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&

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Present the

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The Canadian Philatelic Society

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May 9-10-11, 1959

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CANADA 1868 - THE "LARGE QUEENS"



By R.C. Martin

INTRODUCTION

The first postage stamp issue of the newly formed Dominion of Canada has been recognized through the years as one of the handsomest and best produced series to appear. The design of these stamps, generally known as "Large Cents" or "Large Queens' is somewhat more elaborate than we expect (or get) nowadays, but they are well balanced and finely engraved. These features, plus their size, have kept them continuously attractive to collectors of Canadian stamps, and they provide a wide ranger of interest for all, from the collector who just takes one of each value, to the advanced specialist with a representation of shades, papers, perforations, plate varieties, postmarks, etc.

The set, in its simplest form, without shade or paper varieties, consists of the ½c, 1c brown, 1c yellow, 2c, 3c, 5c, 6c, 12½c, 15c lilac and 15c gray. All of these, except the 1c yellow, 5c and 15c gray, were issued on April 1st, 1868, to pay primarily the following postage rates for the periods indicated.

- ½c - periodicals of less than 1 ounce in weight, replaced in July 1882 by the small ½c.
- 1c - circulars, books, etc. per ounce, replaced in Jan., 1869 by the 1c yellow.
- 2c - transient newspapers, replaced Feb. 1872 by the small 2c.
- 3c - domestic letter rate, replaced Jan. 1870 by the small 3c.
- 6c - letter rate to the U.S.A., replaced in Jan. 1872 by the small 6c.
- 12½c - letter rate, by Canadian packet, to Great Britain, used until 1875.
- 15c - letter rate, by British packet, to Great Britain, until 1875.

The 1c yellow appeared in January, 1869, to eliminate confusion between the 1c brown and the 3c, under the poor artificial light in use at the time. It was replaced by the small 1c stamp in March, 1870.

The 5c was prepared for issue in 1868, but on account of limited demand for that value, it was not placed on sale until Oct. 1st 1875, when the overseas rate by any packet was reduced to five cents. It was used only until the small five cent stamp could be prepared in Feb. 1876 and is accordingly scarce.

To the 15c stamp belongs the distinction of having been in use longer than any other Canadian stamp - over 30 years from 1868 until around the turn of the century. Throughout that period, there were a great many releases in a great variety of papers and shades which will be cobered more fully under their respective headings.

The design of each value centers around the profile of Queen Victoria facing to the right, and the ornamental frame-work differs for each value. All but the ½c are large stamps, and this was, in part, responsible for their short period of use. As the demand for stamps increased, it became difficult to maintain production using large plates and big sheets of paper, and starting in 1870, the "Large Queens" were replaced by smaller stamps.

We will now undertake to set up a method of expanding the "one of each" set into degrees of specialization to suit all tastes and moderate expense accounts.

SEPARATING THE "LARGE QUEENS"

Omitting shade variations for the time being, the first step towards expanding the simple "one of each" set of the Large Queen issue is an examination of the paper on which the stamps are printed.

It would seem that a great amount of effort has been spent in the past to break this issue down by paper varieties, and the result has usually been one of two extremes - either the list was so complicated that the average collector (and aren't most of us?) was scared away, or else important items have been omitted. Also such classifications frequently involve measuring paper thickness with micrometer equipment, and interpreting such adjectives as crisp, brittle, tough, hard, opaque, transparent, thin medium, thick, etc.

The collector whose interest passes the "one of each" category should be concerned with getting a stamp from the first printing, another from the later printing, as well as stamps from other identifiable groups, rather than a stamp on thin paper, and a stamp on thick paper, etc.

Towards this end, the emphasis placed on thin and thick papers, can be especially

deceiving. Paper thickness varies considerably, and it is quite possible to find paper of the same type from the same printing both thinner and thicker than paper of another type which represents an entirely different printing.

We are proposing a much more obvious means of examining and distinguishing these papers, a method requiring no special equipment, which can be followed by any collector just by examining the stamp from the back by transmitted light, i.e. looking at the back of the stamp with the stamp between the eye and a strong light.

The characteristic in which we are interested is the grain, or mesh, of the paper. For probably 90% of the Large Queens, mesh is not apparent at all, or is easily seen and identified. If in doubt, the stamp can be checked in watermark fluid against a black surface, but this is very seldom necessary. Some mesh is also quite noticeable when viewed by reflected light.

Someone may comment that this method is difficult to apply to stamps on cover, but so is a micrometer or a brittleness check, and, in practice, the writer has found that a bit of experience will enable one to identify most papers by the appearance of the front of the stamps. Different papers "take" the ink in different ways, and we will attempt to describe this in reviewing the various papers. In examining any stamp, however, it should be kept in mind that there are some scarce varieties which obviously fall outside our general classification, and these will be treated as the last group in the classification. In our next article, we will present the list of groups into which the "Large Queens" may be divided, and will follow this up with a detailed description of stamps in each group.



THE "LARGE QUEENS"

The Philatelic Specialists Exhibition & Dinner

From the 8th to the 17th November, the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada will be holding an Exhibition in the Royal Ontario Museum, Bloor and Avenue Rd., in Toronto. From the point of view of sheer interest, this will surely be one of the most fascinating exhibitions ever to be held in Canada.

From a press release we have received, we mention a few of the offerings which will be on display: Early Postmarks of Austria; Forwarding Agents' markings on pre-U.P.U. covers; Indian Postal History and First Issue of India; Chinese Treaty Ports; Rare Letters of Austrian Royalty; Large Queens of Canada; First Airmails of Papua; Cape Triangulars, etc. This will indeed be a delectable display, and we are quite sure that all real philatelists from anywhere within a reasonable distance of Toronto will make a point of going to see this display at the Royal Ontario Museum.

The Globe & Mail will publish a catalogue, copyrighted, of the Exhibition, with stories about most of the entries. This book, a non profit venture, may be obtained from D. A. Patrick, c/o Globe & Mail, Toronto, for 35c. but NO STAMPS PLEASE.

The highlight of the week will be the dinner of the PSSC at the King Edward, on Saturday, Nov. 16. Not only will this be a gastronomic feast, but those present will have the pleasure of hearing H.L.Lindquist, Editor of STAMPS, a speaker that is always a delight to those who have the privilege of hearing him. Tickets $7.50 per person, from M. R. Rasic, 125 Latimer, Toronto 12, Ont.

Incidentally practically all the officers and directors of the C.P.S. who live within reach will be there, and also, we are practically certain, W. A. Teare, our Vice President from Victoria, B.C.

Australia's History on its Stamps

Although first colonized little more than 150 years ago, Australia has had an eventful History. Much of this history can be illustrated from her stamps.

It is unlikely that the earliest explorers in the South Seas - Spanish and Portuguese navigators - ever saw the Australian mainland. It was the Dutch who, in the early seventeenth century, first set foot on Australian soil, and the western part of the continent was named by them New Holland. Undoubtedly, the greatest Dutch explorer was Abel Tasman, whose name is the first we encounter philatelically, for he is seen on the 2d. value of the New Zealand Centenary issue of 1940. Sailing southward on the instructions of Anthony van Diemen, Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, Tasman in 1642 discovered the island which now bears his name, though he himself named it Van Diemen's Land. Tasman went on to discover New Zealand, hence his appearance on a New Zealand stamp.



The first English seaman to visit Australia was the buccaneer, William Dampier, who explored the western coast about 1690. In 1770, Captain James Cook, after exploring New Zealand, sailed up the east coast of Australia. Landing at Botany Bay, he named the country New South Wales. Cook is commemorated on only one Australian stamp - the 4d. value of the New South Wales Centenary issue of 1888, but he has been portrayed on many stamps of New Zealand and Dependencies.

The British Government, however, was not anxious to follow up Cook's discovery. But as it happened, the loss of the American colonies deprived them of a place to which convicts could be transported. Australia seemed to offer a solution to this problem, and it was accordingly decided, in 1786, to establish a penal settlement at Botany Bay. The first batch of convicts arrived early in 1788, but the commander, Capt Arthur Phillip deciding that Botany Bay was unsuitable, chose a site a little further north, Sydney Cove. Here the first British settlement in Australia was established. Its centenary was marked in 1888 by special New South Wales stamps, one of which, the 20s value, includes a portrait of Capt. Phillip. The 150th Anniversary was commemorated in 1937 by three Commonwealth stamps depicting Phillip and his officers at Sydney Cove.





Capt Phillip was compelled by ill-health to resign his office in 1792. We have no philatelic record of his two immediate successors, but the next, the notorious Capt. William Bligh, who figured so prominently in the affair of the Mutiny on the Bounty, will be seen on the 2d Pitcairn stamp issued in 1940. Appointed Governor of New South Wales in 1806, Bligh soon provoked trouble by his autocratic temper; in particular, he quarrelled with John Macarthur, one of the richest men in the colony and the founder of the Australian wool industry (see the special stamps of 1934). This led to a revolt in 1808 and Bligh was deposed from his governoship.



When New South Wales was first colonized in 1788, comparatively little was known about the geography of Australia, and it was for later explorers to fill the gaps. But few of these have been commemorated philatelically, and the names of Matthew Flinders, George Bass, Gregory Blaxland and many others, have as yet no place in the stamp album. The first of these explorers to receive philatelic notice is Capt Charles Sturt, who explored the wonderful river system of South-East Australia. In 1828-30, Sturt discovered the Darling River, and found that this river and the Murrumbidgee were themselves tributaries of the great Murray River. Truly the centenary of this discovery was well worthy of the special stamps issued in 1930. Further explorations in this area were made shortly after by Sir Thomas Mitchell (whose later exploits were to be honoured philatelically.

Van Diemen's Land was first colonized in 1803 and special stamps have been issued to mark the sesquicentenary of the event. The original settlement was abandoned in 1804 by Col. David Collins, in favour of the site of the present capital, Hobart, while Col. William Paterson established a second settlement at Port Dalrymple, now Launceston. Both Collins and Paterson, who are portrayed on the special stamps held the rank of Lieut. Governor. Van Diemen's Land became a separate colony in 1825 and its name was subsequently changed to Tasmania.





In the eighteen-twenties, the Swan River in the West attracted attention as a site for settlement, and the first company of immigrants arrived in June 1829. Thus began the colony of Western Australia, the cent-

enary of which was marked by a special stamp in 1929.



Three special stamps appeared in 1934 to mark the centenary of the earliest settlement in what is now Victoria. The settlers were at first regarded as trespassers by the New South Wales Governor and the colony was not officially recognized until 1836. Known at first as Port Phillip District, this settlement came in 1851 the separate colony of Victoria. At the same time, responsible government was established, and the centenary of this event was commemorated in 1951 by a special stamp showing C.J.Latrobe Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria from 1839 to 1854.

Meanwhile, Sturt's explorations had suggested South Australia as a possible site for a new colony. The Colonial Office was reluctant to agree, but in 1834, the British Parliament passed an Act establishing the colony of South Australia. The first settlers arrived in July 1836 and the centenary of this event was marked by a special set of stamps. The central feature of the common design shows the Proclamation Tree, a fallen eucalyptus which served as a platform for proclaiming the new Colony.

It was not until the late eighteen-thirties that any attempt was made to penetrate the central region of the continent. In 1840 Edward John Eyre made a courageous but unsuccessful attempt from Adelaide to reach the heart of Australia. Four years later, Capt. Sturt set out on a similar expedition, but he too was beaten by the desert. It was only in 1860 that John McDouall Stuart succeeded in reaching the very centre of the continent. Meanwhile, other explorers, working from Sydney, were penetrating the interior, and in 1946 a special set of stamps was issued to commemorate the exploration of Central Queensland by Sir Thomas Mitchell. Another explorer to be honoured philatelically was John Forrest, who, about 1870, explored the interior of Western Australia. He is portrayed on a special stamp issued in 1949.

Much of Australia's prosperity has been based on her wool industry which was founded By Capt. John Macarthur, whose conflict with Governor Bligh has already been mentioned. In 1797, Macarthur introduced some merino sheep into Australia and by careful breeding he soon both increased the size of his flock and greatly improved the quality of the fleeces. Such was the importance of his work that the centenary of his death was marked in 1934 by spacial commemorative stamps depicting a prize merino. Wheat is also an important Australian product, and here the countr owes much to William Farrer, whose experiments led to an increase in the field of high-quality grain. Farrer is to be seen on a special 2½d. stamp issued in 1948.

Coal was discovered in New South Wales by Lieutenant John Shortland about 1797. A settlement founded at Newcastle became in time the centre of a great coal mining and steel producing industry. The sesquicentenary of Newcastle in 1947 was celebrated with special stamps, which, incidentally, show the wrong Lieut. Shortland.

Of greater importance was the discovery of gold in New South Wales in 1851 by Edward Hargraves, for whom a special stamp was issued in 1951. Soon after, gold was found in Victoria, especially at Ballarat, where trouble with the miners led to the rebellion known as the Eureka Stockade. Later, important goldfields were discovered in Western Australia.



The number of aborigines in Australia has been estimated at about 250,000 in 1788, but only about 50,000 existed in 1930. The 8½d. stamp of 1950 shows a fine portrait of an Australian aboriginal, while the 2s. stamp of 1948 gives an example of aboriginal art.

It was appropriate that New South Wales, as the oldest of our Australian colonies, should be the first to issue postage stamps, which she did on 1st January, 1850. What is quite remarkable is that her example was followed, after only a few days, by Victoria, although the latter did not become a separate colony until the next year. The designs of the first issues for the two colonies were reproduced on special centenary stamps, which appeared se-tenant in 1951. The first Tasmanian stamps, issued in 1853, were inscribed Van Diemen's Land and one of these is reproduced on the centenary stamp. Very soon after, the name was changed and subsequent issues bore the present name. Western Australia made its philatelic début in 1854 and South Australia followed in 1855. The first stamps for Queensland did not appear until 1860, for she bacame a separate colony only in that year.



The next event to be recorded philatelically is the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australian in 1901, the Golden Jubilee of which was marked by special stamps in 1951. The two 3d. values of this set portray Sir Henry Parkes and Sir Edmund Barton, who did much to make federation possible. Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, originally suggested the creation of federal machinery for dealing with inter-colonial affairs, but no real progress could be made owing to oppos-

Continued on Page 13

FALL PRICE LIST 1957

Kiloware (Bulk on paper) and Bank - Lots.

		Kilo:	lb:	Sample 4oz:
Bulk on Paper:				
AU1	Australia, high class mixture, plenty commemoratives	-	2.00	.60
AU2	Australia, Very fine mission bulk in sealed box	5.20	-	.75
BE1	Belgium, sealed box, with large commemoratives etc.	6.00	-	.90
BM1	Brit. Empire, very good variety, plenty Colonials	-	3.50	1.00
CA1	Canada, good modern mixture with commems etc.	-	2.00	.60
BC1	Brit. Colonies, nearly no dominions, mostly large queens		16.00	4.20
DM1	Denmark, fine sealed mission Box, many commems, overpr.	5.40	-	.80
DM2	Denmark, latest Government sealed Box 1957	7.80	-	.95
EG1	Egypt, valuable sealed 1lb-box, good overprints includ.	-	7.00	1.85
FR1	France, good variety mixture with large Pictorials	-	3.00	.80
GE1	Germany, splendid mission mixture, very fine	-	2.00	.60
GE2	Germany, Sealed Box, Mission bulk from Bavarian Miss.	4.50	-	.70
GB1	Great Britain, very short paper, mostly curr. queens	-	1.00	.35
GB2	Great Britain, Super, with top values to £ etc.	-	9.00	2.50
GB3	Great Britain, mostly values 7d to 2/6 Queen	-	6.50	1.75
IN1	India, hard to get, with large commems and new maps	-	3.00	.85
IR1	Ireland, with large commemoratives, modern mixture	-	2.00	.60
IT1	Italy, very fine mixture with plenty commemoratives	-	-	1.15
IT2	Italy, common mixture with large pictorials	-	2.20	.60
NE1	Netherlands, fine mission bulk with parcel clippings	-	2.00	.60
NI1	Nigeria, nearly all large queens, values to 2/6	-	13.50	3.45
NZ1	New Zealand, kings, queens both issues, comm, semi-post.	-	5.00	1.35
NO1	Norway, the most beautiful mission mix, plenty comm.	4.50	-	.70
PA1	Pakistan, modern Mix with commemoratives and service	-	-	2.75
PO1	Portugal, with many modern commemoratives	-	5.90	1.60
SP1	Spain, modern mixture with commemoratives etc.	-	3.40	.90
SA1	South Africa, with many animals, Rhodesia, commemorat.	-	4.00	1.10
SC1	Super Colonials, with £-values, all British Empire.	-	-	10.00
SW1	Switzerland, mission supply, sealed Box, many comm. etc	7.00	-	.90
SR1	Saar, mostly large Pictorials, with new head issues	-	9.80	2.50
RN1	Rhodesia-Nyassaland, current queens, sealed 4oz pack.	-	-	1.80
AS1	Austria, mostly costumes, common Mixture, short paper	-	2.20	.65
WM1	World Mixture, with commems, pictorials etc, recommended		2.00	.60
WM2	World Mixture "ELITA", - try and see for yourself	-	4.00	1.10
Large Size and Pictorial Mixtures:		(90-100 % Large Size)		
AUL	Australia, large commemoratives, very good variety	-	7.60	2.00
BEL	Belgium, beautiful railway and parcel stamps, with high values, in officially sealed Kilo Box	4.80	-	.85
CE1	Ceylon, all large or semi-large, with commemoratives	-	6.00	1.60
DML	Denmark, very good mixture of large commemoratives	-	9.60	2.50
FRL	France, short paper, all beautiful large commemorat. and large Pictorials, many are bicoloured beauties	-	8.00	2.10
KE1	Kenya, mostly current queens issues to 1.50	-	7.60	2.00
NLL	Netherlands, all large commemor. with semi-postals	-	-	2.10
NZL	New Zealand, commems and semi postals, short supply	-	-	4.20
POL	Portugal, all recent large commemoratives	-	-	3.80
PL	Pictorial Mixture with above countries and many more	-	9.00	2.40

Bank Lots and High Class Mixtures:	(Bank Lots NOT by weight)	
BL	London Bank Lot, sealed package, containing Brit. Colonials, very good variety, many small colonies included, fine	Lot 2.50
BP	Paris Bank Lot, all large French Colon. up to 200 Fr. Air	Lot 2.80
BA	Aden Bank Lot, sealed in Aden, "Near East"-Countries	Lot 3.60
BB	Pacific Bank Lot, Australia, N. Zealand and some Pac. Islands	Lot 2.00
BG	German Mission Super Lot, mostly recent commems, sealed	Lot 3.50
BS	Super Bank Lot, specially prepared, with top values	Lot 10.00
AD	Aden with Aden States, mostly large Pictorials	1 oz: 5.00
BR	Brit. Guiana (with some other countries) very short paper	2 oz: 3.50
BO	Belgium Congo, short supply, mostly masks and flowers	1 oz: 5.00
MA	Malaya, mostly current large queens, many commemoratives	2 oz: 2.75
PC	Portuguese Colonies, good variety, mission supplies	2 oz: 4.50
NG	Nigeria, with hi-values (No. 91-£), commems, S. Leone etc.	1 oz: 6.50
SR	S. Africa & Rhodesia, mostly off paper, many better grade, commemoratives, pairs etc., short supply	2 oz: 4.00

(Continued next Page)



The Photograph shows Mr.Bernhard F.Schulze,the Manager of "Elite Stamp Service",R.R.No.1,Royal Oak B/C,Canada and 22 sacks with Australian bulk on paper,imported to Canada.These contain about 6 Millions of Stamps ,the nett weight is 1650 lbs.

Fall Price List 1957 - continued :

SM	Somali,Brit,French,Italian mixed,all large with comm.	1 oz:9.00
SD	Saudi Arabia,plenty airmail included	1 oz:6.50
AU3	Australia,off paper,very high catalogue value	1 oz: .80

Broken Collections and douplicates off paper,nearly all different with large size Pict.etc.: 100 stamps .15,500: .70 ,1000 only $ 1.25

Hinges (these are subject to discount rates as well):
Finest quality "Ideal" Austrian made prefolded, 1000 Hinges .15

Saar Packet,25 different Saar,many large pictorials,packet	.33
Pictorial Display Packet,about 6"x9",all large pict,100 diff.	.65
Swaziland-Packet,25 diff.mint and used,packet	1.60
Basutoland-Packet,30 diff.mint and used,packet	1.80
Union of South Africa,Nos. 128-141 all joint pairs,f.u.	.45
Union of South Africa,Pair 107/108 f.u. joint pair	1.95
Union of South Africa,No.111-125, pairs mint,cat.$4.61	1.70

Discount on quantities:5% on orders over $10.00,10%over $ 20.00
15% on orders over $40.00.

Terms: Cash with Order.Money Orders accepted,checks accepted,mint US or Canadian Stamps accepted. Add .25 to checks, if under $ 5.00 ,please,for banking fee on US checks (Can.Checks .15) All supplies above $ 5.00 are insured,insurance paid by us.

Postage extra: To USA allow .15 per lb gross weight.Overpaid postage will be refunded.

Second choice:Please do always state second choice,in case something sold out.

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The Realm of Stamps

By MONTOR

A revolutionary development in the sorting of letters is to be tried out by the British Post Office. The machine will "face" letters automatically and will entail the issue of stamps specially treated with "Naphthadag", an ink-like fluid made up of graphite in a solution of naphtha.

Although this is not the first time an experimental facing machine has been produced it is believed to be the first time that stamps in any country have been marked in this particular way to assist in the mechanization of that facing process in sorting offices.

A machine that will automatically examine letters presented to it in random order and rearrange them to form a stack with all the stamps in the top right hand corner ready for cancellation and sorting, has long been the goal of postal technicians. Scientists and engineers at the British Post Office Research Station at Dollis Hill have now devised such a machine. It is to be given its first trial under operational conditions in the Southampton Post Office.

The machine will have a number of "scanners" which will search for the stamps as the envelopes pass between them. It will then arrange the letters in separate piles according to the corner in which the stamp is found. At the same time, the scanners will differentiate between ordinary letters and those paid at the 2d. printed paper rate, and the machine will separate the two, so that they can be dealt with independently. A stamp cancelling unit will be included in the machine so that letters emerge not only "faced" but also with the postmark applied.



The main problem which has confronted scientists for so long has been that of producing a suitable scanning device which will unerringly identify the stamps on the letter. One method which has been tried involves the use of photo - electric cells which distinguish the stamps by their colour. Unfortunately, this method has certain weaknesses.

Working in collaboration with Messrs. Harrison and Sons, the printers of postage stamps, the scientists have now evolved a new technique which involves the use of stamps in which an electrical conductor is incorporated. A high voltage electric discharge penetrates the stamp as the letter passes through the machine, and, traversing the electrical conductor, causes a "recognition" signal to be given to the machine. The electrically conducting substance applied to the stamps is "Naphthadag", the name given to an ink-like fluid made up of graphite - with the proprietary name of "Defloculated Acheson's Graphite" - in a solution of naphtha.

For the purpose of the Southampton trial "Naphthadag" will be incorporated in the stamps in one or two lines, each about 1/32 inch wide, running from top to bottom under the gum. The lines, although black,



will be virtually invisible from the front of the stamp, unless, of course, it is held up to the light.

Later this year, "Naphthadag" treated stamps will be put on sale in post offices in an area centred on Southampton. This will be a few weeks before the machine is ready to operate, so that the stamps have plenty of time to come into general use before the experiment starts. Further details about the experiment and the denominations of the stamps to be treated will be announced at a later date.

It is pointed out that the "Naphthadag" treated stamps are being introduced purely for the purpose of the first operational trial of the letter facing machine. It does not follow that stamps will be permanently treated in this way, or that the field of scale will be extended beyond the Southampton area. The future of the process will depend largely on the outcome of the trial itself, and also whether further research, which will continue independently will bring to light an alternative method of "recognition" which does not involve any visible marking of stamps.

A new Airletter form and a stamp to mark the 45th Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, were issued by Great Britain on September 12th. The 6d. Airletter form has been redesigned. It is of the same colour and size as its predecessor, but depicts, in addition to a portrait of Her Majesty,

Continued on Page 18

Recent New Issues of Topical Interest

























THE ART OF DETECTION

"*YOU know my method. It is founded upon the observance of trifles.*"[1]

"*It is of the highest importance in the art of detection to be able to recognize out of a number of facts which are incidental and which vital.*"[2]

In addition to his many other attributes, Sherlock Holmes might have made a name for himself in the philatelic field. At the present moment, the slightest blemish on a stamp causes it to be uplifted on to a pedestal which it does not deserve. It may be that owing to the myriads of stamps which have been issued, the collectors of to-day are seeking to limit their aims to what might be described as "a *complete* study." In so doing, a vast amount of incidental information may be collected which will ultimately strangle the vital facts. Holmes doubtless would have had the gift of discerning the difference between a constant flaw (as for example, the seven-berry variety), a substituted cliché, a roller die flaw, and a creased transfer.

Only recently, we have heard of a "substituted cliché" in a stamp that was undoubtedly line engraved as late as 1910. This could never have been uttered by Holmes who admitted "*It is a capital mistake to theorize before you have all the evidence.*"[3] The author of this *faux pas* could never have uttered it if he had studied the making of an engraved plate from a roller die. A little reading about the production of other line-engraved stamps would have convinced the speaker that "*There is a strong family resemblance about misdeeds,*"[4] and that such a thing, though not impossible technically, was completely improbable practically.

We admit the truth that "*Singularity is almost invariably a clue. The more featureless and commonplace a crime is, the more difficult it is to bring it home.*"[5] But often this dictum is taken too literally, and emphasis is placed in the wrong direction. The seven-berries is "singular," but the normal six-berry stamps are "featureless and commonplace." Perhaps this only succeeds in demonstrating an already known fact—that the photogravure method offers a perfect reproduction of the original. In fact "*There is nothing new under the sun. It has all been done before.*"[6]

How much less misleading it would be if potential students realised that "*Everything comes in circles, even Professor Moriarty*"[7] and studied the repetitive flaws on a lithographed stamp. Unfortunately, this somewhat crude product is out of favour with the average collector, but Holmes would no doubt have added "*The status of my client is a matter of less moment to me than the interest of his case.*"[8]

Curiously enough, Holmes' favourite maxim is far from being sound when applied to philately, "*When you have eliminated the impossible, whatever remains,* however improbable, *must be the truth.*"[9] It would apply if all the "impossibles" were known, but the factors concerned in stamp production are so many, that there always remain a number of impossibles which the student cannot help overlooking. The result is that many diagnoses have been drawn by philatelists, which, when they have reached the ears of the professional printer, have been the subject of considerable mirth and ridicule.

There is, however, a consoling thought. "*One drawback of an active mind is that one can always conceive alternative explanations, which would make our scent a false one.*"[10]

Finally, all philatelists would do well to realise "*Breadth of view is one of the essentials of our profession.*"[11] and one is unwise to stick absolutely to the stamps and literature relating to *one* country.

I. T. H.

1 *The Boscombe Valley Mystery.* 2 *The Reigate Squires.* 3 *A Study in Scarlet.* 4 *A Study in Scarlet.*
5 *The Boscombe Valley Mystery.* 6 *A Study in Scarlet.* 7 *The Valley of Fear.* 8 *The Noble Bachelor.*
9 *The Sign of Four and others.* 10 *Thor Bridge.* 11 *The Valley of Fear.*

(Courtesy of THE LONDON PHILATELIST, April 1955)

CANADA - Cancellations on the 3¢ Medallion

(Continued from Sept.-Oct. Issue)



3. I (c) - 10 bars





3. I (d) - 9 bars



3. I (e) - 8 bars



3. II (a)



3. II. (b)

II. Oval Wavy Lines

There are two types:

a) The curve on the left starts downwards, e.g. Winnipeg, Man.
b) The curve on the left starts upwards, e.g. Chatham, Ont.

4. Barred Circle Killers

A number of different barred circle killers were in use at this time. They occur as part of a duplex cancellation with datestamps both with and without outer circle. Unfortunately, in the copies examined by me, it was impossible to identify all but one town. Those noted by me are

a) 4 thick bars - 18½ mm diameter.
b) 6 thick bars - 16½ mm diameter
c) 8 thick bars - 18½ mm diameter
d) 8 thick bars - 23 mm diameter
e) 8 thick bars - 26 mm diameter
f) 8 thin bars - 14½ mm diameter
g) 8 thin bars - 21 mm diameter
h) 8 thin bars - 22½ mm diameter
i) 8 thin bars - 24½ mm diameter



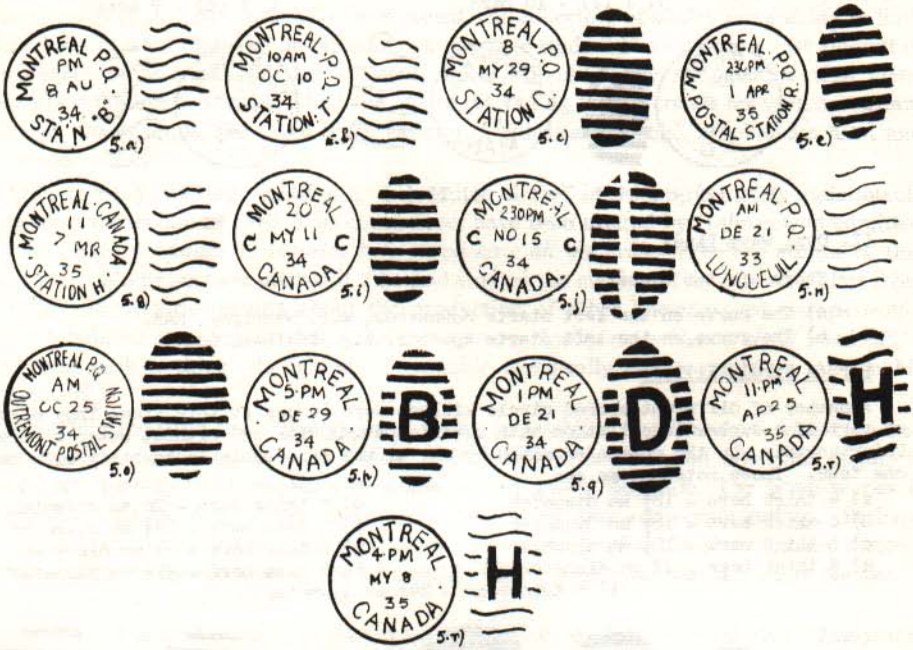
4a 4b 4d 4e 4f 4g 4i

5. Some Montreal Duplex Cancellations

As would be expected in a city of around a million inhabitants, a large variety of postmark types occur. At the present time, there are 27 Postal Stations and 228 sub-offices in Montreal. Some Postal Stations are identified by letters and others by the name of the district, e.g. Delorimier. As variations occur in both the datestamp and the killer and the same datestamp may have attached a different killer, I am listing all the combinations noted. The exact lettering of the datestamp is given.

Datestamp	Killer
a) Montreal, P.Q. Sta'n 'B'	Oval of Wavy Lines
b) Montreal, P.Q. Station. T.	Oval of Wavy Lines
c) Montreal, P.Q. Station. C.	9 barred oval
d) Montreal, P.Q. Station. O.	10 barred oval
e) Montreal, P.Q. Postal Station 'R'	9 barred oval
f) Montreal, P.Q. Postal Station 'F'	11 barred oval
g) Montreal, Canada, Station H (also B & D)	Oval of Wavy Lines
h) Montreal, Canada, Station. A.	11 barred oval
i) Montreal, Canada. C.	9 barred oval
j) Montreal, Canada. C.	11 barred oval, split vertically
k) Montreal, Canada	Oval of Wavy Lines

l) Montreal, P.Q. Westmount.	11 barred oval
m) Montreal, P.Q. De Lorimier	11 barred oval
n) Montreal, P.Q. Longueuil	Oval of Wavy lines
o) Montreal, P.Q. Outremont Postal Station	11 barred oval
p) Montreal. Canada	Letter in 10 barred oval - "B"
q) Montreal. Canada	Letter in 11 barred oval - 'D.J.'
r) Montreal. Canada	Letter in oval of wavy lines - 'D.E.G.H.' - There are two sizes of 'H'



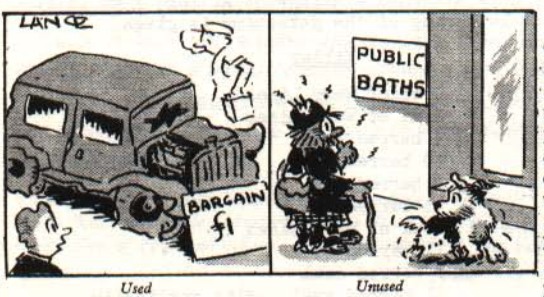
Note: At the present time, the following lettered Postal Stations exist - B, C, D, E, F, G, H, M, N, O, R, S, T, and, in addition to the ones named above, the following named Postal Stations: Hochelaga, Lachine, Mount Royal, Notre-Dame-de-Grâce, Place d'Armes, Rosemont, St-Henri, St-Lambert, Verdun, Youville.

Finally, the study of relatively common 20th century cancellations can prove to be of as great an interest as the much sought after early ones, and it is very much cheaper!

(Courtesy of MAPLE LEAVES, official organ of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain).

-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-

PHILATELIC TERMS ILLUSTRATED



Used *Unused*

WINDSOR AGAIN!

Your Editor acknowledges a great debt to our Member and Director Dr. N. O. Boyd, of the Windsor "Y" Stamp Club. No doubt, many will notice many examples of letterpress on the pages of this issue all of which were handset by Norm on his own handpress, and all of which greatly improve the appearance of THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST. Many thanks, Norm, and you can be assured that it is very highly appreciated.

Continued from Page 5

ition from within New South Wales itself. It was this which rendered abortive the federal Convention held in Sydney in 1891. Parkes died in 1895 and was succeeded as leader of the federal party by Barton.

Meanwhile, a popular movement in favour of federation led to the establishment of the Convention of 1897-1898, which drew up the scheme that was to become the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth. The Constitution was finally embodied in an act of the Imperial Parliament and the commonwealth of Australia came into being on the 1st January 1901. The 5½d. value of the 1951 commemorative issue shows King George V(as Duke of York) opening the First Federal Parliament on the 9th May 1901. Sir Edmund Barton was the first Federal Prime Minister. His cabinet included Sir John Forrest, Premier of Western Australia, whom we have already met as an explorer. Later, as Lord Forrest of Bunbury, he achieved the distinction of being the first Australian to





receive a peerage (see the special stamp issued in 1949).

But the Commonwealth did not yet possess a capital. It was finally decided that it should be located at Canberra, in New South Wales. The opening of the new Parliament Building there by King George V (as Duke of York) on the 9th May 1927, was the occasion for the issue of a special 1½d. stamp. The building was also shown on the 1s.6d. value of the 1951 Jubilee issue.

Although the Commonwealth of Australia came into being on 1st March, 1901, it was several years before Commonwealth stamps made their appearance, though various steps in this direction were taken in the intervening period. Actually, the first Australian stamps to appear were the Postage Dues of 1909. The first ordinary postage stamps, the famous "Kangaroos", were not issued until January, 1913.

Although the Commonwealth was not in existence when the South African war broke out, all six States sent contingents to help the British forces, and two of them, Victoria and Queensland, issued charity stamps in connection with the war. Australia sprang to arms in 1914 and her troops served with distinction in many theatres of war, especially in Gallipoli, where in 1915, the Anzacs covered themselves with glory. This was recalled by the issue, in 1935, on the twentieth anniversary of the Gallipoli landing, of special stamps in memory of Australian killed in the Great War. These stamps depicted the Cenotaph in London. It may also be mentioned that King George V's Silver Jubilee stamp of 1935 showed His Majesty on his black charger, Anzac, which was presented to him by the Australian Government.

Australia took a prominent part in the Second World War, particularly in North Africa and the Pacific. In 1940, special stamps were issued in honour of the Aus-





tralian Imperial Forces, all branches of the forces, including the nursing services, being covered. Then again, special Victory stamps appeared in 1946 to celebrate the successful conclusion of hostilities.

Australia has always been very loyal to the Crown. The news that the Duke of Kent had been appointed Governor-General in 1939 was hailed with joy in Australia, but the outbreak of war prevented his taking up the post and he was killed in 1942. Towards the end of 1944, however, the Duke's elder brother, the Duke of Gloucester, was appointed Governor-General, and the arrival of the Duke and Duchess in Australia in February 1945 was commemorated by special stamps. Australia again was one of the few countries to honour philatelically the wedding of Queen (then Princess) Elizabeth in 1947. When the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Australia in 1954 a splendid set of three stamps was issued in honour of this great occasion, and make a fine addition to the stamp album.







(Courtesy GIBBONS STAMP MONTHLY)

CANADA'S HISTORY ON STAMPS

The author of this new album has been kind enough to send us a copy for review. He has set out the pages to show Canada's history according to its stamps, and has done it very well indeed. It is indeed surprising to note how well we can tell our story from our stamps and those of our provinces. While this is intended to serve as an album, the majority of the stamps would be within the reach of most average collectors, although we think one or two would be, not hard to find, but expensive to purchase. The author T. C. Berkeley, is one of our most eminent collectors and a very live wire of the T.T. C. Stamp Club, of Toronto. Published by Ryerson Press, of Toronto. Price, $1.50.

The 3c Perf. 12x8

By "F. B." in Stamp Collecting

In 1926 the domestic letter rate was reduced to 2c. Although there was little demand, the Canadian Bank Note Co. gave the 3c another run when they brought out the 1928-29 Scroll stamps.

In 1930 the Government turned over the contract to the British American concern, who dropped the 3c altogether with the issue of the 1931 Maple Leaves.

In June the rate was suddenly increased to 3c, the only stamps available were some sheets of pre-1926 Geo. V, 3c remainders; ironically enough of these were in the hands of the Canadian Bank Note Co., and were already perfed 8 vertically for coil purposes. However, these were requisitioned (or politely asked for), perfed 12 horizontally, and sold over the P.O. counter for five weeks only.

Laid Paper on Canada Geo. VI

L. Seale Holmes, M.D.

I wonder where the eyes of collectors of Canadian stamps have been for the last several years. A number of years ago I bought some of the 4c stamps of the first Geo. VI issue and on examining them I discovered *laid paper* had been used to print them on. A little later I found some in the 5c value.

Later on I had a most interesting letter from Mr. Franklin Matthews of Texas, who sent me copies of all values, 1c to 8c showing this *laid paper*.

I have seen it among regular stamps, also booklet panes (used). Precancels too —we found one stamp which showed very deep ribbing. So it would appear we have both laid and ribbed papers among these early Geo. VI stamps.

What amazes me is that collectors are too busy looking *at* their stamps instead of looking *into* and *thru* their stamps.

I hope this brief report will start collectors really digging into their stamps much more thoroughly.

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●

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NEW ISSUES OF THE EMPIRE

All on approval to CPS members. We will provide complete coverage along with shade changes, perfs., etc. Earlier sets and singles. Mint and used also stocked for approval service. For the finest Canada Officials used, in single and multiple pieces. We have them too. Stanley Gibbons albums and all accessories carried in stock.

BRUNSWICK STAMP SERVICE
P.O. Box 501
Moncton, New Brunswick
(PTS London) (CPS)

The Secretary's Page

Unfortunately, your Secretary, Fred Green, has had a relapse and has been under treatment at St. Michael's Hospital in Toronto. By the time this issue of THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST is in your hands, he will be back home, and although he will have to take things quietly for a while, he will be able to give some attention to the affairs of the Society.

NEW MEMBERS

6752 E. C. Dowler	1465 William David Ave.	Montreal 4, P.Q.
6753 I. Schechter	1065 Gerard Avenue	Bronx 52, N.Y.
6754 Mrs. A. N. O'Brien	Box 993	Halifax, N.S.
6755 C. J. Short	224 Balmoral Avenue North	Hamilton, Ont.
6756 Lt.-Col. T. E. Sisson	81 Somerset St. West	Ottawa 4, Ont.
6758 Mrs. E. A. Scott	99 Silverbirch Ave.	Toronto 8, Ont.
6759 P. G. Haley	1184 Marcin Rd.	Sarnia, Ont.
6760 E. M. Willis	127 MacDonald St.	Hampstead, N.Y.
6761 R. N. Wyse	681 Main St.	Lachute, P.Q.
6762 R. N. Rathbun	Box 120	Bowmanville, Ont.
6763 Miss G. Johns	1035 Osler St.	Saskatoon, Sask.
6764 G. M. Jenkins	610 Dwight Bldg.	Kansas City, Mo.
6765 H. S. Cusden	12 Dunlop St. West	Barrie, Ont.
6767 S. Hensen	Pacific Club	Victoria, B.C.
6768 Rev. S. Chehovsky	Cook & Caledonia Sts.	Victoria, B.C.
6769 Miss J. G. Roberts	403 Young St.	Victoria, B.C.
6770 Miss J. M. Gordon	2849 Burdick Ave.	Victoria, B.C.
6771 H. M. Dilworth	4744 West 7th Avenue	Vancouver 8, B.C.
6772 A. R. Bloxham	597 Rathgar Avenue	Winnipeg 13, Man.
6773 Charles A. Rapp	1284 Avenue Rd.	Toronto 12, Ont.
6774 L. P. Crispell	Box 3465	Fayetteville, N.C.
6775 E. H. Wilton	4430 Cavendish Rd.	Montreal 28, P.Q.
6776 G. E. Mundy	4167 Oxford Ave.	Montreal 28, P.Q.
6777 W. A. Nesbitt	7 De Salaberry St.	Hull, P.Q.
6778 W. J. Bailey	52 High St., Apt. 5	Barrie, Ont.
6779 H. W. Harrison	Box 5780	Baltimore 8, Md.
6780 C. A. Westhaver	11 Spafford Rd.	Milton 86, Mass.
6781 W. H. Russell	7 Vinton St.	Melrose 76, Mass.
6782 R. H. Lant	164 Highbourne Rd.	Toronto 7, Ont.
6783 B. Jacques	160 rue Lockwell	Quebec 4, P.Q.
6784 F. T. Starr	1778 East Willow Grove Ave.	Philadelphia 18, Penna.
6785 D. Brown	498 Lakeshore Rd. West	Oakville, Ont.

Chapter No. 61 - Comox Valley Stamp Club
L. Hall, Secretary Box 1115 Courtenay, B.C.

The above have applied for membership to 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.

The Members' Corner

Member Asher R. Borth, 200 Kent Avenue, Kitchener, Ont. writes: My specialty, among others, collecting Bridge stamps. Would like to correspond with fellow members who wish to go across the bridges of the World. How do you mount your stamps? By design? By country? Do you collect all denominations of a set if design is identical?

Member L. M. Lamouroux, 222 Lawrence Ave. West, Toronto 12, is looking for a booklet pane, or entire booklet, of 10c. RED Sower of France (with ground, or thin figures, or thick figures). Who has one to spare?? And ..... how much?

The 1958 Year Book

Preparation of new Year Book will begin very shortly, so this is the time to have any correction made. Kindly check carefully envelope in which this issue of C.P. came.

In the case of Chapters, will each Secretary please check particulars in Year Book and see if they are correct.

Every year, some Chapter particulars seem to go wrong, and in most cases, this seems to be due to lack of information here.

In the event of any changes to be made, please notify Editor immediately, at 222 Lawrence Ave. West, Toronto 12, Ont. Post Cards will do, but write legibly or type.

TENTATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR BYPEX
CHATEAU LAURIER, OTTAWA, MAY 2 - 4 1957

Receipts		Expenditures	
Embassy Fees	2,500.00	Rental of space in Chateau	800.00
Bank Note Fees	200.00	Protection and Insurance	838.57
Bourse Rentals	525.00	Entertainment	1,158.25
Advertising	1,640.22	Printing	1,668.72
Banquet Tickets	1,130.00	Erection of Displays	2,346.31
Sale of Programmes	565.00	Operational Expenses	563.87
Sale of Seals & Covers	767.34	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	7,375.72
Entry Fees	668.00	Share to Ottawa P.S.	500.00
Insurance Fees	123.50	Share to R.A.S.C.	500.00
Auction Sale Commission	95.35	TOTAL	8,375.72
Miscellaneous Receipts	266.26	Cash in Bank Account	104.95
Total Receipts	$ 8,480.67		$ 8,480.67

N.B. - It will be noted that a small bank balance has been maintained. This is necessary in view of the fact that the books of the Bypex Committee have not yet been closed because certain post sales of the Bypex Catalogue are still being made. This matter is drawn to the attention of all readers of THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST since the Catalogue is quite a famous one and should be in every philatelic library. The Committee is still accepting orders at the nominal fee of fifty cents per copy, postpaid. We have also instituted a club price of 25 cents per copy if ten or more copies are ordered at one time. Orders should be sent in care of the Committee to P.O. Box 128, Station "D", Ottawa 4, Canada. Remittances should be drawn in favour of the BYPEX COMMITTEE.

The above statement has been prepared and is certified correct.

W. F. Anderson

OTTAWA, October 7,1957 — FINANCE CHAIRMAN OF BYPEX

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

6567 M. F. Amos	Box 621	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
6240 R. A. Bauer	Box 23	Stony Plain, Alta.
6227 L. W. Brandom	Box 286	Lake Charles, Louisiana
6111 F. R. Brookbanks	32 Watercliffe Road	Rexdale, Ont.
6636 W. Chatoff	C/o Shell Oil Co.	Bogotá, Colombia
6187 WO2 G. B. Davis	Box 315, RCAF Station Uplands	Ottawa, Ont.
4275 C. De Volpi	109 Sunnyside Ave.	Montreal 6, P.Q.
6700 H. O. Elmgren	Box 301, Station Q	Toronto 7, Ont.
6503 Hubert Lethaby	Box 592	Victoria, B.C.
6462 J. Linton	227 Kendall Avenue	Oshawa, Ont.
5005 A. B. Muir	6030 Côte St-Luc, Apt. 102	Montreal 28, P.Q.
6213 Alex. G. Otten	999 Portsmouth Av., Strathcona Park	Kingston, Ont.
6536 Mrs. Geo. Roe	283 Laurier Ave. West	Montreal 8, P.Q.
6541 R. A. Sprenger, M.D.	5-7 New York Rd.	Leeds 2, Yorkshire, G.B.
4338 Major R. M. Watson	124 Oakwood Rd.	St-Bruno(Chambly), P.Q.
3238 George Wegg	28 Kilbarry Rd.	Toronto 7, Ont.
4612 M. A. Wilson	Ste. 9, Brentwood Lodge, 230 Hugo St.	Winnipeg 9, Man.

REMOVE FROM MEMBERSHIP ROLLS

3838 G. V. Cook (Deceased) — Medicine Hat, Alta.

Chapter No. 43 - Moncton Stamp Collectors' Club (at own request)

Administration

OUR BALANCE SHEET

We have finally received the Auditor's certificate re the Society's accounts for 1956-7 as follows:

ASSETS		
Investments		1,400.00
Cash - Current account	643.01	
Savings account	660.51	
Petty Cash	6.10	1,309.62
Debtors - Advertising	89.00	
Chapter Fees	75.00	164.00
Payments in Advance - Insurance		35.00
		$2,908.62
LIABILITIES		
Accounts Payable		337.26
Dues Paid in Advance		255.00
		$ 592.26
NET WORTH		
General Fund		255.85
Reserve Fund		1,946.51
Life Members Fund		114.00
		$2,316.36

The above Balance Sheet is a true statement of the Society's finances as at the 31st March 1957.

A. G. McKanna, Auditor.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

J. Hedley Hollands, ex-secretary of our friends, the C.P.S. of G.B., who came from back 'ome to seek fame and fortune in the country of his philatelic enthusiasms, is doing very well indeed. The Bank of Nova Scotia in Hamilton has the advantage of his services and also the Toronto Cricket Club for which he has been playing all the summer but he has also been playing BASEBALL for the BNS team. That we would like to see !! However, his interest in stamps is still as great as ever. G.B.'s loss is certainly Canada's gain.

We have had the visit of another well-known member of the C.P.S. of G.B. in the person of Frank Fairweather, of Dundee. Mr and Mrs Fairweather came to our Ottawa Convention and enjoyed themselves hugely. After that, they seem to have visited a large chunk of Canada and the U.S.A. for we have heard of them as far West as Banff and as far East as New York and Boston. They are now back home, and, we hope, telling our friends of the C.P.S. of G.B. how high they stand in our estimation.

APPOINTMENTS

The Board of Directors is very pleased to announce two appointments, as follows:

As Assistant Treasurer:
Alan G. McKanna
41 Saybrook Avenue,
Toronto 18, Ont.

As Assistant Editor:
Miss M. Wylie
303 Bayview Avenue,
Toronto 17, Ont.

In future, Mr McKanna will take charge of all the accounting procedures and produce the necessary statements, etc., as required. We have not had an experienced accountant among our officers for a long time and as accountancy was something of a mystery to all your officers it is a pleasure to have among us one who knows what he is doing in this respect.

Miss Wylie will help the Editor with his multifarious duties and keep his nose to the grindstone, so that he turns out THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST sharp on the date of publication, which will be the first of November, January, March, May, July & September.

To both these new Officers, our warmest welcome and best wishes.

Met member Nick Lagios in Montreal not long ago. Says he is finding some very fine Greek material and hopes to exhibit at SPA Exhibition, which, we understand, is to be held in Montreal next year.

We hear that Vice-President Allen Christensen is so engrossed in his garden, etc. in his wonderful summer home at North Hatley, that he is finding no time for stamps. Fie, Allen, we simply don't believe it!



"He says he's working on the car, but I'll bet he's got that stamp collection out again!"

(Courtesy of STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL)

Continued from Page 8

Big Ben and the Palace of Westminster, as seen from the river Thames. Forms overprinted with the legend 46th PARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE in the top left hand corner of the stamp, were on sale until October 13th, after which date the new design Airletter form was placed on sale without the overprint.

In addition, the 4d postage stamps of the permanent series, bearing the same legend, also illustrated in this issue, were placed on sale on September 12 and withdrawn from issue on October 13.

Europa stamps were again issued this year on September 16 by the six countries forming the European Coal and Steel Community, This year, special stamps were also issued for use in the Saar, of identical design to those of West Germany, but with the addition of the word SAARLAND and the denominations expressed in francs. On this occasion each country adopted designs of their own, whereas last year's EUROPA stamps were all of the same basic design.

Australia is issuing two Christmas stamps a 3½d red and a 4d purple, of similar design, showing a symbolic figure of a child at prayer and the Star of Bethlehem. The figure of the child has been adopted from a painting by the great English artist, Sir Joshua Reynolds(1723-1792). They are being issued on November 6th, so as to be available for the Christmas postings.

Among other issues of particular interest, we have the new definitives of 14 values for Sarawak, issued on 1st October and two stamps issued by the Argentine Republic on August 31, to mark the centenary of the Argentine Railways, depicting old and modern locomotives.

On November 22, the United States is issuing the fourth stamp in the Wild Life Conservation series. It will be of 3 cents denomination and will feature a pair of whooping cranes and their young, and will be printed in 3 colours, blue, green and yellow, on pregummed paper, on the Giori press. The stamp will be placed on first day sale at Corpus Christi, Texas, and at New York, to mark the opening of the Ninth National Postage Stamp Show of the A.S.D.A. the theme of which this year will be Wild Life Conservation.

Those who were not fortunate enough to visit BYPEX in Ottawa last May, might like to have one of the official catalogues of the Exhibition, which has very definitely a place in every philatelic library. Some copies are still available from the BYPEX Committee, Box 128, Station "D", Ottawa, at 50 cents each. Orders for ten copies or more, 25 cents a copy. The catalogue, which consists of some 92 pages, with a most attractive cover in colour, showing the Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings, has some very interesting articles.

A SCOOP FOR VICPEX!

Just as we were about to go to press, we received a word from Robin Clarke, chairman of the Publicity Committee of VICPEX. He informs us that VICPEX will definitely have on show a most interesting portion of the Royal collection. The VICPEX committee is to be congratulated on this success, which is a real feather in their cap. It will add lustre to a show that already promises to be a brillaint and interesting affair.



"It says that this is now an inhabited British Colony and nineteen pictorials have been issued for postal use!"

MINT ISRAEL

Scott No.	Price	Scott No.	Price
33	4.50	J6-11	14.50
34	9.25	55 Used	11.50
35	.60	66 W/tabs	.50
36	1.20	67 W/tabs	.75
37	6.50	68 W/tabs	2.00
51	.55	69 W/tabs	2.75
55	17.50	84 W/tabs	.75
62	.30	85 W/tabs	3.25
63	.30	86 W/tabs	1.85
64	.50	90 W/tabs	1.75
65	1.05	92 W/tabs	2.75
79	.70	93 W/tabs	2.95
117	.40	101 W/tabs	.15
118	.35	102 W/tabs	.30
120	.35	103 W/tabs	.60
123	.15	119 W/tabs	.60
C1	.50	127 W/tabs	.30
C2	.65	128 W/tabs	.45
C3	.85	129 W/tabs	.07
C4	1.50	130 W/tabs	.20
C5	6.50	131 W/tabs	.35
C6	4.50	132 Sheet	.80
C7	1.30	C15 W/tabs	18.50
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From the Sales Department

The Sales Manager attended the B.N.A. affair in Philadelphia and met many C.P.S. members there. Our sales books were very popular, and, as usual, sales were very brisk.

We have passed the $3000 mark in sales for the month of September, a new record.

Many new members have joined the Society during 1957 and we wonder how many are taking advantage of the very fine sales books we have to show them. All you have to do is to drop me a line stating the countries you are interested in and we shall give you personal attention.

We are again appealing for more good books of Canada, and if you can help us, we shall gladly send you three to six blank books free. If you gave good surplus stocks of Canada, British Commonwealth or Foreign, let us know, and we may be able to get this material into the books for circulation.

The Sales Department has to supply many Chapters and hundreds of individuals with sales books and this becomes a problem, if you haven't the necessary.

With the forthcoming Convention to be held in Victoria, B.C., it would help a lot if you were to write to the President and tell him that you plan to be there.

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