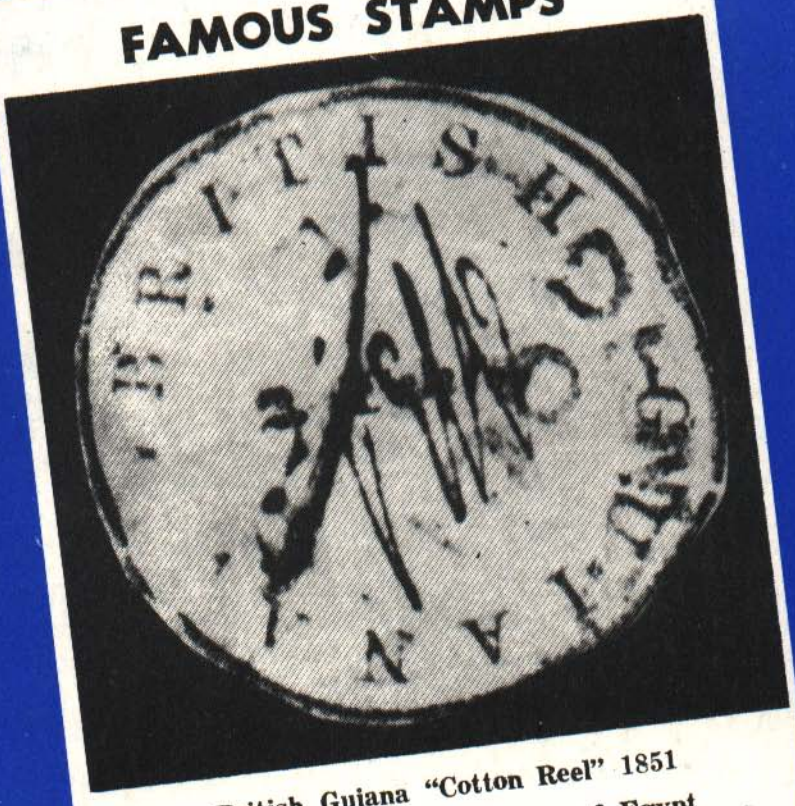
VOLUME 13 - NUMBER 3
MAY-JUNE, 1962
WHOLE NUMBER 70

The CANADIAN PHILATELIST

FAMOUS STAMPS



British Guiana "Cotton Reel" 1851
From the Palace Collection of Egypt

Journal of the
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

Have Money Will Travel

April 15, 1962

Dear Friends:—

The President of our Company, Mr. Harry Martin, Sr. (that's my Dad) and I, T.C.A.'d to Montreal twice during the last month. On one occasion when boarding the plane we complained that there were no adjoining seats vacant. The pretty stewardess suggested we take the other plane which we did, as it was departing at the same time. What is air travel coming to? Not which seat you would like, but which p'ane do you prefer. Did you know T.C.A. has thirty flights daily from Toronto to Montreal?

Our first stop was to visit a Montreal dealer and talk shop for a few minutes. It wasn't long before he asked "would I like to buy a collection?" Magic words like this affect me deeply. I could hardly wait to get my hands on the albums and look through them. I purchased the British North America section which was a good lot, beautifully mounted, with nice early issues. It was practically a complete collection with Jubilees to the $5.00 and a strong representation of Newfoundland, mostly mint and complete sets.

Next he offered me a large accumulation of British Colonies, all in mint sets, with a catalogue value of over $40,000.00. In less than twenty minutes I had completed the inspection and we agreed on price. Incidentally I had negotiated about seven years previously with the original owner for this lot, and since then it had been offered to me by others, and all attempts failed. At long last it is locked up in one of our safes waiting for sortation into our stock. The intended few minutes visit turned out to be an all day session, including a pleasant lunch. Thanks, Jack.

On March 29th, I took a quick trip over to Buffalo, depositing $5,000.00 in U.S. silver at the Manufacturer and Traders Trust. I visited two dealers and made purchases from both. On the way home I stopped and viewed the flood lit Niagara Falls, still covered in ice and snow—a most gorgeous sight.

Among the letters recently received in our office was the following.

Mr. Harry Martin, Jr.
Toronto, Ont.
Dear Sir:—

Many times I have felt like writing you to say that I find your letter in the Canadian Philatelist the most interesting part of the Journal.

I mentioned this to a dealer friend — and he also was interested and said "Oh, he is a rich man and doesn't have our worries over wolves at the door." I'm sure you must be as happy as your letters sound.

Signed — Anna Macdonald,
Kings Hall (Staff)
Compton, P.Q.

Thanks, you are quite right about my being happy. I really enjoy my work, especially the travelling and meeting people, but most of all I am happiest when I am buying stamps. My Dad says, "If you could sell as fast as you buy it would keep the wolves away from the door."

The St. Helena, "Tristan Relief" stamps are very scarce as only 434 sets were issued. During the last week we have sold two sets, and have only one more in stock, for anyone who is interested.

In a specialized collection of Tristan that I recently purchased, were 10 of the scarcest booklets, blue cover, only 500 issued. These sell at $37.50 and I have only three left in stock.

Each Wednesday for the last seven weeks I have been visiting a local collector's home and buying his surplus holdings of stamps. It is a tremendous accumulation, mostly mint Canada. More details about his lot in the next letter.

Philatelically yours,

Harry Martin Jr.

Empire Stamp Corporation Limited

1150 YONGE ST. • TORONTO, ONTARIO

The CANADIAN PHILATELIST

VOLUME XIII Number 3
MAY-JUNE, 1962
WHOLE NUMBER 70

Editor:
LOUIS M. LAMOUROUX
222 Lawrence Avenue West
Toronto 12, Ontario

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

The Editor Speaks Out . . .

THE FIRST day cover affair undertaken by the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce seems to have been botched somewhat and there are many versions of what actually happened. It would seem to us that it would be in order for the Chamber of Commerce to state frankly what did occur.

☆ ☆ ☆

Once again it is exhibition time and there seem to be more exhibitions than ever.

One result is that there is a good deal of clashing, especially in Southern Ontario.

We had hoped that the publication of COMING EVENTS would have eliminated this clashing, but apparently, the trouble is due mainly to clubs not taking steps for their exhibition sufficiently in advance

We think a possible solution is for the chairman of an exhibition to write to us, **as soon as date had been decided,** and we shall then immediately reply and inform him of any other shows already booked for that date and he can then change the date or not, as he wishes or is advisable.

Do please note however, that we are not endeavouring to create any priorities. We shall simply take note of the dates as they are communicated to us and it will then be up to the chairman of the committee to decide on any action he wishes to take.

As can well be understood, the problem is particularly acute around Southern Ontario where so many places are within easy reach of each other.

We don't suppose that the other week, for instance, when Peterborough and Edmonton were holding their shows on the same date, that there was any disposition on the part of anyone in say, Winnipeg, to hesitate as to whether he should go to Edmonton or Peterborough! We wish there were such a disposition though!

We note, in Art McIntyre's always interesting Stamp Column in the **Edmonton Journal** of March 6, the following item: "As usual, large numbers of FDCs bearing the Education stamp were mailed. Imagine the surprise of some recipients of FDCs mailed here to find that gremlins crawled into the usual well-oiled postal machine and moved the date stamp back one year! As first day covers they are a failure".

☆ ☆ ☆

Vol. IV of Robson Lowe's Encyclopaedia of British Stamps, AUSTRALASIA, is being reviewed on another page, but we would like to make an editorial comment on one weak point (in our opinion) on that wonderful handbook. This is the non-inclusion of the French issues in the description of the New Hebrides.

For some time, we have been dickering with the idea of writing an item on the New Hebrides and try and explain the working of the Condiminium. Wish, though, that we had one of our members with a more facile pen than ours to undertake this job!

☆ ☆ ☆

We noted in our last issue, under Chapter News, that Harold Canham, late of Hamilton, had moved to Victoria and opined that he would be a decided acquisition to the Victoria Club.

We have now received a notice of his change of address to Regina! And we have heard that the Regina P.S. is being re-activated. Any connection between the two?

☆ ☆ ☆

The legion of BNA enthusiasts will be delighted to hear that Vol. V of Robson Lowe's Encyclopaedia of British Stamp, B.N.A., will definitely be appearing in 1964 and we are all looking forward to seeing it at last.

☆ ☆ ☆

We had a pleasant surprise just as we were going to send our copy to printers, the visit of member G. H. Potts, of Half Moon Bay, B.C.

Mr. Potts looks after a lighthouse just opposite Qualicum Beach (the home of member F. L. Brandeis, who has a letter in the MAIL Bag in this issue), across Georgia Strait. He is the author of the item HOW TO DO IT which appeared a short while ago.

He is a real enthusiast. He brought along with him some items of his collection and in particular some Canada and Malta. We do not think we have ever seen such beautiful copies of the Large Queens, each one superb! And his Malta, well we know more than one Malta specialist who would have positively drooled at the sight of them.

He only stayed an hour or so with us, as Mrs. Potts and his two youngsters were waiting for him at his motel to start off on the way back to the coast, but it was a very pleasant hour to us and most interesting. We hope to hear from him again in the future!

☆ ☆ ☆

We note with great satisfaction that the Royal Philatelic Society of London is sending over an exhibit of some of its collections for Canpex. This should be most interesting as the Royal usually does not send any of their material to an exhibition other than International.

This is an acknowledgment of the high standing which CANPEX has achieved and which, we are quite sure, will be fully realized.

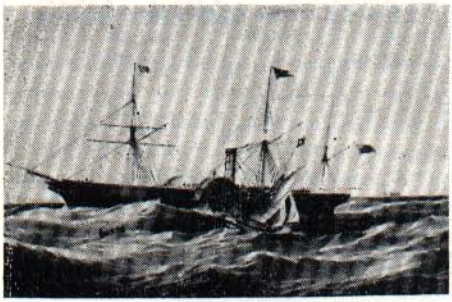
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The Story of Sea Mail

BY DAVID DIVINE



The transatlantic Royal Mail steamship "Asia" of 2,800 tons—from a lithograph by T. G. Dutton published in 1851.

LETTERS TO 'the Countreys beyond the seas', declared a proclamation of Elizabeth I, shall be carried only by the authorized messengers of the Master of the Posts.

The proclamation of 1591 is held to mark the beginning of Britain's official seaborne mail service. It may. On the other hand, there may well have been a service of sorts for some while before that date. Walsingham, Elizabeth's great Secretary of State, was an inveterate correspondent who kept a lively finger on the pulse of half a dozen embassies abroad and must have had some reliable means of communication with them. The times were troublous.

But even if the year 1591 marks the beginning of a formal service, it still had a predecessor. One of the vital factors in the vast administrative system of the Roman Empire was a highly efficient post. Its routes have been traced, its mail systems examined. So far as Britain is concerned it came to the Continental shore at Boulogne, and the galleys that carried it used either the narrow inlet of Dubris, where the pharos that lighted them across the Channel still stands on the Dover cliff, or up behind the Goodwin Sands to Rutupiae at the beginning of Watling Street, the springing point of the Roman roads of Britain.

What Elizabeth's proclamation really means is that the Government would brook no competition, a principle that was to produce some remarkable results in the centuries that followed.

She had two ends in view. One was political. The canalization of letters through official channels as opposed to the private arrangements with ships' masters that had been customary through the opening years of the Renaissance put into the Government's hands a powerful form of censorship. The other was quite simply financial. There was almost always a simple financial point in Elizabeth's dealings.

In 1598, after presumably seven years of 'authorized messengers', Elizabeth took a new step. A mail packet service was established between Holyhead and Dublin—there was trouble in Ireland—and it prospered.

James I enlarged upon the idea and instituted a 'Postmaster for Foreign Parts', and a cross-Channel service from Dover was organized with chartered vessels. They crossed under oars in still weather.

Charles I came to the throne and appointed as his Foreign Postmaster Thomas Witherings, and began a sweeping reform of the service. The Cromwellian interlude and the Dutch wars were not precisely conducive to further expansion; but in 1686 a Government packet service was established between Harwich and Holland, and in 1688 Falmouth for the first time entered the stage.

Why Falmouth?

Falmouth was the first and the last port in England. It was a long way from London by road—270 miles to be exact—but there was a road, the road that was to become the famous Falmouth Post Road. It was a sight longer by sea, longer in miles but much longer in other things. Two winds blow in the Channel—the easterlies and the southwesterlies.

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One was a foul wind to an incoming mail, the other a foul wind to an outgoing. The long beat up the Channel to London would have added a week or more to the end of a mail run from abroad. The westerly gales at their height could have added a month to the start of an outward-bounder. Falmouth was the logical place.

There was a second piece of hard sense in the choice. France was our enemy. War was endemic in the Channel. The French privateers were getting into their stride. It was common wisdom to start the packet boats from a point as far removed from the French coast as could be used in reason. Falmouth remained the mail port of an expanding empire for a hundred and thirty years.

The first of the packets sailed to The Groyne—the port of Corunna under Finisterre in Spain. There were two of them: the Allyance (Captain Green) and the expedition (Captain Francis Clies), and they aimed at a monthly service when the Biscay winds allowed. It was a small and gallant beginning. In course of time the service was extended to Lisbon.

In 1702 Edmund Dummer, Surveyor-General to the Navy, came into the picture. Dummer had organized the building of a number of fast packet boats for the Harwich-Helvoetsluis run. Now he turned his attention to the need for reliable communications with the West Indies. By the middle of the century the West Indies trade was to be of major importance to the English economy. Dummer financed the construction of four large packets and secured a Post Office contract thereby. Under its terms he agreed to establish a monthly service between Falmouth and the West Indies. His ships were of approximately 200 tons, and on 21st October 1702, the Bridgeman opened the first trans-atlantic service. Altogether Dummer built seventeen packets, but in the next nine years the majority of them were lost to French warships and privateers or wrecked, and in 1711 he abondoned his contract. The Post Office took it over and maintained it.



Carried by the sailing ship "Mary Ann" to the small Cornish port of Hayle, this letter was marked "Ship Letter" by the local postmaster. The notation was written in manuscript because the ship-letter traffic via Hayle was not sufficient to warrant a handstamp.



In 1700, when this letter was despatched in Madeira, a gratuity of one penny was paid to the ship's master for each letter to induce him to hand it over to the post office, for illegal private delivery was frequent.

In 1755 the next major development took place with the opening of a packet service from Falmouth to New York.

Gradually the fleet increased. Oddly enough, it was never a Post Office fleet. Ships were chartered individually — in theory, from their captains. They were small. A report of 1788 claimed that a



This letter from Corunna arrived by sailing ship at Maryport, Cumberland, in 1821. The ordinary townstamp with the mileage from London (318) was used and 'Maryport Ship Letter' inscribed; on arrival in London the 'Ship Letter' handstamp was added.

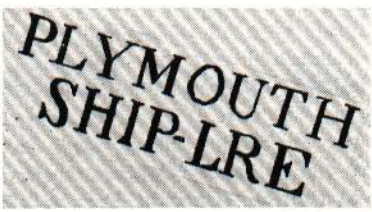
ship of 150 tons was sufficiently large to go anywhere in the world— as by the standards of Drake, of course, she was. On the shorter routes the average tonnage was nearer seventy.

The pay system was remarkable. The commander of a packet as late as 1797 received only thirty shillings a week in peacetime, made up to two pounds with danger money in time of war. A bosun drew seven shillings and sixpence a week, and able-bodied seamen a shilling a day.

The curious chartering arrangements, the pay scales, and the characteristic deficiencies of eighteenth century administration conspired together to produce disaster. Before disaster came, however, the service had established a reputation. It had maintained high standards of regularity in circumstances of great difficulty. It had also accumulated over the years a long and splendid record of single-ship combats with French privateers and sometimes with regular men-of-war. The packets were armed generally with four guns, they were fast, they were manoeuvrable, and the 'packet rats' that manned them were perhaps the toughest seamen on earth.

Steadily, however, corruption pervaded the service. It came in at top and bottom. Possibly this was no more than was to be expected in the eighteenth century under a Post Office whose profits went anyway to the Duke of York.

At the different levels it took different forms. Officers and men alike entered the smuggling profession—it was alarmingly close to a profession in the eighteenth century — with enthusiasm and skill. There were, after all, positive attractions and advantages in what might be called scheduled smuggling. Abuses crept in also in connection with the privilege of cargo-carrying which they were allowed. Nominally, of course, the ships were built for mail and perhaps a handful of passengers. Actually they carried astonishing cargoes on behalf of their people who, as time went on, did not hesitate to adjust schedules to accommodate cargo lifting.



At the top level the profits lay in the manipulation of the chartering system. Scandal grew until in 1787, almost exactly a hundred years after the institution of the service, a Parliamentary inquiry was forced into its proceedings. The inquiry, after typical eighteenth century manoeuvrings, found that the principal villain of the piece was the Secretary of the Post Office himself. He drew a payment of 2½ per cent of the total Government expenditure on the service; he had become, in the course of years of office, one of the major owners of packet ships and collected their charter money; and, when his career ended abruptly with the findings of the inquiry, he was estimated to have accumulated something like £50,000.

The inquiry cleared the air for a while, then a new and even more ingenious fraud developed. This time it was an insurance racket. The Napoleonic Wars were on. Packets began to surrender to the enemy—almost always well-insured packets, carrying expensive cargoes on their master's and crew's account with the cargoes well insured.

A campaign against the service began

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AUSTRALIA AND DEPENDENCIES

Part 2:
NEW ZEALAND AND DEPENDENCIES

Part 3:
CROWN COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES

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When replying to this advertisement please mention that you saw it in "The Canadian Philatelist".

inside the London commercial community, who, with Lloyd's, were the principal sufferers. It did not take full effect until the end of the wars, and not even then until it found that it had the Ad-



miralty as an ally, for the Admiralty was anxious to find employment for officers put on half pay when the fleet was laid up after the Peace of Paris.

It had another ally—steam—and the two were not always compatible.

The history of steam at sea is fascinating. In 1816, with all the solemnity of the medieval Papacy, the Board of Admiralty declared:

"Their Lordships feel it their bounden duty to discourage to the utmost of their ability the use of steam vessels, as they consider that the introduction of steam is calculated to strike a fatal blow at the naval supremacy of the Empire".

The Admiralty clearly had forgotten Canute. Steam was on the way against all discouragement, and the Irish Sea became the arena in which seagoing was tried, tested and proved—and, incidentally, applied to the mails.

In the same year as the Admiralty's pronunciamento a small ship, the Hibernian, was put into service between Howth and Holyhead. A very little later Cork had a seagoing steamship. Liverpool and Belfast came into the race, and the Waterloo was built at a cost of £10,000 for the Langtrees of Belfast—probably by Ritchie & Co.—for the Belfast-Liverpool trade. Even the Post Office was forced into it. In 1821 a mail packet of 205 tons burden was put into service on the Dublin run.

The speed of the race, and the competition increased. It developed into a riot. Dublin, with supreme Irish effrontery, sent an emissary to Liverpool backed by the Bournes, the belligerent family who ran the stage coach lines that distributed the mails in Ireland. They sent him to raise money for an Irish steam packet company. He was rebuffed, returned to Ireland, and raised the money there. The City of Dublin Steam Packet Company was formed and went inevitably to war with everybody else. A battle of passenger rates and freight charges developed. It reached epic levels of idiocy and hilarity. First class passengers were carried at two and sixpence a head, shiploads of deck passengers were carried free. And at the end of the war the City of Dublin emerged triumphant, so triumphant that it challenged the Post Office itself, and the City of Dublin steam packet vessels carried the mail to Ireland.

Two years after the first cross-Channel service was initiated the Post Office put a steam packet into operation on the Dover run, but it is to the Irish Sea that the honours go. It was there that the first steamship was built to carry cargo as well as passengers. It was there that the first schedules were advertised to run through the winter. It was there that the first cross-Channel screw vessel was put into operation. And it was the starting point of an even wider adventure.

The Dublin Steam Packet Company extended its service to London. The small London brokerage and charter firm of Willcox & Anderson was appointed manager. In due course it built up a new service to Bordeaux. It became, in a tangled and fascinating history, the charterer to Dom Pedro of Brazil for the ships he needed for the Portuguese Civil War and then for the Spanish Civil War, and in 1835 it was asked to establish a steam service to the Peninsula.

Steam had developed on its own—by private enterprise. What had the Navy done in the interim? The Admiralty was a reluctant dragon. Six years after its pronunciamento, in 1822, with much brow furrowing, it had progressed to one small paddle steamer — everybody regarded it as an intolerable nuisance. In

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30	31	£7.15	$21.70
31-41	32-42	£5	$14
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1827, with the Irish Sea positively humming with steamships, it commissioned three small—very small—warships. In the early 1830's with its ambitions in the matter of the mail service overcoming its caution, it invested in a handful of small steam sloops for the Mediterranean. It initiated a steam service from Gibraltar to Malta to carry the mails



Post Office sailing packets provided regular mail services to America when this letter was written in London in 1790. They sailed from Falmouth once a month, the packet letter charge being one shilling, payable at the time of posting.

brought out by the Falmouth sailing packets.

The Peninsular Line had other ideas. Bourne's experience in the Irish Sea had proved to him that a mail contract was essential in this experimental period of steam trade. He set to work with extraordinary pertinacity, abetted by Willcox and Anderson, to get it. The project was too much for the Admiralty. About this time the general transfer was in progress — officially the date was 1836—of the handing over of the packet services to the Navy, but it took a long time for them to get properly into their stride. There are even querulous pencil notes on the original papers in the Public Record Office raising questions as to whether they were the right targets for the Peninsular Line to batter at. The Peninsular Line remained firm. In 1837 it won the first contract, which was, in effect, a subsidy for the carriage of oceanic mail by steam, and on 1st September the Don Juan, advertised as the largest ship afloat, 1,000 tons and 'fitted up in such a style of elegance as to resemble in her interior a floating palace rather than a ship', sailed on the first deep sea mail voyage.

She was wrecked on the homeward passage, but that is another story.

Three years later the Cunard Company sailed the Britannic on its first transatlantic voyage. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and a host of other competitors followed.

The importance of the mail contract in the contribution made by the great shipping companies to the expansion of the Empire in the time of Queen Victoria cannot be assessed too highly. It covered the delicate period of adjustment be-



tween sail and 'economic' steam. In a high degree it made possible the transition. The records of the P & O Company as it spread from the Peninsula run to Alexandria, as it entered the Indian run and finally took over the Indian Ocean, as it extended to Malaya and branched out from there to China on the one hand and to Australia on the other, are so intertwined with the question of subsidies as to provide a classic object lesson in the proper combination of Government help and private enterprise. In due course the mail subsidies were abandoned—even as the provision that mail steamers should be 'capable of carrying four of the largest type of gun afloat' was also abandoned.

The valiant mail steamers had served their purpose. For three hundred years

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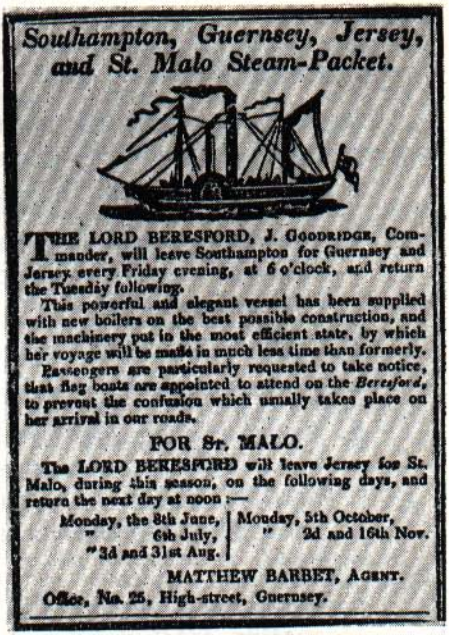
they provided the sinews of communication which were vital to the growth of the British Commonwealth of nations.

(Courtesy Northern Circuit, Spring 1961)

(Northern Electric Company Limited)



One of the rare surviving Arundel ship letters carried by private sailing vessel to the Sussex port of Arundel. This letter was written at Cape of Good Hope in 1820.



Southampton, Guernsey, Jersey, and St. Malo Steam-Packet.

THE LORD BERESFORD, J. GOODRIDGE, Commander, will leave Southampton for Guernsey and Jersey every Friday evening, at 6 o'clock, and return the Tuesday following.

This powerful and elegant vessel has been supplied with new boilers on the best possible construction, and the machinery put in the most efficient state, by which her voyage will be made in much less time than formerly.

Passengers are particularly requested to take notice, that flag boats are appointed to attend on the *Beresford*, to prevent the confusion which usually takes place on her arrival in our roads.

FOR ST. MALO.

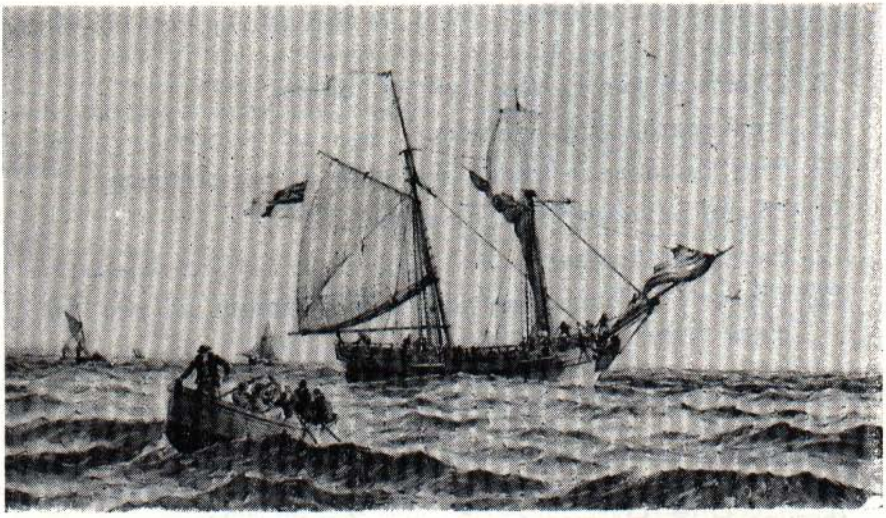
The LORD BERESFORD will leave Jersey for St. Malo, during this season, on the following days, and return the next day at noon :—

Monday, the 8th June, | Monday, 5th October,
" 6th July, | " 2d and 16th Nov.
" 3d and 31st Aug. |

MATTHEW BARBET, AGENT.

Office, No. 25, High-street, Guernsey.

An announcement from the "Guernsey Star" of 1828 concerning the sailings of the packet 'Lord Beresford'.



A Dover-Calais packet of the 1820's hove-to for passengers to disembark—from a contemporary lithograph.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS



The HOLLOW TREE

By ED. RICHARDSON (R.P.S.C. 6991)
303 PIN OAK DR., LA MARQUE, TEXAS, U.S.A.

#584—"COURTESY" FLIGHT COVERS

Back in packet #556 we mentioned six different Canadian airline companies which are known to have used special stickers or handstamps on covers carried in their planes, by courtesy, and later posted in the regular mails. These companies have no airmail contract or other authorization to carry mails. No charge is made.

In this earlier packet we mentioned **Arrow Airways, B.C. Air Lines, Mackenzie Air Service, Northern Transport, Pacific Western Airlines,** and **Wings.** All of these are known to have used either the special stickers or handstamps.

Now comes along that outstanding Canadian airmail specialist, Don Amos of Winnipeg, with still another example. The cover bears a single straight line handstamp in blue reading "Courtesy of LAMB AIRWAYS"—one strike on the face, another on the reverse. This cover is of rather recent vintage—1961.

* * *

#585—"M.O. COLLEGE STAMP"

Apparently nothing is known of the origin of this scarce sideline item. While it is possible that these were also the fabrication of Samuel Allan Taylor, this is not known as a fact. Furthermore the date of issue is also unknown.

The commonest variety, and so far the only one listed in any previous philatelic studies of this issue, is the carmine lake variety on white wove paper. We can now report at least one more variety —Red on Orange-yellow wove paper. Both varieties are imperforate—as are most all so called "Canadian Locals".

#586—"M.C. COLLEGE STAMPS"

Another Canadian "College" stamp of which almost nothing is known,—is quite similar in design to the "M.O." College stamp just discussed. This variety is very similar, except for three main design differences:—

1. The "O" in the lower right corner has been changed to a "C".
2. The panel in which the value is spelled out in the "M.O." stamp, is blank in the "M.C." variety.
3. The upper corners of the "M.O." stamp have been cut out and the figures of value inserted.

The only copy we have been able to add to our collection of Canadian "Locals" is of the 50¢ value. However four other values are reported. They are:—

3¢ pink
5¢ pale brown
25¢ pale brown
50¢ yellow ochre
$1 yellow ochre

All are very scarce to rare. We would welcome reports of other varieties.

* * *

#587—SQUARED CIRCLE COUNT

As with most of our collections in the past six months, we have added very little,—in fact only three new towns to our Squared Circle cover collection. When we last reported that we had 258 diff. squared circle towns on cover, we miscounted,—we should have reported 259. Since then we have managed to add just three more:—

BEETON—Type I
CACHE BAY—Type II
SCHREIBER—First state, type I

This now gives us 262 diff. towns on

cover of which 244 are of Type II. Those of RF values of 50 or less which we still lack are:—

Type I

Mansonville	RF 50
St. Hilarion	RF 50

Type II

Farnham	RF 25
Comber	RF 50
Durham	RF 40
Grafton	RF 45
Hawkesbury	RF 30
Prince Albert	RF 45
Union	RF 50

We sincerely believe that each of these nine towns are under-rated in so far as RF values go for examples **on cover.**

* * *

#588—RECENT B.C. LAW ISSUES

All rumours to the contrary, British Columbia has not yet discontinued the use of revenue Law Stamps. In fact new issues have been appearing during the past year.

Like the 1958 Commemorative Law issue, the new stamps are printed on gum-impregnated paper, similar to that used for Canadian T.B. Christmas Seals last year. So far there have been the following values reported:—

10¢ Grey	50¢ Sepia-grey
$1 Blue	$2 Violet
$3 Yellow	

We have examples of the last four in upper right corner pairs, with full sheet margins, bearing black control nos. in the upper margin.

* * *

#589—SPECIAL FORT SIMPSON, N.W.T. HANDSTAMP SLOGAN CANCEL

Thanks to Bill Rorke of Edmonton, we now have an example of the special handstamp slogan cancel used by Fort Simpson, N.W.T. in 1958. Our example shows the normal date stamp cancelling and, tying the stamp to cover and to the right in two straight lines, "WE CELEBRATE / IN '58".

Our example is dated Sept. 24, 1958. We have no idea as to the period of use.

A very desirable modern day cancel. **First:**—it is a territorial, **Second:**—it is a slogan cancel, and **Third:**—one of the few examples of unusual modern handstamp cancels.

* * *

#590—EDUCATION STAMP USED IN 1961?

Just for the record, someone failed to change the year date in one of the large double circle cancellers used at Edmonton, and a few "First Day" covers exist with a Feb. 28, 1961 date!

* * *

#591—$30 SUPREME COURT STAMP

While in Philadelphia some time ago on business with Bill Rockett, a specialist in Canadian Revenues, managed to get together for an evening. Looking over some of Bill's gems, we saw for the first and only time,—a $30 Canadian Supreme Court Law stamp. It was a surcharge variety. The surcharge was on the King George V, profile, issue of 1935,—the $1 value, in pale milky blue, perf. II.

The surcharge consisted of three parts. **First:**—at the top **three horizontal bars** blocking out the old denomination; **Second:**—over the central value tablet, "$30."—the figures being nearly ½ in. in height; **Third:**—across the bottom value panel, two full horizontal and one broken horizontal bar. The entire surcharge is in **dark blue.**

This particular example was on a Supreme Court document dated Nov. 28, 1960. Can anyone report another copy of this?

* * *

#592—NOTES ON NEW BRUNSWICK T.B. TOBACCO TAX TICKETS

Something we had not noted before regarding the very scarce 1st issue, with the **value printed at right**, is the fact that these full panes of four have a row of roulettes at the bottom, or end, of pane. Normally, in all other N.B. tax tickets the bottom or end of pane is imperforate.

Watermarked copies exist in nearly all issues, and values. It consists of a paper maker's watermark, and there are at least two types. Each type is made up of both single and double-lined letters.

What with perforation, roulette, plate,

watermark, and shade varieties, plus the imperforates, proofs and essays, one can make up a rather specialized showing of these long neglected issues.

* * *

#593—PADPOSTS

As most readers know, the writer has long admired and collected Canadian PADPOSTS,—Pictorial Advertising on Postal Stationery. While he has long ago mounted those which are classed as Railway and Steamship Cards, as well as those which depict facsimile money orders,—he only recently found an opopportunity to mount the general run of these.

So that collectors generally can appreciate that there is quite a variety of Canadian PADPOSTS in existence, and that a respectable collection of these is quite possible, we summarize the collection as follows:—

Envelopes	11
Postal Bands	2
Victoria Post Cards	44
Edward Post Cards	13
Admiral Post Cards	6
Later Post Cards	5
Reply Cards (double)	1
Total	82

For a most interesting sideline to Canadian Postal Stationery, we heartily recommend this interesting group.

Notice to Members

Your Secretary wishes to thank all of you who paid heed to the notice in the January number and sent in your fees for 1962. The returns to date, while satisfactory, are still not up to par. Once more the undersigned appeals to you to make sure your renewal fee is sent to him as soon as possible.

Walter F. Anderson, Secretary,
Royal Philatelic Society of Canada
Box 3144, Station C,
Ottawa 3, Ont.

Note: THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST will NOT be mailed to Unpaid Members in July.

New Award for Canpex From India

It was indeed gratifying to receive a letter from my good friend, Dhirubhai Mehta, Editor of the Indian Philatelic Journal, Bombay, India, with the information that he had come to the decision that he would like to make an award for some exhibit at Canpex. This decision was made with the idea in mind of creating and cementing philatelic goodwill amongst the peoples of India and Canada. This gesture is being made as a result of his experiences when he visited with the author in Ottawa during the fall of 1960 and he felt that this token of esteem would give him the greatest pleasure because he feels it would be the start of building goodwill between the collectors of our two countries. The award will be typically Indian and will be made at the discretion of the Jury.

The author well remembers Mr. Mehta when he was his house guest in the fall of 1960 and it was indeed a pleasure to have his company around our capital.

—WALTER ANDERSON

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The Nazi Period of Germany

BY E. HOFFMANN





FOR A thorough understanding of the stamps issued in Germany between 1933 and 1945, it is essential to examine the historical background of the period.

Looking back to the early days of January 1933, we find Germany in the middle of the Depression. There are 7 million unemployed, millions of others working short-time. The government of Chancellor von Papen had been replaced a month earlier by the government of General Schleicher, a man of the military, very much after the heart of President Hindenburg. But, like his predecessor, Schleicher could not save the sinking ship. The extreme parties on right and left clamoured for leadership. The Communist and the Nazi Parties formed the majority in parliament, the Reichstag, and no moderate government could survive for long if the two combined, as they occasionally did. When Schleicher's inability to cope with the Ost-Hilfe scandal (dealing with subsidies paid to the Prussian Junkers) forced Hindenburg to drop his government, Hitler's time had come. On the morning of January 30, 1933, Schleicher's government toppled and Hindenburg asked Hitler to form a new government.

That Fateful Day

That was the beginning of the end. The Nazis never for one moment considered themselves to be an ordinary parliamentary party. They meant to dictate. Only nobody knew this then, on that fateful day of January 30, 1933. In time to come, the Nazis called this day the "Tag der Machtergreifung" (the day of the seizure of power), and yet the government was handed over to Hitler in just the same way as it had been to Brüning, Papen, or Schleicher before him.

I remember quite vividly the night of January 30th. The Berlin Broadcasting Station, normally quite objective and impartial, was taken over by the Nazis immediately and martial music, speeches by Goebbels and others filled the air. Then we heard of the thousands of Stormtroopers, the SA, marching with flaming torches towards the Wilhelmstrasse to pay homage to their leader, their Führer, as he was later called. The radio-announcer gave a glowing description of the procession, in between Hitler-songs and Heil-Hitler shouts. It was all very impressive, colossal, and at the same time fear-inspiring. Berlin had never since the days of the old Kaiser seen anything like this, and the torch-parade was celebrated in the years to come both publicly and philatelically (Scott B216 and B252and 853; also postal stationery item: postcard showing Brandenburg Gate torch-parade, with 6pfg. Hitler and Hindenburg stamp).

In the first few months that followed,





not many people were aware of the new wind that was blowing until the Reichstag was set on fire. That fire started a hunt for all Communist and Labour Party supporters, both parties being declared illegal. Even so, the first elections in March 1933 did not give Hitler the absolute majority in parliament, and he had to use the support of the Conservative German National Party under Hugenberg. By April 1933 all German newspapers printed only Nazis news. They were all placed under the super-

vision of the newly-created Ministry for Information and Propaganda, headed by Dr. Joseph Goebbels. In June 1933 Hitler could afford to put the German National Party, his sole supporter in parliament, into recess, and henceforth ruled without interference from anybody. The National-Socialist German Workers' Party—to give the Nazi Party its full name—was now the unchallenged master in Germany. When in 1934 the old Reichspresident Hindenburg died (Hindenburg-mourning set, Scott 436/41), Hitler became Reichspresident as well as Reichs-Chancellor.

Persecution Begins

Hand in hand with the suppression of all possible opponents inside Germany went the persecution of all people of Jewish extraction. As with the political opposition, it started mildly at first. All





Jews were dismissed from public office. One year later, in 1934, began what was called "Gleichschaltung" in industry. It was a typical Nazi-Goebbels term, meaning the elimination of all Jews and other opponents of the Nazi régime in private industries. One enterprise after another announced proudly its "gleichschaltung", and in the end there were only a very few Jewish enterprises left. These were further restricted by ordering them to work only for Jewish customers. By this means thousands of Jews were robbed of their livelihood, and by 1936 the exodus of German Jews to foreign countries began, growing steadily until the outbreak of the war in 1939 put an end to it.

There was, at first, the same international admiration for Hitler that had been bestowed on Mussolini. Didn't one make the trains run on time, and didn't the other really abolish unemployment? Did they not both hold Communism at bay? Hitler employed internationally the same tactics that he used at home: beat all your opponents one by one, before they have time to unite. While the country was still weak, he aimed at limited objectives. It was in keeping with his professed peaceful policy, though nevertheless a political sensation, when on January 26, 1934, Hitler announced to an astonished world his ten-year non-aggression pact with Poland. This not only strengthened Hitler's peaceful pretensions, but it also gave the Poles a false sense of security, and weakened relations between Poland and France. Hitler was now left free to turn his attention to the West.

In July 1934 the Austrian Nazis, with German compliance, staged a revolt against the Austrian government. This failed. It was clear that Hitler was not yet strong enough to brave armed opposition.

First Victory

Next year, in 1935, he scored his first victory in the international field by the plebescite in the Saar, which went overwhelmingly in favour for the return to Germany. The slogan: "Heim ins Reich" —Home to the Fatherland — was celebrated also on stamps (Scott 448/51), while the result of the plebescite was anticipated on Scott 444/5. Hitler now further strengthened his peace propaganda by stating over the air: "The German nation will make no further territorial demands on France!"—that is, Hitler would, to the surprise of many





Germans, abandon the claim to Alsace and Lorraine. (See on Scott's France N27/N58 how he honoured his statement later on.)

Meanwhile, other nations were making efforts for their own protection. Soviet Russia, seriously alarmed at what went on in Germany, entered the League of

Newfoundland

Here are a few items of interesting material from this ever-popular country:—

S.G. 150a	1923	2c. carmine, imperf, pair, mint	£27
S.G. 263b	1937	Coronation 15c. claret, imperf, between, mint	£45
S.G. 263a	1937	Coronation 15c. claret, with and without wmk. Corner block of four, mint	£12
S.G. 210a	1932	2c. carmine, perf. 13 line, mint block of four	£21
S.G. 211b	1932	3c. orange-brown, perf. 14 line (small holes). Mint block of four	£28
S.G. 217a	1932	15c claret, perf. 14 line, mint block of four	£17
S.G. 218b	1932	20c. green, perf. 14 line, mint block of four	£35
S.G. 222c	1932/8	1c. grey, perf. 14 line, mint block of four	£20
S.G. 225b	1932/8	5c. violet (Die 1) perf. 14 line (small holes). Mint block of four	£35
S.G. 223a	1932/8	2c. green, imperf. mint block of four	£15
S.G. 224a	1932/8	4c. carmine, imperf. mint block of four	£15
S.G. 248a	1933	24c. marone, imperf. mint block of four	£27

Well, that is just a sample. There is plenty more to go at — imperfs, imperf. between, with and without watermark, inverted surcharges, and of course plenty of good basic stock as well.

If you want proofs — once again we can fill the bill. We can't list them all, but there are some Die Proofs of the Coronation 1937 set, the 1932 set, complete set of Sir Humphrey Gilbert (£120), a Die Proof on India paper sunk on card of the 1891 5c. blue (SG. 90) "Certified as the original Proof (signed) J. Alex Robinson Colonial Sec. Feby. 10/99" (£125) and hosts of fine things. And there is a magnificent mint example of SG. 228 ab, the 1932/3 24 cent blue doubly printed — and what a double (obviously pre-war measure) priced at £150.

Write now to Mr. A. C. Andrews—all these items must be offered "subject unsold", but if you write quickly you may avoid being disappointed.

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Nations in September 1934. The Western nations negotiated with Hitler and tried to persuade him to bring Germany into a mutual assistance pact with Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia, a kind of Eastern Locarno. But Hitler was anxious not to participate in any such agreement. Instead, early in 1935 Hitler thought the time ripe to take a much bolder step. Since, in any case, it was becoming clear that Germany was rearming, he decided to announce German rearmament to the world. On March 16, 1935, Hitler announced the introduction of general military conscription and the fixing of the peace strength of the German army at 36 divisions. He justified this by quoting a speech by Mr. Baldwin on the necessity of self-defence, and said to one journalist: "The German people do not want war. They simply want equal rights for all!"—thus sugar-coating the bitter pill.

The rearmament of Germany was, of course, an open breach of the Treaty of Versailles. But no appropriate action followed—only words. France and Russia signed a pact for mutual aid in case of attack and Russia also made an agreement with Czechoslovakia. Meanwhile Hitler had gained the solid advantage of rearmament without any opposition whatever! Just how feeble the pacts were that protected the nations opposed to him only time would tell. On May 21, 1935, Hitler made another of his famous speeches, with peace as his main subject. Hitler showed amazing skill in bluffing the Western nations and lulling them into a false sense of security. He said that peace was the main goal of German diplomacy and that Germany wanted at least 10 or 20 years of peace to rebuild the nation. That speech was so favourably received in London that the British Government, on Ribbentrop's suggestion, concluded a naval treaty binding Germany not to build beyond 35 per cent. of Britain's naval strength!

To the British Government this agreement to limit German naval strength seemed to be a good one. It did not seem so attractive to France or Italy, for neither was even consulted. They saw it, rightly, as another breach of the Treaty of Versailles and as a tacit British consent to the creation of a German fleet. Britain had, like Poland, misguidedly made its own private bargain with Hitler. Thus Hitler weakened still further any common opposition that the other countries could put up against him.

Another Step Forward

One year later, on March 7, 1936, Hitler moved another step further towards his goal. In contravention of the Versailles Treaty, he moved the German army into the Rhineland, which was to be a demilitarized zone for all times. Anxiously, the German army awaited the expected military reaction from France. But it never came. The democracies were already split and, except for a few telephone calls between the Quai d'Orsay and Downing Street, the world calmly accepted Hitler's bold stroke. It had been the last opportunity to stop Hitler by the threat of war. It was most unfortunate that at this time there was a strong sentiment both in France and Great Britain for disarmament. While Hitler slowly geared the whole German economy to the needs of the armed forces (see Scott 452/3, and 481/3) in preparation for the "Tag", the day of war, the governments of France and Britain had to fight against parliamentary opposition for the smallest increase in defence expenditure.

Humiliation

The paralysis had set in, and from now on the former Allies slipped further and further into submission and humiliation. The League of Nations, weak right from the start through the absence of the United States, was unable to stop Mussolini's conquest of Abyssinia. The dream of peace, the dream of the generation which grew up after the first World War, was destroyed. By the beginning of 1938 Hitler was ready to defy the whole world. The period of bluff and preparation was closing, the period of aggression was approaching. Success had confirmed Hitler's sense of divine mission. On March 12, 1938, after a

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period of intimidation, cajoling and threats, Nazi troops marched into Austria against the wishes of the Austrian government and occupied the country. Nazi propaganda reached a new high pitch and the slogan: "Ein Volk, ein Reich, ein Führer", meaning "one people, one nation, one leader", was not only printed on stamps (Scott 484/5), but was shouted in unison at all meetings, at all processions and from all loudspeakers.

This reminds me of the way the broadcasting stations would announce any speech by Hitler. It started long before the proposed speech like this: "The Führer will make an important announcement to the German people tomorrow at





10.30 a.m. All stations stand by. Workers and employees will have to be given time off work, to listen to the speech of the Führer. Heil Hitler!" This announcement was repeated at hourly intervals until the important moment arrived. Loudspeakers were installed in all public places, all tremini, railway stations, post-offices and wherever people congregate. All factories and offices had their own community listening room or installed loudspeakers in the plants. Shortly before 10.30 the radios were switched on, and when the Führer started talking, usually addressing them "German men and women", everybody stopped working, transport stopped or went slow, business in shops and department stores stopped, and people in the streets stopped walking and congregated around the loudspeakers provided by shopkeepers for the benefit of their customers. The whole nation literally listened to these speeches, but one never heard much comment on the context of the speeches. Just as silently as people assembled, they dispersed. Talking to anybody could mean that you were an opponent, or you might be misinterpreted, and, after all, it was Hitler who said, "He who is not for me is against me".

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(To be continued)

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Mrs. F. D. MacDonald, President of the Oshawa Stamp Club, Chapter 55, displaying some of her collection of stamps on wild life and conservation, which she exhibited in Chicago in a display by the American Topical Association. Her entry consisted of 189 sheets, comprising approximately 1,000 stamps.
—Oshawa Times Photo

The Saint Lucia Steam Conveyance Co. Ltd. Locals

BY ROBERT J. DEVAUX



The birth of the Saint Lucia Steam Conveyance Co. Ltd. resulted from the pioneer work of Captain Thomas Shugg, who brought a small steamer, the "Penelope" out from England in December 1866 and soon started a freight and passenger service along the West Coast of Saint Lucia. Water was the only means of connecting Castries to the important agricultural districts of Soufrière, Choiseul and Vieux-Fort, as roads were virtually non-existent. Captain Shugg, having experienced financial difficulties ever since he launched his coastal service, early in 1867, applied for a grant from the Public Treasury. The matter was discussed by the legislative Council at Castries on Sept. 13, 1867, when Captain Shugg suggested the establishment of a system of penny postage for the coastal towns to cover the cost of a subsidy.

This service was found to be so useful that the Council willingly granted a subsidy of 150 pounds per annum, (Ordinance No. 7 of 13/8/67 'Island Steamer Subsidy'). However, the question of a postal system appeared to have been shelved.

Shortly after the "Penelope" was wrecked. Captain Shugg died in July 1868. The inhabitants of Saint Lucia felt the loss to such an extent that a monument was erected to Thomas Shugg's memory. The loss of the coastal service was so severely felt that a company was soon formed to maintain this service.

The administrator of Saint Lucia, the Hon. J. H. Grant, informed the Colonial office on April 13, 1869, that a company had been formed to run a coastwise steamer for passengers and freight, stating that communications of this nature had been very irregular since 1867 and that the colony had already pledged itself to give a subsidy of £250 per annum.

The new company was called the Saint Lucia Steam Conveyance Company Limited of which Charles Chastanet was Managing Director and which operated through the facilities of Messrs. Duboulay, Minvielle and Company. The directors bought a tug, the "Aid", in Barbados in 1870. It plied the same route as the "Penelope", but twice a week. So successful was the "Aid" in its bi-weekly journeys, that the shareholders held meetings at Castries in June and November 1871 to consider purchasing a new steamer. The "Creole" was finally built in London, England, at a cost of £2,975, and arrived in Castries on April 30, 1873.

It seems evident from the Administrator's letter to the Colonial Office in 1869, that a postal system had not as yet been established as no mention to that effect was made, however, with the arrival of the "Aid" in 1870, or shortly thereafter, mails were definitely handled through the Saint Lucia Steam Conveyance Company. The editorial of the "Saint Lucian"—a local newspaper—of

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February 25, 1871 stated:

> ". . . . . that a regular postage of all letters, except consignee, of one penny would enable the Company to despatch mails from Castries to Soufrière".

In July 1871 the paper again authenticated the establishment of a postal service to the coast towns, and added:

> ". . . . . that the running of the steamer "Aid" with a letter bag had already done much to help the matter".

The first allusion to the existence of local postage stamps in Saint Lucia was made by a Paris (France) dealer, M. Mahé, on May 15, 1873, and which he offered for sale at the rates of 35¢, 50¢, and 1.5¢ for the three values 1d., 3d and 6d, respectively. But the philatelic public were skeptical about the authenticity of these odd stamps and many claims were made that they were nothing but forgeries, or fakes, which let M. Mahé to enquire of the Saint Lucian Government on the existence of these stamps. A reply translated reads, in part:

> "Government Office,
> Saint Lucia,
> January 17, 1874.
>
> . . . . . I have the honour to inform you that no authority has been given by the Government for the issue of these stamps. No authority, however, is necessary for stamps of this nature."

However, in a later price list in the "Gazette des Timbres", he offers these stamps at 25c., 65c. and 1.25c., a further reduction due to the unfavorable appeal to collectors. A further enquiry was conducted and reported in the "Timbre-Poste" of June 1882, Volume XX on page 63, and reads in part:

> ". . . . . The Saint Lucia Steam Conveyance Company makes use of the stamps of the design submitted, but only for payment of letters from one place to another, in the island itself".

The words "makes use of" indicate that these stamps were current in 1882.

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However an ordinance of October 28, 1887 stated—

> ". . . . . The Company (the Saint Lucia Steam Conveyance Company) shall not carry any letters except letters sent through the Post Offices and letters concerning goods on board the Company's steamers to be delivered with the goods such letters concerns. Provided that the master or person in charge for the time being of any one of the Company's streamers may, after the mails have been closed, receive on board such streamers any letter bearing the proper postage stamp, such letter to be delivered by the master or person in charge to the Post Office at the place to which the letter is directed, or to the Post Office nearest thereto. Any breach of the provisions of this section shall render the Company liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds".

From this we can assume safely that

(Continued on page 134)

Book Reviews

Encyclopaedia of British Stamps, Vol. IV - Australia

At last, the long-awaited volume IV on Australiasia of Robson Lowe's series on Commonwealth stamps has appeared —and we would say that nothing has been lost in the waiting.

The 630 pages of this volume deal with the postal history, handstruck stamps, cancellations, adhesive stamps to the end of the reign of King George VI essays, proofs, colour trials and specimen overprints, postal stationery, forgeries and a bibliography.

The volume is divided into four parts, the first of which deals with AUSTRALIA AND DEPENDENCIES.

Special features are to be found in **New South Wales** where there is a table giving comparative rarity of numeral cancellations on Sydney Views, the stamps of New South Wales and Victoria used together and in each other's territories, the illustrations of all the retouches on the Diadem 2d., stamps with Government Department perforations, telegraph and railway stamps and the history of the Travelling Post Offices.

In **Queensland** there is a catalogue of New South Wales stamps, both handstruck and adhesive, used in Queensland when it was the Moreton Bay District and during the provisional period, the history of the T.P.O.'s from 1867-1932, the real postal fiscals, a guide to plating the 1881 lithographs and a catalogue of the railway stamps.

In **South Australia** there is a history of the T.P.O.'s, catalogue of the departmental overprints and the railway parcel stamps and in **Tasmania** there are descriptions of the early newspaper and government railway stamps. A similar article appears for **Victoria**, including accountancy marks and a catalogue of the interesting locals, while the half-lengths are fully described and each printing is illustrated in colour.

Among the **Western Australian** features are the lithograph varieties of the 4d. and 6d., a catalogue of the postal fiscals and telegraph stamps used provisionally for postage as well as the railway and the local stamps.

The six original Colonies fill the first 296 pages, the **Commonwealth** a further 52 while the Dependencies another forty-six. The special features in this section include Queensland used in New Guinea, constant varieties on the Papuan lithographs, the G.R.I. errors and varieties and N.S.W. used in Norfolk Island.

NEW ZEALAND AND DEPENDENCIES

This section fills 129 pages and the special features include a detailed catalogue of the 1866-73 provisional imperforate issue, the "O.P.S.O." overprint and Reefton provisionals, the slot machine issues and early meter marks, railway stamps and postal fiscals. The

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outlying islands — Auckland, Chatham, Great Barrier (pigeongrams), and Kermadec are listed while the Dependencies include Antarctica and the various Expeditions. The intricate early issues of Samoa are carefully listed.

CROWN COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES

Part III fills 64 pages and includes the transfer varieties of the Solomon Island lithographs, the manuscript provisionals of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, the Christmas Island locals, and N.S.W. used in New Hebrides. The final part IV deals with Campaigns including the three Maori wars, the Sudan 1885 and South African 1899-1902 wars as well as the two World Wars and the Korean Campaign. The appendix illustrates the thirty "SPECIMEN" and three types of "CANCELLED".

The price of this volume is £4.4s. ($12.00) including postage, and may be obtained from Robson Lowe, Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.I., England.

Malaya, Japanese Occupation

This is another publication received recently from Robson Lowe, together with two earlier monographs on the same subject, "MALAYA—Jap Occupation" and "The Japanese Occupation of Malaya — The Double Line Chop", all three by James M. Gallatly.

These handbooks seek to clarify the various surcharges used by the Japanese during their occupation of Malaya, and Mr. Gallatly has done a wonderful job on the subject.

The Monographs are well printed and illustrated and are indispensable to the student of these stamps.

The new monograph is priced at 5/— and is obtainable from the Regent Stamp Co., Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.I., England.

ANTARCTIC

"A new approach to the POSTMARKS OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES SURVEY BASES", by A. G. Fisher. A remarkable and interesting booklet published by the Polar Postal History Society of Great Britain. It includes interesting and fascinating items of postal history on the various bases used in the Antarctic, South Shetlands, Graham Land, South Orkneys, etc. and is abundantly illustrated.

There are many collectors interested in the Antarctic and this is an indispensable handbook for them, as also for the many who, like this reviewer, are very much interested in the Antarctic other than philatelically.

Can be obtained from D. B. Naunton, F.R.G.S., 78 Lovell Rd., Cambridge, England. (Price not indicated).

COINS

Received PREMIUM GUIDE, Coin & Currency, (Second Edition) a 48 page book on coins and currency, showing up-to-date prices. Very useful for those who are anxious to know what their coins are worth, with a lot of good sensible information.

Price 50 cents, from International Coin Company Ltd., 227 Victoria St., Toronto 2, Ontario, Canada.

The Canada Basic Catalogue

The 2nd edition of this handy catalogue has just been received. Comprising 124 pages, printed on good stock and good reproductions, it is an excellent compendium of the state of the market in the stamps of Canada. The catalogue also includes many trenchant and interesting remarks on some of the varieties.

We note a price of $2,500 on the Inverted Seaway and $1,500 on the Double variety. Also a mint pair of the 3c. QE imp. vert. is quoted at $600.

We like Mr. Bileski's story on the finding of the Inverted Seaway on pp. 77 and 79 and it is so interesting that we might reproduce it in our next issue, as practically all our copy has gone to printers. One very original point in this new catalogue is the insertion, between pages 23 and 24, of a small square of laid paper to enable collectors who do not know what laid paper looks like to distinguish it and thus find an 1868 2c. on laid paper—an effort worth trying, seeing that it is catalogued at $12,000!

Obtainable from K. Bileski Ltd., Station B, Winnipeg, Man.—Price $2.00.

CHESUNCOOK LAKE LOCALS

BY L. W. SHARPE, Q.C., R.P.S.C. 3557



When I read Ed Richardson's packet 558 in the November-December issue I thought perhaps the readers of the Canadian Philatelist would like to know a little more about this so called Local.

Some years ago when I was visiting in London, Ontario, I bought a box of "junk" covers from a dealer and among the items in it in a little separate envelope was one of the five cent value as shown on the illustration of this Local. I had not seen or heard of it before and I was interested to find out something about it. I took it with me to the B.N.A.P.S. Convention at Niagara Falls and finally was told that Alden C. Johnson of Toronto and Walter W. Chadbourne of Wilmington, Delaware, could perhaps give me some information about it. Accordingly I wrote both of them and got very courteous replies. Both their replies gave me information about it and these notes are a combination of the information given me by these two gentlemen.

Mr. Johnson says he believes they were issued around 1890. Mr. Chadbourne says in the 1880's or 1890's. Mr. Johnson goes on to say that they are believed to have been issued (printed) in sheets of 64 (8 x 8). The values issued are given in Ed Richardson's packet. The stamps are about the size of a double sized stamp. They are also known imperforated but believed to be proofs as they are ungummed and the one and three cents are not in the same shades as the perforated stamps. They have a paper maker's water mark "Ravelstone" in double lined capitals. This was the water mark of the Keith Paper Company of Turner's Falls, Massachusetts, U.S.A. from about November 9th, 1881.

The story behind them Mr. Chadbourne says is a man by the name of Leonard Hilton who operated the store and hotel at Chesuncook Lake, in Maine, organized this post. The Hotel was a summer Hotel and Sporting Camp at the Lake. The Lake was twenty or thirty miles North of Northeast Carry. Northeast Carry was the Northernmost point on Moosehead Lake from which most of the lumbering supplies came and people went into the North Maine Woods after making the trip up the Lake from Greenville. Greenville was on the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the nearest Post Office at the time.

Mr. Hilton apparently conceived the idea of charging his customers and others for carriage of mail from his Camp to Greenville and had the stamps prepared all the same design. Mr. Johnson refers to a Post Office at Northeast Carry and says that they were used on letters carried by guides to it. Possibly the idea was somewhat of a combination. Mr. Hilton intended to collect the fee and deliver the mail to Northeast Carry and send it from there to people who would take it down the Lake to Greenville.

There is considerable doubt whether any of these stamps or labels got into actual use. The United States Post Office Inspectors apparently got wind of Hilton's intentions and warned him not to use the stamps. A man by the name of, I believe, Hubbard, who lived at the time in Michigan and who had been a visitor at the Hotel claimed later he had a few letters written to his home bearing these labels. Neither Mr. Chadbourne nor Mr. Johnson have ever seen one on cover. The one I have is the only one I have ever seen. Quite a few of these "locals" in mint or unused condition later got distributed via the second and

(Continued on page 153)

Errors of Design

CANADA AND B.N.A.

BY C. F. BLACK, R.P.S.C. 6665

There have been a surprisingly large number of errors which have crept into the designs of stamps issued by Canada and Newfoundland. In other instances, including examples from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the degree of artistic licence or the judgment of the designer or the approving authority may be open to question.

The following list includes the well-known errors and a number that may not have been noted before.

CANADA

1897—Jubilee

The left-hand likeness of Queen Victoria is based on the Chalon portrait, but it is in reverse. This portrait is shown correctly on a number of earlier Canadian stamps, notably the 12d. black.

1898—Imperial Penny Postage

The following areas appear, improperly, in red:

(a) South West Africa, the Orange Free State, and The Transvaal;
(b) The Portuguese Gaza Land portion of Mozambique; and
(c) The Dutch two-thirds of the Island of Borneo.

1908—Quebec Tercentenary

The right-hand portrait on the 1c. value is inscribed "Champlain". This identification is incorrect. The likeness is based on a portrait, by Moncornet, of one Michel Particelli, an Italian who became Comptroller General of Finance in France under Louis XIV. Incidentally, Moncornet was an armless, one-legged French artist who painted by holding the brush between his teeth.

1917 and 1927—Confederation

This grouping of the Fathers of Confederation and the view were fictitious. Perhaps one can excuse the artist, Robert Harris, on whose painting, or a sketch thereof, the central design was based, on the grounds of artistic licence. Nevertheless, the Conference room in Quebec did not have arched windows, and the faces of the Fathers show clearly, despite the fact the light is behind them.

1939—Royal Visit

The War Memorial on the 2c. value faces south. The shadow inside the arch is inconsistent with the front of the Memorial being in shadow and the west side being unshaded. Incidentally, there is said to be an error in the War Memorial itself. In the group of figures under the arch, the right-hand figure, as one faces the front of the Memorial, carries a Vickers Machine-gun and is wearing a kilt. The Machine-gun Corps in World War I wore slacks and puttees, and not kilts.

1947—Citizen

The Citizen depicted here cannot be considered typical ,as he has only three fingers on his right hand.

1949—"Matthew"

The contemporary spelling of the name of Cabot's ship was "Mathew" (e.g., in 1496) or "Mathewe" (e.g., in 1503-04). The latter was more common. The spelling with the double "t", as on the stamp, is of much more recent origin. The last should not be considered as correct, particularly when used in the caption below a representation of the ship.

1950—Regular Issue—Without "Postes-Postage"

This set was prepared for issue in 1949. The story goes that it was not acceptable without the bilingual inscription, and the "Revised" set, with "Postes" and "Postage" added, was issued in 1949. Somehow, a small number of the rejected set came into private hands, and the Government felt obliged to issue it for general use.

1950—Regular Issue—10c.

The Post Office Department states the skins being stretched and dried are those of beaver. The maximum length of a beaver's body, including the head but excluding the tail, is 30" and the maximum stretching is 20%. The adult human figure in the foreground shows that the largest skin, at least, is impossibly large.

1951—Borden

Since correct usage requires that reference to a knight include his first Christian name in full, the inscription "SIR R. L. BORDEN" is incorrect. At that, it is preferable to the reference by a Canadian stamp columnist to "Sir Borden"!

1955—Alberta—Saskatchewan

The design of this stamp is divided horizontally, the upper part showing oil derricks, the lower, grain. The 1955 edition of the **Canada Year Book** shows that Alberta's production of crude oil was more than 25 times that of Saskatchewan, and the field crops of Saskatchewan were more than double those of Alberta. One would think that the symbolic division on the stamp, therefore, would extend to connecting oil with Alberta and wheat with Saskatchewan. On the stamp, however, "Saskatchewan" appears opposite the oil wells, and "Alberta" opposite the grain.

1958—International Geophysical Year

The compound microscope is said to lack a substage condenser.

1961—Resources For Tomorrow

The Curator of Fishes at the Royal Ontario Museum has said that the fish on this stamp looks like a dogfish shark. This specie of shark is not a resource, but a destructive nuisance.

1962—Education

There are at least two points to be noted:

(a) In the upper left corner there are two meshed gear wheels. These, in attempted use, would lock solidly, because they are rectangular and of differing widths and depths.

(b) The microscope, as in the I.G.Y. issue of 1958, lacks a substage condenser.

1928—Air Post

The two winged figures have only one wing each.

1946—Air Post Special Delivery

The accent on the second "E" of "EXPRES" is a circumflex, rather than the correct grave accent. The mistake was soon corrected.

NEWFOUNDLAND

1865—2c.

The fins and tail of the codfish are not as correctly shown as on the 1c. of

1937—5c.

The seal appearing on this stamp has been the subject of comment and discussion over many years. It is depicted with what appear to be forepaws instead of flippers. The seal shown is the great grey seal, which, in fact, has claws on its flippers, but the digits are completely enveloped in layers of skin. It is probably best to say that, in drawing this seal, the artist exhibited an unusual degree of artistic licence.

10c.

The portrait is generally believed to be that of Albert, Prince Consort. In the **Book of Newfoundland**, published in 1937, however, an article on the stamps of Newfoundland states it to be a likeness of the Prince of Wales (later Edward VII), from a photograph taken at the time he paid his only visit to the Colony, in July, 1860. This is included as a point of interest, as there is no error of design involved. The subject of the portrait is not identified on the stamp.

1870—3c.

The portrait of Queen Victoria was engraved, but in reverse, from a photograph taken by Messrs. Hughes and Mullins, of Ryde, in 1869. The photo-



graph can now be seen at Osborne House in the Isle of Wight.

1880—2c.

The codfish is similar to that shown on the 2c. value of 1865, except for the notched tail. The 1c. of 1937 is a better representation.

1897—Cabot

1c.—There are two points of interest.

(a) The portrait of Queen Victoria was taken from a painting by John Thomson, but is in reverse. It is interesting to note that the artist was assisted by the Queen's eldest daughter, the Empress of Germany.

(b) The inscription reads "Sixtieth Year of Her Reign", whereas the stamp was issued during the sixty-first year.

2c.—This design contains two errors.

(a) The portrait was intended to be that of John Cabot. It was, however, copied from Hans Holbein's



portrait of Sebastian Cabot, John's son, who accompanied his father on the voyage.

(b) The quotation "HYM THAT FOUND THE NEW ISLE" is not correct. The original entry, now in the British Museum, reads "12 Hen. VII, Aug. 10 To hym that founde the new Isle . . . . £10". Also, it does not seem quite right to show the objective form of the pronoun, "hym" without indicating it was used properly, following a preposition.

5c., 6c., 8c., 15c.

On each of these stamps the word "COLONYS" should have an apostrophe.

5c., 6c., 8c.

Mining, logging and fishing are not resources, but are, rather, industries based upon resources.

10c.—This stamp has four points of interest, probably a record:

(a) The inscription indentifies the ship as the "MATTHEW". Comparison with the "Santa Maria" shown on the 3c. value of the 1893 Columbian issue of the U.S. reveals that the two ships are practically identical. Since both stamps were produced by the American Bank Note Company it seems apparent that the ship on the earlier stamp was used as the model for the "Matthew". The "Matthew" appearing on the Canadian stamp of 1949 is markedly different from the Newfoundland one.

(b) The flag does not appear to be blown by the same wind as is filling the sails.

(c) An apostrophe is missing from the word "CABOTS".

(d) One of the contemporary spellings of the name of the ship should have been used, "Mathew" or Mathewe", particularly as on the 2c. value the quotation in the inscription attempts, although inaccurately, to preserve original spelling.

12c.

The inscription reads "PTARMIGAN. NEWFOUNDLAND SPORT". Ptarmigan are not the sport, but the shooting of them is. On the 4c. value "CARIBOU HUNTING" properly describes the sport and so, on the 24c. value, does the inscription "SALMON FISHING".

24c., 35c.

There should be a hyphen between the

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words expressing the denomination, e.g., "TWENTY-FOUR".

1910—Guy—1c.

The portrait of King James is a mirror presentation adapted from a study by Muytens, now in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

2c.

The inscription identifies the Arms as those of the London & Bristol Company for Colonising Newfoundland. It is said, however, that these Arms were granted, not to that Company, but to the Colony of Newfoundland in 1637 by King Charles I.

6c.—This design has two errors.

(a) On the first printing the "Z" of "COLONIZATION" was reversed. This mistake was later corrected.

(b) The portrait is a likeness of Sir Francis Bacon, who supported and guided the colonization project. He later, in 1618, became Baron Verulam and, in 1621, Viscount St. Albans. He was never entitled to be designated "LORD BACON", as on the stamp.

1919—Caribou

The typical caribou has thin-stemmed antlers and a maned throat. The animal depicted on this set has the large palmate and propecting antlers of a moose



and the hairy neck of a wapiti. Truer representations of the caribou are shown on the 9c. value of the 1923-24 set and the 5c. value of the 1932 set. One may also compare the caribou which appear on the Canadian Wildlife stamp of 1956.

1923-24—2c.

There should be a hyphen between "SOUTH" and "WEST".

10c.

The word "CANON", should have a tilde over the first "N".

24c.

There should be a hyphen between "TWENTY" and "FOUR".

1928—Publicity

1c.—There are two errors.

(a) The inscription "Straits of Belle Isle" should read "Strait of Belle Isle".

(b) The position of Cape Norman is to the west and slightly to the north of Cape Bauld. On this stamp the positions of the two capes are reversed. The mistakes was corrected when the design was re-engraved in 1929.

8c.—This design has two mistakes.

(a) The first transatlantic cable was landed near Heart's Content in Trinity Bay on August 5th, 1858, and not, as the inscription indicates, in 1866. The centenary of the event was marked by the issue of a stamp by the U.S. in 1958. (For many years there was doubt as to the proper spelling of "Heart(')s". The stamp spells it without the apostrophe. In November 1953 the Canadian Board on Geographical Names ruled that

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BRYN MAWR, Pa. (US)

the apostrophe should be used.)

(b) The expression "TRANS-ATLANTIC" should be an unhyphenated word. The proper spelling appears, e.g., on the 20c. value of the 1937 issue.

9c., 14c.

"TRANS-ATLANTIC" should be an unhyphenated word.

28c.

"TWENTY EIGHT" should have a hyphen.

1932-37—Regular

1937—Long Coronation

24c., 25c., 48c.

There should be a hyphen between the words expressing the denomination.

1947—"Matthew"

The name of the ship should have been



spelled "Mathew" or "Mathewe".

1919—$1 on 15c. "Trans-Atlantic"

1930—50c. on 36c. should be an un-

1932—$1.50 on $1 hyphenated word.

1931—50c.

There should be a hyphen between "VICKERS" and "VIMY".

$1.

The surname "Kingsford Smith" should have a hyphen.

1933—10c.

"Hearts" should have an apostrophe.

NEW BRUNSWICK

1860—Connell

This stamp, although it was not issued, should be mentioned. It bore the portrait of Charles Connell, the Postmaster General of New Brunswick, who authorized its issue. It was withdrawn, following public criticism of his presumptuousness.

NOVA SCOTIA

1860—8½c., 12½c.

The inscriptions expressing the values are curious mixtures of words and figures.

TRINIDAD LOCAL from page 126

local post was discontinued. Therefore, it existed for approximately 14 years. The Saint Lucia Steam Conveyance Company evidently soon liquidated and the year 1892 saw the arrival of two steam boats, the "Tees" and the "Wear", for coastal service, operated by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which has secured the contract for this.

The three values of the Saint Lucia Steam Conveyance Company, 1d ultramarine, 3d. lilac rose and 6d. violet, were lithographed on stout, white, wove chalk surfaced paper in Paris, France, in sheets of 72, six rows of twelve. The design, common to all, consists of a ship, (the "AID" or the "CREOLE"), sailing to the left in an oval with the name "St Lucia Steam Conveyance" across the top and around the sides and "Cy. Limited" across the bottom of the oval. Beneath this is a tablet containing the figure of value, but no denomination of currency, obviously meant to be the penny, threepence and sixpence values. A rectangular border surrounds the whole stamp and they are imperforate on unwatermarked paper. Specimens of all three values exist. These stamps are gummed and are brownish from the effect of the gum on the paper. Very few covers exist and are mostly cancelled with a pen strike and no date, a few copies off cover are cancelled with a double concentric circle between which appears the name of the company in sanserif capitals.

A second printing exists similar to the first but with clear gum and a coarser impression indicating a reprint. The fact that no used copies of the second printing exist indicates that they were printed for the specific purpose of supplying collectors and dealers. A large quantity of the re-prints were dumped on the market before the war. It is from this large supply that most collectors acquired unused copies that now lie in many Saint Lucia collections.

(Courtesy of West Indies Federation Journal)

CANPEX

A very fine programme of events has been arranged for the three days of the Canadian National Philatelic Exhibition, CANPEX, which will provide delegates to the Convention with a full schedule of philatelic and social entertainment.

The Exhibition, at which will be on view an array of material of a very high standard, including collections which in their class are the finest in existence, will be officially opened by His Worship the Mayor of Windsor at 10 a.m. on Thursday May 3rd.

CANPEX, which is being held under the General Chairmanship of Dr. N. O. Boyd, of Windsor, with the Windsor "Y" Stamp Club as the host club, will be staged in the new Cleary Exhibition Hall, which is situated in the heart of Windsor, overlooking the Detroit River.

The Committee has been fortunate in securing the co-operation of a very strong panel of well-known philatelists to judge the competitive exhibits. There will be a special Court of Honour and a large bourse of over thirty booths. An official catalogue giving details of the exhibits will be available, price 50 cents, and may be obtained by members unable to be at Windsor by writing to the General Chairman, CANPEX, 1175 Kildare Road, Windsor, Ont.

CANADA P.O. PARTICIPATION

The Canada Post Office is arranging a very special display and will maintain a Post Office at CANPEX on the floor of the Exhibition at which stamps from the Philatelic Section in Ottawa will be on sale and at which mail will be cancelled with the special "CANPEX P.O." cancellation. Arrangements have been made for special cacheted covers for the Red River Settlement commemorative stamp which will be issued on May 3, the opening day of the Exhibition.



SOCIETY MEETINGS

A number of specialist society meetings have been arranged during the Convention. On Friday, at 11 a.m., the second annual meeting to be held in Canada



of the Canadian and American Fellows and Members of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain will be held, when the President of the Society, Sir George A. Williamson, of Aberdeen, Scotland, will address the gathering.

A meeting of members of the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada, the first to be held outside Toronto, will take place on Saturday, at 2 p.m., and the Germany Philatelic Society will meet at 4 p.m. Arrangements are being made for the holding of other society meetings during CANPEX, including a gathering of the members of the Peninsular State Philatelic Society of Michigan.

JUNIOR COLLECTORS' NIGHT

Thursday evening will be devoted to Junior collectors, when exhibitors have been asked to be on hand to explain their exhibits to juniors visiting the Exhibition.

PANEL DISCUSSIONS

Special panel discussions are being arranged during the Friday and Saturday afternoons, including a discussion on "The Problems of Producing a New Stamp", at which Dr. James J. Matejka, of Chicago, Carl Mangold, of Montreal, and B. M. Erb, Superintendent, Public Relations Division, Post Office Department, Ottawa, will participate.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

A programme of entertainment for the ladies during the Convention has been arranged by the Ladies' Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Boyd, wife of the General Chairman of CANPEX. There will be a tour of the Willistead Art Gallery, followed by a Smorgasbord luncheon at the Metropole on Thursday, a fashion show and luncheon at the Norton Palmer Hotel on Friday and a tea party at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Boyd on Saturday afternoon.

The General Chairman of CANPEX will hold a reception on the evening of the opening day of the Exhibition. On Friday evening the Directors of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be "At Home" to Members of the Society at the Prince Edward Hotel at 9 p.m. and the Annual Banquet will be held at the Prince Edward on the Saturday evening, at which the Hon. William Hamilton, M.P., Postmaster General of Canada, will be the guest speaker.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be held on Saturday morning at 11 a.m., with Dr. G. M. Geldert, of Ottawa, President of the Society, in the chair. This will be followed by a meeting of the new Board of Directors to elect the officers for the new term.

CANPEX promises to provide the Membership with the finest Exhibition in the history of the Society and three days of wonderful entertainment...Members are urged to make a special effort to be in Windsor from May 3 to 5.

—A.H.C.

Trade Notes

During July and August, Earl P. L. Apfelbaum, President of the firm Earl P. L. Apfelbaum, Inc., will be making his way through Western Canada and down the Pacific Coast and visit British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and California, in order to purchase suitable philatelic and numismatic material or to arrange their sale at the Apfelbaum Public Auctions, held monthly in the firm's Philadelphia offices, among the largest and most varied in the world.

Anyone considering disposing of part or all of his collection should contact Mr. Apfelbaum now, at 1428 South Penn Square, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

* * *

MODERN PRICE LIST OF CANADIAN PLATE BLOCKS

Received this 1st 1962 edition of the above, giving prices of all Canadian Plate Blocks. A useful compendium for all those interested in PBs. Obtainable from **Canada-U.S. Exchange**, 909 Foster St., Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A. — Price 50 cents.

* * *

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Montreal Philatelic Service, Reg'd, have moved to R.R. 1, Vaudreuil, P.Q. where they will be able to give their clients more and better service.

THE LONDON LETTER

By ROBSON LOWE (R.P.S.C. 7400)

Last year I commented on the merits of non-competitive exhibitions which brought forth an interesting reply from Kenneth Rowe of Toronto which is well worth quoting.

"I feel that to compare phi'atelic collections with either painting or the other arts is unfair. A work of art is complete and indivdual and is not meant (1) to be judged by comparison with other works. Painting is competitive and is a tooth and claw (or dollar and cents) struggle long before any work appears in exhibition, thus eliminating the unpopular or the unsaleable works.

If your suggestion of the "merited invitation" were used, who would decide on the merits and how would it be done? It is possible now (if one has enough money) to improve one's collection up the steps of Bronze, Silver and Gold; how would one ever know at what stage one was, if an invitation were all that was forthcoming? A collection is not a static thing, but is continually being added to, changed, re-written etc. Do you not think that the unknown collectors (2) would be at a disadvantage in the matter of invitations when compared to a unknown and popular man?

I think that Postal History at least, has attained enough stature (3) and followers to merit an international exhibition, but who would hold it and organise it and, more important, who would judge it? (4) As you know I have been collecting Forwarding Agents for a number of years and I have yet to find someone with a similar interest. Perhaps there are too many like me to make such an exhibition possible and we must continue getting our Bronze awards in stamp exhibitions, because they must give us something, but it would never do to give an award higher than a stamp collection award!!

I feel that in future all international juries should have a similar cross section to the exhibition that they are judging and also it should be possible to win a Gold with a pure Postal History exhibit. If these conditions are achieved, I for one will be happy, Postal History is an offspring (5) of Stamp Collecting after all and I would not want to sever the tie completely."

My comments are:—

(1) A work of art is not meant to be judged by comparison with other works but very often it is so judged.

(2) He would be, but unless he shows someone what he has and what he is doing, he would not be an exhibitor.

(3) Agreed.

(4) If it must be judged, there are those who know something about Postal History. A possible method would be to let a 1,000 collectors loose in an exhibition for eight hours and time the period for which an exhibit held their interest. At least this would have the practical appeal

HAVE YOU NEGLECTED YOUR NEWFOUNDLAND?

Here is an opportunity to fill in some of your blank spaces. The following sets are mint, listed by Scott numbers and all fine to very fine.

87-97	$37.50
98-103	40.00
104-14	32.50
104-14 both 8c	41.00
115-26	16.75
127-30	13.50
131-44	16.50
145-59	$10.50
163-71	8.75
172-82	21.50
183-210	12.00
212-25	21.00
226-9	1.35
230-2	.40
233-43	$ 4.00
245-8	1.25
253-66	3.25
C6-8	10.00
C9-11	17.00
C13-17	20.00

Blocks available in most cases at 4 times the single price.

ARTHUR D. DAY

17 Lauralynn Cres.,
AGINCOURT, Ontario (CSDA ASDA)

that the awards would be based on the entertainment value.

(5) Surely Postal History includes Stamp Collecting (a hobby) and Philately (a science)? The adhesive postal label is the most commonly seen evidence of postal history.

* * *

IN the last issue of THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, the editor (my dear enemy, Ian Hamilton) wrote his leader on the frequency with which articles on International Exhibitions are appearing in the philatelic press. **"It seems clear that there is a widespread discontent about the award of medals——judges and those who competed are not satisfied."** Bill Purves, doyen of judges, writing in **Philately from Australia** says **"make the exhibitors of one Exhibition the judges in the next, just for the hell of it."**

Ian Hamilton considers the concentrating of valuable collections in one spot is lunacy because of the earthquake risk! He thinks there is little point in owning a collection if it spends most of its time travelling from one bin room to another. He charges the present system with stupidity because prizes are awarded for part of the collection which is not exhibited, possibly still at home. **"Does the local Horticultural Society award a first prize to a rose on the strength of the non-exhibited plant? Does a cricket team win a game on the strength of its second eleven? —— It is impossible to think of any other competitions in which supporting material plays a part."**

By judging only the material in the frames, much time could be saved and it would become more possible (if the need was still felt) for judges to examine the material before display. By limiting the number of frames for competition, the owner of the long purse would have to think out what he is going to show. Would it be too revolutionary to have four-frame, three-frame, two-frame and one-frame classes, corresponding with the different classes of award? And would not this ease the judges' problems of deciding between collections which are, at the moment, incomparable?"

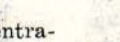
"We do want to see an end to all this bickering which seems to make the whole idea of competitive exhibitions so nauseating."

* * *

There is no doubt that a small but growing number of exhibitors prefer to exhibit without competing. The receipt of a letter from another collector who shares your interest, who can solve your problem or who can inflate your ego by propounding a question which you can answer, are the true awards for those who find their dividend in their pleasures shared.

* * *

In my home, we keep the wine in the bin room, but not for long.



CANADA OHMS OFFICIALS

Checklist of 732 var. $1.50
Catalog pricing major var. $1.50
Album Pages, illustrated $3.00
Collection 79 var. special $10.00

The OHMS are issues of the Canada P.O. and an integral part of your B.N.A. collection. I'll send you the above items for your inspection, and approval book, if requested. I will buy your collection or duplicates.

ROY WRIGLEY
2288 Bellevue Ave., West Vancouver, B.C.

STAMPS WANTED

Highest cash prices paid for collections, singles and accumulations, especially Canada and Newfoundland. If you are selling, write us for best offer. Try our approvals — Largest Stock — State countries desired.

J. ETHIER
BOX 117—OSHAWA, ONT
(Member RPSC, APS, BNAPS, CSDA)

THE MAIL BAG

FDC TAGGED STAMPS

Sir:— I refer to January/February, page 14.

Like many other collectors I made use of the gracious offer of the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce. Like many other collectors, I expect, I received from both the Chamber of Commerce and Bileski circulars regretting the late arrival of so many orders.

Neither the article referred to above, nor the circular from the Post Office Department, Ottawa, stated a closing date for advanced orders for tagged stamps. On 3rd January, 1962, I sent off orders for tagged stamps to both the Chamber of Commerce, Winnipeg and the Postmaster, Ottawa 2, for FDCs. The covers from Ottawa reached me promptly. Instead of my expected covers from Winnipeg, I received the aforementioned circulars.

The other day, almost one month later, my ordered covers arrived. I was surprised to find them cancelled with a three-ring hand stamp. Whereas the covers despatched to fill earlier orders were machine cancelled with the slogan "First Sales of Tagged Stamps in Canada". (For your inspection I enclosed one of the covers which arrived, also a stamped addressed envelope to ensure its safe return to me.)

I would appreciate an authoritative opinion on the enclosed cover as compared to the machine cancelled ones.

F. L. BRANDEIS,
Qualicum Beach, B.C. RPSC 5539

* * *

RACKETS . . AND HOW!

Sir:—The time has come for stamp collectors and philatelists to join "en force" in an effort to boycott the flood of unnecessary issues, planned errors, short issues, and the many other despicable practices which are endangering the integrity of our hobby. These attempts to separate the collector from his dollar are quickly approaching the "rackets" stage.

I do not believe the individual alone can conquer this parasitic plague, but dealers, wholesalers and new issue services could certainly lend a hand (which they seem unwilling to do—need we ask the reason why?)

In an effort to make the dealers aware of our feelings, I propose that we, the collectors, write and declare the month of June as "Buy No Stamps Month".

So it is with the hope that many others will follow suit that I pledge "Not to Buy any Stamps in June". Only through concerted efforts and a united front can we hope to squash these practices, which to-day, more than ever before, are a threat to the world of philately.

IAN PATERSON,
Eldorado, Sask. RPSC 7243

* * *

SWAPS WANTED

Sir:—I would like to say that I agree with Mr. F. L. Brandeis that a list of members with their collecting interests would be well accepted, as he mentioned in the Jan.-Feb. issue.

One of the most enjoyable things in a society, is being able to write to other members but this cannot be done with a means of exchange if one does not know what his or her fellow member collects.

I would also like to say how much your efforts are appreciated in all the work

THIRTY SEVEN MISSING

In making a calendar collection of Canadian 1898 map stamps I lack the following dated copies: Dec. 1898 7, 9, 16, 18, Feb. 1899, 5, Mar. 5, 12, Apr. 16, 30. May 7, 21. June 4, 10, 20. July 23, 24, 26, 28, 30 Aug. 1, 3, 4, 9, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20. Sept. 3, 17, Oct. 22, 29. Nov. 5, Dec. 3, 17, 24.

Will buy or trade duplicate dates. Also desire covers, Town cancels, corks and collateral material.

CHRIS MOORE

64 Oakmount Rd. Toronto 9, Ont.

you must put in, in order to give us the excellent magazine we enjoy.

D. AMOS,
Winnipeg, Man. RPSC 7621

* * *

A FEW COMPLAINTS

Sir:—Have just finished reading the March-April number of The Canadian Philatelist and note that you would like some comments on what to put in the magazine.

I find the magazine very good, there is always a good variety of articles, not necessarily on subjects which are of particular interest to me for my collection, but regardless of what you print there will always be someone who does not like something. Being a stamp magazine for collectors, you are doing a real good job.

However, I have a few complaints to make, so here goes.

1. Last year, we were told that CP was to be published 8 times in the year, but I got only 7 numbers and have never seen anything in print. Why did #8 never come? Also how about this year, 6 or 8 issues? (This has been explained to our correspondent—Ed.)
2. Why do some people never use commemorative stamps on their mail? And why is CP metered instead of franked with regular stamps (Oh, come now, Mr. Lorenson, do you really want 2c. or 3c. stamps?—Ed.)
3. Is it possible for the Society to get Scott's to change the following items in their catalogue: Canada E7, E8 and E9, in their right order. 20c. Carmine issued June 15, 1938; 10c./20c. on March 1, 1939; 10c. green on April 1, 1939. That is the right order and Holmes lists them that way. Can we do anything about it?

That is all I have to complain about. Should have written about the last item a long time ago, but was always hoping someone else would do so. Please don't take my complaints too hard.

E. LORENSON,
Victoria, B.C. RPSC 6868

IN LIGHTER VEIN—— SMART OUTSMARTED!

Sir:—I offer some comment on two First Day Covers that broke into the light of day recently, one on each side of the long unguarded international border.

The United States Post Office probably broke an all-time record in the Western World for secrecy in government quarters by its surprise issue of the "U.S. Man in Space" stamp at the very hour in which John Glenn returned from successful orbits of the World. Bravo, it had been secretly printed months before—100,000,000 of 'em. The cover came from an American city and was dated 3:30 p.m., February 20, 1962.

In Canada within ten days thereof the Education Year stamp came into public gaze. As a collector I have been getting some good stamps from a dealer 'way out West in Alberta, so nat'aly in my last order, I said if a nicely cacheted envelope could be picked up, I'd jus'like a fust day kuver from out of "them thar hills where Oil is Gold."

Imagine my surprise to receive much

CANADA-BRITISH EMPIRE
NEWFOUNDLAND
UNITED NATIONS
GHANA - ISRAEL
AND GENERAL FOREIGN

TOP QUALITY ONLY — MINT AND USED SETS & SINGLES, AT BUDGET PRICES, you will enjoy every day.
GENEROUS DISCOUNTS from Cat. value plus an extra 10% discount on every purchase of $5 or more.
EVERY STAMP in every shipment is accurately catalogued and priced net.
TWO WEEKS to examine every selection in the privacy of your own home.
WANT LISTS also filled on approval by Scott, Gibbons or Minkus numbers.
ALL NEW ISSUES ON APPROVAL.
SEE BEFORE YOU BUY with no obligation any time. **CANADIAN COMMEMS** used on every selection.

(A Reference Is Essential)

K. M. ROBERTSON
Box 904 VICTORIA B.C. CANADA

MORE

★ and more of our well patronized New York auctions are featuring the stamps and covers of Canada and Newfoundland. This is particularly true of several of our forthcoming sales. May we suggest that you make your requests for catalogues now? You will find early issues, cancellations, and covers; you will find twentieth century stamps, too, with occasional large lots of plate blocks and other material in some volume. We're very fussy about our descriptions; you can rely upon them. And whenever we offer an important holding of Canada, you may be sure the quality will be equally important.

• ★ •

ROBERT A. SIEGEL

489 FIFTH AVENUE **NEW YORK 17, N.Y.**

more than I bargained for as the FDC bore the Edmonton postmark clearly dated, "Feb. 20, 1961". No foolin', that's the date!

From here on this is written, tongue in cheek, a cheeky tongue maybe.

Now, I've often heard it said that one has to get up very early in the morn' to outsmart our jolly Yankee cousins. But here was proof in full measure, that our dear old post office had even beat them down-east American postal crowd in secrecy, being a full year up on that there ORBIT KUVER! Wow! I've got a rarity, maybe worth a sawbuck, or much more. Just when I got to thinking' maybe I had a rarity in the class of them thar Seaway inverts, unfortunately I looked in the book, **Catalogue of First Day Covers.** And there, woe betide. I read what the chief authority on FDCs (fust day seas—it made me seasick) has ruled: **Pre-dated covers are of no value.**

I've been taken, and for good, and by our own post office at that! It sort of dulled my appetite for them FDCc, especially when I got to rememberin' that back-chamber delivery on Tagged stamps from Winnipeg that enacted mail of the Red River cart days by arriving weeks after the First Day of Sale in Canada.

But we're gonin' to huv some nice ones—real smart cachets at Windsor. So, with free tongue, I am getting ready for a real treat at Canpex.

UNCLE BILL HISSELF,
Edmonton, Alta. RPSC 146

* * *

MORE SWAPS WANTED

Sir:—I would like to offer a suggestion which has been used by some large daily papers as a circulation booster and as an interest stimulator for want ads. Basically, the suggestion is this: Allow members to run swap ads free of charge for a certain number of issues. I think this would point out the potential of swap ads, plus the fact that it would bring many members of the Society into closer contact. And also enable collectors to do some beneficial trading.

IAN PATERSON,
Eldorado, Sask. RPSC 7243

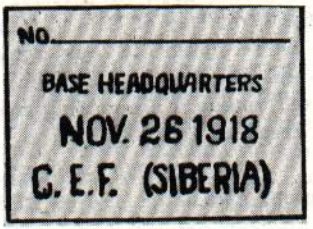
(Continued on page 145)

No. 1 of The Hollow Tree

Just recently, we were browsing through old numbers of Popular Stamps, looking for a particular bit of information, and we came across No. 1 of Ed Richardson's popular contribution, THE HOLLOW TREE. This appeared in April 1948, just fourteen years ago. We are reproducing it herewith. How many of our readers remember it?

#1. Siberian Expeditionary Force 1918-19

Just recently picked up a Russian post card franked with Russia #82, and cancelled with the circular military post mark, reading "Field Post Office, Canadian, 1, No. 27, 18, Siberian Exp. Force." This is the same type as found in Bogg's, Vol. 1, page 646. This cover bears an additional marking of which I have found no previous mention, as illustrated.

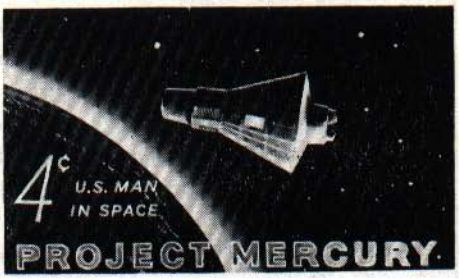


The post card was from a Sergeant in the C.E.F. bearing Christmas greetings to his sweetheart in N.Y.C.

Canadian collectors have long failed to appreciate her wealth of military postal markings. Perhaps Ian C. Morgan's excellent study, the "History of the Army Postal Services in Canada" will spark an interest, when the work appears in booklet form.

We had a line from Ed just recently telling us that he was looking forward to #1000! And so say all of us!

THE ASTRONAUT STAMP



by A. W. McINTYRE RPSC 146
(Edmonton Stamp Journal)

The surprise issue of the U.S. Man in Space stamp showed Project Mercury at the hour on which John Glenn completed two rounds of the earth. The postal fete recalls the fact that Switzerland achieved a similar surprise with its Peace stamp issued at the close of the war on V-E Day. The Soviets also issued stamps very quickly for various Russian space flights.

The complete secrecy with which the U.S. postal department produced the U.S. Man in Space stamp has been the subject of much comment in official Washington. The idea was conceived months ago and artists from the post office, placed "on holiday", worked at home secretly, sneaked their drawings into the bureau of engraving after hours where engravers produced the dies. For the printing of the 100,000,000 stamps a press in the corner of the bureau was sealed off. When curiosity threatened the operation, a rumor was spread through the plant that special color trials were in course. Then in 300 cities the stamps were suddenly placed on sale simultaneously, February 20 at 3.30 p.m.

Some of the first day covers from Cape Canaveral are expected to reach Edmonton shops within a few days. Due to essential lack of advance notice and the immense volume handled, delivery has been slow. A few persons have received single copies, mailed by friends.

From Parliament Hill

by HANS REICHE (R.P.S.C. 6397)

My report must be short this time due to other pressing work. It is exhibition time and some thoughts come into my mind on this matter.

The ever increasing number of exhibitions make it almost impossible for any serious collector to exhibit material he or she really likes to exhibit. Very often, there is not enough time for preparing a proper exhibit and so an old exhibit, which may have been shown previously, or even won an award, is shown again. The tendency is then that you will notice many of the better exhibits in more than one exhibition and eventually you and the judges know, without looking at the name of the exhibitor, who is the owner. Large exhibitions almost force the exhibitor to show his highest trump card in his possession and some of these top-ranking exhibits which have been assembled and mounted by professionals rather than collectors are shown merely for the sake of winning a prize. Although large size exhibitions have their place and encourage the showing of collections which might not be seen otherwise and certainly add to the publicity on our hobby, smaller exhibits have features as well. Small exhibitions held by individual clubs are certainly more individualistic. They are of greater benefit to the exhibiting group. The types of exhibits reflect more the actual collecting habits of the individual and give the beginner, as well as the advanced collector, a chance. This is not to condemn large exhibits but it may be advisable to reduce the number of large exhibitions and stage smaller club exhibits more often.

The recent devaluation of the Israel pound made many dealers and collectors wonder what would happen to their standing orders and deposits for new issues. Some rather high money deposits were actually reduced in value by more than half, due to the devaluation.

The Israel Post Office announced, to the great surprise of many, that all deposits would be re-calculated so that no monetary loss would be suffered, an extremely fair deal.

We are wondering if the Canadian P.O. ever returned some of the U.S. deposits or credited the collectors or dealers with the amount the government gained by the devaluation of the Canadian dollar.

It may be of interest to you that the famous Astronaut stamp of the U.S.A. exists in two printings. There are slight differences between the first and second printings. We do not know if the specialized catalogue will list this or not.

Notice to Chapter Secretaries

The Secretary is anxious to bring his records on Chapters up-to-date. He therefore requests every Chapter Secretary kindly to send him a complete list of his Executive, so that index cards may be corrected where necessary.

Walter F. Anderson, Secretary,
Royal Philatelic Society of Canada
Box 3144, Station C,
Ottawa 3, Ont.

ON APPROVAL

Canada or any other group you may collect at fair prices, return postpaid. Personal service to all special requests. Try us soon and see those empty spaces fill up. 25 Canada and List FREE mailed with first selection.

RIDEOUT STAMPS
(RPSC 7122)
CALEDONIA — ONTARIO

The Honour Roll

The following members of the Society are hereby given recognition for their contributions to the progress of the Society in sponsoring the addition of new members or chapters for the year 1962:

Anderson, Walter F., Ottawa (14)
Balcom, L. H., Arvida, P.Q.
Bailey, Capt. W. J., Kingston, Ont.
Barna, Eugene, Leamington, Ont. (3)
Baugild, Collins, Halifax
Bayley, Colin, Ottawa
Beckett, P. L., Calais
Bedard, W. L., Detroit
Bolton, G. C., Edmonton
Bowie, L. G., Ambler, Pa.
Boyd, Dr. Norman O., Windsor, Ont. (2)
Bray, W. E., St. Catharines
Burley, E. F., Port Credit, Ont.
Charron, J. J., Ste. Foy, P.Q. (4)
Christensen, A. H., Westmount, P.Q. (2)
Christensen, E. J., Edmonton (3)
Corley, Frank, Toronto
Davidge, A. V., Toronto (2)
Dicaire, Paul A., St. Catharines
Dick, H. J., Kingston, Ont.
Dominik, L. P., Peterborough
Free, W. K., Jordan, Ont.
Geldert, Dr. G. M., Ottawa (15)
Gyorfi, Dr. A. W., Sydney, N.S. (4)
Hambleton, G. R., Vineland, Ont.
Homsher, Robert, Kansas City
Kelson, Aubrey, Saint John, N.B.
Kraemer, James E., Kitchener (2)
Lakehead Stamp Club, #33,
Fort Arthur (19)
Lamouroux, Louis, Toronto
Lerpinière. Peter, Lively, Ont.
Lowe, R. G., Toronto
Mangold, Carl, Montreal (2)
Miller, A. F., Belleville
McKanna, A. G., Toronto
Pilgrim, E. B., Lennoxville. P.Q. (3)
Preyers, Dr. H., Lambert, P.Q. (6)
Reiche, Hans, Ottawa
Richards, S., Sarnia
Roe, Mrs. George, Montreal
Rushton, Eric, Simcoe, Ont.
Russell, W. H., Melrose, Mass.
Slute, R. A., Willowdale
Stokl, Frank, Hamilton
Wheeler, C. V., St. Catharines (2)

Stamp of Disapproval

STAMP dealers in the U.S. badger countries from Afganistan to Zululand to keep issuing new stamps, essential imports for the $100 million-a-year philatelist trade. Partly due to this pressure, the volume of new stamps has hit blizzard proportions (in 1960, world postal departments turned out nearly 2,000 special issues). But traders last week were complaining louder than ever.

Cause of their troubles: Philatelic freebooters cornering the market. Here's how they work. A broker, usually an American with connections, buys up exclusive rights to the new issue of a cooperative nation, often at a discount, and sells the stamps for whatever the market will bear. One New York firm, for example peddled foreign 6-cent stamps in this country last year for $8.50 apiece. The over-all take, according to Britain's Philatelic Traders' Society, often runs to about $100,000 on a single issue.

"When you think of collectors who are having to pay fancy prices for issues that will fall in value in a few years, you realize what a racket is going on," commented a broker at the Eighth National Stamp Exhibition in London.

Strike: One Latin American collector, unable to buy a new stamp in his own country, raised such a commotion recently that he almost single-handedly forced his government to revoke its exclusive contract with a New York dealer. Despite such rear-guard activity, however, the double-dealing persists. The Maldive Islands, a British protectorate in the Indian Ocean, recently issued, for instance, a new stamp with a face value of $21. "How many Maldive fishermen," wondered a British broker, "can buy such a stamp out of a month's earnings?"

(From NEWSWEEK, April 3, 1961)

The Canpex Jury

As a result of invitations extended by the Executive Committee, written acceptances have been received from the following well known Philatelists who will act as Judges of the Exhibition:

Mr. W. J. Banks, Herbert J. Bloch, John R. Boker, Mr. L. A. Davenport, Mr. Herbert Dube, Mr. Henry Gates, Mr. V. G. Greene, Mr. R. P. Hedley, Dr. C. M. Jephcott, Mr. Edwin Mueller, Mr. R. T. Waines.

The Jury will appoint its own Chairman, and their decisions in all cases will be final. They will be instructed to base their conclusions on, Philatelic Knowledge, Arrangement and Neatness, Condition and Completeness.

The Topical Sections will have special attention and will be judged on development of the Theme, along with Presentation and Neatness. At least two of the Judges are enthusiastic Topical collectors.

MAILBAG . . . . from page 141

REVIVE THE LIBRARY

Sir:—Would it be possible for the Royal to start a new Philatelic Library? Some of your members will recall that such a library did exist and that it proved very popular.

I would gladly contribute to the campaign for a new library and am confident that many members could be roused to do the same. Maybe the Windsor Convention could serve as a launching platform for the appeal.

MRS. M. SAALHEIMER,
Montreal, Que. RPSC 7687

P.S.—Do you know what happened to the famous FDC collection of T. R. Legault which changed hands in 1958?

The Easter Seals of Canada



Over the years the Easter Seals of Canada have been of special interest to collectors as evidenced by the many requests received each year.

Designed and printed in Canada they are distinctive from any others.

The National issue now used throughout Canada was preceded by several provincial issues, first of which was issued in Alberta in 1945 followed by an issue in British Columbia in 1946 and Ontario in 1947.

In 1949 the National issue was inaugurated and has since replaced all provincial issues.

Because of the many requests received for information concerning all issues a collectors' service is maintained and complete information is available.

Seals may be had in English or French and English in sheets, blocks or singles, perf or imperf, most popular is the complete set of National issue in blocks of four, perf, for $1.00.

Complete information on all issues may be had on request to

Bert L. Baulch,
29 Indian Valley Trail,
Port Credit, Ontario, Canada.

HAVE YOU OBTAINED YOUR
NEW MEMBER

SAY YOU SAW IT
IN CP

CHAPTER NEWS

• **LENNOXVILLE, P. Q.**

The St. Francis Collectors Club is losing its energetic President, Ted Pilgrim, who has been appointed Headmaster of Ridley College in St. Catharines. This is indeed a great loss to the Club, but we are hoping it will be St. Catherines' gain.

In the meantime, the Club is continuing as active as ever.

• **PETERBOROUGH**

We attended the Annual Exhibition of the Kawartha S.C. on March 18, in company with Jack Banks and Ralph Tipper and enjoyed a very pleasant outing for the day. It seemed a gathering of the clans for many other visitors came to Peterborough that day, Doc Schwarz from Lindsay, Charlie Lundy, from Belleville, and a number from Oshawa, Toronto and elsewhere.

Frank Hickey reecived the Grand Award with a particularly fine showing of the Admirals of Canada, and was awarded the R.P.S.C. Plaque.

• **ST. CATHERINES**

A long time since we heard from the St. Catharines Stamp Club, but better late than never.

They are on their toes, no doubt about that. We wrote to them advising of the coming arrival of Ted Pilgrim, President of the St. Francis Collectors Club, of Lennoxville, P.Q., who has been appointed Headmaster of Ridley College, and lo and behold, they were not only aware of it, but also knew of the date of Ted's transfer, at the end of June, which we did not know.

• **MONTREAL—Westmount**

A newsy letter from Wayne Bungay, Secretary of the Westmount S.C. informing us that the Club held a Charity auction on March 15 for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. Under the active hammer of President J. E. Pickering and Immediate Past President Ken Smith, $350 was raised, a remarkable achievement, for which the Club is to be congratulated.

There must be great enthusiasm in the Club as on Feb. 1, a bitter night with 20 below outside, no less than 40 members braved the elements to attend the regular meeting!

• **MONTREAL—South Shore**

The South Shore S.C., Chapter 19, will hold an Exihibition on Saturday, May 26, at the Youth Centre, Lespérance St., St-Lambert. The Exhibition will also be held a week later at Longueil, place not yet determined.

Wayne Curtis, the secretary of the Club, also sends a list of PBs taken in stock at the Philatelic Agency in Ottawa, together with numbers of FDCs serviced there. We hope to publish this list, in the next issue if not in this one, as it is of interest to many of our members.

BARBADOS 1950
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Cat. over $8.00 SPECIAL @$2.65

BRITISH GUIANA USED
30 varieties prior to Queen's
Includes such numbers as 130, 153, 205, 235, 238, 239, 248, etc.
Cat. $6.47 SPECIAL @$2.00

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Coming Events

APRIL 28—OXFORD P.S., Annual Exhibition and Bourse, 2 to 6 p.m., Dinner 6.30 p.m. Old St. Paul's Parish Hall, Woodstock, Ont.

APRIL 28 — ST. CATHARINES S.C.— Exhibition.

APRIL 29 — ST. LAWRENCE INTERNATIONAL S.C., Annual Exhibition at House of Labour, 130 Sydney St., Cornwall, Ont. 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

MAY 3-5 — Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Annual Convention and Exhibition, Windsor, Ont.

MAY 7/12 — VICTORIA, TRI-CLUB CENTENNIAL Exhibition, Douglas Room, H.B.Co.

MAY 12 — RA STAMP CLUB, Annual Exhibition, RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, 10.30 a.m. to 9 p.m.

MAY 18/19—BUFFALO—Joint Meeting of BUFFALO and HAMILTON STAMP CLUBS — Sheraton Hotel, Exhibition and Bourse, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the 19th. Auction at 8 p.m. on the 18th. Special cachet available from H. S. Andrews, 68 Nassau Ave., Kenmore 17, N.Y.

MAY 25-27 — COMPEX, 1962, La Salle Hotel, Chicago — Theme: Toward United Nations.

MAY 26 — SARPHEX INTERNATIONAL IX—Sarnia Stamp Club, Exhibition Bourse and Banquet, at Patterson Memorial Church, Cor. Russell and Kathleen Streets, Sarnia. 12 to 6 p.m. Banquet at 7 p.m.

OPICALS

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N.P.S.

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EDMONTON STAMP SHOW

BY A. W. McINTYRE, RPSC-146

With a showing of 800 sheets in a broad range of categories, plus an exceptional Court of Honor, the second annual Stamp Show of the Edmonton Stamp Club, chapter six of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, excelled last year's fine initial show. While ESCPEX '62 had entries from 11 different states and 4 from Eastern Canada, Alberta collectors provided the major part.

During the afternoon and evening of March 17 more than 500 adults paid the 50-cent fee to see the show in the Corona Hotel. Hon. J. Percy Page, the Lieutenant Governor opened the show.

Cacheted envelopes were provided and more than 1.500 covers were mailed at the show under commemoratives to receive the postal slogan cancellation in use for EXCPEX.

The grand award, an engraved tray, was won by C. W. Christian, La Mirada, Calif., for a comprehensive showing of the one-cent U.S. stamp of 1861, through color trials, proofs, essays, and various uses. The gold award went to F. S. Evans, Sedro Woolley, Wash., for a display of the early Canadian provinces.

Two silvers were awarded, one in the Canadian section for a complete exhibit of the Ed. VII and Geo. V. coil issues, to Willard Rorke, past president of the club. For Mr. Rorke it was a double win as he captured the Saxton Memorial gold medal for best showing in Canada.

The other silver medal was awarded to an exhibit of seldom seen stamps, the issues of Tannou Touva, by Rt. Rev. C. H. Doyle, Higland Falls, N.Y.

Two other Edmotnon collectors picked up bronze medals, Mrs. W. Goodall, for Tristan da Cunha and T.V. Newlove on a fine showing of U.S. issues of 1861-66. On an Introduction to Canadian duplex cancels B. H. Bartlett, Louisville, Ky., was awarded a bronze.

Stamps of St. Pierre and Miquleon, won a bronze medal for Louis M. Lamcuroux, past president of the RPSC and editor of the Canadian Philatelist. His exhibit of the First Issues of France was shown in the Court of Honor ,along with the fine "Small Queens" of Walter Carter, Willowdale, Ont.

In specialty collections, T. H. Luellen of Lawrence, Ind. showed a comprehensive display of Tonga's Tin-Can Mail to win a bronze.

In the Topicals, "The Philatelic Theatre" was skilfully developed by H. C. Shiffler, Hastings, Neb., to win a bronze, and the American Topical Association Certificate of Merit for the best topical in the show.

In the junior section, Gordon Kenyon was awarded the Challenge shield of the BNAPS Group for best B.N.A. exhibit, on a 12-page exhibit of Admirals.

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British Empire — Mint — Used
Canada New Issues Mint
Canada First Day Covers
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Canada Mint Plate Blk. Sets

WANT LIST SERVICE

British Empire Current and Obsolete
Queen Issues — Mint — Used
Geo. VI Issues Mint — Used
Modern Canada Mint
Canada Plate Blocks

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GHANA	Mint	Used
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U. Nations 67-69	.85	.95
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FINE MULTIPLES

1 **ANTIGUA.** 1862 6d. blue-green, S.G.1, mint horizontal pair £48

2 1863 1d. rosy-mauve, S.G.5, fresh m. blk. of 4 £37

3 1876 6d. b'ue-green, S.G.18, well centred, mint block of 4 £44

4 1884-86 1/- mauve, S.G.30, m. marg. blk. of 4 £45

5 **AUSTRIA.** 1877 15k. brown, S.G.45e, used block of 4. Linz cancels £15

6 **BAHAMAS.** 1863, perf. 12½, 1d. vermilion, used pair. Single central A05 cancel £6

7 **BARBADOS.** 1852 ½d. deep green, S.G.2, mint horizontal pair £9

8 1852 2d. greyish-slate, S.G.4a, mint vert. pair £24

9 1852-55, unissued slate-blue, S.G.5a, mint marginal block of 8 £8

10 1861—70 ½d. grass-green, S.G.22, mint vertical block of 6 £12

11 **BRAZIL.** 1850 20r. black, S.G. 18b, block of 4 on entire to France. Rare cover £45

12 **BRITISH COLUMBIA.** 1865 3d. deep blue, S.G.21, mint block of 4 £35

13 **BRITISH GUIANA.** 1875 1c. black, S.G.106, mint marginal block of 12 £9

14 1899 2c./15c. surcharge inverted, S.G.22rd, mint block of 4. Cat. £104 £50

15 **BRITISH HONDURAS.** 1899, Revenue ovptd., 10c, mint pair incl. Revenu error, S.G. 67b £25

16 **CANADA.** 1855 3d. red, S.G. 10, used pair with large even margins. Cat. £50 £20

17 1868 ½c. black, S.G.53, mint block of 4 £8

18 1868 2c. deep green, strip of 3 with 2 ring No. 5 cancels £8

19 1868 6c., plate 2, strip of 3 with target and stars type C cancels. Fine piece £25

20 **CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.** 1853 4d. deep blue, S.G.2, fine pair, lightly cancelled £20

21 1855—58 1d. deep rose-red, S.G.5b, used block of 4. Cat. £88 £45

22 1855—58 4d. blue, S.G.6a, superb used blk. of 4 £28

Cape of Good Hope (contd.)

23 1863—64 1d. deep carmine-red, S.G.18, mint pair. Cat. £36 £25

24 **CAYMAN ISLANDS.** 1907 1d./5/-, S.G.19, m'nt block of 4 £17.10

25 **CEYLON.** 1858 ½d. li'ac, S.G. 4, used pair. Single central cancel. Cat. £24 £14

26 1867 5d. deep olive-green, S.G. 102, mint pair with sheet margin at right £8

27 1867 6d. red-brown, S.G.106, mint block of 12 (6x2) £25

28 1867 10d. orange-red, S.G.112, m. hor. pair £7

29 **CHILE.** 1853 5c., original plate proof, block of 4 on thick card £20

30 1861—62 1c., original plate proof, block of 4 on thick wove £15

31 1857—59 10c. s'ate-blue, S.G. 24, large-margined strip of 3. Inverted watermark £30

32 **CHINA.** 1878 83 5 cand. orange, S.G.5, mint strip of 4 £15

33 5 cand. yellow, S.G.6, strip of 3, Peking Chop £5

34 7 cand. crimson-'ake, S.G. 209b, mint gutter block of 4 £27.10

35 **CYPRUS.** 1882 ½p. emerald, S.G.21, mint block of 12 (6 x 2). Two complete settings of 6 £37.10

36 1882 30p./1p. rose, S.G.23, scarce used vertical block of 6 £18

37 1882—86 ½p. emerald, S.G.25, rare used block of 10 (5 x 2) £15

38 1894—96 18p., S.G.50, scarce used block of 4 £6

39 **DOMINICA.** 1886 1d./1/-, S.G. 19, mint block, incl. the ONE spacing variety £15

40 **EGYPT.** 1866 20 par. pale blue, S.G.3, pair with Retta cancel. on native entire letter £16

41 1875 5 para. brown, mint block of 4, incl. inverted cliche, S.G.35 (11a). £15

42 1879 10 par. mauve, S.G.74, fresh mint block of 4 with inverted watermark £10

43 1879 1 pias orange-yellow, S.G.79, mint block of 4 with inverted watermark £12.10

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RARE EUROPEAN ITEMS

Outstanding in rarities was the Court of Honor exhibit by Dr. Ludwig von Bertalanaffy, a professor currently at the University of Alberta and formerly of Vienna. It contained such items as dispatches from Napoleon, signed by Bonaparte and his marshal, Massena; letters from the doge of Venice bearing the lead seal of authority; early paid letters from Italy with rated postal markings by hand stamps; first official stationery showing the mounted horsemen of Sardinia in circles or octagon markings; and 1814 'feathered' mail from Sweden, the feather under the wax indicating urgency—a sort of forerunner of special delivery.

The Canadian post office displayed a block of St. Lawrence Seaway inverts and a frame of Whooping Crane issue, while the United Nations sent frames of its issues.

Non-competitive displays included a showing of Egypt and the United Arab Republic from Ernest Kehr of New York, several displays by club members, and a humorous presentation by Dr. Robert Breaky, Lansing, Mich., titled Philatelic Fun.

The jury was E. C. Powell and Jack Patterson of Edmonton Stamp club, Sam Nickel and Jack Benningen of the Calgary Philatelic Society.

100 AT BANQUET

Mayor E. E. Roper of Edmonton was a guest of honor at the annual club banquet when the club president, G. Clarke Bolton praised the hard work of the many committee members and E. C. Powell presented the awards.

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Stop and Consider

"STOP AND CONSIDER" are three words of careful advice that should be considered by every collector before he drops out of his local stamp club. You may feel that since you haven't attended many meetings of your local club during the past year that you may as well drop out, or since you haven't used any of the Society's many benefits during the past months, you may as well drop your membership. But, before you do, stop and consider!

If your club dues are, say $2.50 a year, your membership costs you less than five cents per week or about five-sevenths of one cent per day. Or if you're thinking about dropping out of the R.P.S.C., this valuable membership costs you only about eight cents per week

Consider also that your local club and the R.P.S.C. keeps you in touch with other collectors, offers many opportunities for the exchange of ideas and information, provides contacts for the exchange of philatelic material, and helps make new friends.

Can, you, as a stamp collector, afford NOT to be a member?

Are you an officer of your stamp club, or have you ever served as an officer? Being an officer at times can be a frustrating, back-breaking—and thankless—job. On the other hand, it can be one of the most rewarding experiences in a collector's life.

Those who are officers, or who are being installed in office, are already working to lead their respective clubs to new heights. To those who are not officers, we urge you to lend a helping hand to your officers. Offer to assist them in any way possible. Never shrink from an assignment, and always show your appreciation for what they are doing at every opportunity. If all collectors would join clubs and societies of their choice and pitch in, philately would experience its greatest growth in history and stamp collecting would become even more popular than it is today.

(From The American Philatelist, November 1961, mutatis mutandis).

SWITZERLAND

The appeal of Switzerland is universal. To the novice, the beauty of the multicolored photogravure issues is irresistible. To the general collector, no country has more to offer in variety, in topical interest, in perfection of production or in conservative cost. To the specialist, the field of varieties and rarities is so vast that important discoveries are the continuing reward of research.

Moreover, the values of Swiss stamps are so commercially sound. The ever-increasing interest in Swiss philately and the resulting demand has brought steadily mounting prices and choice items are becoming increasingly scarce. The wise collector is expanding his collection to the limit at current price levels.

THE ACL CATALOGUE

is the imperative companion of the Swiss collector. Over 3000 items are listed in its 80 fully illustrated pages. It is the only specialized catalogue of Switzerland in English and the only such catalogue quoting net current market values of every item listed.

The price: $1.85 postpaid.

WANT LISTS

for either Mint or Used stamps receive immediate personal attention and deliveries normally are very prompt. A quick and economical way to buy wanted items.

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My wide range of approval booklets embrace most items listed in the ACL catalogue, aside from the classics and higher priced specialties and to interested collectors, choice selections are always available from London. Your request with references will bring selected material for your approval.

SUMMER DISCOUNT SALE

From June 19 to August 11 inclusive a discount of 12½% applies to paid sales of most items in the ACL catalogue. Applies to both want lists and approvals. Don't miss this opportunity to save.

CANPEX SPECIAL. The summer discount will be extended to all orders mailed from Windsor during the exhibition.

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CHAPTER MEETINGS

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MEETS 1st and 3rd TUESDAYS
MOBIL OIL AUDITORIUM
at 8.00 p.m.
President: Rudolph, Phone CH. 3-5762
Treasurer: J. Benningen, Phone CH. 9-6075
Secretary: H. N. Bennett, Phone CH. 3-0671

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

Meets first & third Monday's at the Financial Building
10621 - 100 Avenue
G. C. Bolton, President
10024 - 142 St.
E. J. Christensen
Secretary-Treasurer
11612 - 94 Street
Visitors are cordially invited

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PARK PLAZA HOTEL
● VISITORS WELCOME ●
Secretary: R. L. THOMAS
23 Ashbourne Drive — Islington

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Established 1935
184 LOWTHER AVE. TORONTO 4
MEETINGS:
2nd and 4th TUESDAYS—7.30 p.m.
VISITORS WELCOME

WESTMOUNT STAMP CLUB

Meetings:
Every Thursday
at 8 p.m.
Juniors at 7 p.m.
Except during the summer months

WESTMOUNT STAMP CLUB

VICTORIA HALL — WESTMOUNT
● VISITORS WELCOME ●

● SPECIAL LOW RATES FOR LISTING CHAPTER MEETINGS ●

Values

A man in Appleton, Wisconsin, recently told me his price for his collection of stamps was $16,085.00. I asked how he arrived at that figure and he said it was cost plus interest at 6% compounded annually.

I didn't value the collection, so I don't know what it really is worth, but to my mind this man completely missed the most important purpose in his stamp collecting. Collecting anything of a hobby nature is not banking or investment. Those who are misled into believing that all there is in stamp or coin collecting is the mathematics of investment and interest calculation are fooled. Factors such as current style and popularity, quality, rareness, general financial and economic conditions, availability of market, the overhead costs and profit, desires of the buyer, along with perhaps a hundred other factors affect what you will receive when you offer a collection of any type for sale.

A reasonable way to calculate a fair return on a collection is to deduct 40% from its cost for your pleasure, along with the compensation of the one who sold you the material. Then you may add perhaps an average of 5% a year increase in value for better grade material. Cheap and common items won't

CHAPTER MEETINGS

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

MEET 8.00 P.M.
THURSDAYS
CHATEAU LAURIER
Secretary:
COLIN H. BAYLEY
400 Friel St., Ottawa
VISITORS WELCOME

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

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

SARNIA STAMP CLUB

Life Chapter No. 2 of the Royal
Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.
YM-YWCA, SARNIA
Visitors always welcome
Pres.: H. F. Bardwell, 670 Cherry Drive
Secty.: S. Richards, 409 North Christina St.

WINDSOR STAMP CLUB

WINDSOR, ONT.
Meetings
First and Third
Mondays, 8 p.m.

RPSC CHAPTER 13

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

meetings
Second Thursday, each month,
Except July and August, at
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Mrs. Betty Martin, Secretary
16 RAYMOND ST. KITCHENER, ONT.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

(RPSC Chapter No. 33)
Meets Second Tuesday and Last Friday
of each month in
LAKEVIEW HIGH SCHOOL
Visitors Always Welcome
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358 Mark St., Port Arthur, Ont.

● SPECIAL LOW RATES FOR LISTING CHAPTER MEETINGS ●

VALUES

become scarce enough for an increase. The result will be a rough figure of current wholesale value subject to plus or minus depending on the time you sell. If, at that time, your specialty is highly popular you will be the gainer. If, on the other hand, it is in the dog house (there are many dog houses in stamps) it will be your loss. At any rate, be realistic. Then you can't be disappointed.

(From Earl Apfelbaum's Auction Catalogue, 25/26 November 1961)

CHESUNCOOK LOCALS

(from page 129)

third generations of the Hiltons. Mr. Chadbourne has a set that came directly from a grandson who was a student at the University of Maine when he was on the Faculty. Four or five years ago he acquired another set from a New York Auction sale that had them listed under Newfoundland. These are all I have ever heard of or have been able to trace. Mr. Chadbourne thinks that in addition to the publication referred to in Mr. Richardson's article that they have been written up in the American Philatelist and probably in Mekeel's.

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WANTED TO BUY for postal history of Ottawa any 19th or early 20th century material, cancellations, covers or singles, officials, stampless including Bytown. TED SPIELER, 158 Spruce St., Ottawa 4, Canada.

FREE CANADA REVENUE PRICE-LIST — Canadian revenue approvals against want list and references. Bargain collections. Harold W. Walker, Box 461, Barrie, Ontario.

VISIT BOOTH 12 — CANPEX, WINDSOR — See Sputniks, Scouts, Sports! Birds, Butterflies, Biology Beauties! Canada, Commonwealth, Completes Charlie's Cozy Corner. CHARLES LUNDY, Box 477, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

WANTED, COUNTY ATLASES, picture postcards—Will buy or trade for Canadiana or philatelic literature. E. DRAKE, 136A WALMER ROAD, TORONTO 4, Ontario.

WANTED, LAURENTIDE AIR SERVICE LTD., Green, rouletted at left, Sanabria No. 504—Will buy or exchange Canadian Semi-Official Air Mail Stamps and Covers. Haughton Sanguinetti, 97 Pin Oak Way, Falmouth, Mass., U.S.A.

FOR SALE Canada 1859 to 1962 choice selection. 2 and 4 ring numerals on Beavers, large and small cents also, early Norway. Walter P. Carter, 47 Risebrough Ave., Willowdale, Ontario.

EXCHANGE—Are you a serious collector interested in the exchange of Mint stamps of the Union of South Africa against Mint Plate Blocks, Booklets, Stationery, F.D. Covers, G and O.H.M.S. of Canada? Write by Airmail to Sam Kaganson, 22 Cumnor Avenue, Kenilworth, Cape Town, South Africa—Member of Royal Philatelic Society of Cape Town since 1936.

SARPHEX INTERNATIONAL covers, cancelled Sarnia, Canada, or Port Huron, Michigan, May 26. Unstamped Cachets 15c., two for 25c. Postage extra for each cover. No Plate Blocks. Write **International Covers,** 901 Charlesworth St., Sarnia, Ont., Canada.

WORLDWIDE SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE! Philatelic and Numismatic Publications. Free List. BEDARD PUBLICATIONS, Box 637-W, DETROIT, Michigan, U.S.A.

BRITISH COLONIALS for Canadian Pre-cancels, also collections Australia & Airmail stamps for 19th century Canada. C. Mulholland, 44 Blake, Stratford, Ontario. RPSC 3048.

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(From Earl Apfelbaum's Auction Catalogue, 25/26 November 1961)

Financial Statement - 1961

Extract from the Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1961 audited by Glendinning, Campbell, Jarrett & Dever, Chartered Accountants.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1961

ASSETS

Cash in Bank		$ 3,759.09	
Accounts Receivable—Advertisers, etc.		583.46	
Accrued Interest on Investments		200.23	
Inventory—Sales Dept. blank books		152.94	
Prepaid Expenses		670.71	5,366.43
Investments at cost (Market Value $10,548.00)			10,599.77
Office Equipment			1.00
			$ 15,967.20

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable		$ 113.45	
Advertising paid in advance		164.96	
Fees paid in advance—Members	914.00		
—Chapters	15.00	929.00	1,207.41
Reserves—Life Members' Fund		1,422.00	
Library Fund		1,000.00	
Reserve Fund		4,046.20	
General Reserve		7,791.49	
Chapter Programme Fund		500.00	14,759.79
			$ 15,967.20

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1961

INCOME

Membership Fees		$ 5,802.00	
Chapter Fees		232.00	
Admission Fees		252.00	
Investment Income		575.89	
Total Income			$ 6,861.89

EXPENDITURE

Magazine—Printing	$ 5,096.99		
Distribution	542.66		
Editorial Expenses	76.59		
	5,716.24		
Less Advertising Revenue	2,864.67		
Net Magazine Cost		2,851.57	
Administration Expenses		320.02	
Bank Charges		33.77	
Audit Fees		100.00	
Printing and Stationery		211.36	
Miscellaneous Expenses		13.16	
1961 Convention Expenses		172.40	
Sales Dept. Subsidy		614.70	
Total Operating Expenditures		4,316.98	
Transfer to Chapter Programme Fund		500.00	
			4,816.98
Excess of Income over Expenditure for the Year			$ 2,044.91

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.

7827 Mitchell, Wallace B., 163 Church Street, Watertown 72, Mass.
7828 McKenzie, Prof. Vernon, 219 CMU Building, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Wash.
7829 Salway, Edward T., 105-25th Street, Apt. 30, Long Branch, Toronto 14, Ont.
7830 Olesen, Ronald, 15 Woodland Acres, Belleville, Ont.
7831 Weil, Maurice R., Box 1333, Southampton, N.Y.
7832 Stephenson, Gerald, 37 Barton Street, St. Catharines, Ont.
7833 Cubell, Elliot S., 241 Freeman Street, Brookline 46, Mass.
7834 Kaganson, Sam, 22 Cumnor Ave., Kenilworth CP, Capetown, South Africa
7835 Busser, Harold B., Box 498, Old P.O. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
7836 Wilson, Capt. J. N., 3 Park Street, Sydney, N.S.
7837 Hennig, Bernard A., 6227 N. Sauganash Ave., Chicago 46, Ill.
7838 Wood, Stanley A., 25 Ronaki Road, Mission Bay, Auckland, New Zealand
7839 Langstroth, Dr. R. S., 190 St. John Street, Fredericton, N.B.
7840 Halle, Lt. Col. H. L., 8204 Kavanagh Road, Baltimore 22, Md.
7841 Winterer, William, 17167 St. Marys, Detroit 35, Mich.
7842 Brownell, Louis M., Jr., Hudson House, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N.Y.
7843 Hurter, A. H. 1501 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal 25, P.Q.
7844 Brennan, James, 218 Hanna Road, Leaside, Toronto 17, Ont.
7845 Coull, Rena, 6 - 216 Cameron Street, Port Arthur, Ont.
7846 Holm, Edward W., 354 Munro Street, Port Arthur, Ont.
7847 Ritchie, Capt. G. F. B., Canadian Army Staff College, Fort Frontenac, Kingston, Ont.
7848 Mach, Stan E., 4236 Mountain Road, Thorold, Ont.
7849 Maheu, J. E., 1647 Markham Road, Town of Mount Royal, P.Q.
7850 Zahm, Anton H., 1351 Westmoreland Ave., Syracuse 10, N.Y.
7851 Pugh, Sidney H., Box 158, RCAF, Greenwood, N.S.
7852 Brant, Clifford J., Apt. 5, 129 Acheson Ave., Niagara Falls, Ont.
7853 McGrath, Edward J., 37 Chaplin Ave., St. Catharines, Ont.
7854 Higginbotham, Sibley, 93 So. Central Ave., Wollaston 70, Mass.
7855 Rose, Albert D., 48 Windsor Road, St. Catharines, Ont.
7856 Creber, H. T., 49 Frederick Street, Orillia, Ont.

Changes of Address

Armstrong, Mrs. Edward E., 204 Wellesworth Dr., Etobicoke, Ont.
Brown, Paul L., 21 Nelles Rd. South, Grimsby, Ont.
Cangley, Patrick, 335 Frontenac St., Apt. 2, Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Canham, H. E., 2509 Wallace St., Regina, Sask.
Chadwick, W. H., 56 Aldershot Cres., Willowdale, Ont.
Godfrey, John E., Box 416, Cornwall, Ont.
Harris, Edmund A., 5919 - 20th St., S. W. Calgary, Alta.
Heinze, Ursula, c/o Giusti-Metzner, Haga Nygata 13, Göteborg, Sweden
Jackson, R. J., 27 - 6th Ave. N. E., Dauphin, Man.
Lanning, J. C., 838 Campbell Ave., Greenfield Park, P.Q.
Lawson, Frank, Box 550, St. Johns', Nfld.
Mildon, David A., Apt. 506, 70 Stevendale Dr., Scarborough, Ont.
Morison, Miss Madge M., 42 Brenton St., Halifax, N.S.
MacDonald, Michael, 53 Archibald Ave., Sydney, N.S.
McGilton, Gordon, 1452 Bishop St., Suite 4A, Montreal 1, P.Q.
Schmalz, W. H. E., 189 Queen St. South, Kitchener, Ont.
Trites, Rev. S. D. Bruce Mines, Ont.
Turnbull, David J., 763 Argyle Street, Apt. 3, Sherbrooke, P.Q.
Werner, M. Hovvagen 18, Jakobsberg, Sweden.
Young, John H. M., 23 Donwoods Dr., Coach House, Toronto 12, Ont.

New Life Member

4596 Nicholas Lagios, 290 Dufferin Rd, Hampstead, Montreal 29, P.Q.

Resignations

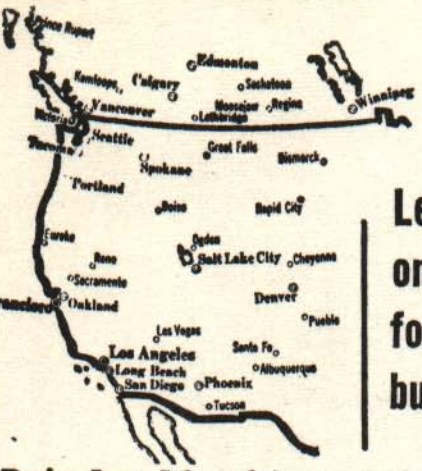
CHAPTERS—
No. 26—Leaside Stamp Club, Toronto
No. 36—R.A.F. Stamp Club, Aylmer, Ont.
No. 59—T. T. C. Stamp Club, Toronto
W. L. Franks, Toronto
Miss M. H. Fraser, Galt
E. A. Galbraith, Willowdale
S. C. Gallop, Scarborough
W. L. Gutzman, Dorval
Mrs. W. A. Porter, Canning
Mrs. Ivan Saunders, Lennoxville
J. M. Scott, Ninette
Ronald Smith, Leaside
Gerardo Thoolen, Buenos Aires
G. M. Tuttle, Youngstown
Steve Vivian, Toronto
Charles Voos, Downsview
Joseph F. Warwick, Burlington

Deceased

Fred H. Carter, Toronto

Chapter Changes

No. 13—Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society
Mrs. R. S. Martin, Sec.-Treas.,
16 Raymond Road, Kitchener, Ontario
No. 23—Sun Parlour Stamp Club
(formerly Leamington Philatelic Society)
Eugene Barna, Secretary
R.R. No. 2, Leamington, Ontario
No. 32—Greater Victoria Philatelic Society
Mrs. D. E. Small, Secretary,
725 Courtenay Street, Victoria, B.C.
No. 46—Niagara Philatelic Society (reinstated)
David W. Webber, Secretary,
2031 Brookfield Ave., Niagara Falls, Ontario
No. 52—Vancouver Island Philatelic Society
E. L. Fielding, Sec.-Treasurer,
3765 Cadboro Bay Road, Victoria, B.C.
No. 63—Dauphin Stamp Club,
R. J. Jackson, Secretary
27 - 6th Ave., N.E.,
Dauphin, Manitoba
No. 65—Oxford Philatelic Society,
(Woodstock and Ingersoll)
Douglas M. Carr, Secretary,
168 King Street, West,
Ingersoll, Ontario



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During June, July and August, Earl Apfelbaum will visit the western United States and Canada in search of fine stamp and coin materials.

His itinerary will be plotted on this map. It will include all of the larger cities and many of the smaller ones. Wherever there are stamp or coin collectors who have suitable properties to sell.

If you have a stamp or coin collection you wish to dispose of, you can sell it immediately for cash. Or you can consign it to us for future sale at the world-famous Apfelbaum Auctions or Private Sales.

Mr. Apfelbaum will gladly advise you as to the best method of disposing of your stamps or coins. Whichever you decide, our international scope of operations assures you of the *very best price for all your materials.*

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