The
CANADIAN PHILATELIST



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Official Organ of the Canadian Philatelic Society

Vol. 8 No. 5 SEPT.-OCT. 1957

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Well, how do you like it? .....

It has been quite obvious, for a long time, that we simply could not continue with THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST as it was. Costs of printing, handling, mailing, were continually rising and always exceeding our revenue, no matter what we did. Something had to be done, and finally, it had to be done pretty quickly.

After exploring many ways of getting over our problem, we discovered that we could get C.P. printed by the offset multilith method, but first we had to find some willing soul to take on the job of Editor and put the whole thing together. This is the result. No doubt, to many of you, it will look somewhat amateurish - and we freely acknowledge that it is so - but, as our new Editor gains experience, the general lay-out will no doubt improve. In the meantime, we are giving you plenty of philatelic material, well diversified, with the hope that there will be something of interest for everyone.

As mentioned elsewhere, most of the material in this issue is reproduced from other philatelic magazines, but we should, nay **must**, have original articles. We earnestly ask all our members, writers and budding writers, to contribute something for publication, lots of it, so that we can always have a backlog and something on tap. After all, this is not MY magazine, nor Fred Green's, or Cyril's, but YOURS, YOURS and YOURS.

Vice-President Arthur Teare, in Victoria, reports that everything is well in hand for VICPEX. I mentioned, after BYPEX, to many members present there, that I was going to try and get our Eastern members to send so many exhibits to VICPEX that there would be more there than from B.C. and the Prairies. More than one exhibit shown at Ottawa would, I am sure, be sensational in Victoria. I therefore sincerely hope that the Maritimes, Quebec and Ontario will get behind me in this - and NOW is the time to start planning and preparing. The more the merrier!

Let our slogan be: VICTORIA and VICPEX in '58!

Alors, ça vous plaît?

Il était évident, depuis longtemps, que nous aurions à prendre des mesures énergiques pour parer au relèvement incessant des prix d'impression, etc., de notre petite revue. Sa production nous coûtait plus que nous ne recevions en cotisations. Il était évident que cela ne pouvait durer et qu'il nous incombait d'y trouver une solution sans retard.

Nous avons découvert qu'il nous était possible de faire imprimer la revue par un assez nouveau procédé à un prix bien inférieur à ce que nous avons payé par le passé, mais à condition de trouver quelque âme charitable qui serait disposée à se charger de la préparation du matériel pour l'imprimeur. Nous avons trouvé cette âme charitable, et vous en voyez le résultat. Sans doute, il manque à l'assemblage de ce numéro un certain cachet professionnel - après tout, c'est un véritable amateur (et comment!) qui l'a réalisé - mais avec l'expérience, nous arriverons à faire mieux petit à petit. Entretemps, nous vous offrons une bonne diversification d'articles et nous croyons que chacun y trouvera quelque chose qui l'intéressera.

VICPEX s'annonce fort bien. Après BYPEX, j'ai mentionné à plusieurs membres que j'avais l'intention de faire un effort spécial parmi nos membres de l'Est du Canada, pour qu'on envoie tant de matériel à Victoria qu'il y en aurait plus que celui qu'exposeraient ceux de la Colombie britannique et des Prairies. Puis-je compter sur vous à ce sujet? C'est maintenant qu'il faut projeter et préparer ce que vous allez y envoyer. Je compte sur vous!

Notre mot d'ordre est donc: VICTORIA et VICPEX en '58!

L.-M. Lamouroux, président.

CANADA - Cancellations on the 3¢ Medallion

By Dr. C. W. HOLLINGSWORTH

Introduction - This article is based on the study of the cancellations on about 1,000 cofies of the 3c. Medallion stamp. All the cancellations mentioned are dated between 1932 and 1935, but they or similar ones may be found both before and after this period, some being still in use to-day. The article does not attempt to give a complete listing of all types in use, but merely covers those in certain groups.

These groups are as follows:-

1. Circular date stamps with no outer circle.
2. Handstamps with outer circle.
3. Duplex cancellations.
4. Barred circle killers.
5. Some Montreal Duplex Cancellations.

1. Circular Datestamps with no outer circle.

These consist of the town name at the top, and the province abbreviated at the bottom, the two being joined by arcs of a circle. There is no number or letter above the date.

The diameter varies between 19 and 22 mm., and the letters of different c cancellations vary in size and shape.

In some cases, the datestamp alone is used, whilst in others, the stamp is cancelled with a circle of eight bars.

These are the usual "small town" cancellations, and the population of the towns is usually well below 1,500. Three strikes of varying size are illustrated.



1.

2. Handstamps with outer circle.

A sub-division of these may be made as follows:-

I. No number or letters over date

a) Town at top. Province abbreviated at bottom, e.g. Dauphin, Man.
b) Town at top. Province in full at bottom, e.g. Ponoka, Alberta.

II. A.M. or P.M. over date

a) Town at top. Province abbreviated at bottom, e.g. Chatham, N.B.
b) Town at top. Province in full, e.g. Brooks, Alberta.

III. Number over date

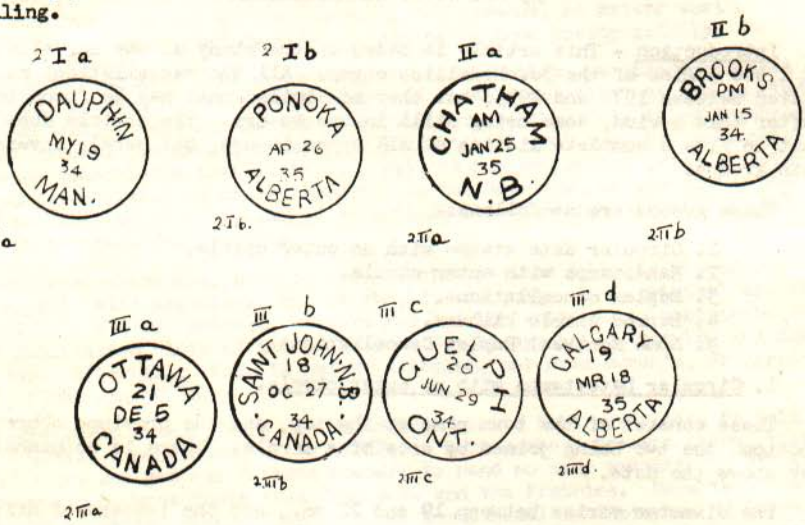
a) Canada at base, e.g. Ottawa, Canada
b) Canada at base, Province abbreviated after town, e.g. Saint John, N.B., Canada.
c) Province abbreviated at bottom, e.g. Guelph, Ont.
d) Province in full at bottom, e.g. Calgary, Alberta.

(Continued on page 4)

Some Cancellations on the Medallion Issue

(Continued from page 3)

Those towns using the datestamp with the number over the date are those, as a rule, with populations of not less than 10,000. The number refers to the hour of cancelling.



3. Duplex cancellations

These consist of a circular datestamp as in Group 2, together with one of several varieties of killer.

I. Barred Oval

a) 12 bars. e.g. Bedford, P.Q. 26 x 15 mm.
b) 11 bars. At least four sizes are found in this group:
e.g. 29 x 18 mm. - Drayton, Ont.
28 x 17 mm. - Bruce Mines, Ont.
26 x 15 mm. - La Malbaie, P.Q.
25 x 14 mm. - Cabri, Sask.
c) 10 bars. Again varying sizes occur:
e.g. 27 x 16 mm. - Dundas, Ont.
26 x 16 mm. - Sorel, P.Q. (Two varieties of this occur, with thin or thick bars).
24 x 15 mm. - St-Félicien, P.Q.
23 x 14 mm. - Trenton, N.S.
d) 9 bars. e.g. Brandon, Man. Size 24 or 25 x 15 mm.
e) 8 bars. e.g. Beebe, P.Q. 21 x 13 mm.

As the illustration shows, the Beebe killer looks somewhat battered and as it was the only 8 bar type found, I sought information from the Postmaster, who confirmed that it was in fact 8 bars and still in use. It is a handstamp, of which there are two in use, one previously having A.M. and the other P.M. over the date. These letters have now been removed.



3.I(b) - 11 bars (To be continued)

FRANCE - The Post-war Line-engraved Issues

By L. N. and M. WILLIAMS

The technical excellence and the pleasing colour combinations of the post-war line-engraved issues of France have, doubtless, contributed in no small measure to the popularity of these stamps with collectors, and, for collectors interested in the technicalities of printing, these issues provide examples of the products of an ingenious process unparalleled throughout the world.

The preliminary stages in the production of the printing cylinders for these French stamps follow normal lines for a monochrome design, that is to say, the complete design is engraved, in reverse, on a soft-steel flat die, which is then case-hardened.

After this hardening, the flat die is placed in the bed of a transfer-press; in the head of the transfer-press is a soft-steel roller. The roller is rocked backwards and forwards in close contact with the flat die, under pressure equivalent to many thousand pounds in weight, with the result that the soft steel of the roller is forced into recesses of the flat die, leaving the lines of the design standing out in relief from the periphery of the roller and reading normally, i.e. left to right.

The roller is then similarly hardened, and is the medium by which the designs are multiplied on the cylinder.

The roller is returned to the head of the transfer-press, but on this occasion, a large cylinder of steel or bronze is held in the bed of the press. At a predetermined position, and under pressure increasing progressively up to five or six tons, the roller and the cylinder are rocked together with a reciprocating motion in a series of operations, so that the raised lines on the roller impress increasingly deep recesses into the cylinder, making a subject which is an exact copy of the design originally engraved on the flat die.



Some of the fine multicoloured stamps produced on the modern French machines.

The pressure between the roller and the cylinder is then released, the position of contact altered, and the series of rocking operations carried out in a new position to make new subject. The subjects are entered on the cylinder in concentric strips, the carriage of the transfer-press being moved laterally after each strip of subjects (normally corresponding with a row of horizontal format stamps) is complete.

After all the required subjects have been entered, the spaces surrounding them are burnished, the cylinder is chromium-plated and is ready for the press.

The French rotary presses - called "Rotatives Chambon" after the manufacturers, are individual variations of the complicated assemblages of machinery often encount-

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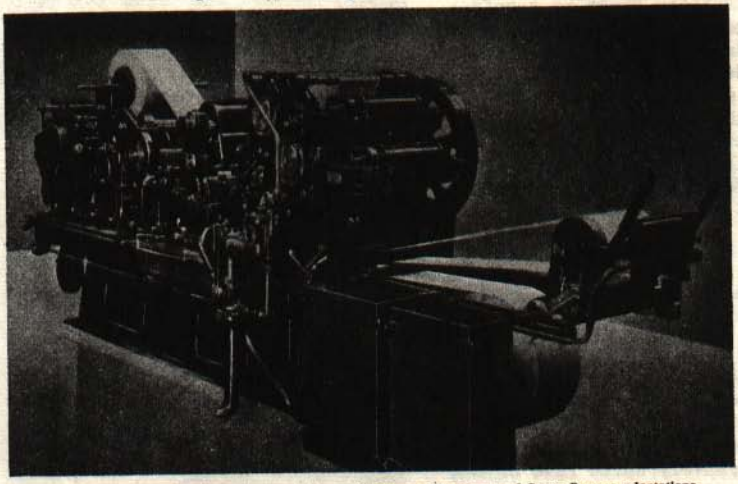
ered in modern stamp production. They are fed at one end with a reel of paper, and they print it, perforate it, and cut it into sheets of stamps which are delivered, numbered, dated and counted, at the other end.

The "Rotatives Chambon" were originally constructed for relief printing (typography), but were later developed for line-engraving, being termed "Rotatives Chambon en taille-douce). These presses are fed with ready-gummed paper, and print wet - that is to say, the paper is dampened before printing. One of the devices incorporated in the machine moistens only the printing surface of the paper, while the gummed side is carefully preserved dry.

It is after the paper has been moistened that the particular ingenuity of the modern French line-engraved press reveals itself, for during s single revolution of the one printing cylinder it is inked and polished and prints in as many as three colours.

The unit which accomplishes this modern miracle is the "Serge Beaune" Patent, and the first experimental use of it was made in 1939 when one of the "Rotatives Chambon en taille douce" had a printing element adapted by the Etablissements Edouard-Lambert at the request of the French stamp printing authorities. However, in 1946, various modifications were made, and by 1954 ten machines were in operation.

The functioning of the "Serge Beaune" Patent in the machine has been described by M. R. Pouget, the Director of the French Stamp Printing Office, in a brochure entitled "La Fabrication des Timbres-Postes Français" (1954), where he states (page 28):



A recess-printing Chambon rotary machine with Edouard-Lambert and Serge Beaune adaptations.
By courtesy of Société des Procédés Serge Beaune.

"The manufacture of the subjects has not changed, and the same printing and impression cylinders are used. Around the periphery of the printing cylinder are disposed three inking arrangements which allow printing to be carried out, should occasion arise, in three colours. The ink is carried from each reservoir to the part of the engraving to be printed in the corresponding colour, by means of a roller consisting of a core covered by a layer, two or three millimetres thick, of a special material, slightly plastic and having a great affinity for the ink. The roller, perfectly adjusted with the printing cylinder, is controlled by a gear and its circumference corresponds with the length of a sheet of stamps. The material first receives a print of the subject, then all the parts of the engraving which are not to be printed in the chosen colour are removed from each of the rollers. There remains therefore in relief, on each inking roller, the special material bearing the print of a fraction of the design or the whole design according to choice.

Thus the subjects receive three successive inkings, side by side or superimposed, of which the whole represents the total inking of the engraving. The inks deposited on the surface (of the printing cylinder) are removed by a wiping cylinder covered with a material similar to that of the inking roller but treated in a special manner. This cylinder moves to and fro; theoretically, its periphery must

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meet the printing cylinder at only a line of contact, and the wiping cylinder wipes the surface of the subjects in the manner of of a razor, by a single passage, without emptying the recesses and without maxing the inks. The wiping cylinder itself is cleaned progressively by two cylindrical bruches with interchangeable shells, mounted as as to be easily regulated. These bruches revolve in a solvent (trichlorethylene) contained in a vat of large capacity. A scraper completes the cleaning and prevents the liquid from being carried to the subjects. The level of the solvent is maintained constant by means of a needle and float arrangement. It is provided with a rapid feed, and by means of simple arrangements of plug and tap, the discoloured liquid is drawn off into a reservoir and replaced with clean solvent. By distillation, we recover 80 percent of the solvent, which is pumped back into the feed."

The printing surface of the paper is pressed on to the printing cylinder at a line of contact which is beyond that at which the wiping cylinder operates; the pressure is imparted by an impression cylinder, composed of metallic sections covered with felt of different thicknesses.

After it has been printed, the paper, still in a continuous reel, is dated and numbered at intervals corresponding with sheets of stamps.

Before the printed reel is perforated, paper from another reel covers the printed surface, protecting the stamps during perforation. The superimposed layers of paper from the two reels are then cut into sheets, which are delivered at the end of the machine in alternate layers of stamps and protective paper. This protective paper has the further function of guarding against damage which would otherwise be caused by the dampened printing surface coming into contact with the gummed underside of the paper.

After about ten days, the protective paper is removed, and the sheets of stamps are packaged.

Use of the "Serge Beaune" Patent enables the French stamp printers to avoid the costly and time-consuming processes otherwise necessarily inherent in printing line-engraved stamps in two or more colours - that is, the manufacture of a separate die, roller and printing cylinder for each colour to appear in the finished stamps, and the successive printing of each colour separately on the same piece of paper, with the attendant difficulties involved in obtaining accurate register so that the colours do not overlap and leave unsightly unprinted spaces.

How well these difficulties are obviated is at once apparent by a comparison of one of these modern French stamps with almost any other bi-coloured or multi-coloured line-engraved issue of other countries.

The machines, which have also been used for printing the stamps of Monaco, can of course be used for the production of monochrome issues.

Research into improvements to the process has been actively pursued, and recent developments include modification to cleaning cylinders and the inking rollers. The hope for the future is to dispense with the protective paper and, possibly, to enable printing to be carried out on dry paper. If this hope is realized, and if printing takes place from cylinders previously used for wet printing, they will be distinguishable philatelically by being of a different size in at least one direction - wet printed stamps are always smaller than those dry printed, because drying paper shrinks - across the grain - by about 1 mm. in 20 mm.

(Courtesy of Gibbons' Stamp Monthly)

A Philatelist is Honoured

We learn with great pleasure that Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has honoured one of our most distinguished philatelists, Sir John Wilson, Keeper of the Royal Philatelic Collection my making him a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. He is now Sir John Wilson, Bt., K.C.V.O. A well-deserved honour to a great philatelist.



Karl Marx

They Spoke Their Way to Fame

Some of the many European orators whose portraits appear on stamps are discussed here by William Piggott.

GREAT oratory is often said to be a thing of the past. The days when a speaker could, by force of personality and rhetorical skill, hold thousands in thrall, are, we are told, long since dead. Nevertheless, from time to time, men do arise who, by their sincerity of purpose, combined with lucidity and fluency of speech, are able, for good or ill, to influence the thoughts and stir the emotions of their fellows in matters of social service, politics or religion. When such a figure appears, we are left in no doubt of his mission or his powers of persuasion.

But for the great majority, public speaking is an ordeal, not to be lightly undergone. Whenever we are called upon to speak, we know that the three time-honoured rules of "Stand up; speak up; and shut up" apply to us with double force. Whenever a great speaker stops, we feel that we could go on listening to him for hours; and how uncomfortable we feel when an ineffective speaker rambles on without point or substance!

The gift of great oratory allied with outstanding ability is, indeed, so rare a combination that some who possess it are honoured on stamps. The humble barrister, featured on the 50c. and 5 fr. values of a set issued by Luxemburg in 1935 in aid of the International Relief Fund for Intellectuals, need not be a great orator, but he must gain practice and experience in the art of public speaking before he appears in the Courts, as his success depends almost as much on his forensic ability as upon his knowledge of the law. The successful salesman must be able not only to "patter"; he must also convince his listeners of his personal belief in the efficacy of the articles he sells: he must be able, in a phrase, to "put things over".

History shows that if a political revolution is to be successful, there must be at least one leader and convincing speaker able to state the people's case and convince them that justice is on their side. A social upheaval comparable, for instance, to the French Revolution, is unthinkable without the lucidity of a Danton or the ruthlessness of a Robespierre. Both, pictured on the National Relief Fund set issued by France on July 10th, 1950, were men of forceful personality and great oratorical gifts.

France has also honoured Jean Jaurès, a pioneer of the Socialist movement, in a pair of stamps issued on July 30th, 1936, one of which shows him in the act of making a speech. Born in 1859, Jaurès became a member of the Chamber of Deputies at the age of 26 and eventually leader of the Socialist Party. A great scholar and orator, he sought to spread his views by founding the Socialist paper "L'Humanité", but was assassinated on the eve of the 1914-18 War.



Petöfi



Kossuth

Between 1937 and 1945 Germany issued many stamps bearing portraits of Hitler—usually one for each of his birthdays. That issued on April 28th, 1939, showed him in the act of addressing a meeting, and is sufficient to recall that high-pitched, frenzied voice that many of us heard on the radio, punctuated with the frantic shouts of an admiring crowd chanting "Heil! Heil!" Highly-strung and neurotic, Hitler soon became obsessed with a sense of mission and an overweening ambition to extend Germanio influence and achieve *Lebensraum* for Germany in Europe. He managed to carry over to the German people by his demonic oratory his unshakable belief in himself and his mission, and though he misled them, they were only too glad, before the war came, to follow a leader who, they thought, knew what Germany wanted.

In 1949, Baden commemorated the Centenary of the Rastatt Insurrection against Prussian imperialism by issuing three stamps showing Carl Schurz, the leader of the revolt, in the act of speaking. Schurz was a many-sided man. He engaged in politics, the law and journalism





He was assassinated



" Ruthlessness " *" Lucidity "*

in addition to fighting against aggression. He was elected to the Senate, where his great ability and his oratorical gifts gained for him the important post of Secretary to the Interior.

The 70th Anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, whose political agitation and social and economic writings had such a radical effect on European thought, was commemorated in 1953 by a set of stamps issued by the Russian Zone of Germany, the 35 pf. value of which depicts him addressing a meeting. A man of extraordinary knowledge and incomparable skill, he was destined to influence the labour movement all over the world. Portraits of Marx appear not only on the stamps of Germany, but on those of other countries, including Hungary and Russia. A 10k. stamp of a set issued by Russia in 1933 to mark the 50th Anniversary of Marx's death, depicts his grave in Highgate Cemetery, London.

Ulanov became Lenin

Another convincing orator with a magnetic personality was Vladimir Ilyitch Ulanov, better known as Lenin, whose writings and speeches had such a disturbing influence on his native Russia. After the overthrow of Kerensky in 1917, Lenin dominated the Russian Republic as President of the Council. The 10k. value of a set of stamps issued in 1934 to commemorate the 10th Anniversary of Lenin's death, and the 60k. value of a set issued in 1945 to mark the 75th Anniversary of his birth, show him making a speech. Portraits of Lenin also appear on stamps issued by Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Roumania, while the 20l. value of a set issued by Bulgaria in 1949 depicts him as an orator.

Hungary has honoured on stamps the two leading figures of the Revolution of 1848, Louis Kossuth and Alexander (Sandor) Petöfi. Kossuth, after practising law, became a Deputy at the Diet of Presburg and edited a paper which advocated advanced liberal views. He led the opposition and after the Revolution demanded an independent Government for Hungary. Kossuth was a moving orator and portraits of him appear in the "Famous Hungarians" set of 1932-37, the "Heroes of the Revolution" set of 1952, and the set of the same year commemorating the 150th Anniversary of his birth. Petöfi, a great poet as well as an orator, was commemorated in a special set issued in 1923, the 50k. value of which shows him addressing the people. He also appears in the "Writers" set of 1948, the Centenary of his death set of 1949, and the 30f. value of the "Heroes of the Revolution" set of 1952. Both Kossuth and Petöfi were able, by their knowledge and persuasive speeches, to move the people to take arms against Austrian oppression.

For freedom and liberalism

During the 19th century, Italy produced two great workers for freedom and liberalism in the shape of Giuseppe Mazzini and Giuseppe Garibaldi. Mazzini practised as an advocate for four years, and had intended to devote himself entirely to literature, when he decided to enter the political arena. He joined the Carbonari, went to prison, and after his release devoted himself to the "Young Italy" movement. Three commemorative stamps were issued in his honour in 1922 and a further one in 1949.

(Continued on page **13***)*

Savonarola—put to death.





Lenin makes a speech.



The Realm of Stamps

By MONTOR

There is no doubt that one of the greatest incentives to the average stamp collector is the constant flow of new issues from the world's philatelic presses. The topical collecting of stamps has very appreciably broadened the scope of the interest of collectors in the stamps of foreign countries. To-day, indeed, few new issues fail to have some thematic subject incorporated in their designs.

The Jubilee Jamboree of the Scout Movement held in August in England was commemorated by a set of three special stamps by Great Britain. They are very attractive, especially the highest value, shown on the next page. All are printed in rich colours and they will certainly be wanted by all who are interested in Scouting.



This year is also the Centenary of the birth of Lord Baden-Powell, the founder of the Scout Movement. He was born in London on the 22nd February 1857. The first scout camp was held at Brownsea Island in England in 1907. There were 25 boys present under the leadership of Baden-Powell, a marked comparison to the 35,000 from all over the world who attended the Jamboree this year at Sutton Coldfield. Belgium and Luxemburg both issued two Scout stamps this year to mark the Centenary of Baden-Powell's birth and the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Scout Movement.

Probably the most attractive stamp to be issued this summer was the 4 cent stamp issued by the United States on the 4th July, portraying the American Flag in natural colours. This was produced on the new Giori press, which had been obtained from Lausanne, Switzerland, by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and which was also used for the three-coloured Ramon Magsaysay stamp issued on 31st August.

In the last issue of THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST reference was made in this column to the magnitude of the interest being shown in Stamp Collecting in this country. A point which might well be also stressed in this connection is the fact that among the many New Canadians coming from the Old World during the past couple of decades, there are a high proportion of stamp collectors.



These philatelists have not only brought to Canada a great wealth of philatelic knowledge but ha ve also, naturally, developed an interest in the stamps and postal history of the land of their adoption.

It is only natural that they should be interested in the stamps of their native countries, and so to-day Canada has very definitely broadened its horizons, so that at any philatelic gathering, especially in any of the larger centres, one finds specialists in the stamps of a wide range of different foreign countries. The knowledge which they have brought has greatly enriched Philately in this country.

To-day, there are many fine collections of most European countries in Canada and Philately has greatly benefited by the addition of many enthusiastic and knowledgeable collectors.

(Continued on page 12)

Recent New Issues of Topical Interest































THE TRINIDAD 1 c. SURCHARGE

BEWARE FORGERIES !



Genuine (*top*) and Forgery.

It was inevitable that the crude workmanship of the surcharge, combined with the high premium over face value of this stamp, would invite the swift action of the forgers, an event for which stamp dealers were well prepared. Some specimens which do not conform to the appearance of those known to have come from the Trinidad Post Office have now come on the market, and in the absence of proof to the contrary, must be assumed to be forgeries.

The originals, although poorly printed, have certain characteristics which make them more difficult to imitate than would at first appear. We will confine ourselves to describing those differences which can readily be seen and which are sufficient to put collectors on their guard.

The main features, as shown in the illustration above, are as follows:

Genuine - Height of letters under 2½ mm. The letters are squat in shape, more noticeably the "E's" and "N's". The "E's" have long, thin arms.

Forgery - Height of letters about 2¾ mm. The "N's" and "E's" have a taller appearance and all their strokes are of even thickness.

It is clear that the forgery has been printed from a font of type which is not found in any part of the genuine setting.

Our publishers, foreseeing the need, took the precaution of placing their guarantee mark on all specimens sold by them.

(Courtesy Gibbons' Stamp Monthly).

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THE REALM OF STAMPS

(Continued from page 10)



The interest in the stamps of Canada shown by these New Canadians philatelists has done much to enhance their popularity, and to-day, Canadian stamps probably offer the serious collector, who has, only naturally, some thought as to their investment status, the soundest group of stamps in the world. The demand for choice Canadian material is growing all the time and no better advice can be given a beginner than to concentrate on the issues of this country.

\- * - * - * - * - * -

"I am interested in airmail stamps, first flight covers, special flight covers and a girl who can cook.")Advertisement in an American stamp magazine.

During the period 1840-1850, only 11 countries issued stamps. From 1850 to 1860, however, no fewer than 67 different countries and states followed suit.

(Courtesy GREEN ISLE PHILATELY)

ORATORS OF EUROPE

(*Continued from page*

Garibaldi, whose fame rests principally on his liberation, with a handful of "red-shirts", of Sicily from the detested yoke of King Francis, was a tall, blue-eyed, tenor-voiced man of commanding presence. Combining idealism and imagination with a capacity for generalship and a zest for freedom, he was a typical revolutionary leader. As a speaker he was able to convince the people of his mission and lead them towards its fulfilment. His portrait is on two stamps issued by Italy in 1910 to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the freedom of Sicily. In 1932 a special pictorial set was issued to mark the 50th Anniversary of his death. He is also included in the set issued in 1948 to commemorate the Centenary of the 1848 Revolution.

Savonarola

Italy has also honoured that great Florentine preacher and political reformer, Girolamo Savonarola, the fifth centenary of whose birth was commemorated by the issue of a stamp in 1952. He denounced from the pulpit the foibles and follies of his age, and his oratorical skill was such that he could touch the souls and bring tears to the eyes of the most hardened of his congregation. Overcome by his eloquence and earnestness, many women were moved to divest themselves of their costliest baubles and hand them over to his followers for destruction. Hailed by many as a prophet, he went too far in his condemnation of the authorities and, after being excommunicated by Pope Alexander VI, was put to a horrible death.

Another religious reformer who showed great dialectical skill as a young man was Martin Luther, whose portrait is shown on a stamp issued by Germany in 1952 to mark the International Lutheran Assembly at Hanover. Educated for the law, he became a priest in 1507 and within a year or two lecturer in Philosophy and Theology at Wittenberg University. A man of indomitable energy and wide human sympathies, he attacked what he considered were the religious abuses of his time and formed, with a vast following, a Church of his own.

Sir Winston Churchill

If Great Britain were ever to issue stamps portraying our great public and political figures, a whole galaxy of orators could justly claim representation. Such brilliant speakers and statesmen as Bright, Burke, Cobden, Disraeli and Gladstone spring at once to mind, and last but not least Sir Winston Churchill, whose portrait appeared, along with those of Stalin and Roosevelt, as an overprint on stamps issued by Colombia in 1945 and, with Mackenzie King and Roosevelt, on one of a set of stamps issued by Salvador in 1948, to mark the third Anniversary of Roosevelt's death.

(Courtesy The STRAND STAMP JOURNAL)

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POSTMARKS OF THE CANADIAN UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE

R. H. WEBB

THE formation of the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in early November 1956 presented a wonderful opportunity to those philatelists who collect military postmarks or who make a speciality of saving United Nations postal material. Most military campaigns are wrapped in security measures but this one was "unclassified" from the start and the Force itself was a new venture in the development of the United Nations.

A brief recapitulation of the events leading up to the arrival of Canadian troops in the Middle East is appropriate at this time in order to give the proper perspective to this article.

On 29 October, Israeli troops invaded Egyptian territory and over-ran the Sinai Peninsula. For reasons which are not fully known at the time of writing, England and France issued an ultimatum to Israel and Egypt to cease fire and withdraw all military forces ten miles from the Suez Canal. Subsequently, British and French troops were landed in the vicinity of Port Said, thus effectively separating the two opponents. The United Nations, hurriedly called into emergency session, condemned the action of Israel, England and France and "ordered" complete and immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Egyptian soil. Largely as a result of Canada's initiative, a United Nations "police force" to maintain peace in this troubled area was proposed and a resolution to this effect was approved in the General Assembly; thus the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) was created with Canada being one of the ten participating nations.

Initially, the Canadian component (CANUNEF) was to have comprised a battalion of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada with detachments of supporting services, including one from the Canadian Postal Corps (CPC). The plan called for the advance parties of CANUNEF to move by air with the main body of troops proceeding aboard HMCS MAGNIFICENT or, as she is more familiarly known, the "Maggie". Arrangements were made for the troops to stage at the U.S. Naval Base at Capodichino Airfield on the outskirts of Naples, Italy. Although the movement of the advance parties commenced on 12 November from Montreal (Dorval), the departure of the "Maggie" was delayed owing to continued negotiations as to Canada's role in the UNEF. In the end, it was decided that the Canadian contingent would administer the Force and the QOR of C, being unnecessary for this task, were returned to their home station at Calgary. More and larger administrative elements and a RCAF Transport Squadron were added to CANUNEF and, on 28 December, the "Maggie" finally sailed from Halifax with Egypt as her destination. She arrived at Port Said on 11 January and after disembarking the Army personnel, she set sail a few days later for Naples, the United Kingdom and home.

The first plane-load of Canadian troops arrived at Capodichino on 14 November. The advance party of the CPC under command of Captain (now Major) R. J. G. Deziel and Major F. F. Burgess, the senior CPC officer in Europe, arrived shortly afterwards to organize the postal service for CANUNEF.

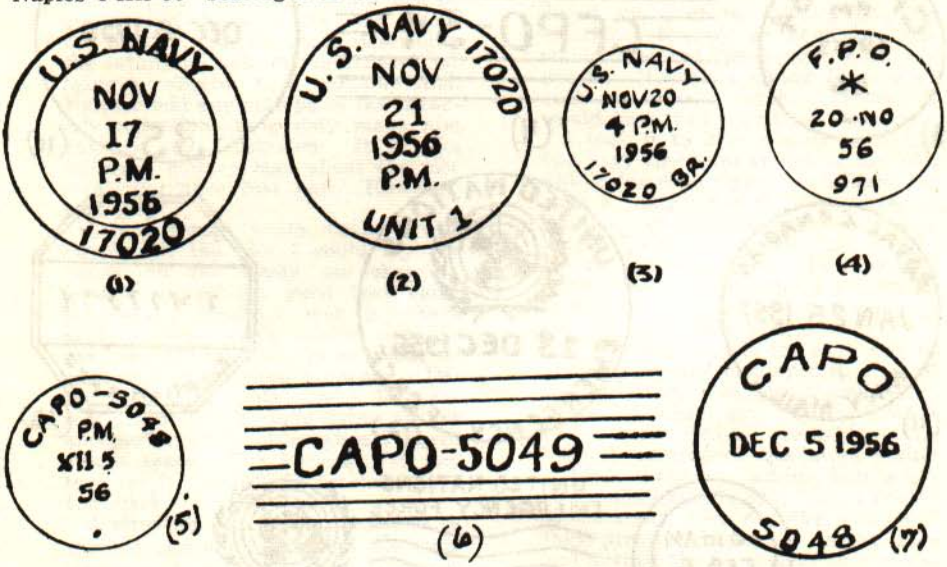
Pending the establishment of a CFPO in Italy, the well-known ingenuity of Canadian troops came to the fore and it was not long before they had their letters on the way home. For example, the postmarks on the first mail to arrive in Canada indicated the use of the U.S.

Naval Post Office at Capodichino (figures 1-3). In addition, it seems that the facilities of a British FPO were also available in the vicinity, as I have in my possession a cover bearing a 5c QE II Canadian stamp with the cancellation of FPO 971 (figure 4).

The first Canadians to enter Egypt arrived at Abu Suweir in the Canal Zone on 25 November. Technical and organizational difficulties prevented the immediate operation of a CFPO in this country; however, the CPC arranged for the mail to be carried on the RCAF airlift back to the UNEF base at Naples where Italian postage stamps were affixed to some letters which were then placed in the civil postal stream. As an example, I have one cover postmarked "Naples 4 XII 56" bearing a 5c Canadian stamp which can be just barely seen beneath a 100 lira Italian stamp. Other mail at this time was airlifted directly back to UN headquarters in New York where UN postage (meter or meter tape) was added. I have several such items postmarked New York 10-17 December and one of them also bears the CFPO 35 postmark of 6 December. Possibly some covers of this phase may be found with UN stamps instead of meter postage; however, I have yet to see any.

CFPO's and CAPO's (figures 5-10) were opened by the CPC at the locations and on the dates shown below:

CFPO 34—Naples———29 November '56
CFPO 35—Abu Suweir———6 December '56
CAPO 5048—Naples———5 December '56
CAPO 5049—Abu Suweir—6 December '56



Early covers from these PO's bear red ink postmarks since it seems that the original supply of black ink had been loaded on the "Maggie" and owing to the change in her sailing date, the advance postal staffs had only the ink pads normally used for Money Orders, etc., until black ink could be procured locally.

The several national contingents comprising the UNEF, due to their differences in currency, language, etc., presented many postal problems and it was obvious that a common postal system was desirable for the Force. To this end, all participating governments were requested to concur in free postal privileges for ordinary letter mail for

(Continued on page 16

(Continued from page 15)

the members of their respective contingents. A special postmark (figure 12) was designed for use on all free mail and, I believe, was adopted on or about 10 December by the Danish and Norwegian contingents. I have a Canadian cover with this postmark dated 1 December; however, this is obviously an error as 13 December appears to be the date it came into formal use on Canadian mail. Usually, it is found alone but occasionally covers may be found back-stamped "CFPO 35" etc., with the UNEF postmark on the front dated a few days later. This difference in the two dates results from the fact that the mail was airlifted to Naples where the UN postmark was added. Any great variation between the two dates is due to delays caused by poor flying conditions. So far, I have seen three varieties of this UN postmark; e.g., on 20 December, it appears in red. Secondly, the date sequence changed with the new year as prior to 31 December it is "day-month-year"; whereas from 1 January 1957, it is "month-day-year". Thirdly, on 6 January 1957, the size of the lettering in the date is about one-third larger than on other dates before and after, thus indicating a second cancelling device.



On 4 February 1957, the CPC in Egypt was made responsible for the base postal facilities for the whole Force and about the same time, a machine postmark (figure 14) began to appear; the earliest date I have seen being 6 February. I assume this postmark will become normal on all free letter mail and, consequently, covers bearing the earlier postmark may become comparatively rare items.

Other interesting postmarks may be

found on mail from Canadian troops in this area; as for example, that of the Egyptian FPO at Abu Suweir (figure 13). Various combinations are to be found as well; for instance, letters posted aboard the "Maggie" display the "Royal Canadian Navy Mail 1" postmark (figure 11 with CFPO 34 or 35 and/or the UN postmark, depending on whether the mail was off-loaded at Port Said or Naples. Then there is a special UNEF air letter form as well as the normal "Forces Letter" to add further scope to a collection.

The future of the UNEF is a matter for conjecture. If its stay in the Middle East is of short duration, these postal items may some day be quite scarce; whereas a long stay will surely result in more variety and more interest by collectors the world over. In any case, Canada's participation in the Force provides one more fascinating chapter to the philatelic history of our Armed Forces. At the same time, Italy and Egypt are added to the growing list of countries where Canadian postage is or has been officially "used abroad"; a list which now includes Labrador (CAPO 10-1943/45), Korea, Japan, Germany, England, France, Italy, Egypt and Belgium.

(Courtesy of BYPEX Catalogue)

A Good One from Fred Jarrett

There are two types of stamp stories that collectors should not be encouraged to tell,—the one about the bonfire, and the other describing the intuition, luck, or cleverness that leads a collector to a valuable find. Neither add any stamps to the listener's collection—they only make him envious and frustrated. It is like telling a hungry man about the nice meal you have just had. However, here goes.

Some twenty years back I was buying all the 68's I could lay my hands on for study purposes. I bought everything, good that came my way. England was my best source. One small dealer used to send me damaged copies at about 6d each and one evening I opened a letter from him containing a lot that was useful for checking dates, shades and perforations, although not worth album space. The lot cost 7/6 and to make it worth $1.75 he threw in a 12d black.

A situation like that corresponds to the old gag of standing at the main intersection peddling genuine $10.00 bills for $5.00—everybody passes them up because there must be something fishy. So I tossed the 12d aside until I had a minute to see what the catch was. On examining it later I saw it was cut to the framelines on all sides, and if it was laid there was no sign of laid lines. It might have been an illustration cut out of an old album, but it wasn't. It might have been a die proof cut down but it wasn't—no flaw in the E of PENCE. It might have been a plate proof, but it wasn't—plate proofs are on India paper. That reduced the problem to two possible solutions—forgery or genuine. The stamp checked perfectly with my proofs. If such a clever forgery of such a valuable stamp existed it would have had plenty of publicity.

I took it to Mrs. Clarke, who had two very fine mint copies of the 12d, She refused to open her album for such a thing. I sent it to Chas. E. Phillips, whose best customer was Alfred Lichtenstein, who had 32 12d blacks, for comparison. Phillips sent it back with a note "don't ask me to insult the intelligence of Alfred by showing him this abortion."

I put the stamp in the center of an album page and displayed it with all the reverence due our Canada 12d. "That," I would say, "is the famous 12d black—rather valuable, you know." Instead of spectators taking it from there and asking how much so I could casually say, "Oh, a couple of thousand, give or take a dollar," they practically yawned in my face and turned the page over to exclaim over a heavily cancelled 10d with pin holes.

Finally, disgusted with it I sent it to Harmer in London, who sent it to the Royal, and it appeared in a later auction described "The Canada 12d black, cut close on all sides, with Royal Philatelic Society guarantee." The cheque I got from dear old H. R. if mounted on my album page, would have created a lot more interest than the stamp that once had been there.

So there you have the story of my 12d that cost me $1.75, with some 68's thrown in.

(Courtesy of POPULAR STAMPS)

THE SECRETARY'S PAGE

Greetings to all! Too many of our members have not yet renewed their membership for the current year. Won't you please send along the $3.00 necessary to keep your membership in good standing?

Have you decided to make that wonderful trip to Victoria, B.C., next May? Now is the time to lay your plans for it. The Convention and Exhibition - VICPEX - will be coinciding with the British Columbia Centenary celebrations and all those making the journey can be assured of a most fascinating vacation and a wonderful time.

I hope you have all enjoyed this fine summer and are now looking forward to a fine new season of philatelic activities.

Fred C. Green, Secretary.

The following have applied for membership in the Society, and, in accordance with the Constitution, their names are hereby published. If no adverse reports are received within thirty days, they will be admitted to full membership.

6743 Gene N. Johnstone	Box 618	Highland, N.Y.
6744 Col. K. H. McKibbin	512 Driveway	Ottawa 1, Ont.
6745 K. M. Robertson	377 Morse Street	Port Arthur, Ont.
6746 John H. McKinney		Brooklin, Ont.
6747 R. S. Benson	Box 175	Snow Lake, Man.
6748 Dr R. W. Zinkann	737 King St. West	Kitchener, Ont.
6749 Dr D. R. T. Welsh	2261 Avenue Road	Toronto 12, Ont.
6750 H. Gauthier	89 Genest St.	Ottawa 2, Ont.
6751 H. Clay Musser	Box 800	State College, Penna.

Changes of Address

6547 R. E. Morden	876 Portage Road	Niagara Falls, Ont.
6692 J. Millard Allen	36 Antrim Rod.	Lisburn, Northern Ireland
3561 Dr C. Y. Hopkins	180 Carleton Rd.	Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa 2, Ont.
3775 Grant E. Cole	157 Jameson Avenue	Toronto 3, Ont.

VICPEX COMMITTEE

Vice-President W. A. Teare advises us of some re-organization for VICPEX and lists the following principal members of the VICPEX Committee:

General Chairman:	A. R. C. Wildig
Vice-chairman:	J. H. B. Watson
Secretary:	W. A. Teare
Treasurer:	M. T. Davies
Advertising:	G. Little J. Sweeney
Court of Honour:	G. E. Wellburn
Events & Prospectus:	C. Moore
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The address of the General Secretary, W. A. Teare, is:
2012 Chambers St. Victoria, B.C.

Latest VICPEX News

TRANSPORTATION

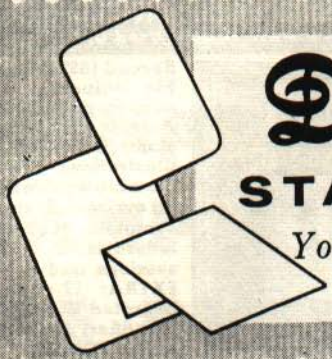
In connection with the 30th Annual Convention in Victoria next year, Mr. L. G. Buck, of the Westmount S.C., Chapter No. 17, has kindly consented to act as Transportation Officer. He is now gathering data on ways and means to get to Victoria from the East on the most favourable terms possible and you will no doubt later read what he has to say on the subject with eager anticipation.

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