we send you 10 or more books, whatever the present cost may be. The commission on sales is 12% and the Insurance 2½%. We are always in need of new material and the order of demand is Canada. (Old and new issues, mint and used varieties, etc.) The ever popular Brit. Cols. are always welcome, and we have a fair demand for the older foreign issues.

The sales manager has this season sent circuits direct only. While this system costs more postage, we have pleasure in stating that sales have been very successful. We had one

experience last September where two chain circuits took two months to clean up.

Since the first of September, 1950, we have serviced over 20 clubs and about 100 individual members. When circuits are returned another goes out in the mails. Sales to April 30, 1951, are over \$3,500.00, and this is for approximately eight months' operations.

Many thanks for your encouraging letters. Let us all co-operate to make this department an important one and of benefit to all the members. Don't hesitate to write me. If you require a selection of sales books, they will be sent by the next mail to you. When sending in books always remember to be reasonable with your net prices. The stamps will sell quicker.

Are you a "Capex" member? I can look after your requirements. Hope to see you at the Show. Tell us if you are coming to Toronto Sept. 21-29.

Cyril Woodhead,
Sales Manager,
123 Albertus Ave.,
Toronto 12, Ont.

YOUR C.P.S. LIBRARY

(Continued from page 20)

ing new books, etc., which you would like to have added to the Library.

Donations of books, etc., for Library use are always welcome.

There is no charge except return postage, for most of the material in the Library. Some very special books are charged out on a rental basis of 25 cents a week with a limit of one month being allowed for their return.

The Library is yours to use and enjoy.

Write to:

JOHN T. SCOTT, Librarian,
Box 349,
Port Credit, Ontario.

**NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL MEETING
of the
CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY, INC.**



The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Philatelic Society will be held for the reading of reports and the election of officers on Friday evening and Saturday,

**SEPTEMBER 21 and 22,
at the Automotive Building, C.N.E. Grounds,
Toronto, Ontario**



**NOMINATIONS
Now Called for DIRECTORS**

Nominees must be approached in person by members and must be seconded.

**ALL NOMINATIONS
TO BE SENT IN BEFORE
AUGUST 15, 1951**

and be in the hands of the Acting Secretary:

**MR. BERT L. BAULCH,
42 CARLTON STREET,
TORONTO 2, ONTARIO**

CANADIAN STAMP CLUBS

Border Stamp Club

2nd Wednesday

President, Mr. E. Henning,
Lloydminster, Saskatchewan.

Secretary, H. P. Aston,
Lloydminster, Saskatchewan.

Bowmanville Stamp Club

4th Wed., 8 p.m., Community Centre

President, Mrs. F. Hellyar,
Port Darlington, Bowmanville, Ont.

Secretary, Rev. S. J. Coffey,
25 George St., Bowmanville, Ont.

Brantford Stamp Club

2nd Mon., 4th Mon., YMCA

President, Bert Hasler,
103 Charing Cross, Brantford, Ont.

Secretary, Elmore D. Taylor,
293 Nelson St., Brantford, Ont.

British Columbia Philatelic Society, Vancouver

1st & 3rd Thurs., 8.15 p.m., Art Gallery,
1145 Georgia St., Vancouver

President, George Stripp,
2042 Pendrell St., Vancouver, B.C.

Secretary, George Alfred Palmer,
1729 Pendrell St., Vancouver, B.C.

B.N.A. Collectors' Club of Montreal

1st & 3rd Tues., Salon F or G,
Windsor Hotel

President, J. R. Barraclough,
454 Mt. Stephen Ave., Westmount, Que.

Secretary, D. A. Copp,
5600 Decelles Ave., Apt. 5, Montreal 26,
Que.

The Calgary Stamp Collectors' Club

4th Thurs. each month

President, Mr. L. C. Rosett,
411 Eighth St. W., Calgary

Secretary, Alice Rushton,
1123 Eighth Ave. West

Canada Life Staff Association Stamp Club

Monthly (various dates) Canada Life
Building

President, Fred Green,
c/o Canada Life Assurance Company,
330 University Ave., Toronto 1, Ont.

Secretary, W. G. Gemmer,
c/o The Canada Life Assurance Co.,
330 University Ave., Toronto 1, Ont.

Chatham-Kent Philatelic Society

2nd & 4th Monday, 8.15 p.m.,
Chatham Museum

President, A. D. McMurtre
Liggett's Drug Store, Chatham, Ont.

Secretary, Frank Perks,
121 William St. N., Chatham, Ont.

Columbia Philatelic Society

4th Mon., 8 p.m., Ritchie Ave.,
Tadanac, B.C.

President, J. Millen,
36 Murray Drive, Trail, B.C.
Secretary, J. L. Ayre,
1354 Mountain St., Trail, B.C.

East Toronto Stamp Club

1st & 4th Mon., Ulster Temple,
214 Main St., Toronto 8

President, Bert Nicolle,
1255 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto
Secretary, Bert Vearncombe,
62 Kingswood Rd., Toronto

Edmonton Stamp Club

1st & 3rd Mon., Edmonton Public
Library

President, E. C. Powell,
10340 Wadhurst Road, Edmonton, Alta.

Secretary, W. A. Teare,
10863 93rd St., Edmonton, Alta.

Ford Employees Stamp Club

Company Offices, 7.45 p.m., 2nd
Wednesday & 4th Friday

President, Stanley W. Hill,
R.R. No. 1, Tecumseh, Ont.

Secretary, E. R. Dales,
Ford Motor Co., Windsor, Ont.

Fredericton Stamp Club

No definite date decided on but we
meet monthly at the Lord Beaver-
brook Hotel

President, Prof. W. S. McNutt,
c/o Homestead Inn, Fredericton, N.B.

Secretary, Mr. D. Parke-Taylor,
c/o Royal Bank, Fredericton, N.B.

Galt Stamp Club

1st Thursday of month, Galt YMCA
President, Rev. W. Donald Goodger,
Ayr, Ont.

Secretary, Wm. A. Watt,
60 Grand Ave. North, Galt, Ont.

Goodrich, B. F. (Rubber Co.)
Employees' Stamp Club

Monthly, in Factory Office

President, Wm. Erbach,
140 Blucher St., Kitchener, Ont.

Secretary, Bruce E. McAdam,
40, Whitney Place, Kitchener, Ont.

Grand River Valley Philatelic Association

3rd Thursday of each month, Galt,
8 p.m.

President, John Heap,
24 Simcoe St., Guelph.

Secretary, Douglas H. Hillman,
83 Northumberland St., Guelph.

Greater Victoria Philatelic Society
On the 4th Friday at 8.00 p.m. at
725 Courtney St., Victoria, B.C.
President, Mr. A. R. C. Wildig,
820 Transit Rd., Victoria, B.C.
Secretary, C. J. Richards,
541 Dalton St., Victoria, B.C.

Guelph Stamp Club
YMCA, 2nd Mon. & 4th Wed.
President, Douglas Hillman,
88 Northumberland St.
Secretary, Harry Norton,
33 Armstrong Ave.

Hamilton Philatelic Society
2nd & 4th Monday, Wentworth Arms
Hotel, Hamilton.
President, Harry Stroud,
53 Gage Ave. South, Hamilton.
Secretary, F. Pattenson,
65 Hughson South, No. 1, Hamilton.

Hiram Walker Stamp Club
Monthly at Members' Homes
President, Mr. Howard D. Watts,
1287 Kildare Road, Windsor, Ont.
Secretary, Mr. Ralph D. Handren,
Apt. No. 200, 274 Giles Blvd. W.,
Windsor, Ont.

Kelowna Stamp Club
2nd & 4th Wed., 8 p.m., Tree Fruits
Ltd., Board Room, Kelowna, B.C.
President, S. R. Davls,
Okanagan Mission, B.C.
Secretary, R. Milne,
Rutland, B.C.

Kingston Stamp Club
1st Tuesday at 8.00 p.m., at YMCA
President, P. G. C. Campbell,
420 Earl St., Kingston.
Secretary, G. C. Folger,
24 Helen St., Kingston, Ont

Kirkland Lake Stamp Club
1st & 3rd Fridays, (Board Room,
Princess Hotel)
President, W. H. Smith,
66 Gov't Road West, (Apt. 5),
Kirkland Lake, Ont.
Secretary, S. W. Brown,
c/o Princess Hotel, Kirkland Lake, Ont.

Lakeshore Stamp Club
1st Thursday each month, 8 p.m.,
Mimico Beach House
President, Mr. J. M. Lawlor,
33 Central Ave., Mimico, Ont.
Secretary, Mr. A. De Pass,
15 Oakwood St. S., Port Credit.

La Societe Philatelique de Quebec
1st & 3rd Mon., at Palais Montcalm
President: Guy DesRivieres,
40 Marquette, Quebec, Que.
Secretary, Georges E. Fillion,
355 10ieme St., Quebec, Que.

London Philatelic Society
2nd Tues. & 4th Fri., YMCA,
Wellington St., London
President, Wm. T. Clark.
575 Grosvenor St., London, Ontario.
Secretary, Mrs. V. Hebner,
P.O. Box No. 322, London, Ontario.

Medicine Hat Philatelic Society
4th Tues., City Hall Annex
President, Carl F. Sillak,
878 3rd St., Medicine Hat, Alberta
Secretary, George K. Rose,
814 Balmoral St., Medicine Hat, Alberta

Mid-Town Stamp Club
2nd Thurs., 8 p.m., 22 College St.,
Toronto
President, B. M. Keighley (Acting)
196 Indian Road, Toronto 3, Ontario
Secretary, John A. Moore,
40 Hazelton Ave., Toronto, Ontario.

Muskoka Stamp Club
3rd Mon., 8 p.m., Sloans, Gravenhurst,
Ontario
President, Dr. G. Richardson,
San. P.O., Gravenhurst, Ontario.
Secretary, Gordon Johnston,
Postmaster, San. P.O. Gravenhurst,
Ontario.

Mutual Stamp Club
2nd & 4th Tues. each month, in homes
of the Members
President, James Murdoch,
95 Winewa Avenue, Toronto 8.
Secretary, Clifford Aikins,
45 Armstrong Avenue, Toronto 4.

Nova Scotia Stamp Club
2nd Tuesday of every month, Halifax
School for the Blind
President, Dr. H. R. Chipman,
13 Beech St., Halifax, N.S.
Secretary, Mrs. A. M. Butler,
42 Vernon St., Halifax, N.S.

Oakville Philatelic Society
1st & 3rd Tues., in the Members' homes
President, Ed Schroeder,
6th Line, Oakville, Ontario
Secretary, Reg Munn,
44 Maple Avenue, Oakville, Ontario.

Ottawa Philatelic Society
Every Thurs., 8 p.m., Chateau Laurier,
Ottawa
President, W. F. Bowden Martin,
249 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.
Secretary, Colin H. Bayley,
400 Friel Street, Ottawa, Ontario.

Porcupine Philatelic Society
Municipal Bldgs., 2nd & 4th Sundays,
3 p.m.
President, E. N. Ward,
Cherry Street, Timmins, Ont.
Secretary, R. J. Stoneman,
153 Montgomery Ave., Timmins, Ont.

RA Stamp Club
8 o'clock every Wed. evening (except during July & August) at RA Lounge, 36 Elgin Street

President, Dr. John R. Polley,
101 Sunnyside Ave., Ottawa.
Secretary, Miss Dorothy Crowe,
169 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa.

Regina Philatelic Society
2.30 p.m. every Sunday, YMCA, Regina
President, Harold S. Brown,
1840 Retallack St., Regina, Sask.
Secretary, R. R. Doxsee,
3136 Rae St., Regina, Sask.

St. John Stamp Club
2nd Tuesday of month, 8 p.m., YMCA
President, Mr. A. B. Milroy,
305 Charlotte St., St. John, N.B.
Secretary, Dr. A. M. Whiteside,
Lancaster D.V.A. Hospital, West St.
John, N.B.

Saskatoon Stamp Club
Held in the C.N.R. Veterans' Clubrooms,
Corner Ave. A. & 19th St., Saskatoon,
Saskatchewan
President, H. Smith,
1424 Ave. E. N., Saskatoon, Sask.
Secretary, M. B. Fennell,
816 3rd Ave. N., Saskatoon, Sask.

South York Stamp Club
1st & 3rd Tues., 8.15 p.m., St. Clair
YMCA — Robina Ave. & St. Clair
Ave. W.
President, Miss Gwen E. Dawson,
81 Day Ave., Toronto — RE. 6281.
Secretary, Mr. Frank Varty,
33 Kenwood Ave.

Stratford Philatelic Society
1st Thurs. every month, Board Room,
City Hall
President, James Barr,

Secretary, Max Rosenthal,
41 Market St., Stratford, Ontario.

Sunday Night Stamp Club
Last Sunday of each month, homes of members

President, Arthur Fitchett,
1132 Gerrard St. E., Toronto.
Secretary, William T. Jackson,
550 Balliol St., Toronto.

Union Philatelique de Montreal
1st Monday — 3rd Tuesday
President, Gerard Normand,
4152 Mentana St., Apt. 2, Montreal.
Secretary, Jacques L. Beaulieu,
3679 Laval St., Montreal.

Westmount Stamp Club
8 p.m., every Thurs., Victoria Hall
President, Carl Mangold
Secretary, A. H. Christensen,
476 Mount Pleasant Ave., Westmount,
Montreal 6, Quebec.

West Toronto Stamp Club
2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 8 p.m. Sept. to
June — 182 Lowther Ave., Toronto
President, A. H. Insley,
378 Melrose Ave., Toronto, Ont.
Secretary, B. M. Keighley,
196 Indian Road, Toronto 3, Ont.

The Vancouver Island Philatelic Society
2nd Thurs., 8 p.m., The Empress Hotel
President, Mr. Gerald E. Wellburn,
Deerholme, Duncan, Vancouver Is.,
B.C.
Secretary, Miss Jean G. Roberts,
403 Young St., Victoria, B.C.



A Special Invitation to Every CBC Stamp Club Member To Join The Canadian Philatelic Society

The following advantages are available to all C.P.S. Members:
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or for Special Occasions.

The Society also acts as a Clearing House in all matters pertaining to
the improvement of philately.

How to Distinguish The Canadian Coil Stamp of 1924

Scott No. 133

By ALBERT BRADLEY

The Canada 2 cent green coil perf 12 horizontally 1924 is rapidly increasing in value, mint and used. It is relatively much scarcer used because few were used, and they, for the most part, in Hamilton, Ontario. Dated copies used at the time of issue are almost impossible to find.

Used copies of this stamp have been faked from the imperforate side row of the same stamp issued in sheet from No. 107. By trimming the opposite side of the stamp, a fake coil is obtained.

They are easily distinguished by the following features: the faked stamp from the sheet is much thinner paper, and the printed design is very visible from back of the stamp. The printed design of the faked stamp is 17½MM by 21¼MM, while the genuine measures 17MM by 21MM.

The shade and width of margin cannot be taken as any definite guide.

THE SCULPTRESS OF THE PLAQUE

Elizabeth Bradford Holbrook was the sculptress of the original work from which the plaque was made. In private life the sculptress is Mrs. Dr. Holbrook, mother of three children—two boys and a girl. Mrs. Holbrook was born and educated in Hamilton, Ontario, and later graduated from the Ontario College of Art. (Plaque on page 5.)

THE CBC STAMP CLUB

The CBC Stamp Club with nearly 11,000 members is growing steadily—thanks to the kind help of so many fine persons who have given their assistance to make this radio program better as time goes on. The officials of the CBC are to be congratulated for their share in this feature. Mr. Peter Francis is the producer. CBC—TRANS-CANADA NETWORK SATURDAYS, 12:30—12:45 EDST.

THANK YOU, CBC.

MR. ADVERTISER

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Will need unlimited quantities of King, Borden and Capex plate blocks when issued. Will also purchase collections and accumulations of older plate blocks at fair wholesale market prices. Any number of O.H.M.S. and G plate blocks also desired.

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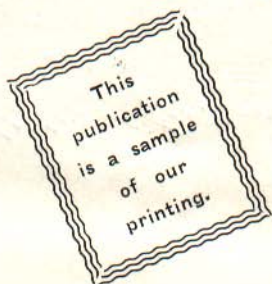
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DENNISON — Large size, peelable	750 Hinges .15
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TONGS — Size 5", stainless spring steel45
WATERMARK DETECTOR — Jet black tray with complete instructions for use30
CRYSTAL-MOUNT —	
Small size: 1 1/16" high, for about 400 small stamps	1.00
Intermediate size: 1 5/32", for about 300 stamps, fits 95% of all stamps	1.00
Large size; 2 1/4" high, for about 200 stamps	1.00
Block-of-Four size: 2 3/4" high, for about 100 blocks	1.00
Cover size: 3 7/8" high, for about 20 covers	1.00
PERFORATION GAUGE — size 4 1/2" x 2 1/2", transparent for all stamps15
Metal — size 4 1/2" x 2 1/2", aluminum, for all stamps30
POCKET STOCK BOOK — Morocco leatherette cover, 36 transparent linen stripped pockets95
STOCK BOOKS — Standard 3 ring black binder.	
Large size with 15 pages 8 1/2" x 11"	2.25
EXTRA PAGES (\$11.00 per 100)	10 for 1.20
Small size with 15 pages 5 1/2" x 8 1/2"	1.75
EXTRA PAGES (\$7.75 per 100)	10 for .85
APPROVAL STOCK CARDS — Size 3 1/4" x 5 3/4" 3 manila strips (\$2.00 per 100)	10 for .25
MINT SHEET FILE — Size 10" x 12", 24 transparent pockets75
MINT BLOCK FILE — Size 4" x 6", 12 transparent pockets25
TITLES OF COUNTRIES — Gummed labels printed and alphabetically arranged for cutting out and heading pages in every type of album. 676 Titles50
ARMS, FLAGS AND RULERS — Gummed perforated labels beautifully printed in many colours. Over 250 in the set	2.50
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MAGNIFYING GLASSES — No. 3 Magnirule, glass ruler and letter opener, 3 in 125
MAJESTIC — Bound with attractive heavy board cover with space for 8,500 stamps. 5,500 illustrated	1.25
MODERN — Bound with red cloth binding, a general album covering all issues with spaces for 14,000 stamps, 5,000 illustrated	3.00
PARAMOUNT — Loose Leaf with heavy black Fabrikoid hinge post binder, covers all issues with spaces for over 30,000 stamps, 15,000 illustrated	7.50

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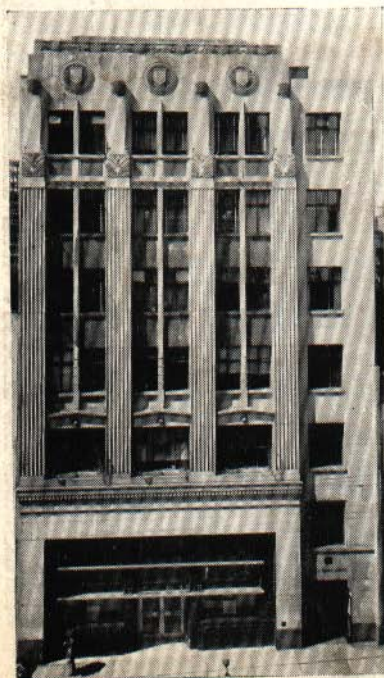
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