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VOLUME 10 - NUMBER 1



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* * *

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The CANADIAN PHILATELIST

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On the threshold of 1959, we wish all our Members and Readers a Very Happy and Prosperous New Year and may Serendipity be with you all.

Our readers will no doubt note that our CP now has a new cover. While there have been some criticisms about the mournful appearance of our cover since our "New Look" beginning with the September-October issue of 1957, a surprising number of members have rather liked it and placed your Editor in something of a quandary. After due reflection and much cogitation, we have decided to have a different cover for each of our issues during this year of grace 1959, and we then hope to be able to decide on the one which meets with the greatest measure of approval.

The cover for this issue is due to the efforts of Collins Baugild, our good friend in Halifax and prominent and active member of the Nova Scotia Stamp Club, whom we wish to thank for his kind efforts in helping us to make CP more attractive to our members.

At long last, philatelists have come into their own. The KLM, Dutch Airlines, are running something of a novelty for the coming year, a PHILATELIC TOUR OF EUROPE. They have run off an interesting folder on the tour and, hard-boiled as we are as regards conducted tours in Europe, we must admit that the proposed Philatelic Tour sounds mighty attractive and will no doubt interest a great number of collectors all over Canada.

Recently, we heard from our friends in Trail, B.C., the Columbia Philatelic Society that they have never received a Certificate of Chaptership in the Society. About the same time, we also discovered that another club had never received the Plaque which the Society presents to each Chapter, owing to the forgetfulness of one of our Directors. Are there any other of our Chapters which have not received the Certificate of Chaptership and the Plaque?

Our worthy Treasurer, Alan McKanna, suggested recently that efforts should be made to get collectors with identical interests together, and with this in view, we publish elsewhere a few words from him. The idea is a very sound one. Alan is making a specialized study of the SOWERS of France, something on which your Editor has been working on for some time, when he has been able to find the time to do it, which, we must admit, has been very little during the past four or five years. Alan has other interests too, so our columns are open to any group of our members who would like to discuss their common interests, by mail or otherwise.

Very few of our members seem to be aware that the Society is an affiliated member of the British Philatelic Association and as such, is entitled to all its services. We have received lately the Year Book of the BPA and, musing through it, it came to our mind that many of our own chapters should obtain a copy of this Year Book, to their own advantage.

The Year Book lists all the affiliated clubs in G.B. of the BPA, and in a great number of cases, gives their programme for the year. These programmes would give, to clubs all over Canada, some very interesting pointers for meetings.

Secondly, the Year Book of the BPA also lists the specialist societies in G.B. and truly, the list is amazing. We give the subject of these specialist organizations as follows: Airmails, USA, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Palestine-Israel, Russia, BWI, Canada, Channel Is., China, Czecho-

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The Realm of Stamps

By Montor

During the past year, stamps have generally speaking, steadily increased in value following the inflationary trend which has gradually gained momentum. It looks as though this tendency is here to stay at least for some time. Every increase in wages merely accelerates the movement. As to stamps in general, no doubt we shall see a steady increase in values, at least of the better class material. The ranks of those interested in stamps are rapidly increasing and it is now officially estimated that there are some twenty million collectors in the United States.

As to the stamps of Canada, the supply of the older issues simply can not satisfy the world demand and prices should continue to harden. There is no doubt that relatively, the prices of say, the Large Queens, are still modest compared with the insatiable demand and the scarcity of many items of this period.

One sad feature that has been much in evidence during the past year, has been the speculative activity in the issues of the so-called new countries, sponsored by a section of the trade and backed by generous advertising in the philatelic press. When retail advertisements offer sheets of current material to stamp collectors for their collections (?), or one should presumably write "accumulations", it seems that a lot of people have gone a long way away from the essence of true stamp collecting.

This ridiculous petty speculation under the guise of philately can not but do harm to the hobby in the long run. It is easy to buy, but a very different matter when the time comes to unload a wad of mint sheets.

Granted, everyone is perfectly free to speculate in stamps, mining stocks or anything else, but it is a pity that people lose sight of the main attractions of stamp collecting for what is only too often but a mythical profit. The sooner people disillusion themselves of the idea that they can easily make money out of stamps, the better. Unfortunately, it is for the most part people without any philatelic knowledge or experience that interest themselves in buying quantities of new issues, thinking that they can make an easy "killing".

As everyone will agree, in stamp collecting, it is absolutely up to the individual to collect what and how he or she wishes, and it has been proved that stamp collectors strongly resent anyone trying to tell them what they should do or not do. However, many people with a lifetime of experience in stamps feel that it is the duty of responsible philatelists and philatelic societies to express their views on phases and trends so as to offer the beginner and the less informed collector some guidance as to how he should proceed with his collecting.

Much resentment, and even bitterness, was caused by what one might express as the "Plate Block Controversy". How right these mature warnings have proved to be! History has a strange way of repeating itself in philately, as in other things, and one can not forget the parallel that exists between the controls of Great Britain and the Plate Blocks of Canada. The former did, however, have some philatelic significance in so far as they alone enabled the student to distinguish the work of different printers, and were an aid to establishing the sequence of the different marked shades in which the early Georgian stamps were issued.

For many years, far-sighted collectors have been picking up cancellations. The growing appreciation of postal history and the fact that the cancellations can tell a fuller story than the mint stamp, has led to a great deal of interest being taken in this phase of philately. It might be as well to remember, however, that "The Stamp is the Thing" and not let enthusiasm outrun one's good sense of values. Just as the enthusiast who pays a very high price for "flyspecks" or other minor varieties on modern stamps may be sadly disillusioned in a few years, when the enthusiasm for some particular phases in collecting has waned.

As one prominent Canadian dealer once said to the writer of this column, "I don't like stamps that have to be explained to be sold". What level-headed and sound thinking!

A chemical compound, "Freon" TF solvent, commonly used to produce cooling in such everyday appliances as domestic refrigerators and air-conditioners, is finding unexpected new applications in fields as far apart as stamp collecting and photography, according to a recent anouncement by the Du Pont Co. of Canada. As a watermark detector for philatelists, the refrigerant is said to have adcantages over chemicals more commonly used for this purpose. Unlike benzine, gasoline and car-

Continued on Page 4

The Cover on the Cover

One of the most fascinating branches of philately is that of the stamps of Great Britain used abroad, particularly those of Malta and Gibraltar.

These are the stamps of GB used in Malta and Gibraltar letween 1857 and 1884, recognized by various cancellations such as A25, A26, etc.,

One can scour around endlessly hunting for the various plate numbers to complete the collection (Gibbons' catalogue provides a complete listing of these items).

We also find stamps of Hungary, Greece, France and Italy with Malta cancellations, in addition to the interesting Malta Lazeretto cancellation on mail from the East.

The Cover on the front represents an extremely rare Malta "Keyhole" cancellation, of which only half a dozen approximately are known to exist, used on the Italian Mail Steamer service in the Mediterranean area. This shows the Keyhole type cancellor of the Malta-Palermo mail steamers (Piroscafi Post) sent from Catania on the 16 August 1864 and received at Messina on the 17, franked by the 15c grey of Italy. Both these seaports are on the East coast of Sicily, from South to North. Cheap rate. This is explained by the item being a newspaper cover.

Incidentally, while many GB stamps used in Malta and Gibraltar are not catalogued very high, the thrill of the hunt to locate the elusive plate numbers of the various issues keeps one on the go.

In England, the Malta Study Circle is a very active group which publishes periodical bulletins of value to Malta specialists.

The cover is from the collection of our President, Dr. G. M. Geldert.

A New Contributor - Colin Bayley

Just before going to press, the President called us up to inform us that Colin Bayley, of the Ottawa P.S. has kindly agreed to write a WEST INDIES column for us, beginning with the March-April issue.

This is indeed good news, which will add lustre to our C.P. Colin Bayley is certainly one of the greatest of experts on the West Indies in Canada to-day and the numerous collectors of West Indies in our ranks will welcome with joy the entry of Colin among our contributors.

Graphite-lined Stamps for Canada

As we were about to hand this number over to the printers, we noticed an item in the 14 Nov. issue of STAMP COLLECTING which we do not recall seeing in any publication over this side of the Atlantic and which will not fail to interest all our members. At the meeting of the Westmount S.C. which he addressed not long ago, our Postmaster General, the Hon. William Hamilton, announced that Canada had placed an order in Britain for an electronic facing machine similar to that being used at the present time in Southampton, and that graphite lined stamps would be introduced for use with the machine. It is expected that the special stamps will be issued in 1960!

The Realm of Stamps *Continued from Page 3*

bon tetrachloride, it is non-flammable, non-toxic and virtually colourless. Because the "Freon" compound boils, or changes from a liquid to a gas, at only 117° Fahrenheit, it is an extremely fast-drying agent that does not fade or degrade the sensitive printing inks and adhesives used on postage stamps.

It would seem that at long last philatelists have in "Freon" TF a suitable watermark detector fluid which has none of the disadvantages possessed by those commonly used for this purpose. For instance, lighter fuel, which is most generally used, will ruin stamps printed in certain inks, but these same stamps do not appear to suffer any harm when immersed in "Freon" TF. As to carbon tetrachloride, which used to be used quite extensively as a watermark detector, this is a most dangerous procedure owing to its odourless toxic fumes, and it should never be used except under conditions which are seldom fulfilled in practice.



Collecting One Country - Cayman Islands

By James Law

A whole-world collection, even without the prospect of completing it, can be made a life-time project, and many people are collecting that way. There is a growing tendency nowadays for the collector to pick out one or more segments of philatelic interest and treat it in much greater detail than a general all-world collection would permit.

The collection of a single country can become tremendously interesting if the effort is broadened to include a wide knowledge of the country in all its aspects: its origins, history, trade, culture, scenery, fauna, flora, newspapers, etc., in fact, everything that can be found out about it, and last but not least, of course, its postal history. Appropriate places in the country one collects should be written to directly for information required and the acquisition of a correspondent or two is most valuable.

Its adhesive stamps are acquired, mint or used or both, and you are on the look out for postmarks, covers, stationery, proofs and essays and all the rest, arranging them to your taste.

CAYMAN ISLANDS is a good country to collect, not too easy and not too hard. Outside of some very early stampless covers and the Jamaican stamps which were in use from about 1883 to 1901, there are no "unobtainable" items. The islands did not begin issuing their own adhesives until 1901, with two stamps of Queen Victoria, the ½d and 1d. Cayman stamps are colourful, varied and good to look at.

The Cayman Island are three in number, Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, lying to the south of Cuba and 180 miles N.W. of Jamaica, with a total area of nearly 100 square miles. They were first discovered by Columbus when he was returning to Spain from Porto Bello, on the North coast of Panama. He named them Las Tortugas because of the enormous number of turtles he found there. Las Tortugas was never occupied until first colonized by the British about 1735, and besides some shipwrecked mariners, the original settlers were white immigrants from Jamaica, most of them Presbyterians, and they soon set up their church in Georgetown, and it is there to this day.

Like the Turks and Caicos Islands, the Caymans are a Dependency of Jamaica. Population is somewhere around 6.000.

The principal occupation of the Islanders is shipbuilding, turtle fishing, timber and rope making. Big plans are now afoot to develop tourist traffic.

The climate is very healthy for most of the year, the worst time being May and June. From November to June, it is cool, but the other months can be hot and oppressive. These are the mosquito months. A holiday in the Caymans, with its beautiful beaches and much scenic beauty, is the very thing for those desiring a tranquil, restful time at low cost, especially between November and June, with splendid fishing and sailing always available in the inland lagoons or on the open ocean.

The capital of the Islands is Georgetown, where the shops are surprisingly well stocked with high quality merchandise. Apartments are clean, comfortable, and the cost is very low. There is now a good ship and air service from Jamaica, Tampa and other places.

Making a quick look now at the stamps of the Islands, we find, as already mentioned, that outside of the few early stampless covers, about which very little is known, the first stamps used were those of Jamaica, from 1883 to 1901, used and postmarked in Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac. These are valuable, and one is well advised to scan Jamaica stamps of this period for Cayman postmarks. The Jamaica stamps used were the issue of 1883-87, values ½d, 1d, 2d, 2½d and 4d orange-brown. The 2d overprinted "Official" was also used in the Caymans. The other Jamaica stamp so used was the 1900 1d carmine Llandovery Falls. Watch this one also for possible Cayman postmarks.

Early in 1900, instructions were given to the Crown Agents in London to prepare the initial 2 values, ½d and 1d, for direct use in the Islands. These were printed by De La Rue, typographed from the general "Key Plate", with Queen Victoria's portrait. In 1901-2, these were supplemented with the new King's Head in profile against a solid background instead of a lined





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one, and the values issued were the ½d, 1d, 2½d, 6d and 1/-. These Cayman stamps were actually the first of the Colonies to be printed with the plate numbers on the sheet margin.

The third issue (1905) was watermarked Multiple instead of Single CA, but in the same denominations as the 1901-2 issue.

In 1905 came the first bi-coloured issue of four stamps, 4d, 6d, 1/- and 5/-. Only 5,000 of this 5/- stamp were printed, and as a great many were used in the provisionals which followed in 1907, as well as for revenue purposes, it is obvious that it is quite a scarce stamp.

Much could be written about the provisional issue of 1907. They created a great deal of controversy at the time, which is a separate story in itself. There was actually a real need for these provisionals, as the judgment of a Commission instituted to examine the situation found.

The "Postage-Revenue" series followed in 1908-9 with the King's Head, and in the new standard colours, and this completed the issues of Edward VII.

Reduced internal rates on the Islands in 1908 brought the first farthing stamp with the figure 1/4d in oval in the centre, and lithographed by De La Rue. There were three distinct printings of this stamp from red-brown to quite a dark brown





In April 1912, we have the stamps of King George V, still using the key type. In this issue, we find varieties of paper in the 3d, 1/- and 10/- values. The 1914-18 war produced several stamps overprinted "WAR STAMP".

The year 1921 brought the first diversion from the standard key type. A much larger head of the King, with a frame showing the values in each upper corner, first with the Multiple CA watermark, then with the Multiple Script watermark.

In 1932, the popular Centenary issue came along, in values from 1/4d to 10/-, printed by Waterlow & Sons and depicting the heads of William IV, 1832, and George V, 1932. The standard Silver Jubilee set of four values followed in 1935, and then, almost immediately after, came the first Pictorial issue, again printed by Waterlow's. The King's death took place in January 1936.









On the 13th May 1937, the Coronation stamps of George VI and Queen Elizabeth appeared, printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson, in three values, ½d, 1d and 2½d.

Other sets issued in the reign of George VI were the 1938 Pictorial set, printed by De La Rue's and Waterlow's, which remained in circulation until 1950, with many perforation varieties. The standard Victory set came along in 1946 and the two Royal Silver Wedding stamps in 1948.

In 1949, we have the four stamps of the Universal Postal Union set. An interesting fact is that Cayman Islands entered the UPU in 1877, some twelve years before a post office was established on the Islands. As a Dependency of the Parent Colony, it joined automatically with Jamaica.









A new George VI set, recess-printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson, was issued in 1950. This issue lasted until after the King's death in 1952. The Queen Elizabeth set followed in 1953-55, with a Coronation stamp on the 2nd June 1953.

This completes our brief résumé of the Cayman adhesives to date. Nicely mounted and written-up, they make a splendid showing, both pictorially and in efficient production.

Philatelists will find the postal history of the Caymans most fascinating. The postmarks used in the three islands provide cancellations galore. To go into full details would be too lengthy

Continued on Page 10

Red Indians on Stamps

(Courtesy of COSMOS)

Many countries have issued stamps depicting Red Indians and a collection of this kind is not only very interesting but has at the same time a certain pedagogic value.

To detail here all the stamps which show Red Indians would require too much space, so we are confining our description to those which have been issued in North America.

At one time or another, the Redskins have been commemorated on stamp issues of both Canada and the United States. This is only right, when one recalls that at the time of arrival of the first White Man in North America this region was already inhabited by about five million Red Indians.



When the USA issued a new series of stamps in 1922, the 14 cents value was dedicated to an Indian. It shows a portrait of Hollow Horn Bear, a well-known chief of the Sioux tribe, with his eagle plume headdress, plumes which nowadays come mostly from wild turkeys. The original of the portrait is in the Smithsonian Institute in Washington.

Three stamps issued in 1893 in commemoration of Christopher Columbus represent Indians. The 1 cent shows a man seated on the right and a woman and her child on the left. The 10c and 15c stamps show well-known scenes of Columbus at the Court of Spain describing his discoveries to Ferdinand and Isabella and presenting native Indians to them. These natives were certainly not Red Indians but natives of Santo Domingo, who numbered about one million at the time of its discovery in 1492 and had completely disappeared at the end of the 16th century.

It appears that they were very amiable and hospitable people, but they were exploited by Whites, whom they considered as gods.

A good picture of an Indian hunting a buffalo appears on the 4c of the series commemorating the Omaha Exposition of 1898. It was taken from and engraving in the "Book of Indian Tribes".

These Indian hunters had attained a certain degree of civilisation and were very proficient in the making of bows, arrows and spears. They had managed to domesticate and train dogs but until the arrival of Europeans, the horse was completely unknown to them.

The commemorative issue of Jamestown in 1907 shows us a portrait of the Indian Princess Pocahontas on the 5c blue, and that of her father Powhatan in the upper corners of the 1c green.

Pocahontas saved the life of Captain John Smith, the founder of Jamestown, who had fallen into the hands of the Indians of her tribe. Later, she went to England where she married John Rolfe. She died at Gravesend at the early age of 22.



Other North American Indians can be seen on the Wisconsin stamp of '34. They are completely naked and look with astonishment at the explorer Jean Nicolet dressed in a Chinese costume, as he expected to encounter the Chinese in his journey towards the West!

In 1638, the Swedish and Finnish emigrants came to America and established themselves in the region of the Delaware River.

A commemorative stamp issued in the USA in 1938 depicts this arrival at the moment when they were greeted by a small band of Indians led by their chief. They are perhaps some of the Delaware tribe who lived on the best terms with the colonists. William Penn, the leader of the Whites, established very good trading relations with them.

Sweden also commemorated the tricentenary of this colonisation by a series of stamps, two of which show Indians. The 5 ore gives a portrait of the first Governor of the Colony, Johan Prinz, in conversation with an Indian adorned with his plumes, while the 20 ore represents an Indian smoking the pipe of peace. These are probably the Indians who invented the tobacco pipe. In any case, it is an established fact that Raleigh and the other explorers of his time derived the habit of smoking from the Indians.

The largest number of Indians are settled in the state Oklahoma. In 1948, the United States issued a commemorative stamp which shows the seals of the Five Civilised Tribes settled in the Territory about 1848. The names of these tribes, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Muscogee, Seminole, appear in the centre of the stamp.









The Cherokees are a brave and warlike tribe beloging to the Iroquois family, one of the greatest in North America.

The Chickasaws are related to the Appalachians, frequently on the warpath.

The Seminole, Choctaw and Muscogees appear also to be of the same group, which occupied at one time the South-Eastern region of the United States.

These Appalachians had attained in times past a degree of civilisation much superior to that of other Indian peoples. They tilled the soil on a large scale and cultivated excellent produce, with abundant crops.

The newspaper stamp of $60 issued by USA in 1875-1879, and that of $100 of the 1895-97 issue, represent Minnehaha, the daughter of Hiawatha, the chief of the Onondaigua, immortalized in the poem by the North American poet, Longfellow.

It is to Hiawatha that is generally attributed the idea of the League of the Iroquois, a plan which assured perpetual peace among the Indians.

On the stamp issued in 1936, to commemorate the founding of Oregon, we see at the left an Indian chief mounted on a white horse. The further ornamentation of this beautiful stamp is very attractive. It brings us right back into the romantic sphere of our childhood, peopled by "Leatherstocking Tales", a time of clumsy wagons, each pulled by six horses, blazing a trail across the Praries towards the unkonwn West.

They are watched from the top of a hill, edged by precipices, by an Indian on the warpath, sitting astride his fiery mustang, probably "Great Eagle", or "Yellow Serpent", who has an eye on the scalps of the palefaces.

In the centre of the stamp, on a finely engraved network of meridians and parallels, is shown a map of the Oregon Territory.









On the stamp which commemorates the centenary of Michigan (1935) is found at the left a canoe and wigwams.

Indians appear on the commemoratives of Charleston and of Massachusetts Bay, issued in 1930, and also on the 3c. stamp of 1944, which celebrates the first transcontinental train, on which, at the left of the design, a group of Indians are admiring and gazing at the train.

Then, in 1955, a stamp appeared commemorating the explorers Lewis and Clark, showing an Indian with his boat, in which he is taking the two Whites towards the West.









In Canada, the Indians were less numerous than in the USA, although their tribes were found up to the edge of the Arctic regions.

Indians appear for the first time on the commemorative series of 1908. The 15 cents of the Quebec series shows Champlain leaving for the West. He is about to embark on an Indian canoe, manned by Redskins. Some of these canoes were carved out of the trunk of a red elm and could carry up to twenty persons. The smaller ones were made from birch bark reinforced with ribs made from boughs of trees.

The 1 cent Canadian stamp of the 1928 issue shows totem poles in the borders, while







the $1 value of 1953 gives a view of an Indian "Big-House" on the Pacific Coast. The central portion of the building is a totem pole, embellished with symbolic figures, sculptured and painted inside, the genealogy of the family and tribal traditions were recorded and preserved.

The Big-House was not in fact a dwelling house but was used at certain times to hold the rites of the tribe connected with totemism. Mr. Robert Harrington has described in his fascinating book "Dickon among the Indians" how the Big-House was cleaned and purified by burning grass before commencing the ceremonies.

The Canadian 10 cents stamp of 1950 shows an Indian woman drying beaver pelts, stretched over wooden hoops. These pelts, after drying, are sold and furs form the oldest export of Canada. In the background of the stamp is a wigwam, also made from skins, although many are made from birch bark.

The stamp dedicated in 1934 to the Loyalists shows an Indian in the border. He wears his plumed headdress and is armed with his bow and tomahawk. It would appear that the tomahawk shown here is made of iron instead of the simple hafted stone, as in the old days. The centre of the stamp shows the monument to the Loyalists in Hamilton.

A collection of stamps showing Red Indians is very interesting and it is possible to form one with only a very small outlay.

A Message from the Sales Manager

Sales appear to be on a par with our 1957 figures, although we must report a slight drop.

The main requests are for Canada, but we find a marked increase in the European countries, such as Germany, Austria, Luxembourg and Switzerland. The Scandinavian countries are always in demand.

Members are requested to write in for the Sales Books, unless of course they are already on the list. If we neglect you, just drop me a line.

We are in the process of retiring a few hundred books and will require many good new ones to replace them.

We would very much like you to be a part of our Sales Dept. and receive some of the numerous cheques we are continually sending out.

--Cyril Woodhead

Cayman Islands

Continued from Page 7

for the present, but summarizing very briefly, there are at least seven or eight different Georgetown cancels. Others from Grand Cayman are three different "East End" types, three from "Boddington", two "East Bay" and at least one "North Side". From Cayman Brac, there are five different types of "Cayman Brac - Cayman Islands", also at least one each "The Creek - Cayman Brac", and "Stake Bay", Little Cayman started using its own cancel in 1934, "Little Cayman - Cayman Islands". In addition, there are the local posts or rural cancellations, about which much could also be written. It will be seen that cancellations play an active part in the activities of the Cayman specialist.

Proofs, Essays and Postal Stationery collecing can add much that is equally fascinating. This résumé is an attempt to illustrate what is in store for the one who collects Cayman Islands intensively. It will yield maximum pleasure and sustained interest over a long period, if all the phases as outlined are to be exploited, and indeed the same holds good regarding any country in the West Indian group. It should be realized that Canadian interest generally in the West Indies, and vice versa, is going to grow very rapidly from now on.

If this little article widens the vision of a one country or small group collector, it will have accomplished its purpose.

FORGERIES

By F. S. J. Jordan

A FORGERY is a counterfeit, an imitation, of a genuine stamp, produced with the deliberate intention to deceive. The novice cannot avoid the fact that forgeries exist, but he may collect for years before a spurious item is encountered. Today many collections formed by beginners contain no forgeries at all; on the other hand, collections formed in the early days often carried forgeries. This contrast comes from a change of outlook. The builders of the old collections preferred to mount a facsimile to fill a gap and craftsmen were prepared to provide the imitation at a price. In general the facsimiles were not labelled or annotated as duds, so that when the collections are broken up the market takes in forgeries which can only be identified by collectors or dealers who have developed a keen philatelic eye. Modern convention abhors the appearance on an album page of a forgery masquerading as a genuine stamp. But this convention does not mean that forgeries or imitations have no place in modern collections. Suitably annotated, a forgery mounted side by side with the stamp it simulates improves the quality of an advanced collection, as evidence of the philatelic history of the country concerned and as a reference and record of the genuine and the sham.

Expert Committees

The beginner today has many advantages over his forbears. Philately is now highly organised. Reference collections containing nothing but forgeries are available for inspection; books dealing only with forgeries have been published; the discovery of a forgery hitherto unknown is published in the philatelic press; expert committees (of the British Philatelic Association for example) will pronounce for a small fee on any item submitted to their judgment; specialist societies of collectors interested in one country or group are ever vigilant for doubtful items; and ultra-violet ray lamps show differences in the chemical composition of two different stamps.



Genuine "Sperati"

Apart from these resources, the beginner can do much to protect himself. He can obtain a list of the known forgeries of stamps in his own field. To know which items have been forged is half way to recognition. He should be wary of purchases offered at figures well below the market price. He is advised to buy only from dealers of integrity. Above all, he can study the design and colour of his stamps until he knows them so well that a minute variation in an item offered to him will put him on suspicion. Being suspicious, he can then invoke assistance.

Forgeries fall into three main categories. They have been produced:—

(i) to deceive the postal authorities, that is, the "stamps" are used to carry mail without charge, and they are imitations of the genuine stamps for the common postal rates;

(ii) to deceive collectors. Such forgeries are usually of the less common items which the collector cannot acquire without some difficulty;

(iii) for the purposes of spreading propaganda in time of war, to avoid the purchases of large quantities of genuine stamps in an enemy country.

In addition to these three types, genuine stamps have been furnished with forged overprints and surcharges and forged postmarks.

Usually the counterfeiter restricts himself either to class (i) or class (ii) above and does not produce both kinds. The propaganda forgeries, obviously, are made under the aegis of a government and are not intended to be a source of revenue—they are an expedient of war.

Postal Forgeries. Only thirteen years after the introduction of the Penny Black, both Spain and Italy had been subject to postal forgeries. In "Album Weeds," by the Rev. R. B. Earee (Stanley Gibbons Ltd.) fifty pages are devoted to the identification of forgeries of Spanish stamps issued between the years 1850 and 1874. This two-volumed work (3rd edition 1905) gives detailed description of the majority of forgeries up to that date.

In 1923, the 25 centimes, Sower-type of France was forged and circulated through tobacconists' shops which, in that country, are authorised counters for the sale of stamps. When the malefactors were arrested, 25,000 forgeries were in their possession.

Th Stock Exchange Forgery is an example in Great Britain of fraudulent imitation which deprived the Post Office of thousands of pounds of revenue. The stamp involved was the 1s. green. The forgery was used to place

on telegrams despatched from the Stock Exchange Post Office. The clerk put his own "stamps" on the telegrams and pocketed the cash from the customers. This crime was not discovered for twenty-five years. The Genuine stamp (S.G. Type 31) was typographed, with large white letters in the corners, in green, on paper watermarked with a flower known as a **spray.** The perforation was gauge 14. In 1892, a dealer (Charles Nissen) studying a batch of telegram forms used in 1872 noticed discrepancies in some of the adhesives. Firstly, the corner letters lacked sharpness of definition; secondly, the paper was without watermark; thirdly, the printing method was not relief but probably lithography assisted by photography. These differences have been listed to show the beginner how knowledge of an issue and a discerning eye coupled with comparison with a genuine stamp lead to identification of the forgery. Again, the corner letters were not always in correct combination—the letters on the genuine stamps marked the position in the sheet of 240. The paper used for the forgery was different, too, quite apart from the absence of watermark. The perforation in the forgery was correct.

Forgeries to deceive collectors. Among the forgers who set out to defeat collectors are many well known names which have entered into philatelic lore. Early on the scene were the Spiro brothers of Hamburg, responsible for many of the early forgeries. Then came Samuel Allan Taylor of Boston, who forged stamps and made bogus issues. Francois Fourneir swamped the stamp world with his wares before the war of 1914-18. The London Gang, comprising A. Benjamin, J. H. Sarpy, and G. K. Jeffryes operated their business in the City of London, blatantly sold their material in a shop and even prepared titbits while their customers waited.

Recently the list has been lengthened by Jean de Sperati who died in 1956. Owing to the action of the British Philatelic Association the whole of Sperati's work has been listed and illustrated and all his impedimenta and machinery acquired. Without the modern organisation of philately this course would have been impossible, so that, whereas the danger from Sperati has been largely dissipated, forgeries from the early miscreants may still be waiting to be discovered.

The following tests lead to the identification of forgeries:

A. **Accurate measurement of linear dimensions, under magnification.** Forgeries often differ in the size of the design or parts of the design compared with a genuine stamp. Differences in dimensions point also to counterfeit overprints and surcharges on genuine basic stamps.

B. **Differences in detail** in the design itself may lead to discovery of an imitation. These differences must not be confused with the characteristic of a re-drawn die.
(The Sperati imitations were largely made by a direct contact process by photo-lithography with the result that the foregoing tests are of little value in detecting his work.)

On the right—Genuine.

Pair below are "Sperati's"





C. **The Printing Process** used for a forgery may differ from that employed for the genuine stamp. Therefore imitations of recess and relief stamps produced by a flat process will not show the characteristic raised crust of dried ink on recess stamps or the squeeze of ink and bite on the relief stamp. (See Printing I and II Strand Stamp Journal, Nov. and Dec. 1957.) The beginner must not, however, make false deductions. Some stamps have been printed by more than one process. (See Jugo-Slavia S.G. Nos. 61/116h.) Where the genuine stamp and the forgery have been printed by the same or similar methods, tests other than the printing system will be more effective. But in lithography minute flaws occur in almost all stamps—small colourless flecks on the coloured areas and coloured specks on the inkless zones of the stamp. Comparison with a genuine stamp will mark the differences in these imperfections, provided the stamp and the imitation came from the same position in the sheet and the forgery was reproduced from the original. Sperati was in the habit of cleaning his negatives: in consequence some of his productions lack the flaws to be seen in the original, and conversely some of his imitations display blemishes missing in the genuine stamp.

D. **Quality.** Where a reproduction is made from an original and is not a new fabrication, it is axiomatic that the quality of that reproduction is inferior to that of the genuine stamp. This fact can be demonstrated by comparison between a die proof and a plate proof or a stamp from the first printing run. The plate proof never shows the fineness of impression visible in the die proof. In the reproduction the lines become thicker—there is therefore a loss of white space between the lines of the design and, as a corollary, the imitation appears rougher and more heavily coloured than the original. Quality is an important test for the works of Sperati.

E. **Paper.** Forgers do not in general use the same paper for their imitation as was

used for the authentic stamp. Paper differences therefore lead to suspicion. But stamps otherwise alike have been produced on different papers. (See Canada S.G. Nos. 77/90.) Sperati often removed the original impression from a stamp and then proceeded to apply the reproduction of a rarer stamp. In this way he obtained the proper paper with the right watermark and perforation. Nevertheless the chemicals he used to remove the ink affected the paper. In the process the size was removed and attempts to restore the paper to its original state were not wholly successful—the quality of the surface was permanently damaged, the texture had coarsened. In addition, the work of the forger had increased the porosity of the paper, the test being the rate of absorption of water or benzine.

F. **Colour.** Seldom is an imitation of the **exact** colour of the original. But the beginner must remember that shades and variations in colour may be the result of different authentic and official printings.

G. **Ultra-violet ray Lamp.** Any difference in the chemical composition will be revealed by a variation in the degree of fluorescence resulting from the incidence of the rays. The lamp is ineffective in dealing with black ink, so that it is of little value in testing the majority of overprints or surcharges.

It is possible, as Sperati has shown, to leave a genuine surcharge on a stamp, remove the inked impression of the design and furnish the stamp with a new face. The difference in the printing, in this case, will provide the best clue to the forgery.

Propaganda Forgeries. So far as is known the first propaganda forgeries, forgeries produced as adjuncts of espionage, were born in the 1914-18 War. As would be expected, the true story of the issue of these "stamps" is unknown being, as it were, a state secret.

However, German, Austrian and Bavarian stamps were counterfeited in the first World War (Germany, S.G. 85 and 101; Austria, S.G. Nos. 171, 173 and 191; Bavaria, S.G. Nos. 175 and 178/9). These stamps were devoid of propaganda and a distinction must be made between items issued for the dissemination of propaganda and the use of enemy agents on the one hand and stamps carrying their own propaganda in the design on the other. Stamps of the latter type appeared in the Second World War: and some of them were not of the nature of forgeries at all but labels designed to sow discord and defeatism in the enemy population, examples being the Himmler Stamp, and others, which ridiculed Mussolini.

A typical propaganda forgery was the German reproduction of the stamps of King George VI (halfpenny to threepenny values inclusive). These present no difficulties to a beginner. A comparison with a genuine stamp shows:

(a) The Star of David at the top of the crown.

(b) Perforation of the wrong gauge.

(c) A watermark of wavy lines.

(d) A hammer and sickle instead of the "D" in the value.

(e) A hammer and sickle in the centre of the Tudor Rose.

(f) A Star of David in the thistle.

These stamps are found with bogus postmarks and with spurious overprints such as "Liquidation of an Empire" and a name of a colony, such as "Jamaica," enclosed in a single line frame.

During the Second World War straight forgeries of French, German, Italian and Dutch stamps were made. Differences in design are not immediately obvious in these imitations since they were not produced as propaganda labels.

It is important that the novice should not feel dismayed or discouraged by the existence of forgeries. They cannot be ignored. But armed with basic knowledge, the beginner who studies a prospective acquisition with care should in the case of a dud at least find his suspicions aroused. Once doubt has entered his mind he has all the resources of organised philately to assist him. And forgeries have their own interest anyway.

Next month's article will deal with odds and ends not so far covered in these articles.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SUGGESTED READING

"Album Weeds or How to detect Forged Stamps," by R. B. Earée, published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd.; for the earlier forgeries.

"Sperati" (Two volumes (i) Text, and (ii) Plates, to show in particular a complete system of approach and application of tests to the work of one forger. Published by the British Philatelic Association.

"Forged Stamps of Two World Wars," by L. N. & M. Williams, who also published the book.

IN PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS

Sooner or later, a man if he is wise, discovers that life is a mixture of good days and bad, victory and defeat, give and take. He learns that it doesn't pay to be a sensitive soul; that he should let some things go over his head like water off a duck's back. He learns that he who loses his temper usually loses out.

He learns that carrying a chip on his shoulder is the easiest way to get into a fight. He learns that the quickest way to become unpopular is to carry tales and gossip about others. He learns that buck-passing always turns out to be a boomerang, and that it never pays. He comes to realise that the business could run perfectly well without him. He learns that it doesn't matter so much who gets the credit as long as the business shows a profit. He learns that even the supplier is human and that it doesn't do any harm to smile and say "Good Morning" even if it is raining.

He learns that "getting along" depends about ninety-eight per cent. on his own behaviour.

CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Roll of Honour

On which is inscribed the names of those who have contributed to the progress of the Society since the First of September 1958 by securing the addition of new members.

6680	Aspeslet, A.O.		Lethbridge, Alta.
3602	Baugild, G.C.		Halifax, N.S.
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6216	Sutherland, Harry		Toronto, Ont.
3815	Teare, W.A.		Victoria, B.C.
6304	Watson, R.J.		Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue,P.Q.
3367	Woodhead, Cyril	(3)	Toronto, Ont.
6296	Whitehouse, Ivor		Dixville, P.Q.
5105	Woodman, Murray		Dixville, P.Q.

We Shall Miss a Good Friend

We understand that our good and long-time friend, Fred Green, has resigned from all activities in the CPS and I am sure that all his friends will miss his jovial face at our gatherings.

My association with Fred dates back to many years, way back to 1935. At meetings of local clubs, at Conventions and exhibitions, at all affairs of the CPS and other clubs, you would see Fred sitting besides me and helping out with the Sales Department, or asking you for your dues. What a man!

Fred has had several heart attacks, but he still has that "old soldier" stuff and fights it off. At the time of writing he is in Sunnybrook Hospital for a few weeks.

Fred is well-known to many CPS members all over the country, and I am sure that his old friends will be pleased to hear that he wishes to be remembered to all, and that in spite of his health, his heart and soul are still bound up in the CPS.

All the best, Fred! We are still rooting for you!

--Cyril Woodhead

News from Australia

The Australian Trade Commissioner's Office in Montreal has communicated to us some philatelic information of interest.

First of all, special hand post-markers bearing the inscription "FIRST DAY OF ISSUE" will be brought into use at Philatelic sections on the first day of issue of each new postage stamp. This was introduced with the 1958 Christmas stamp, on 5 November, and will be subsequently used on the occasion of each new issue.

A new Red Cross stamp will be included in the Australian programme of new commemoratives issued.

And last of all, the Australian Post Office will issue a stamp to commemorate its sesquicentennial in April, 1959. Design and value will be announced later.

The Department's records show that on the 25 April 1809, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of New South Wales established an office at which all parcels and letters adressed to the inhabitants of the Colony were to be deposited previous to their distribution. Isaac Nichols was placed in charge of the office and he was therefore Australia's first postmaster.

The Editor...

Continued from Page 1

slovakia, Eire, France & Colonies, Gambia, Germany and Colonies, G.B., Switzerland, Hong-Kong, Ireland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Lundy Is., Maritime Postmarks, Meter, Netherlands, New Zealand, Orange Free State, Oriental, Persia, Polar Postal History, Poland, Rhodesia, Sarawak, Scandinavia, Scout Stamps, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, TPO & Seapost, Topicals.

Compared to what we have in Canada, this list is truly an eye-opener and says a lot as to the healthy condition of philately in the land of the Penny Black.

We have, in this issue, started a column of Letters to the Editor, which is open to all our readers. We only ask for one thing in connection with this column, KEEP YOUR LETTERS BRIEF AND TO THE POINT. It goes without saying that any views expressed therein are not necessarily those of the Society or of the Editor. Let us hear from you and see what you think of philatelic matters generally.

Heard not long ago of a club which is dying on its feet so to speak, and the officers of the club seem content to see it die. We agree that the economic situation in this club's district is rather discouraging at the present time, but is it possible that in any club there is not at least one member who is enthusiastic enough to take the bull by the horns and force the club to stand on its own feet and become what every club should be? Surely if a club is worth organizing in ANY district, it is worth keeping alive. And if economic conditions are bad, what better way of taking one's mind off one's troubles than by a good evening's session among congenial fellow collectors and talking stamps and what not?

Our worthy President, Dr. G. M. Geldert, is to be warmly congratulated in obtaining for our CP the pen of Ed Richardson. This is indeed a feather in our cap. Ed Richardson will be remembered as the brilliant writer in Popular Stamps, under THE HOLLOW TREE column, one of the most interesting Canadian columns ever. We welcome Ed to our ranks, both as a member and as a contributor. With contributors like Ed Richardson, Hans Reiche, Montor, Ray Martin, Doug Patrick, E.A. Smythies, CP is certainly going places. We have only one sour note, that our contributors, generally speaking, are mostly from around our part of Canada. What about it, ye potential writers in the Maritimes, the Prairies and British Columbia?

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From Parliament Hill

by Hans Reiche

This issue of THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST will be out by the time you will have opened all your Christmas gifts and I hope there were plenty of stamps and other philatelic material.

This is the time when again a flood of new catalogues appear, to bring you up to date with information such as prices, new stamps and other listings.

The long awaited Part I of Scott's is finally out and again, as I expected, Canada leads the many price increases. This catalogue, used by the majority of collectors, still remains a poor substitute for any good Canadian catalogue. Not only do we notice the same errors repeated again and again, but even basic stamps are left out. The two recognized dies of #163 are not even mentioned. A specialized Scott catalogue was to be printed by Harmer and this catalogue would certainly fill the many needs. Mr. Sissons has been working on this catalogue for some time and we understand that it has been completed, but the printers of Scott's catalogue have been so busy that they have not been able to put this one on the press, and the chances for next year are still slim. Maybe some Canadian outfit could get permission from Harmer's to print this catalogue in Canada.

The Ninth Edition of Holmes' specialized catalogue of Canada and British North America is expected soon. It will include a number of changes and additions and we do hope that some of the previous errors have been corrected.

The Canada Plate Block Catalogue will be out soon in its Fourth Edition. This excellent reference work has been purchased by Mr Bileski, of Winnipeg, from the Stanley Stamp Company. Mr. Bileski has been a very active dealer in this field for some time and has done much in promoting Plate Block collecting. We only hope that the pricing in the new Catalogue will be in accordance with the market and not reflect just the holdings of plate block dealers. I personally feel that the older plate blocks are underrated and the modern issues overrated, with the exception of the rare corners.

The next one on the list is a new Precancel Catalogue. This field is not as popular as the plate block one because no more town names and numbers are being issued. Bars are the only remaining types and interest has faded slightly. I still feel that any Canadian collection should show at least the basic types of precancelled stamps. This new edition will not be out until the beginning of the new year, but I am anxiously looking forward to seeing it.

With the innovation of dry gum Christmas seals, I am wondering how long it will take the Post Office Department to adopt a similar process. This new process ia certainly a relief to stamp collectors. No more sticking, no worry about with or without gum, no more curling, no more gum stains or cracks, and no more regummed stamps to bring the price up. Or do collectors want the gum on the stamps? Maybe the P.O. will keep gummed stamps at the Agency for the benefit of collectors and dry gummed stamps for sale to the public! Another "Plate Block Controversy" in being?

The new stamp programme can not be announced at this time, though we were hopeful of doing so. The reason is that owing to the sickness of the Superintendent of the Philatelic Agency, Mr. J.R. Carpenter, it will take some time to bring out the listing.

One forecast can be made now, although it will not be realized for some time to come. The Winter Olympics are to be held in Canada near Banff. It is obvious that for such a world-wide sport occasion, the Post Office will bring out a special stamp to commemorate the event.

So, finally, the 6-cent stamp has been withdrawn and no more supplies will be shipped to the various post offices throughout the country. Already a large quantity has been returned for destruction, almost 18 millions. The total printing was over 50 millions, and that is not much.

A few more plates are now sold out and no longer available at the Philatelic Agency. Plate 7 of the 1-cent Queen is sold out and only Plate 9 remains. In the overprinted G'S, plate 4 of the 1-cent is sold out and only Plate 5 can not be purchased. Plate 1 of the Caribou is gone and so is the UR of Plate 2. Not being a plate block collector myself, I do not understand why the UR position is the first one to be sold out in many cases, but going over the list, I notice the following UR's missing: 4-cent G, Plate 1; 5-cent G, plates 5 and 7; Caribou Plate 2; Mountain Goat Plate 1; Loon Plate 1; Thomson Plate 1; La Vérendrye Plate 1.

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Some Remarks on Canadian Postwar Naval Cancellations

By Dr. Henry Fenigstein

Philatelists collecting Canadian cancellations in general and Canadian Military cancellations in particular, run into many difficulties and problems when trying to obtain this material because of the attitude of the Canadian Post Office Department and the Directorate of Armed Forces Postal Services in Ottawa. To illustrate this, I would like to quote from a letter I received from the Post Office Department last December:

"The Postal Services of the Armed Services of Canada take special precautions to ensure that no identifying marks that would indicate the original source of mail metter appears. The ship involved or field of operations is not marked on mail from the Naval Service or the Army Service. In addition, the Department has adopted the policy of not encouraging philatelists from loading postal staff of the Armed Services with requests for information about special philatelic cancellations. The Department has notified these postal service officers to return unserviced any requests of this nature."

In spite of these obstacles, I obtained from different sources quite a few cancellations of the Canadian Naval Forces and because until now I did not see any information published about them, I would like to present them, together with the date I obtained from the Post Office Weekly Bulletins and the Canadian Postal Guide, for the benefit of philatelists who are collecting them, although I realize that I am very far from completeness. I hope that this paper will stimulate the interest of collectors of Canadian Naval cancellations and that any readers possessing any additional information will pass it on to the writer, so that a supplementary list may be published in the future.

According to my information, the mail addressed to the personel of the Canadian Navy, should be addressed as follows:-

FOREIGN CRUISES

Rank, Name, Number, Mess Number, Name of the Ship +
CNPO 5071, Halifax, N.S.
or CNPO 5073, Montreal, P.Q.
or CNPO 5075, Victoria, B.C.

UNITED STATES CRUISES

Rank, Name, Number, Mess Number, Name of the Ship +
F.M.O. Halifax, N.S.
or F.M.O. Hamilton, Ont.
or F.M.O. Victoria, B.C.

Mail from Canadian Naval personel is carried from the ships which do not have post offices on board either to the Fleet Mail Offices on shore or to the post office in Montreal, or sent directly from the Post Office on board ship to the addressees.

In order to classify the cancellations found on the mail from Canadian Naval Forces, I propose to use the following categories:-

1. Cancellations of Fleet Mail Offices;
2. Cancellations of H.M.C. Dockyards;
3. Cancellations of H.M.C. Ships.

1. CANCELLATIONS OF FLEET MAIL OFFICES

There are three Fleet Mail Offices which perform the functions of general post offices. The mail received by them from the public or from the ships is cancelled with the following cancellations:-

Black one circle cancellation, with the following inscriptions (Fig. 1)
A - F.M.O. Halifax, N.S.
B - F.M.O. Hamilton, Ont.
C - F.M.O. Victoria, B.C.

From F.M.O.Halifax we also notice a duplex cancellation with an oval of 7 wavy short lines, with the word CANADA appearing vertically upwards at the left of the wavy lines (letters are 3 mm tall and 13 mm long) - Fig. 2.

F.M.O.Victoria is using a meter in red, with a special inscription to commemorate the Centennial celebrations of the Province of British Columbia (Fig. 3).

On registered mail from F.M.O. Halifax, two cancellations in red were observed, a square one (46 mm x 22 mm) (Fig. 4), and a round one (31 mm in diameter) (Fig. 5).

2. CANCELLATIONS OF HMC DOCKYARDS

The following dockyards were using black one circle cancellation (23½ mm in diameter) (Fig. 6):-

Halifax, N.S.; Vancouver, B.C.; Victoria, B.C.

From Halifax, we noticed a blue square rubber hand cachet with the following inscription:-

COMMANDING OFFICER, HMCS SCOTIAN - (Date)
HMC DOCKYARD, HALIFAX, N.S. (Fig. 7)

3. CANCELLATIONS OF HMC SHIPS

The majority of the ships of the Canadian Navy do not have Post Offices onboard. The only two known to us are:-

1. HMCS STADACONA, which was using a black

CANADIAN NAVAL CANCELS



FIG. 1.



FIG. 3.

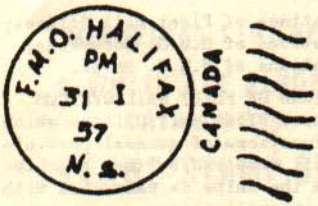


FIG. 2.



FIG. 4

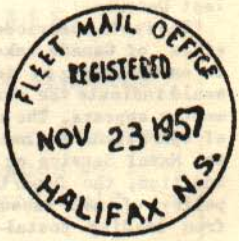


FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.



FIG. 7.

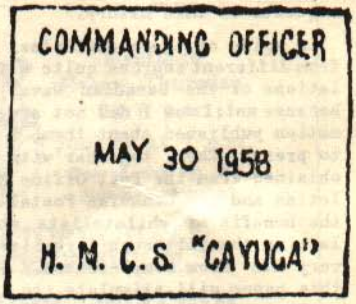


FIG. 10



FIG. 8.



FIG. 9.

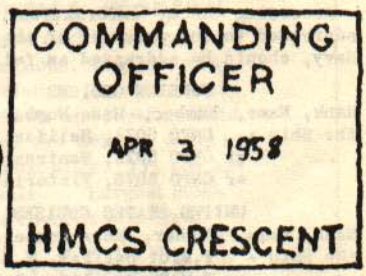


FIG. 11.

one circle cancellation, with the inscription HALIFAX H.M.C.S. STADACONA (as Fig. 6), and since Jan. 9,1958(after the change of name): H.M.C.S. STADACONA, N.S.; and

2. H.M.C.S. NADAN B.C. (as fig.6) changed from sub-office to revenue post office on Dec. 9, 1957.

The other types of cancellations seen on mail from H.M.C. ships are:-

a. One circle rubber, 30 mm in diameter, cancellations in black, blue or red, with inscription: ROYAL CANADIAN NAVY MAIL (fig.8) with or without a number after the word "MAIL", applied on the front or the back of the pieces of mail, but never seen on stamps.

We have seen cancellations from the following ships:-

i) Without number:

H.M.C.S. CAYUGA - in black from 1954
H.M.C.S. LABRADOR - in black from 1956
H.M.C.S. MAGNIFICENT - in black from 1955
H.M.C.S. ST. LAURENT - in black from 1957

ii) With number:

1 - from HMCS MAGNIFICENT, red (1957)
12 - from HMCS CAYUGA, red } from
14 - from HMCS BONAVENTURE, blue } 1957
26 - from HMCS CRESCENT, black } and
28 - from HMCS NOOTKA, red } 1958
59 - from HMCS FRASER, blue }
62 - from HMCS HAIDA, black }
64 - from HMCS MARGAREE, blue }

b. Oval or square cachets of the Commanding Officers of the ships, applied on front or back of envelopes:

HMCS ATHABASKAN - Square(45 mm x 36 mm), In dark blue(similar to fig. 10).
HMCS BONAVENTURE - Oval, (47 x 32 mm), in blue (fig. 9)
HMCS CAYUGA - Square,(45 x 38 mm)in red (fig. 10)
HMCS CRESCENT - Square (47 x 39 mm) in red (fig. 11)
HMCS FRASER - Oval, (44 x 30 mm) in blue (as fig. 9)
HMCS HURON - Square (46 x 31 mm) in red (as fig. 10)
HMCS LABRADOR - Oval(52 x 33 mm) in red (as fig. 9 but one line only)
HMCS MAGNIFICENT - Square (46 x 33 mm) in blue (as fig. 10)
HMCS MARGAREE - Oval, (43 x 30 mm) in blue (as fig. 9)
HMCS SCOTIAN - Square (47 x 34 mm) in blue (as fig. 7)

c. Various cachets: We have seen the following, mostly used with cancellations of previous types:-

1. Square cachet in red with inscription: COMMANDER S/M 6th S/M Squadron (from the 6th Submarine Squadron in Halifax).
2. Square cachet in red with inscription: THE COMMANDER (date) SECOND/CANADIAN ESCORT SQUADRON)from Wardroom of HMCS CRESCENT).
3. Oval Cachet in black: Personel Selection Officer / H.M.C.S. NADEN.
4. Oval Cachet in black: WARDROOM OFFICER'S MESS/date/H.M.C.S. NADEN/ESQUIMALT, B.C.
5. Square Cachet in red: RECRUITING OFFICE /date/H.M.C.S. STAR/ FOOT OF CATHERINE ST/HAMILTON, ONT.
6. Meter in red, P.B. 144495: FLAG OFFICER NAVAL DIVISIONS CATHERINE STREET NORTH HAMILTON ONTARIO

In closing my remarks, I would like once more to appeal to all readers to go through their collections of Canadian Military cancellations and notify me about any cancellations not mentioned in this paper.

A CLUB IS BORN

Credit Valley P.S.

We hear from our old friend, Bert Baulch, Past President of our Society and still very actively interested in its doings, that recently the CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY was formed. An organizational meeting took place in Cooksville, Ont., which was well attended and heard a brief talk from Bert Baulch on the first usage of postage stamps. There was also an enthusiastic exchange period.

Meetings will be held in Cooksville United Church on the second Monday of each month, at 8 p.m. Each meeting will afford an opportunity to members to display their collections and there will be time for exchange and for a speaker.

Membership is open to all collectors from age 14. Next meeting, Monday, 8th December.

For further information write to the Secretary, Gordon Hird, 37 Indian Valley Trail, Port Credit, Ont.

For QE II Collectors

We hear from member Gene N. Johnstone, of Highland, N.Y. that he is actively interested in the QUEEN ELIZABETH II COMMONWEALTH COLLECTORS SOCIETY, recently founded, and sends us a copy of the Society's JOURNAL.

This was certainly interesting and anyone interested in this Society should write to the Secretary: Joseph Drozek, 12 Johnson Terrace, SAUGUS, Mass., USA.

SQUARED CIRCLES
TOWN CANCELS
DATED CANCELS

These are mostly on the one and three cent Small Queens. However, a number of other early issues are also well represented.

Books of these items are available on approval if you will just send me your request for a selection.

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Canada's 3-penny Beaver

By Dr. N. O. Boyd

Until April 6, 1851, the postal department of the Province of Canada, i.e., Ontario and Quebec, were under the General Post Office in England. It is true that they gave Thomas Stayner, the Canadian Deputy Postmaster General a great deal of leeway on his local decisions because his experience as Deputy P.M.G. for the past 20 years had proven his ability to his superiors in London.



Mr. Stayner resigned at the time as the postal administration was turned over to the province of Canada. Mr. James Morris, the new Postmaster General, made the arrangements for the introduction of postage stamps but the issuing of the new stamps coincided so closely with the resignation of Mr. Stayner that the responsibility of Canada's first stamps must go to him.

The United States had issued its first stamps in the denominations of five cents and ten cents nearly four years before, so the advantages of prepayment of letters by postage stamps had become obvious to the Canadian postal authorities. The postal rate to any point within the Province of Canada for a letter under ½ ounce was three pence currency.

The rate to the United States was six pence currency except to California and Oregon. Double weight letters were charged double so when the first stamps were printed, they were in the denominations of three, six and 12 pence. In spite of the fact that "Drop Letters" for local delivery was one penny currency, no stamps were provide for this rate.

The postal rates were in Canadian currency which was depricated from Sterling. Since the word "Shilling" implied Sterling, the highest value was issued as 12 pence, instead of one shilling to avoid abiguity.

The contract for the printing of the new stamps was awarded to the New York firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson which was already printing the American stamps and had been printing bonds for the Canadian Government and banknotes for certain Canadian banks. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson offered to do the engraving and the laying down of the plate free of charge in designs submitted by, or suitable to the Canadian Government at the price of 20 cents per 1,000 stamps.

Mr. Sanford Fleming of Toronto was asked to submit essays for the first stamps. Mr. Fleming was a civil engineer very prominent in Canadian scientific circles who was later knighted for devising the principle of Standard Time. He submitted essays for the three pence and the one shilling of similar designs. His design for the three penny was accepted and carried through with little change. He selected the Canadian beaver as his motif which was indeed appropriate as the beaver skin had been the equivalent of early currency, so closely was it connected with Canadian commerce.

The die was engraved by James Parson Major of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson Co., and a die proof submitted to the Canadian Postmaster General on April 5, 1851.

A steel plate of 200 subjects consisting of two panes of 100 each was made with a gutter running horizontally and each pane containing ten by ten subjects. The distance between each stamp was about two millimeters and there were no marginal markings at this time.

The paper used was handmade laid

paper supplied by the Wilcox Paper Mill (Ivy Mills) of Chester, Pennsylvania. Ivy Mills had long been specialists in banknote papers and supplied much of the highgrade paper for stamp and banknotes on the American marke

The laid lines were horizontal an in some copies barely visible. All hanc made paper varies in thickness and th laid lines were made of course by th arrangement of the wires in the pape maker's tray. The amount of pulp use in each trayful determined the thicknes of the sheet of finished paper and wa related to the prominence of the lai lines.

There was one delivery only (on lai paper) of 500,000 stamps on April 23 1851, so presumably one colored inl only was used, but not necessarily so For this reason it is difficult to explair the definite red and orange vermilior color varieties occurring on this stamp.

Stitch watermarks are said to occu on laid paper. They must have been caused by a breaking of the lighter and more widely spread out cross or chain wires in the vatman's tray. They could have been repaired with a wire thread, sewing together the gap between the laid wires. Hence the row of stitches in the watermark must run in the same direction as the laid lines. This must have been a very rare occurrence, as rare as the damaged laid wires giving the wavy laid lines reported by Jarrett.

The laid paper was hard and crisp, varying from thin semi-transparent to a medium thick paper.

On Nov. 17, 1851, the Canadian authorities complained of the quality of the paper in the previous delivery and that the stamp did not stick well to the letter, so in the next delivery of 250,000 three pennies they were printed on a handmade wove paper to try and solve the paper complaint. From that time until the end of the life of the three penny, wove papers were used.

The earlier wove papers were certainly handmade papers, said to be made also by Ivy Mills and later a machine made paper also woved, which Boggs believes was made by the Crane Paper Co. of Dalton, Mass.

The classification of the wove papers of this issue is indeed perplexing and various authorities vary somewhat. The author believes the classification of Bogg's fits most correctly and is reproduced as follows:

Handmade Paper

A. Thin to medium
B. Hard crisp (thin oily)
C. Hard stout opaque

Machine Made Paper

D1 Soft ribbed
D2 Hard medium to thick

The handmade wove paper varies in thickness similarly to the laid paper and the thin oily paper is certainly a distinct type. The author proposes that ribbed paper can only occur on machine made paper but cannot distinguish consistantly between papers C and D2. Mr. Bertram's posthumous article in B.N.A. Topics points out extra problems, in particular where does the thick hairy rough paper already mentioned by Jarrett fit in?

Stitch watermarks occur particularly on machine made paper, caused by the wire stitching holding the screen of the dandy roll of the Fourdrinier paper machine or by the stitches holding together the endless belt and occur only horizontally in the three penny. Stitch watermarks as mentioned above may occur in handmade paper by repairs to paper could conceivably occur horizontally or vertically depending on which way the tear occurred, but again this must have been a very rare occurrence.

The color varieties of the ink is conorange vermilion, red brown, Indian red, and rose red. It is probable that in general the colors are more accurate than the thickness of the paper in dating the various printing.

Color	Jarrett (papers in brackets)	Boggs
1. Orange red	1852 (A)	1852 (A)
2. Red	1852 (A)	1352-53 (A)(B)
3. Brown red	Dec. 1852 (?)	1853 (B)
4. Indian red	Jan. 1854 (B)	1854 (B)
5. Rose red	Apr. 1855 (A?)	1855-56 (C)
6. Brown red	Jan. 1857 (C)	1857 (C)
7. Indian red	1857-58 (D1D2)	1858 (D1D2)
8. Red brown	1857 (thick, hairy, rough)	....

Holmes' varieties falls fully into Jarrett's classification so are omitted. Except for the thick, hairy, rough paper, which is probably *not* 1859, Jarrett and

Continued on Page 33



Two of our members in the Calgary P.S. On the L. John Learmonth, and on the R. Joe Chogi.



L. Bob Traquair, Secretary, and R. Norm Tunna, President, of our newest Chapter, the Calgary Philatelic Society.



Sam Nickle and Mrs. Nickle, prominent husband and wife team of collectors of the Calgary P.S.



Mrs. F.G. Wilkinson (Gwen Dawson), our advertising Manager, and also President of the Kawartha S.C. (Peterborough), looking over some stamps. The Kawartha CPS Plaque in the background. (Courtesy of THE REFINER, house organ of Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, Port Hope).



At the 65th Exhibition of the London P.S., on Nov. 8. (L to R): John Z. Gruszka, Woodstock, Past President of the Oxford P.S.; Grant Showers, President of the London P.S.; George Ross, Past President of the L.P.S.; Alex D. McMurtrie, Secretary of the Sarnia S.C. and Director of CPS, and Stan Shantz, Stamp Editor, London Free Press.

Canada's Provisional Stamps

By Doug Patrick

Of all the major countries in the world, Canada has probably issued the greatest array of inexpensive provisional stamps. These were temporary issues usually produced when time was too limited to print new stamps, and the need was urgent. Some Canadian provisional stamps appeared because the Postoffice Department chose to surcharge the surplus stocks rather than destroy them.

Normally, the provisional stamps issued by governments of the world are surcharged, overprinted, bisected or split. But the Canadian 5 cent provisional stamp of 1875 is not easily recognized since it has no distinguishing marks of provisional stamps.

In 1868, when Canada issued the first postage stamps for the Dominion, the engravers prepared a die for the 5 cent denomination in the current Large Queens design. But the Postoffice Act of 1867 had not included a 5-cent rate. As a result, the engravers stored the die.

Then, in 1875, a need arose for 5 cent stamps when postage was reduced for delivery of letters by any packet boat to Great Britain. The early, larger die portraying Queen Victoria was on hand. The engravers did not have the time to produce the small 5 cent stamps in the revised denomination. The Department therefore ordered temporary stamps made from the larger die, similar to the stamps in the 1868 issue. This was the first Canadian provisional stamp.



Twenty-four years passed before another Government issue of Canadian Provisional postage stamps went on sale. When the reduction of the domestic letter rate from 3 cents to 2 cents became effective Jan. 1, 1899, the second and third Canadian provisional stamps were officially issued. The Postoffice Department had large quantities of the 3 cent red colour stamps on hand. The authorities requested the security printers to surcharge them in one line reading "2 cents". This surcharge appeared on the Maple Leaves issue of Jan. 15, 1898 and the Numerals issue of June 21, 1898.





While Canada had numerous provisional postage stamps, both official and unofficial, the Port Hood, Nova Scotia, provisionals are the best known. They paid postal charges for one day.

On Jan. 5, 1899, when the Port Hood postmaster ran short of 2-cent stamps, he ordered his assistant to cut the three-cent stamps into one-third and two-third portions. These split stamps were then surcharged in violet with new values, 1 cent and 2 cents.



The reduction of postage rates for domestic letters from 3 cents to 2 cents, effective Jan. 1, 1899, created an unusual demand for the 2-cent denomination. The famous map design stamp was available in Canada, and a new 2-cent carmine coloured stamp was forthcoming.

In the meantime, Canada produced two surcharged stamps with the lower denomination 2 cents on the former 3-cent Maple Leaf and Numeral stamps. These two stamps are provisionals made officially; the Port Hood stamps were not officially produced.

Canadian provisional stamps have always created interest among philatelists. Some are rare, like the 3-penny and 6-penny bisected stamps of 1851. These stamps were used during shortages of the correct denominations, but they were cut in half contrary to the postal regulations of 1851.

Similarly, almost all of the low denominations in Canadian stamps issued prior to 1900 had been bisected and therefore used provisionally.

On Dec.23,1902, when Queen Victoria had been dead for nearly two years, the Canadian postoffice was forced to issue 7-cent stamps bearing her portrait. King Edward VII had come to the throne, but new stamps bearing his likeness had not been selected at that time. As a result of these conditions,a demand for 7-cent stamps to replace the 8-cent denomination created another provisional stamp that was used for more than six months.

The revised postal rates affecting the 2-cent stamps in 1899 also caused a change to the 7-cent stamps. At that time, the registration fee,combined with the domestic letter rate, made a total of 7 cents; the combination rate had been 8 cents. This provisional 7-cent stamp portraying the deceased Queen is probably Canada's most unusual provisional.

1926 provisionals surcharged



Some of the Canadian provisional stamps require explanations to clarify the reasons for the issuance. All Canadian stamps bearing surcharges were manufactured to provide temporary postage when postal rates changed.

In 1926,the Postoffice Department tried to convert 3c stamps to the 2c denomination for a lower rate that became effective on July 1. The Government printing office encountered difficulties in printing the new value on stamps that had been printed. The sheet sizes varied and the gummed paper created a problem common to printers who try to overprint postage stamps. Of this first lot surcharged in one line, 500 panes of 100 stamps were retrieved and sold through the postage stamp division. First day occurred on Oct. 12, 1926.

The Canadian Bank Note Company was more successful. They surcharged 1000 panes of 100 stamps each with two lines reading 2 cents. These stamps, issued on Nov. 4, 1926,were sold through the same agency in Ottawa. The economy measure in trying to save 15,000,000 stamps failed; the spoiled stamps were officially destroyed.

The next Canadian provisional stamps went on sale on June 24, 1931. The department had no 3c stamps on hand when the revised postal rate went into effect on July 1, 1931. However,some unfinished roll or coil postage stamps were available. In December, 1924,these were originally issued as roll postage stamps,perforated 8 vertically for use in vending machines. In a rush to fill the 1931 requirements, the remaininging stocks of these coil stamps were perforated 12 horizontally and pressed into service.

1931 provisionals from coils 1932 surcharged provisional



A change to 3 cents in the letter rate of postage on July 1, 1931, created the temporary stamps for use until the new denomination was produced.

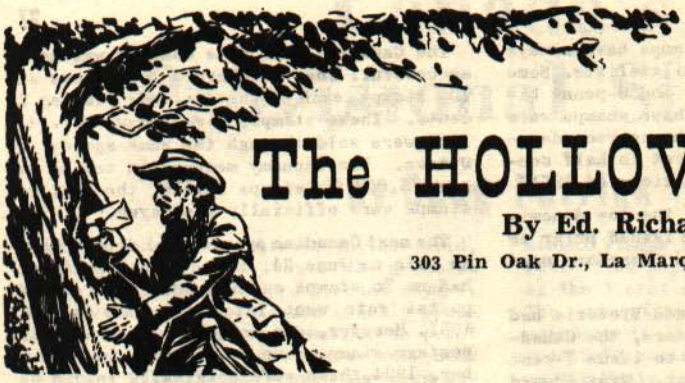
An increase in airmail rates was the reason for the first Canadian airmail provisional issued on Feb. 22, 1932.

A decrease in the special delivery rate to 10 cents required new stamps. This issue was the first special delivery provisional of Canada. The stamps were issued on March 1, 1939.

Canada's first airmail and special delivery provisionals



Continued on Page 29



The HOLLOW TREE

By Ed. Richardson

303 Pin Oak Dr., La Marque, Texas, U.S.A.

#408 - "DROWNED VILLAGES"

Thanks to Albert Hetherington, of Brockville,we have in our Canadian Miscellaney collection four "Drowned Village" covers. These are four towns which disappeared as a result of the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Each was cancelled on the last day of operation of the postoffice. Each is signed by the Postmaster of the "drowned Village".

These are: FARRAN'S POINT, Ont., Sept. 19, 1957; AULTSVILLE,Ont., Sept.19, 1957; WALES,Ont., Dec.26,1957; and MOULINETTE, Ont., Sept. 29, 1957.

This last is a beauty, nicely struck with the "3722/MOULINETTE" MOON cancel!How many other collectors thought to secure these interesting postal history items? Were you one of the lucky ones?

* * *

#409 - PRECANCELLED POSTAL STATIONERY

One of the latest Canadian sidelines I have been trying to obtain material of and have some fun with is that of Precancelled Postal Stationery. In this connection, it will be a great help to others interested in this limited sideline,when the Precancel Study Group of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain publish the results of their studies in this field. I know of absolutely nothing available at the moment to guide the collector.

So far, my search has not been very rewarding. I have come up with exactly 17 varieties so far! These include a reply card, post cards, postal band, envelopes, etc. However, most of the examples found have been on "Special Order Envelopes".

* * *

#410 - CAPE BRETON ISLAND PROVISIONAL LAWS

Although quite adequately written up by tle late Frederick Crawley,of Nova Scotia these Cape Breton Provisional Laws continue to be listed in most catalogues as ONE issue. We understand,however, that the new edition of Holmes' Catalogue will list these correctly. There are THREE issues:

1st issue - May-December 1903
LARGE white labels with red border. BORDER ROUNDED at corners. Stamp is perforated 12. Each stamp has a rubber stamp impression of "CROWN AND GARTER".

2nd issue - January-March 1904
SMALL white labels with red border. BORDER OCTAGONAL in shape. IMPERFORATE. No handstamp.

3rd issue - April-July 1904
SMALL white labels with DEEP RED border. BORDER ROUNDED at corners as in first issue.PERFORATED 12 with STRAIGHT EDGES. Unlike the 2nd issue,this apparently was in sheet form.

Can't recall when I last saw one of these come up in the auction market. Recent private sales have seen these change hands in excess of catalogue values. All are very scarce; some are excessively rare.

* * *

#411 - CORBEIL'S PRIVATE POSTAL SERVICE

Although my collection of Canadian "Phantom Locals" has managed to grow to about 150 different specimens,I have been unable to find an example of the "J.A.Corbeil & Co." stamps, supposedly on blue wove paper and perforated. The phantom is mentioned in Melville's PHANTOM PHILATELY, but all he gives is a quote from an early philatelic magazine, THE EASTERN PHILATELIST. He apparently never saw an example. H. Warren K. Hale, in his excellent series of articles on CANADIAN LOCALS in the COLLECTORS' CLUB PHILATELIST during 1934-36, merely mentions it, and again it is believed he never had the opportunity of seeing one.

The late George Sloane,one of the foremost experts of U.S. Locals, and through whose hands many copies of these Canadian Fantasies have passed,wrote me just before his passing "Never saw a copy, nor even a picture of one anywhere". He doubted its existence.

Does any member know of the existence of even a single copy? Or is this just a phantom Phantom?

* * *

#412 - 5c BEAVER, CARD GAME REPRODUCTION

In my album of the 1859 issues reposes a small card, 3 3/8 x 2 7/8 inches, in vermillion - a reproduction, and rather a crude one, of the 5c Beaver '59.

According to Herman Herst, Jr., of Shrub Oak, N.Y., "Back in the 1860's", someone in Austria developed a card game which used reproductions of postage stamps for the cards. All of these were of stamps which appeared in the 1850's and early 1860's.

The card I have is number "42", the figures appearing in the lower left corner of the card. Apparently, the 5c Beaver was the only one in the series which reproduced a Canadian stamp. However, I understand that the complete set contained one from Nova Scotia and one from New Brunswick. What, none from Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island or British Columbia?

There's really no end to this Canadian sideline material!

* * *

#413 - SALVAGED FROM AIR CRASH

Some time ago, I came onto an Armed Forces Air Letter form, used from Picton, Ont. on Feb. 24, '44, and addressed to a Canadian soldier overseas. The slogan cancel then in use was the familiar "AIR MAIL / Safe Sure Speedy", and just below the slogan, there is a two line handstamp in purple, reading "SALVAGED FROM / AIR CRASH". As is usual with air crash covers, it appears to be oil soaked. It is franked with the 10c War Issue.

Canadian "Crash Covers" are really few and far between!

* * *

#414 - "C.P.R." PERFINS ON PICTORIAL RAILROAD CARDS

One of my collecting interests is Canadian Perfins on cover. Another interest is Canadian Pictorial Railroad Cards. In a recent lot of these beautiful railroad cards I came across four examples of the 1c green Admiral or the 1c green War Tax, used to make up the two cent rate. Each was perforated with the familiar "C.P.R." initials. Really nice gems for my collection of Perfins on cover!

* * *

#415 - FAKE 50c WAR TAX INVERT

Some months ago I had submitted for my inspection a copy of the 50c Admiral with the familiar "WAR TAX" overprint. This was something special - an **INVERTED OVERPRINT**! as to be expected, it was a used copy. If genuine, this would of course be a hitherto unknown variety!

On the chance that there may be others of this "extreme rarity" floating around, I give some details as to why I gave the opinion it was a rank counterfeit:

1. "R" in WAR was much too wide - nearly ½ mm wider than in the genuine. Also the shape of the upper loop, and the slope of the leg of this same letter, differs from that of the genuine.
2. "X" of TAX was much too wide, and again the shape differs from that of the genuine.
3. It was postally used, dated late 1917. Anything after December 1915 would be suspect.
4. The INVERT overprint appeared to be done with a handstamp.
5. The ink of the inverted overprint penetrated the paper, and was faintly visible from the back. This is often the case in fake overprints on used stamps. When the stamp is originally soaked from paper, the sizing is removed. This permits the ink to penetrate the paper more than in the case of mint stamps.
6. The inverted overprint appeared to be of a Cherry colour, rather than the deep red of the genuine.

If members hear of other copies of this forgery, or have one in their collection, we would appreciate hearing about it.

Canada's Provisionals

Continued from Page 27



In 1949, a shortage of the official Canadian stamps with the overprint OHMS occurred. In order to supply government offices the revised design 2- and 3-cent stamps were punched with initials OHMS to fill a provisional need. The stamp catalogues do not list postage stamps with perforated initials and therefore these official Canadian provisional stamps are not listed in the popular catalogues of Gibbons or Scott.

Canada issued 5-cent stamps in the 1954 Wild Life series in provisional booklet form. These were the first Canadian booklet stamps that did not portray a monarch. They were produced while the security printers rushed orders for the revised 5-cent regular issue stamps for use on April 1, 1954, when the increased postal rate came into effect.

Recent New Issues of Topical Interest





























The Secretary's Page

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

6976 McLearn, Miss Alice	46 Connaught Ave.	Halifax, N.S.
6977 Weill, Robert K.	484 Avenue Rd., Apt. 607	Toronto 5, Ont.
6978 Balcom, L.H.	907 Coulomb St.	Arvida, P.Q.
6979 Downing, Lester L.	10 Crescent Rd.	Concord, Mass.
6980 Sherman, J.	Herman Wolf Associates, 257 Fourth Ave.	New York 10, N.Y.
6981 Joly, George E.	8299 Foucher St.	Montreal 11, P.Q.
6982 Librarian, P.O. Library	Headquarters Building, G.P.O.	London, E.C.1, England
6983 Hockin, John E.	R.R. 1	Delburne, Alta.
6984 Vivian, Steve.	43 Berwick Ave.	Toronto 7, Ont.
6985 Carson, W. R.	112 Pearl St.	Sarnia, Ont.
6986 Cronenberg, Milton	66 Hillhurst Blvd.	Toronto 12, Ont.
6987 Proctor, Dr. Bruce	1229 David Whitney Bldg.	Detroit 26, Mich.
6988 Viveash, Thomas J.	1142 Windermere Rd.	Windsor, Ont.
6989 Walsh, W. C.	10 Louis St.	Highland Park 3, Mich.
6990 Day, Arthur D.	59 Wellington St. West	Toronto 1, Ont.
6991 Richardson, Ed	303 Pin Oak Drive	La Marque, Texas
6992 Rochford, Bernard L.	25 Summerhill Ave.	Valois, Pointe Claire, P.Q.
6993 Gale, George H. W.	Box 498 (37 Ewing St.)	Georgetown, Ont.
6994 Pink, Lester W.	Box 100	Yarmouth, N.S.
6995 Leclerc, Lucien	5005 rue Durocher	Montréal 15, P.Q.
6996 Lund, K.	232 - 24th St. South	Lethbridge, Alta.
6997 Bray, W.E.	39 Walnut Blvd.	St. Catharines, Ont.
6998 Seale, S.E.	0321 Bergevin, Apt. 2	Ville Lasalle, P.Q.
6999 Laver, Cliff W.	Box 820	Courtenay, B.C.
7000 Smith, M.	32 Codsell St.	Downsview, Ont.
7001 Dworkin, M.	345 Templeton St.	Ottawa 2, Ont.
7002 Scott, Walter	129 Lincoln Drive	Beaconsfield West, P.Q.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS AND CORRECTIONS

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3001 Crocker, J. H.	Glen Sitka, Land's End Rd., R.R. 1	Sidney, B.C.
6515 Dowding, Rev. F. G.	Anglican Rectory,	Upper Kennetcook, Hants Co., N.S.
6649 Fink, Rudolf	89 Bombay Ave.	Downsview, Ont.
6816 Fry, Wayne L.	468 Corbet Ave.	San Francisco, Calif.
6920 Heaton Jr., Walter	145 Victoria Ave. South	Hamilton, Ont.
5252 Hillier, V. W.	319 Elmwood Ave.	Richmond Hill, Ont.
5447 Magee, C.H.	Box 100	Clinton, Ont.
6375 Jarnick, 1/Lt J.C.	4347th StuRon, Box 404,	McConnell AFB, Kansas
3673 Maughan, A.E.L.	32 La Croix St., Apt. 1	Chatham, Ont.
6820 Ouellette, Father Jean	4949 Verdun Ave.	Montreal 19, P.Q.
6745 Robertson, K.M.	4608 - 109th Ave.	Edmonton, Alta.
3567 Smith, J.A.	143 Cecil St.	Sarnia, Ont.
6596 Stockinger, F. F.	Suite 616, 62 Richmond St. West	Toronto 1, Ont.
5026 Toner, G.C.	71 Gloucester St.	Toronto 5, Ont.
3491 Walburn, H. G.	Walburn Rd., R.R. 5	Kalowna, B.C.
3239 Woolley, R. J.	2345 Yonge St., Apt. 11	Toronto 12, Ont.
6761 Wyse, R.N.	Box 72	St. Andrew's East,

REMOVED FROM MEMBERSHIP

6387 Lord, Professor J.O. (Deceased) Columbus, Ohio

REINSTATEMENTS

4632 Cantrell, E.C.	108 Quebec Ave.	Toronto 9, Ont.
6789 Dowse, J.C.	9 Talbot St.	Willowdale, Ont.
6483 Fariduddinahmed, A.F.	C/o HQ Medical Stores, 15a Jhawtala Rd.	Calcutta 15, India
5061 Harris, R.D.	35 Carmichael Ave.	Toronto 12, Ont.
6463 Harwood, Michael	14 Chrysler Crescent	Scarborough, Ont.
4610 Jefferson, Rev. W.E.		Granville Ferry, N.S.
6552 McLure, Gordon	47 - 13th St. N.W.	Portage La Prairie, Man.
6547 Morden, Ralph E.	876 Portage Rd.	Niagara Falls, Ont.
5001 Ovens, B.A.	37 Front St.	Chippawa, Ont.
6058 Sears, A.O.	133 Lespérance St.	St-Lambert 23 P.Q.
6582 Williams, Mrs. J.E.	10943 - 77th Ave.	Edmonton, Alta.
6556 Wilson, F.V.	62 Oakmount Rd.	Toronto 9, Ont.

CHAPTER CHANGES

CHAPTER No. 41 - R.A. Stamp Club (Ottawa)
President: Mrs. W. R. Barnard

CHAPTER No. 54 - St. Lawrence International Stamp Club (Cornwall, Ont.)
President: Robert Carr
Secretary: Gordon Jarrett,
102 Cumberland St., Cornwall, Ont.

CHAPTER No. 65 - Oxford Philatelic Society (Woodstock, Ont.)
President: Roy G. Hart
Secretary: Robert M. Rook,
Box 184, Woodstock, Ont.

CHAPTER No. 66 - Calgary Philatelic Society
President: Norman C. Tunna
Secretary: R. S. Traquair
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CHAPTER No. 11 - Columbia Philatelic Society (Trail)
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THREEPENNY BEAVER

Continued from Page 24

Boggs agree on the machine made papers and their discrepencies in the handmade papers, which are not great, could be explained by the normal variation in thickness of the handmade papers of even the same batch.

On March 18, 1856, Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson made a request to print in sheets of 100 instead of 200 and received that permission. At the same time, in all probability, the plate was cut in two along the horizontal gutter. Both parts of the plate were used as the same re-entries and plate flaws continue. It is probable that certain retouches and further re-entries were made at that time which may explain why Jarrett thought that a third plate had been laid down from the original roll.

At the same time the marginal imprint was added of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson, in capital and lower case letters. This imprint was about 28 millimeters long and was repeated eight times in the margins, twice in each margin. Holmes follows Jarrett in saying December, 1852 as the date that it was introduced as Jarrett has seen an imprint on the red brown of 1852 (?). It is probable that this was the later red brown of 1857 (see above table). Boggs implies that the earliest imprint that he has seen was December, 1857.

It is probable that the printers turned to machine made paper at this time as the necessary sheet size was only one-half and probably took advantage of the situation to use paper of less variation in thickness to more consistant printing and which took the gum better as they had received several complaints of the gum from the Canadian authorities.

Ribbed paper occurs at this time. Boggs feels that ribbing was caused by the wove wires of the screen being more prominent in one direction than in the other. The author disagrees with this. No matter how prominent the wires are in one direction they would have to dip under the cross wires which would have to give the ribbing the appearance of a dotted line. On copies with prominent ribbing this definitely does *not* occur. There is no ribbing reported prior to Oct. 12, 1857, when machine made paper was introduced and the author believes that the ribbing was caused by the rollers of the Fourdrinier paper machine which may have been corrugated to assist in pressing and drying the wet paper, This ribbing occurs horizontally only in the three penny.

(Courtesy Windsor Y Stamp Club Bulletin)

(To be continued)

FORMATION OF STUDY GROUPS

A new service now offered to C.P.S. members is the organization of Study Circles. By this means, we hope to bring together members from all parts of Canada with common collecting interests.

These study circles will not be restricted to advanced collectors, as it is hoped that the resultant mutual assistance will be of benefit to the general and advanced collectors alike.

The initial plans will call for the organisation of groups in the following fields:-

France
Canada - Admiral Issues
Scandinavia

The Treasurer, Alan G. McKanna, 41 Saybrook Avenue, Toronto 18, has offered to be the organizing secretary initially for these study groups. All members who have an interest in these fields are advised to write to Mr McKanna, letting him know the nature and extent of their interest.

This, we hope, will be but an initial step. Collectors of other countries and groups should write to the Editor in a similar manner, and if there are sufficient numbers with like interests, the organization of further study circles will be arranged.

In order that we can have an indication of the extent of interest in this project as soon as possible, members are requested to write to Mr. McKanna or the Editor within the next month.

FRED GREEN PASSES

Just as we were about to put CP to bed, we had the sad news of the passing of Fred Green at Sunnybrook Hospital, at 6 a.m. on the 13th December.

While we knew Fred was in a poor state and had repeated heart attacks during the past few months, he was full of pep when we saw him just a week previous to his passing and when Cyril Woodhead saw him only two days previously.

Fred had been a member of the C.P.S. for many years, well over 20 as far as we can judge, and has always been a tremendous worker for the Society. He was Secretary & Treasurer for many years, and during all that time he cannot have missed many functions that the Society was interested in. To him, the CPS was everything and he was just the type of man who, when he agreed to do something, had to give it everything he had.

While Fred had not done very much in the way of collecting stamps in the course of the past few years, he had been a very keen collector of Newfoundland, in which he maintained his interest to the end.

A very sad point is that he only retired from the Canada Life on the 1 November and so did not live very long to enjoy his well-earned retirement.

His cheery and hearty laugh will be sorely missed by all his friends and associates everywhere.

To Mrs. Green and his family, the Society offers its deepest sympathy in their cruel bereavement.

Calgary Philatelic Society

Although one of the newest chapters of The Canadian Philatelic Society, of which it is now Chapter #66, The Calgary Philatelic Society is in its thirty-eighth year. Meetings are held on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month and attract an attendance of about thirty, out of membership of fifty.

Auctions are held on the second meeting of the month and have been very successful, exceeding everyone's expectations and not only provide an outlet for much desired material but also attract new members.

An Exhibition was held in November and proved so successful that it was agreed to make it an annual affair.

Every year, the Calgary Philatelic Society has a meeting with the Edmonton Stamp Club, (Chapter #6) in Red Deer, just about half way between the two cities. This is eagerly looked forward to by both clubs, for after a day of swapping, shop talk, and what not the whole affair culminates with a banquet and gigantic auction. A movement is now afoot to attempt such a meeting with the Lethbridge Philatelic Society (Chapter # 57) and the Medicine Hat Philatelic Society (Chapter #15).

Collecting interests of the members of the Calgary P.S. are many and varied and extend from International Award calibre, such as that of Lou Crosby, of Banff, to the most humble, and the Calgary Philatelic Society extends a hearty welcome to any CPS member passing through Calgary and wishing to take part in one of the Club's meetings.

Chapter News

CHAPTER No. 53

The St. Catharines Stamp Club enjoyed a visit on Nov.17th from W. Maresch, a well-known stamp dealer in Toronto, and L. Lamouroux, Editor of THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST. Mr. Maresch gave a most interesting talk on fakes, forgeries and repairs and the use of the quartz lamp, and dealt especially with the amazing career of that master forger, Jean de Spérati. He was able to show the club an album of specimens of Spérati's work. Members were much impressed by some very fine repaired stamps, only dedectible by immersion in carbon tetrachloride.

CHAPTER No. 39

The Coaticook Stamp Club held a most enjoyable evening on 24 Oct. when E. Struthers gave a very interesting and fascinating talk on communications in the early days of the Eastern Townships. The Club was visited that same evening by Allen Christensen, of North Hatley, ex-Vice-President of the CPS and L.M. Lamouroux, Editor of THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST. All in all, in spite of the vile weather that evening, it was the sort of occasion which adds immeasurably to the enjoyment of stamp collecting.

CHAPTER No. 42

It is not often we hear from the Columbus Philatelic Club, of Columbus, Ohio, so it was a pleasure for us to receive just recently their bulletin THE TELESCOPE, and a bright little publication it is. We note they are having their Annual Exhibition and Bourse on the 28 Feb./1 March next, at the Southern Hotel in Columbus. As vouched for by Cyril Woodhead, this is always a great affair and if any members find themselves in the vicinity of Columbus, we recommend that they attend and have a great philatelic week end. Incidentally, THE TELESCOPE was mailed to us in a FDC of the new Fort Duquesne stamp, a very pleasing one by the way. Let us have more news from you from time to time, Columbus, now that the ice is broken!

CHAPTER No. 37

Great doings at the Quinte Stamp Club in Belleville on the 8 November. There was an exhibition in the afternoon and in the evening a talk on specialising in a common stamp, the 10c. SOWER of France in this case, by your Editor. The President, Dr. G.M.Geldert, was present, as was Mrs. F.G. Wilkinson, our Advertising Manager, and others from Peterborough, Kingston, Picton, Ottawa, Brockville and other places. All in all, a very successful day. Well done, Quinte!

CHAPTER No. 11

We have a word from Fred Bailey, the live-wire Secretary of the Columbia P.S., of Trail, B.C., informing us that at the Annual Meeting just held, he was elected VP and John Millen Secretary and Treasurer, while Charles Bailey (no relation) becomes President, vice Syd Spooner. At the same time, he sends us a little booklet produced by him, containing a list of members and other pertinent facts about the Club. For our money, Fred has been one of the most efficient club secretaries we know of, one of the rare ones who always answer right on the dot and gives just the information required. However, we think he has a good successor in Jack Millen and it is a pleasure for us to hear that the Club is in good hands for the coming year. It is one of the most active of the smaller clubs and Trail is a charming place and deserves such a lively and active club. Best of luck, Trail, in 1959!

Incidentally, Fred informs us that a new club has been formed in Castlegar, known as THE DAVID THOMPSON STAMP CLUB OF CASTLEGAR AND DISTRICT. It already has fifteen members and we hope to hear about them during the coming year. All the best Castlegar!

CHAPTER No. 19

On the 21st Oct., some twenty members of the South Shore Stamp Club (Montreal) gathered for their regular meeting in St. Lambert and heard the President of the CPS, Dr. G. M. Geldert, who was accompanied by the Editor of THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST, L.M. Lamouroux. The Editor says it was a great pleasure to him to meet so many old friends. The President adressed the Club with some inspiring words and everyone enjoyed the evening greatly.

CHAPTER No. 3

The Union Philatélique de Montréal had its regular meeting on the 23 Oct., with the President of the Club, Roland Lauzon, in the chair. An unexpected visitor turned up in the person of the Editor of CP, and he can confirm that the evening was a most pleasant one.

CHAPTER No. 41

The Editor of CP had the great pleasure of popping in for a few minutes (on the way to spend an evening with the President, Dr. Geldert) at the meeting of the RA Stamp Club held in Ottawa on the 20 Oct. It was a great pleasure once again to meet old friends like Hans Reiche, Mrs. Barnard, Walter Anderson and others, and it was with great regret that he could not stay any longer.

The Mail Bag

WHAT ABOUT 108-134?

Sir, - I read with considerable interest the article by Mr. R. C. Martin in the current C.P., for I have purchased a #134 from the circuit books of the CPS just this week. I would like to know whether his criteria apply with equal force to # 108 & 134, as they do to #107 & 133 as mentioned in his article.

My stamp, purchased as #134, 19½-20 mm. wide, does not have the spandrel flaw, and has one smooth and rough vertical margin. The smooth margin is not quite straight and is very suggestive of scissors! I am keeping the stamp and consider the 25c well spent, and it brought the points made in Mr Martin's article right out in the open for me.

By the way, I find that I have one of the unusual 107 which Mr. Martin says could make "a dangerous fake with the correct overall width." Upon measuring it as carefully as possible, it seems to me that this stamp might be trimmed on <u>both</u> vertical sides and still be 20 mm wide. The one vertical edge would only need to be trimmed enough to make it smooth, perhaps ¼ mm.

Before Mr. Martin's article, I was not aware of the variety existing in 107. I do not have any of the 133, real or otherwise, and in case my paragraph sounds a little crooked, let me assure you that I have no intention of manufacturing one!

GEORGE W. EATON

HES, Vineland Station, Ont.

RAY MARTIN'S REPLY

Sir, - Regarding the enquiry from Mr G.W. Eaton, I regret that I can not give a definite answer based on facts, since I have not made a study of the 3-cent browns, # 108 & 134.

However, I believe there is sufficient circumstantial evidence to warrant the remark that the comparison of 107 & 133 should not be applied to the 3-cent browns under any circumstances.

It would be unusual, if not impossible, for a relief break which is peculiar to a small quantity of only one stamp, to be found on another value, and only one state (of major importance) of the 3-cent die is involved. For these reasons alone, it is safe to say that #108 & 134 should be a separate study, and I would like to take this opportunity to invite some other reader who has worked on the 3-cent browns to tell us how to separate the wheat from the chaff, assuming that someone is manufacturing chaff in the form of #134.

R.C. MARTIN

A VISIT TO E.A.SMYTHIES

Sir, - The mention of Mr E.A. Smythies in the Nov.-Dec. issue prompts me to write this letter. He is known to many CPS members by his most interesting articles, but I would think few have met him personally. That pleasure I have had. This summer I spent several weeks on the Continent and in Great Britain. A long week end was spent at his home in Tralee, Ireland, in Castle Morris, with its five foot thick walls and charming surroundings in that delightful Irish village.

No guest ever had a finer host and more charming hostess than I did on my visit. Near to the beautiful Killarney district and other beauty spots of Ireland, they went beyond the limit to make me welcome and show me the country. I shall ever be grateful to them.

Mr. Smythies is indeed a Philatelist of high order. His studies of Nepal and other countries have brought him, among other honours, the Crawford Medal. His knowledge of stamps - well, it was a joy to talk to him and when we were not sightseeing, we spent many happy hours with our mutual hobby. The Smythies are indeed an interesting family. Each member of the family is an author in his own right. My host is the author of a most interesting book on hunting in India, where he and Mrs. Smythies spent about thirty-five years. Mrs Smythies is the author of Tiger Lady and other books. Tiger Lady is a charming story on the life of a Forest Officer in India and well worth reading. The two sons, one a Doctor and the other a Forest Officer in Burma, I did not have the pleasure of meeting. The Doctor was in Canada but I believe is presently in the United States and is the author of a very advanced book on a medical subject. The other son, a Forest Officer in Burma, is the author of a book on the Birds of Burma, now a classic.

I could go on for several pages concerning my very happy visit with the Smythies.

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