VOLUME XV NUMBER 3
MAY - JUNE, 1964
WHOLE NUMBER 82

The CANADIAN PHILATELIST

FAMOUS STAMPS



The Togo Occupation Overprints
1915

Journal of the
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY of CANADA

MINT SHEET OF 12d. BLACK

May 1, 1964

Dear Friends:—

I had been invited by an old lady to buy six trunks of stamps that had been collected by her father. I was to remove the trunks and send payment for their value. She lived in a house in the Rosedale district, just a few blocks from our office.

On the third floor at the back of the house was a trunk cupboard. Actually it was quite a large room with a small cracked window. Obviously seldom used, and quite dusty. The tiny 25 watt bulb was probably the original one from the time the electricity was installed. Over in one corner were the six trunks, piled 3 and 3. I was so anxious, I was actually trembling. After some difficulty I opened the lid of one of the top trunks. The old lady had lost patience and said that I could look as long as I wanted, but that she was going down to the sewing room and I would find her there when I was finished.

I wish you had of been there when I opened that lid. On top were hundreds and hundreds of album pages, or rather just sheets of paper with early Canadian pence issues, ½d's, 3d's, 6d's, 7½d's and 10d's in tremendous quantities. All were mounted on crowded pages and included some pairs, blocks and strips. The condition was unusually fine, which was explained a few moments later when I came across the bundled stock of these issues. Apparently the mounted copies were the best, but the bundled stock was good average to fine, and the few small boxes of these was worth a fortune.

My heart was pounding like a sledge hammer, the perspiration was rolling down my face and my hands shook so that I could hardly hold the stamps. The next layers of the trunk were 1859 issues, with so many thousands, of the 5¢ Beavers, 10¢ Consorts and the others. I began to wonder if I would live long enough to even sort them out. Then I came across a padding, like a small quilt. I carefully removed it, and lo and behold, there was the greatest treasure of all stampdom. The pence values in sheets. flat out with full gum, and in perfect condition. There were dozens of sheets with the 3d. Beavers on laid, wove and ribbed paper, shade varieties — the 12d. black, only one sheet in superb condition. The 6d's, 7½d's and 10d's, several of each. Unbelievable, incredible — a tremendous fortune!

What was in the other trunks? I must see right away. I'll lift the top one down to the floor. Oh! it's very heavy. Watch out! CRASH!

All is still — I sit up in bed and the blackness of night surrounds me. I'm dazed and shaking a bit. I can't find the trunks, they're gone.

When you have a dream of a "Stamp Find" I hope it's as good as mine. Incidentally, if you ever come across a lot of stamps like this, let me know, I just might be interested. In the meantime, I'll buy anything else in stamps that is for sale.

Philatelically yours,

Harry Martin

Empire Stamp Corporation Limited

1150 YONGE STREET • TORONTO, CANADA

(Telephone WA. 1-8967)

The CANADIAN PHILATELIST

Editor:
LOUIS M. LAMOUROUX, F.R.P.S.C.
222 Lawrence Avenue West
Toronto 12, Canada

VOLUME XV NUMBER 3 MAY - JUNE, 1964 WHOLE NUMBER 82

Official Journal of the

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

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Published in Toronto 6 Times a Year

Authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office Dept., Ottawa

PUBLICATION DATES:
1st January, March, May, July, September and November

ADVERTISING:
Special Low Rates for listing Chapter Meetings.

All advertising correspondence and copy to be addressed to:—

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ADVERTISING RATES:

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CONTENTS

Page

Articles

A Bit of Canadiana, by W. E. Lea.... 111
When Did This Happen?, by Aurora Borealis 125
Dominical Anniversary, by Patrick Hamilton 127
Postmarked Edmonton, by Ian Paterson 132
The 1963 Canadian Official Stamps, by Sidney V. Soames.. 138
Your Stamp Collection and Your Will, by Pendragon 146

Regular Features

The Editor Speaks Out 102
From Parliament Hill 142
The Hollow Tree 104
The London Letter 109
The Cover 139
Chapter News 145
The Mail Bag 107
Trade Notes 131
Chapter Meetings 140-1
Coming Events 144
Classified Ads. 148
The Secretary's Page 149
The Honour Roll 150

Miscellaneous

To be seen at Edmonton 103
The Escudos Issue of Venezuela, by L. M. L. 103
Great Show at North Toronto 116
Bold Initiative by London P.S. 121
Lichtenstein Memorial Award to V. G. Greene 123
News from the Philatelic Agency.... 138
First Day Covers for new Maple Leaf Stamp 141
Good Show at Peterborough 147
Financial Statement for 1963 152
Your Sales Department, by Henri Gauthier 121
Book Reviews 139
Application for Membership Inside Back Cover

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

Opinions expressed in the various articles in this journal are those of the writers, and not necessarily endorsed by the Society.

The Editor Speaks Out . . .

JUST before Easter we received a handsome brochure on PHILATEC, the great international exhibition which is taking place in Paris 5/21 June.

Practically every country of the Western world is taking part in this great show, with, apparently, the one exception of Canada. There is not one Canadian among the long list of members of the International Jury, and in the list of Commissioners we note, besides the Commissioner for the United States, Mr. Bernard Davis, of Philadelphia, M. Herbert Rosen, as representing or acting for the "United States and Canada".

However, we do note that the Canadian Post Office is participating in the show.

Are we so low in international philatelic standing that no one in Canada was worthy of being asked to represent Canada?

We are just wondering whether the time has not arrived for the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada to apply for affiliation to the International Federation of Philately.

If our memory is not deceiving us, some years ago, we queried who picked the Commissioner of any particular country, but no satisfactory answer was vouchsafed us.

Let us hope, at least, that the Canadian Post Office exhibit will be one that is worthy of Canada and its stamps.

☆ ☆ ☆

By the time these lines appear in print, the new stamps of Great Britain commemorating the quatercentenary of Shakespeare will have appeared. Let us hope that they will be worthy of the great man they are intended to honour.

We note from the columns of our colleague, STAMP COLLECTING, that there was some debate in the House of Commons in London on these stamps and we cannot forbear from reproducing the ending of the item in question in S.C.

"And to round it all off, from Conservative M.P. Mr. John Hall, came: 'Is there not a play which might be suitable to commemorate ,perhaps some time later in the year, the title of which escapes me but which has something to do with labour lost?' "!!

☆ ☆ ☆

Talking about these Shakespeare stamps, it is a matter of great surprise to us that none of the Dominions nor the United States have seen fit to issue such a stamp. Surely Shakespeare is as much a part of the literary heritage of all the English-speaking nations as of that of Great Britain!

(We have since learned that a U.S.A. Stamp in honour of Shakespeare is appearing this year).

There is, however an omnibus issue for some of the colonies, to wit: Antigua, Bechuanaland, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Lucia, Virgin Is., Bahamas, Caymans, Falklands, Gambia, Gibraltar and Turks. It would be interesting to know just what connection Shakespeare has, for instance, with Gambia or Bechuanaland!

To us, it smacks a bit of the French teachers in such places as the New Hebrides, Tahiti, the Marquesas, etc., teaching the history of France to the natives of these places and starting off with: "Nos ancêtres, les Gaulois . . . !".

☆ ☆ ☆

Reg Lant, a fellow member of the North Toronto S.C. called us shortly after the appearance of the last number of CP to point out that the small photo on page 75, showing the buildings now

C-S D-A

CANADA

1964 Retail-Wholesale Price List and just issued list of albums and supplies. 10¢

DON McCALL

12 Cartier Cresc., Scarboro, Ontario

R.P.S.C. C.S.D.A.

occupying the site of Fort Edmonton, is not of the University of Alberta but of the Alberta Legislative Buildings. We thanked him and sat back awaiting the storm to break from our Edmonton friends. However, we had to wait two weeks before we got just a little squeak from Art. McIntyre, very light and polite, pointing out our error, for which we are very sorry indeed.

A misprint also occurred in the 12th line of the same column, where the year of the incorporation of Edmonton as a city should read "1905" and not "1904".

☆ ☆ ☆

An error also slipped into the article on the châteaux of France where the author, James Fidgen, states that Leonardo da Vinci died at the Château d'Amboise. The great artist who gave the Mona Lisa to the world passed away in the neighbouring Château de Clos-Lucé, which was his home, given to him by Francis I, King of France.

This correction was made by Mr. S. J. Barnard, of Portsmouth, in a letter he wrote to the Editor of S.C. after the appearance of the original article.

Frankly, we were quite disappointed that none of our erudite friends caught that one or wrote to us to point it out.

☆ ☆ ☆

Our heartiest congratulations to Vinnie Green, who has just been awarded the Alfred P. Lichtenstein Memorial Award for 1964 by the Collectors' Club of New York. The Lichtenstein Award is one of the highest distinctions a Philatelist can be given in the U.S.A.

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TO BE SEEN AT EDMONTON

The **Canadian Bank Note Company** is sending three frames of early stamps of Canada for exhibition at Canpex '64 on 14/16 May — and what stamps!

Sheets of the 1856 ½d., 1c., 2c., 6d,. 5c. Beaver, 6d. sterling (7½c.), 10c., 17c. Cartier, 6d. sterling (12½c.).

One set of the 1863 Connell stamps of New Brunswick.

Eight die proofs of the stamps prepared in 1914 but never issued, known as the Cartier-Macdonald Centenary Issue.

A feast truly fit for a king!

The "Escudos" Issue of Venezuela

THE SHORT "1"

After writing the article on the Escudos Issue of which appeared in the Sept.-Oct. number of CP, I finally wrote to Courvoisier at La Chaux de Fonds and asked them if they would explain the short "1" which appears on the 82nd stamp of the sheets of all the 10 céntimos air mails.

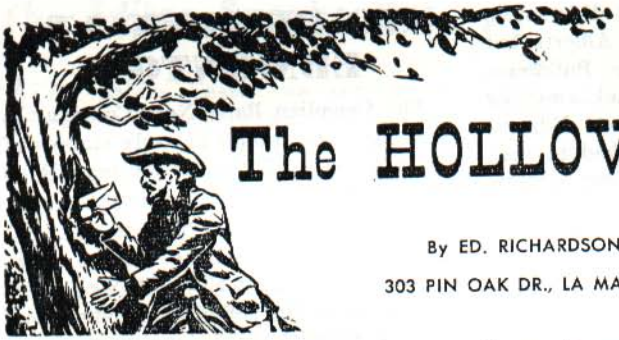
I received a very courteous letter from them, explaining that the short "1" was due to "an unfortunate incident during the engraving of the cylinder, which caused the mutilation of the figure".

My thanks to Messrs. Courvoisier for this explanation.

The letter from the firm was interesting on two other points. First of all, the envelope was addressed to Toronto, Ontario, U.S.A.! I gently pointed out to them that Toronto was still in Canada!

The second point was that the Swiss Post Office sorters must have been right on their toes, as the letter was postmarked 18th November and received by me on the morning of the 21st. If the latter had been placed in the U.S. mail bag, it would have been quite a while before I would have received it!

—L.M.L.



The HOLLOW TREE

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

#696—"NIAGARA FALLS" PROVISIONAL ISSUE, CUSTOMS DUTY

For many a year we have wondered where all the copies of this provisional issue were hiding. The "Stokely" collection which we recently added to our own, came up with the answer.

FCU 5—handstamped in black,—there are FOUR copies known. One in the Apking collection, one in the Morgan collection, and two in yours truly.

FCU 6 — handstamped in violet,—as far as we have been able to determine, there is only one such copy—and thank goodness we have it! It is quite a distinct difference in the color of the overprint.

If there are any other copies in existence, we would appreciate hearing from their owners.

* * *

#697—"N.S." OVERPRINT BILL STAMP — 1¢ ORANGE

It was only in the last issue, packet #686, that we stated we had never heard of this variety before. Now, as a result of purchasing the "Stokely" collection, we find we are the owner of a copy. We still don't know the story as to how this variety came to exist. We know of no other copy.

* * *

#698—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND "LONDON PHILATELIST" PROOFS

It really should not be necessary to repeat the story of these proofs, but because of the number of new collectors who take up the hobby each year, it may be worth repeating the story about every five years or so! We are referring to those lovely die and plate proofs, black on medium, coated paper.

Certain plates and dies came into the possession of the London Philatelic Society (now the "Royal"), and impressions taken from these were used to illustrate a series of articles on "Prince Edward Island Stamps" by J. A. Tilleard, which appeared in Vol. 2—1893 issues of **The London Philatelist.**

With the **January** issue came two full plates. Plate one contained three die proofs:—

1. "Proof from original engraved plate of head used for Pence issue."
2. "Proof from original sketch on copper of head used for Cents issue."
3. "Proof from original die of unused design."

Plate two contained four die proofs from the dies of the Pence issue, namely:—

"one penny"
"two pence"

Canada Revenue Sets

Unemployment—
FU 45-47 Holmes $ 6.50 Net $ 4.00
Alberta Laws—
AL 32-45 Holmes $10.75 Net $ 7.00
B.C. Centenary—
BCL 45-50 Holmes $14.90 Net $10.00
Sask. Laws—
SL33-44 Holmes $23.20 Net $14.00

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"three pence"
"nine pence currency"

The **February** issue brought one more plate with four proofs from dies of the cents issue, namely:—

one cent
three cents
four cents
six cents

The **March** issue brought members their fourth plate consisting of a full sheet sixty, "proof from original plate of twopence value". Six by ten, horizontal format.

In **April** came another full plate proof, this one "Proof from original plate of Fourpence value", consisting of 30 subjects.

With the **May** issue came still another plate proof. This was a full sheet, arranged six by ten in vertical format, of the three cents value, titled "Proof from original plate of Three Cents value."

The seventh and final plate came with the **June** issue. This was a full sheet of 50, arrangd in horizontal format, ten by five subjects. This was a "Proof from original plate of Twelve Cents value".

The presence of these proofs in this particular volume of this magazine, explains why they bring fancy prices at philatelic literature sales. However, they are still a bargain, when compared with the prices asked for singles, pairs, and blocks, cut from these pages.

'Nuf sed.

* * *

#699—NEWFOUNDLAND TRANSPORTATION TAX STAMPS

Since we wrote packet #695 reporting on the number of copies existing of each value of these rare stamps, we noted that Hedley Hollands had a copy of the $2 value in a recent sale. This would make it three known copies of this value,—two used, one mint.

* * *

#700—WRIGLEY'S CATALOG OF CANADIAN "OFFICIALS"

Roy Wrigley recently came out with a brand new 1964 combination "Check list and Catalog of Canadian Postage Stamps Perforated, and Overprinted OHMS and G". It is by far the most complete listing of these interesting stamps available to collectors today. Not only does it list the 234 major varieties of 5 and 4 hole perforated O.H.M.S., the OHMS and G overprints, and official stationery (?), it also lists some 498 minor varieties.

All varieties are priced, and collectors will be surprised at the rarity of some of the O.H.M.S. perfins in abnormal positions. All the missing period varieties are listed.

Our only regret is that while the cover seems to indicate that the stationery is listed and priced, we failed to find it with our pair of bifocals.

Well worth the $2.00, — write him direct, 2288 Bellevue Ave., West Vancouver, B.C.

* * *

#701—CANADIAN PATRIOTICS STUDY GROUP

We have often mentioned some of the interesting series of Canadian Patriotic cards that were in popular use during the early 1900's. They are a most

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interesting sideline, and we note that what few appear in auctions seem to sell very well indeed.

Recently a small group of BNA Specialists formed a study group under the chairmanship of Clarence Westhaver, of 11 Spafford Rd, Milford 86, Mass. So far two well illustrated lists have been circulated, and plans are for illustrated articles to appear in the philatelic press shortly. Anyone interested in this field should contact Westhaver for details.

#702—"COURTESY FLIGHT" COVERS

Back in packets #584 and #642 we mentioned eight different airline companies known to have flown "courtesy" mail, and to have so marked the covers. We are now able to report three additional companies.

Rusty Myers Flying Service, Fort Francis, Ontario, Canada. Use a five line cachet in red:—

"Flown to nearest Post Office
Courtesy
Rusty Myers Flying Service
Fort Francis, Ontario
Canada"

Gordon Airways, Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Use a three line cachet in black:—

"Gordon Airways, Ltd.
Sub P.O. 12
Windsor, Ontario"

Rainy Lake Airways, Fort Francis, Ont. Use a four line cachet in black:—

"Flown to the Nearest Post Office
VIA
Rainy Lake Airways
Fort Francis, Ontario

#703—VICKERS EXPRESS — TORONTO

This express company was founded in 1854 by John Joseph Vickers. Originally it operated the express business for the Great Northern Railway and the Toronto Grey and Bruce Railway. In 1888 it was sold out to the American Express Co.

This J. J. Vickers was the grandfather of the well known Canadian specialist J. Ronald McMurrich, who would welcome any information regarding later developments. Did the American Express sell out the Canadian portion of the business to the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific, or what did happen?

The study of these early Canadian Express Companies is a part of the early postal history, and while we have numerous examples of covers and package wrappers carried by various companies, we can shed no light on this one. McMurrich has several stamps, covers, etc. of the Vickers Express. Can anyone shed new light on this company?

#704—WATERMARKED REVENUES OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Ray Avery of Toronto first called my attention to the fact that the Edward issue of Revenue stamps of Newfoundland occasionally are found on watermarked paper. He reported the 25¢ value. Later Dan Meyerson of Harrison, N.Y. confirmed that not only the Edwards, but the first perf. issue of the King George issue, are found on watermarked paper. While this was all news to me, apparently numerous copies have been reported.

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372 each .50 Block $2.00
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Boyd's Local Posts in New York City, 1844 - 1882

by Donald S. Patton

This monograph covers the history of the famous Boyd's City Express Post founded in 1844 through its change of names in 1863 to "City Post", 1869 "City Dispatch" and 1873 "Dispatch" until its closure in 1882.

The problems of identifying the 31 genuine stamps from the reprints and the 40 forgeries are dealt with in greater detail than before and a considerable amount of unpublished research is included.

There are 98 stamps shown in halftone, 45 diagrams and 23 handstamps and cancellations illustrated.

Published at $5 by

The Regent Stamp Co. Ltd.

(A branch of Robson Lowe Ltd.)

50 Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1
England

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

THE LONDON LETTER

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

Looking at a series of stamps from many countries which have been issued during the first two months of this year, I am struck with the endeavour of so many post offices to try and produce a design which departs from the real purpose. Many, even most, of the postage stamps produced today are pictorial posters on which social or political propaganda have intruded.

A hundred years ago there was a sound commercial reason for fine art in the production of postage stamps as it was a protection against forgery. For the same reason, a portrait, preferably in profile, was generally used, as the slightest alteration in the engraving, the thickening or misplacement of a line, altered the expression on the well-known face.

POSTAL FORGERIES

The contemporary forgeries were generally crude and a philatelist would readily distinguish between the genuine and the imitation. **Spain** had problems from the fifties, for the stamp commonly used for domestic postage was usually forged within a few months and almost every year a new issue appeared and the stamps with the previous design were withdrawn. The standard and method of printing in Spain allowed fairly easy imitation although the profiles on the postal forgeries may be readily recognised. When the stamps became widely collected, their commercial value improved, so excellent forgeries were made to defraud the collector.

Perhaps the most prolific postal forgeries were those of **Naples** where several denominations were copied. The reason why these are so common is a curious one. I have been told that the local government of the day was so poor that many postal officials had over twelve months' salary due to them. The forger produced his wares in quantity and sold them to the impoverished postmasters at half their face-value and in this way they collected sufficient profit to cover their arrears of pay.

Great Britain had the famous "Stock Exchange" forgery which was used by one person in the employment of the Post Office on the telegram counter in the Stock Exchange. This is a clever forgery in some ways, but the forger made a curious mistake in producing a wide variety of corner lettering, many of which do not exist in the genuine stamp. Because these one shilling stamps were put on telegrams, their existence was not suspected and it was not until the stamps on the telegrams were acquired by a stamp dealer many years later that they were discovered. The plate 5 forgery is fairly often seen but the plate 6 is a rarity.

There were other postal forgeries in several countries but generally they are of such rarity that there is little doubt that the risk of efficient forgery was small and therefore there was little loss of postal revenue.

STAMP PRODUCTION

Today, modern methods have produced new problems. **Phogravure** has revolutionised security printing for two reasons—firstly it is very difficult to make a good forgery of a stamp printed by photogravure, secondly, the multi-colour-

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STANBRIDGE STAMPS, CHELSEA, QUEBEC

"Canada's Centennial City"

ed printings have multiplied these difficulties. So far, so good, but photogravure has a mixed reputation. Most of the hideous and garish labels have been produced by this method but even the die-hards are disconcerted when one of the master-printers turns out some remarkable design which can hold it's own in any company.

Probably the greatest deterrent to good stamp design is the theme that the artist or the engraver has been told to prepare. If you consider the essentials for a successful stamp, the difficulties become apparent.

The **size** has to be easy on the tongue —the rise in consumption of beer among Tongans can only be attributed to the area of their new stamps.

As the size must be small then the **design** must fit, and being a miniature, should be fine in detail. The suitable subjects are limited; they are heads and half-figures, hearldic blazons with their supporters, single works of art, a single animal or any single object which pleases the eye. All landscapes, groups and buildings make bad stamp designs.

Colour is another important factor and it should be pleasing in itself and there are very few stamps of beauty which have been printed in more than two colours. Pastel shades are unsuitable and the colour should be harmonious with the set to which it belongs.

Lastly, there is the method of **printing.** The advantages of photogravure have already been mentioned and the results can be pleasing. **Embossing** can be lovely and the method is good from the security aspect but the cost is not economic. **Letterpress** (or surface-printing) was successful for years and many fine stamps have been made by this method but Sperati showed his best work in making forgeries of such stamps and it is a process which is no longer popular for security printing. **Lithography** was the cheapest method at one time but this process has been greatly improved and I would be surprised if it was not much more used during the next decade for stamp printing. It has one curious advantage over recess and letterpress, inasmuch as a good forgery can be made of stamps printed by these processes by a criminal who is an expert in photo-lithography; it is very much more difficult to make a lithographed forgery of a well lithographed stamps. **Recess-printing** (or line-engraving) still produce the most beautiful stamps (in my opinion) as well as some horrors.

Probably the stamp design committee can be the greatest handicap to the production of a fine stamp. They have to convey a message but overlook that a poster, whether pictorial or not, cannot make a good stamp.

After all, a stamp is a form of coinage and as such, should display the dignity of the state.

If you have read as far as this, your mind will have illustrated this commentary with stamps that fit each definition.

C-S D-A

Canada Plate Blocks

Each packet is all different plate No. or position

$2.50 face value for $3.00

$5.00 face value for $5.90

Illustrated price list of Canada & Newfoundland 25c

W. N. AFFLECK

163 Alexandra Street

OSHAWA, ONT., CANADA

A Bit Of Canadiana

By W. E. LEA, RPSC 7175

(Continued from page 56)

It must be realised that both these letters and the two following could only be forwarded whenever a member of the Hudson's Bay Company was returning to Base at York Factory, and the journey had to be accomplished by canoe as this was the only means of transport; the distance from the Youcon River to York Factory was about 3,000 miles and as the distance travelled each day would not average more than 30 miles, it probably took up to seven months to reach base even under the most favourable conditions.

The third letter is most interesting as the writer, stationed at Fort Simpson, on the Mackenzie River, under date September 29th, 1851, advises his father and mother:— "An opportunity has unexpectedly offered which I gladly seize upon to write you a few lines. Dr. Rae has just returned from the Arctic Sea and starts tomorrow morning for the South on his way to England, he has kindly offered to take a letter for me. I have, by permission, now left that distant country on the River Youcon and am here with my family all safe and nearly sound. Dr. Rae, with whom I have had a long talk on the matter, thinks that Mr. Colville, who is now Governor of the Northern Department will have no objection to my going south next summer; this is a cheering prospect for me and especially for Mrs. Murray. Your most welcome letters were duly and most thankfully received; there were two letters from you (my Mother) of date April and May 1850.

"Dr. Rae has been for two seasons exploring the Polar Seas in search of Sir John Franklin and party, he found and has brought with him some pieces of the wreck of a ship found far north amongst the ice, but you will likely see a notice of his expedition in the papers soon after his arrival".

It is interesting to note that Dr. Rae was the famous Arctic Explorer. He made a voyage as surgeon in one of the ships of the Hudson's Bay Company and was resident surgeon for ten years at the Company's Station at Moose Factory. In 1846 he made a boat voyage to Repulse Bay and the next Spring surveyed 700 miles of New Coast Line connecting the earlier surveys of Ross and Parry. He joined the expedition under Sir John Richardson in search of Franklin and in 1851 at the request of the Government he travelled some 9,300 miles on foot and explored and mapped 700 miles of New Coast on the South side of Wollaston and Victoria Lands. In 1853 he commanded another Boat Expedition fitted out by the Hudson's Bay Company which connected the surveys of Ross with that of Deane and Simpson and proved King Williams's Land to be

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an island. He wrote in 1850:— "A narrative of an expedition to the shores of the Arctic Sea in 1846 and 1847".

The fourth letter is also headed "Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River, 25th March 1852". In this letter, Alex Murray admonishes his father and mother for not writing:— viz: "The packet with the ship letters of last summer has just reached this place and you may judge my disappointment when I found none for me, except one from Sir John Richardon (the Arctic Explorer) and not one from any of you at home". The writer continues:— "By some new regulation, of which I have just learned, letters for England can now be sent via Canada and New York by the prepayment of the Postage to New York. I therefore seize upon the first opportunity to send you a few lines".

The Manuscript endorsements on the letter read:— "Paid 3d Anderson River District 3". The Anderson river is in the Arctic Circle flowing into Amundsen Gulf part of the Beaufort Sea, therefore the route followed by this very early Arctic letter was overland from the Anderson River by sleigh to the Mackenzie River then by canoe to Fort Simpson. Here the letter would be sent by Hudson's Bay canoe to the Red River Settlement and then across Lake Superior to Sault Ste. Marie which was reached in five months; from here it would cross Lake Huron to Orillia a distance of some 250 miles, which took five days; two further days from Orillia to Toronto, where it would join up with the regular mail service and arrive in Greenock 16 days later. A most remarkable letter and indeed a great joy that it has survived in such fine condition.

The fifth letter in this series was written whilst Alex Murray and his family were travelling south from Fort Mackenzie. His request to the Governor because of his ill health had resulted in a posting and he was on his way to York Factory to learn where his next appointment was likely to be; from his later correspondence, we learn that it was to the Pembina Station which was situated on the border between Canada and the United States, on the Red River some eighty miles below the Red River Settlement. The letter was written in three parts, the first addressed from "Portage La Loche July 25th, 1852" which was a small settlement on Lake La Loche, from which travellers had one day's march to the Clearwater River which joined the north-flowing Athabasca River.

The writer says that they are in a great hurry occasioned by the unusually high water of which the boats for the York Factory will take advantage. Having left Fort Simpson on June 13th they had been in transit six weeks and still had some 1.500 miles to travel.

The second part of the letter was headed "Encampment English River July 31st" and advises that they are well on their way to Lake Winnipeg and that they are expecting shortly to meet the boats from Norway House for the Athabasca District, hoping to learn from the leader where they are likely to spend the winter. However, they did not obtain this information until arrival at Norway House.

The third part of the letter is headed "Norway House, August 11th 1852". This station is at the head of Lake Winnipeg and one of the Major Establishments of the Hudson's Bay Company. Here Alex Murray learns from Governor Colville that he has been posted to Pembina and after one night's rest will be moving on to the Red River Settlement.

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The sixth letter from Pembina, December 16th, 1852, is addressed to brother James and describes the journey from Norway House at the head of Lake Winnipeg to Red River Settlement, an extract follows:— "From Norway House we came to Red River Settlement in a boat and encountered dreadful storms on Lake Winnipeg, over 19 days on the trip and 17 days on the lake. I spent a few days in the Settlement with my friends and then came on to this place where we are to spend the winter. The Yankees have an Establishment some two miles from this place, also a Post Office and Customs House. The mosquitoes are very troublesome and the Sioux Indians, who frequently visit this quarter in small War Parties, are rather dangerous. They killed and horribly mutilated a young man, a schoolmaster, here last Summer, and were again seen lurking about the place. I sometimes think seriously of writing and publishing my travels, but not while I remain in the service of the Company".

The seventh letter is headed "Pembina December 17th, 1852" and is written to Thomas Keir, Agent of the Author in London. The author describes in some detail the journey south from Fort Simpson and regrets not answering the letter of January 28th, 1851 as it was delivered at Portage La Loche, and it was not possible to reply immediately as they were travelling in open boats exposed to all types of weather, sometimes crossing foaming lakes with a "wet sheet and flowing sea" and shooting the dangerous rapids of the Missinnippi River. The Yankees whom he was opposing in the Fur Trade along the border he found were pretty good fellows and friends in private life, visiting regularly. They had a Post Office and a mail goes between Pembina and St. Paul's, Minnesota, every two months.

This present letter was to be despatched by this route and a reply could be expected in three months' time, instead of three years as it was at the River Yukon. (the first time he spelt it with a "K").

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According to Boggs, the American Post Office was established at Pembina in 1857. In this letter we have **definite** proof that the Post Office was established here as early as 1852.

The writer continues:—"We frequently see visitors from the Red River Settlement; it is now a flourishing Colony containing a population of some 5,000 souls, it has seven or eight churches and any quantity of Ministers and Priests, but the Roman Catholics, I believe prevail, and although it does not support our thesim on groggery, I have not seen a more pious people. The Scotch and the English Settlers are an exemplary set. I refer to the lower orders of the Canadians and half-breeds.

The eighth letter is headed "York Factory, Hudson's Bay August 28th 1853" and reads:— "My dear Father, Your letter dated May 2nd, I received here on the arrival of the ship from London on the 17th August. I am glad that I am here at present to hear so directly from home. I left Pembina at the beginning of June and while here, instructions were received from the Governor and Council appointing me to the Fur Stores here and to report to them on the furs received from the separate districts. I have to examine all the furs from the North Depts. and find that I am obliged to censure my superior officers, who have it partly in their power to prevent my own election to a Chief Tradership, but I will do my duty and state only the truth, whether they are displeased or not".

The letter continues with domestic matters which there is no necessity to record.

There are four other letters from York Factory, Pembina, and the Red River Settlement dated up to 1856 but as they only contain details of family interest no purpose is served by recording extracts here.

Regarding the various rates of the early Canadian Postal System perhaps I should mention a letter to England from Montreal showing a straight line "Montreal Feby 11, Scottish 'Bishop'

Martin Apfelbaum:



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MAY 1964 — Pretend for a moment. You are about to launch a new collecting interest. You check the catalog and find that 80 o/o of the stamps in your new field are listed as common, with values up to $10.00.

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Every month, our firm's Private Sales Department handles dozens of collector-made-collections just like the mythical one described above. Each collection usually contains all of the common items that can be so costly when purchased individually. Nearly every collection includes some of the better items. Many even have complete sets to the top values and some of the earlier classic materials. And all of the collections are very reasonably priced.

Can you think of an easier, less expensive way to build a new collection—or add to your present album?

The collection in our Private Sales Department are always available for your inspection in our offices. However, if you find it impossible to visit Philadelphia, we'll be glad to send you a list describing the collections which are presently being offered. Inspection can also be arranged, when necessary.

Better still, let me know what type of collection you are interested in and what you would like to pay for it. There's a good chance that if we don't have it on hand, such a lot may come along shortly.

Martin L. Apfelbaum

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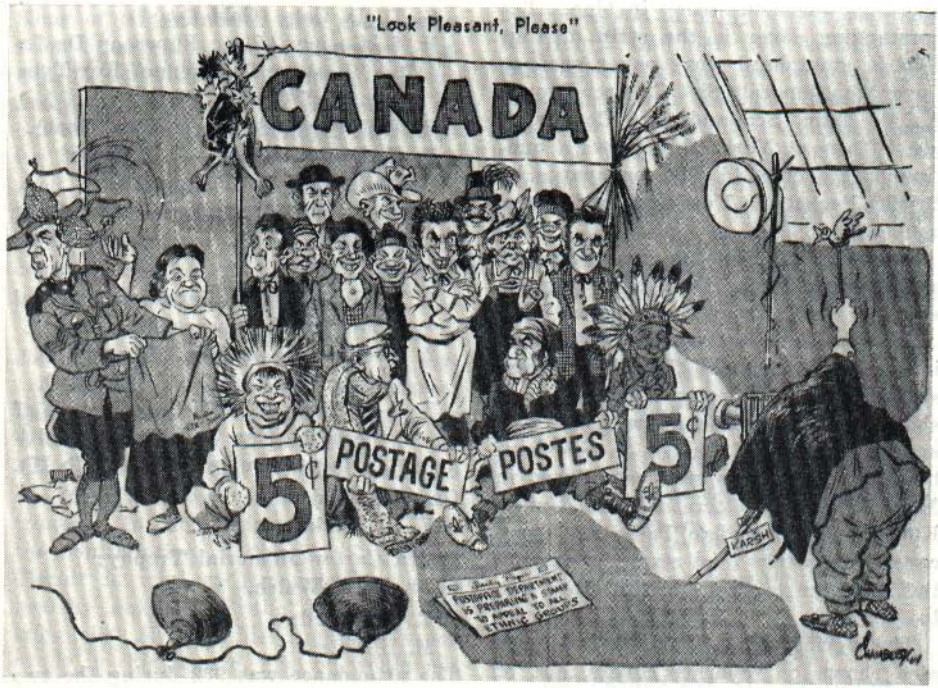
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Mark in red AP 29". The addressee, Lieut. General Sir Wm. Erskine was later cashiered as insane and died in Lisbon in 1812. The letter from Montreal to England dated 25th October 1822 is also worthy of mention, showing on the obverse a reasonably clear strike of the Crown within the Oval Ship Letter Montreal one of the very few Montreal Ship Letters in existence today. The rates in manuscript are of interest increasing as the letter journeyed from showing 4/-, 4/4, 4/9 and finally 5/- Deal to Plymouth.

The laid papers of 1851 are represented by covers showing the 3d. and 6d. (2 also) a pair showing the double rate to New York. Thin wove papers are represented by covers of both the 3d. and 6d. the latter with a clear target 7-ring cancellation in blue. Perhaps one of the most interesting covers is that showing two copies of the 3d. brown-red dated "St. Catherines 13th Aug. 1852". It is noteworthy that the stamps are on medium opaque paper. This paper did not come into general use until 1855, but it is now known that owing to the poor impression usually found on the laid paper, the printers submitted proof sheets of the 3d. 6d and 12d stamps on medium wove paper to the Postal Authorities in 1851, and these were mainly used in franking letters from the P.O. Department to their Agents and Engravers. The addressee D. S. Kennedy was Agent to both the Bank of Montreal and the Canadian Post Office Department.

A fine local cover from Iroquois 4th March 1858 to Montreal March 5th 1858 shows a superb copy of the 3d. on thin soft ribbed paper and also there are two superb copies of the 6d. thick soft paper used on separate covers, one showing the imprint at bottom which is completely re-entered.

The thick hard wove papers are represented by a pair of the 3d. on cover the lower stamp showing re-entry Pane B No. 61 and als oa registered cover with the 3d. beaver only, showing that



(Courtesy Halifax Herald)

the registration fee was paid by cash, the stamp is also the V.R. re-entry Pane B No. 61 and also a registered cover paper showing the double rate from Montreal to Ottawa and the single rate to U.S.A. respectively. The Cunard Packet rate via New York is covered by a very fine 10d. thin paper on cover and is addressed to England, the stamp cancelled with a red 7-ring target, the cover originated at Sault Ste Marie "Novr. 8th 1856" is in red. One of the earliest known covers from this city which is situated on the frontier between Canada and the U.S.A. at the junction of Lake Huron and Lake Superior. It is worthy of note that the stamp shows a major re-entry, No. 70 on the plate. The next two covers show the medium wove paper 10d. on covers to England. The one addressed to Wm. Dodgson is unusual in-so-far that having originated at Belleville, Upper Canada, it received the blue target cancellation associated with this town, however on arrival in England it received the Wigton receiving date stamp and this was also struck in blue. The outstanding cover is the strip of four 10d. on stout hard wove paper used on Cover to General Sir George Brown, K.C.B. Elgin, Scotland, late Commanding Officer at York; this shows a quadruple rate of 3/4d. for conveyance by British Packet via New York and Liverpool.

Another cover shows a copy of the 3d. and 7½d. prepaying the rate to England via New York, an overpayment of ½d.

The Canadian Packet rate to England is covered by no less than four covers showing the 7½d rate; the first cover shows the rate made up with 3d x 2, and three copies of the ½d - a rare combination. This rate was established in May 1856 for letters to the United Kingdom by Canadian Packets. Three covers show this 7½d stamp prepaying the rate, one to Scotland the other two to England.

The perforated ½d, 3d, and 6d. are also shown on separate covers, one of

(Continued on page 140)

GREAT SHOW AT NORTH TORONTO

The 21st Annual Exhibition of the North Toronto S.C. was held on the 14/15 March and turned out to be one of the most successful held by the Club.

There were 115 frames on show and the Judges, Messrs. H. Dubé, W. H. P. Maresh and E. Myatt, had quite a busy time deciding on the awards, which were as follows:

Golds:

W. J. Banks (Denmark, Classic Issues, 1851-64)

K. Rowe (Markings of the Forwarding Agents).

Silvers:

A. E. Kirby (Netherlands 1852 and 1864 issues, plus all values on cover including the 1867 issue).

Dr. D. R. Welsh (Canada—Franking Privileges during the 19th Century).

M. Heifetz (Philatelic History of Passenger Air Transportation).

H. Sutherland (Chinese Locals).

Bronzes:

G. D. D. Cole (Gold Coast)

H. G. Gosney (Plate Flaws on De La Rue "Postage & Revenue" Key Type Stamps of George V).

R. J. Devaux (St. Lucia Local Post).

R. H. Lant (Jamaica—A Study of Squared Circle Postmarks).

D. A. Young (Stampless Covers from here and there).

Novices:

1. M. Heifetz (with Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Rose Bowl).
2. Miss Paula Lischka (Famous Museums, Austria & Germany).
3. S. C. Sheppard (Postage Stamps of the Rhodesias and Nyassaland during the reign of Elizabeth II).

Grand Award:

W. J. Banks.

Laura Carter Memorial Trophy:

Dr. D. R. Welsh.

A.T.A. Award:

M. Heifetz.

The attendance was 932 during the two days.

THE MAIL BAG

A WORD FROM THE LAKEHEAD

Sir:—Your Editorial comment and Dr. Gyorfi's letter which appeared in the Jan.-Feb. issue were of particular interest to us at the Lakehead Chapter because we are one of the "Isolated Clubs" with programming difficulties and any consideration of this problem has our whole-hearted support. May we congratulate you, Sir, for doing something in an area where we have long felt the R.P.S.C. could be providing invaluable help to many of its Chapters to the benefit of the Society as a whole.

There are 48 eager collectors in the Lakehead Stamp Club with a wide variety of stamp interests but a common enthusiasm. They come from all walks of life and from many different racial backgrounds. There is no group of any size with similar collecting interests, although a good number do include Canada as a major part of their collection. None of our Members have come to us from other clubs, so we have been unable to benefit from outside experience and have had to rely almost entirely on our own ingenuity in building an effective organization. Running a club with such a diversity of habits and background poses many problems but, in an isolated area, two of them are of major concern. Neither can be fully surmounted without outside help.

The first is Stamps! There are no dealers in this area (we can go Dr. Gyorfi one better here because the nearest Canadian dealer is 450 miles away in Winnipeg) and if it weren't for the splendid co-operation we have had from Mr. Gauthier, we would be in serious trouble. In fact, it is safe to say that the continuation of the R.P.S.C. Sales Circuit is vital to our existence as a healthy chapter of the R.P.S.C. We know that Mr. Gauthier appreciates our needs in this regard, else he would not have tried nearly so hard to help us, and help us he has, more than can be acknowledged in this letter. Give him the stamps and he will do the job!

The second major problem is programming. A good programme should not run more than 30 minutes, it should have general appeal, although now and then one on a more specialized level does not hurt, and it must provide variety. Satisfying these requirements in an isolated area takes a great deal of planning, in fact, they can never be met satisfactorily without help. But we try. We use games with Philatelic prizes, auctions, panel discussions, short talks by members, and when we can locate them, films or slides. What we lack is speakers who can present new ideas, and sources of visual aids.

How can the R.P.S.C. help us? It is already doing a job in some areas, but it could do more. We owe a great deal to you, Mr. Editor, for this very fine magazine you turn out, and a great deal to Henri Gauthier for keeping the stamps coming and we have tried to acknowledge our debt and show our appreciation by insisting that all our members be members of the R.P.S.C. I wouldn't be surprised if the Sydney Club followed somewhat the same reasoning when they decided to become 100% R.P.S.C.—we sincerely congratulate them for that decision—and that's a pretty

OPICALS

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WANTED TO BUY

1. Canadian imperforates and part perforates, all years and issues listed and unlisted in any quantity.
2. Errors of all types, major and minor. For example we purchased and sold over 100 of the famous Seaway Invert. ALWAYS INTERESTED IN ANY DISCOVERIES which will handle either by outright purchase or on commission basis, whichever is desired.
3. Canadian plate blocks, collections and accumulations. Urgently needed all Elizabethan G. overprinted plate blocks from 1953 to date and all values 1c to $1.00.
4. Regular postage, everything from 1851 to date, mint and used. WE DO NOT REQUIRE ORDINARY PACKET STAMPS. 19 century Canada can be used in any condition from damaged to superb.
5. 19th Century covers FROM Canada addressed to any part of the world. 19th Century covers from any part of the world addressed TO Canada.
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exclusive category to be in. But the R.P.S.C. can do more than it has done. Have you, Mr. Editor, had the full support of the Society and its members? Has the sales circuit been given the support it deserves? And where are the programme aids? We were promised much at Windsor, but there have been too few useable results. (I wonder if a chapter really would be suspended for failing to pass along information!) Windsor was a fine show for those who could attend, but a few feet of movie film or a few dozen slides could have taken Windsor to the hundreds of R.P.S.C. members who were not able to make the trip. Would it not be possible to type or take talks by prominent Philatelists and dealers? Technical information would be useful too. (a) How to organize an exhibition. (b) How to build a frame and a stand. (c) How to judge an exhibition. These are but a few of the opportunities by which the R.P.S.C. could help its chapters and in so doing engender wider support throughout the whole of Canada.

L. E. MARRIER, RPSC 6519,
Port Arthur. Lakehead Stamp Club

INFORMATION REQUESTED

Sir:—At our last Club meeting a number of stamp matters were under discussion and within our particular group there seemed to be a dearth of information concerning the points raised. All of us knew something about each point but in turn there were a number about which we knew all too little. The questions under discussion were as follows:

1. Semi-postals, Scott's B Stamps
2. Watermarking
3. Tête-bêche pairs
4. Graphites and phosphors

I shall briefly, under each of these headings, note some of the points on which fuller information is desired.

SEMI-POSTALS: There seems to be little information in any detail on this subject. There is a great lack of uniformity in their use. Some countries use them extensively and others hardly at all. The U.S. has none at all. Britain & the Commonwealth with a few exceptions, e.g. N.Z. & South Africa who use relatively few. Their greatest use is in Continental Europe again with exceptions such as Portugal, Russia & Sweden. Why this difference in their use? They are undoubtedly used almost exclusively for tax purposes and all generally for specific purposes as T.B. and Child welfare. They would appear to replace or supplement fund appeals as practiced in North America. Is this correct and if so, why the different approach? How is the public induced to buy such stamps in sufficient quantities to adequately deal with charity? Some of them, notably Belgium, double the cost of stamps.

WATERMARKING: On this question, our greatest need would seem to be a complete treatise on the subject. An

historical discussion would be of interest covering all of the different types all the way from the impressed ones of Switzerland in 1882 and the grills of USA in 1867. Their use would seem to be to prevent counterfeiting—correct? All treatises on this subject that I have been able to get hold of deal very generally with the subject and are in no way complete.

TETE-BECHE pairs and Se-tenants: Basically, as I understand it, tête-bêche pairs are two stamps of the same design & value but one is upside down to the other. Similarly, a basic se-tenant is represented by two unlike stamps, both in normal position but, joined by a perforation. Variations from these basic situations of course occur, that is, two unlike stamps joined but one upside down to the other. Again, both of these types are much more common in some countries than others, such as Belgium & Switzerland, which characteristically have many tête-bêche in particular. Are such combinations rare or were they originally done by design or, were they at one time merely errors in printing?

GRAPHITES & PHOSPHORS: I have seen very few statements of any kind on these types. What I would like to get particularly is the technique employed & the accomplishment that has been obtained. Along with that, it would be of interest to know something of the expectations that are anticipated in their further and more general use. As far as I know, at the moment four countries use them: Britain, Canada, USA & Germany. These are all still experimental ventures. One of the main uses as I understand it is to provide proper facing in the cancelling machine but, any information that has come my way is very limited & sketchy.

I have two questions to present:

1. Are there complete discussions on any or all of these subjects and if so, where can they be obtained?
2. In the absence of a suitable write-up, wouldn't it be possible or appropriate for The Canadian Philatelist to arrange with suitable authorities to prepare reasonable full statements on these subjects & have them printed in your publication?

I should be very glad to hear something in this connection.

L. C. RAYMOND,
Ste-Anne de Bellevue, P.Q. RPSC 7612

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Here is a splendid opportunity for some of our erudite members to contribute an article on each of these four most interesting subjects).

* * *

DUTIES ON CATALOGUES

Sir:—I should like to add a few comments to your article published in the February 1964 issue — CATALOGUE PRICES IN CANADA — Why are Catalogue prices higher in Canada than in the U.S. and Europe?

(1) The Canadian dollar is approximately 9% less than the U.S. when buying U.S. currency.

(2) In Canada Catalogues are subject to a 10% duty rate, in the U.S. the

(Continued on page 150)

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YOUR SALES DEPARTMENT

TO ALL MEMBERS

In six weeks I will be attending our National Convention and Exhibition in Edmonton, as your representative of the Sales Department.

In some of my previous articles I have told all of you of the problems facing the Sales Circuit, of the books needed to carry on from year to year. The time has come to let you know the results obtained through the medium of these writings, and through the personal letters written to many members, old and new, requesting books for the Sales Department, to keep the Circuit a going concern and take care of the increased demand.

First, let us consider the growth of the Circuit:

A net gain of seven chapters and an increase of some 40% in the individual collectors requesting books compared to last year.

Second: A decrease in receipt, at this date, of some 200 new books for the Circuit compared to last year.

Third: A lower quality in the material received from most members.

Fourth: A startling reduction of some 25% in the number of members sending books for the Circuit.

Fifth: A file two inches thick of promises from members saying they will send books for the Circuit, but didn't. Also plenty of letters saying they didn't have the time to make books.

I suppose at this time diplomacy should be used and giving you all pats on the back, telling you how wonderful things are going. Unfortunately I can't. I have a job to do, to supply you with stamps. And these stamps I must get them from you. If I don't, it works out to a lot of headaches trying to figure out how am I going to make a circuit for Chapter No. so and so, or collector so and so who lives 100 miles from nowhere, and expects that Circuit to keep up his interest in philately, and spend a few pleasant evenings during a long winter.

In reading this, you will probably say that I am fed up and disgusted; well, I probably have reasons. Out of a membership of between 15 and 1600 about 25 members keep this Sales Department going, and if for some reason or other they decided to withdraw their books, this Circuit would fall flat on its face with a loud bang.

This June will see the largest number of books retired in the last four years, and to fill the empty spaces for next fall it will need a concerted effort from everybody. Whether I will still be around is very problematical, but whether you are going to have a Circuit or not is the concern of **all of you.**

I fully realize that this article is not going to make me a candidate for the Diplomatic Service; on the other hand if it stirs members of the Society to some action, I will have succeeded in making life interesting for some hundreds of collectors for the 1964-65 season.

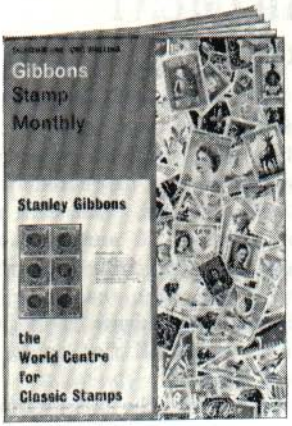
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BOLD INITIATIVE BY LONDON P.S.

What is believed to have been the first course in philately provided anywhere in Canada, was concluded March 2 by the London (Ont.) Philatelic Society. The project was operated in cooperation with the Recreation Department of the Public Utilities Commission, which provides various hobby studies each year.

The lectures were given by members of the London society, using as their basis the course inaugurated by the Austin Philatelic Society of Chicago.

The lectures were held each Monday night for the eight weeks with regular meetings of the London Philatelic Society following the lectures on alternate weeks.



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LICHTENSTEIN MEMORIAL AWARD TO VINNIE GREENE FOR 1964

The recipient for 1964 of the **Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award** is one of Canada's leading philatelists, Vincent G. Greene of Toronto.

Mr. Greene was born in Toronto in 1893 and was educated at Upper Canada College. He served as an officer overseas during World War I with the 4th Canadian Infantry Battalion and was wounded at the Battle of Amiens in August 1918. During World War II he was District Recruiting Officer, Military District No. 2. He was in the insurance business for forty years in Toronto and recently retired.

A keen stamp collector since his early youth, Mr. Greene has specialized since 1925 in the stamps of British North America and has built a superb collection of these issues. Part of his collection was exhibited in the Court of Honour at CAPEX in 1951 and in Melbourne in 1963. He was a member of the International Board of Judges at New York in 1956 (FIPEX), London in 1960, and was President of the International Exhibition in Toronto in 1951 (CAPEX.)

Vincent Greene has served in an official capacity in many posts of philatelic societies. He is a past-president of the British North America Philatelic Society and the Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club and is a governor of the Essay-Proof Society.

Mr. Greene was elected to fellowship in the Royal Philatelic Society, London in 1939 and the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada in 1962. During 1963, he signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists of Scarborough, England at the same time as the late George E. Burghard, past-president of the Collectors Club.

He has written numerous articles for "BNA Topics," "The Canadian Philatelist," "The Essay-Proof Journal," "Popular Stamps," "The Society of Postal Historians," and "the American Philatelist." He wrote the foreward to the British North American section of the Caspary auction catalogue and was one of the editors of Holmes' "Handbook of British North America Stamps." He was one of the major collaborators with the late Nicholas Argenti in the "Postage Stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia," published by The Royal Philatelic Society, London, England.



The 13th recipient of this high philatelic honor has just completed co-authorship with Dr. C. M. Jephcott and John H. M. Young on "the Postal History of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 1754-1867," which is now at press.

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71 U	60	40.50
81	70	6.00
81 U	70	7.25
92-6	95-9	23.25
" U		30.00
96 U	99	21.00
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99b U		16.75
112	93	8.75
114-23	101-10	40.50
122 U	109	10.80
131-40		9.50
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40-47c	(15)	9.00
59	63	14.25
68a-77c	(12)	10.80
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77c	92	6.00
77c U	92	7.00
94-105	107-18	7.50
" U		9.00
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58-62	43-48	5.25
" U		5.25
64-71	50-56	14.60
71	56	7.50
78	63	7.50
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146-59	(14) no "a"s"	8.75
157a		97.50
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2 U	1b	30.00
5		7.00
17c U		7.00
35 U		15.00
38 U		16.00
48	51	18.75
53 slight gum crease fine colour	Sc38	34.50
54 U		7.50
76-84	71-79	16.50
76-83	71-9	11.50
93	88	6.00
93 U	88	7.25
93a	89	54.00
94-107	90-103	11.90
108-18	(12) 104-16	22.00
140 U	130	6.50
141	131	14.65
149-59	141-51	10.35
" U		11.50
SAMOA		
102e U		16.00
104a		12.00
104a U on piece		9.50
104b U		9.50
108b U	108a	12.00
125 U		18.00
128 U		6.00
129		10.00
189-94	175-80	45.00
194	180	25.50
213	199	11.80
214	200	13.50
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SARAWAK		
22a U	24a	16.50
50-61	(14)	5.35
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75/a in pair		18.75
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76-90 U		9.00
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106-25	109-34	19.50
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126-45		28.75
145	154	12.00
145 U	154	16.00
146-9 blocks 4		9.00
171-86		4.50
" U		3.75
SEYCHELLES		
1-8		10.50
18a RPS	24b	39.00
39 U		6.00
40 U		8.40
45 U "e" of cents missing		3.75
47/ in pair		9.50
105-20	(16) Die II	16.00
145	142	8.40
146	144	10.80
158b		16.50
161b		16.50
165b		16.50
SIERRA LEONE		
4 U	3	3.35
23 U		3.35
41-53	34-46	47.25
41-50	34-43	8.75
52	45	7.00
85-96	77-89	45.00
95 U	88	6.50
97-109	90-100	13.50
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111	102	30.00
111 U	102	34.50
155-67	140-52	24.75
177	162	6.00
177 U	162	7.00
178 U	163	33.00
180 U	165	90.00
181-4 in corner blocks showing dble. flagstaff		45.00
188-200	173-85	12.40
" U		8.40
SOMALILAND		
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3a		7.25
4a		28.75
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0.17		7.00
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22	14	6.00
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30b U		10.50
34-39	29-42	46.50
36		7.00
37		9.00
39	41-2	13.50
42-49a	(18)	19.50
43a U		16.00
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151-64		5.35
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31-39	(10) U	3.00
43-54	45-56	36.00
53	55	7.50
S. RHODESIA		
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15-27	(15) 16-30	18.00
40-52		3.30
S. W. AFRICA		
1a	1-2a	6.50
13	25-6	10.00
16-25	33-52	11.40
25 U	51-2	6.00
28 U		7.00
" vert. pair		5.60
39		7.00
40	79-80	17.25
43 block 4 showing no dot on "i"		11.50
49-54	93-104	14.25
57	106	6.00
58-67		9.50
66a U single		3.35
67a U single		5.25
74-85	135-58	16.50
85	57-8	8.00

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WHEN DID THIS HAPPEN?

By AURORA BOREALIS

An enthusiastic young friend of mine, named Bobby Hunter Jr., of Galt, Ontario, when checking Winnipeg Tag Stamps with a Black light, found that starting about a year ago, they suddenly began appearing from all across Canada, not just big Post Offices, but small ones too.

As the Fluorescence was quite brilliant, it did not appear that the reason for this was the disposal of old stock.

It is well known that the life of this Phosphor coating is only a few years, when it finally ceases to fluoresce at all.

While engaged in the above pursuit, he came across a 3 cent of the last Queen definitive issue in which the paper glowed brilliantly.

This stamp was still on cover and therefore had not been effected by detergents or bleaches of any kind.

I began to wonder if it was a freak or if others existed, and started checking an accumulation of used stamps still on paper, as I reasoned that if the 3 cent does exist in quantity, then too must the other definitive values.

Going over stamps for the last 2-3 years failed to produce one more copy in which the paper glowed brilliantly.

I did find, however, that a very different paper change seems to have occurred some time in 1962.

This can best be described as a Granite paper in which the short curly threads fluoressce Brilliantly under Black light.

Use of this granite Paper seems to have been quite general, as so far I have found copies in the 1c., 3c., 5c. definitive issue, a 2c. precancel, a 2c. coil and also the 1c. and 4c. booklet panes.

It shows prominently in the Red River Valley Commemorative and in the Education Commemorative.

Can anyone tell us more about the fluorescent paper and also what other issues appeared with the Granite Paper?

So far I have found none in the newer issues.

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252	.45	317	.32
253	4.50	318	.40
254	.40	319	.45
255	.60	320	.45
256	1.50	321	5.50
268	1.50	322	.27
269	.90	323	.40
270	1.25	324	.45
271	1.35	325	.15
272	6.50	326	.20
273	11.00	327	.18
274	.38	328	.28
275	.38	329	.45
276	.38	330	.25
277	.28	334	2.85
282	.28	335	.45
283	.35	336	.40
284	.20	337	.15
285	.30	338	.20
286	.25	339	.65
287	.40	340	.30
288	.40	341	.30
289	.25	342	.95
290	1.50	343	.85
291	.24	349	.40
292	.28	350	.40
293	3.00	351	.60
294	3.25	352	.40
301	.60	353	.38
302	15.50	354	.55
303	.55	355	.55
304	.60	356	.32
305	.20	357	.38
305	.27	358	.40

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Dominical Anniversary

(Nothing to do with the West Indies)

By PATRICK HAMILTON







DESPITE high-faluting propaganda to the contrary, postal administrations have always given the public the least possible service they could for which they have charged the highest postage that they have dared. That's business. Any excuse has been seized upon with avidity to excuse a curtailment of a service or an increase in charges. The world's postal reformers have always been opposed by administrators charged with obtaining revenue at all costs, secure in the knowledge that the man in the street will put up with almost anything. That's the art of government.

Seventy years ago the Belgian Post Office decided to do something about a service which was costing them money and of which they most earnestly wished to be rid: the delivery of letters on Sundays. They had been toying with the idea for some time but suggestions that Sunday services should be either limited or abolished had been rejected by cautious officials for fear of adverse public opinion. Instead they had introduced a "service" whereby letters could be sent by express delivery in any particular town, on any day of the week, for a fee of 35 centimes. Had this proved a success it would have been regarded as supporting evidence in making a case for the abolition of ordinary Sunday deliveries, but the frugal Belgians preferred to pay 10 centimes and post their mail on the previous day for Sunday delivery so that the authorities had to think of something else if they were to achieve their desired end.

It was felt, quite correctly, that while a large volume of mail which was posted on Saturdays was normally delivered the next day, very many of the senders would be quite content so long as their letters got into the hands of addresses by Monday morning. This applied particularly to commercial mail. If Sunday deliveries could be confined to letters which senders specifically wanted addresses to receive on that day there would be a considerable saving in manpower and Sunday deliveries in business districts would virtually disappear. As, however, a seven-day service existed, the public could not be asked to demand something which was already their legal right so it was decided that those who were not fussy about their letters being delivered on Sundays should be given the opportunity of saying so.

On May 14th, 1893, therefore, King Leopold II signed a decree authorising the issue of new postage stamps and on the following day, Mon. J. Vandenpeereboom, the Minister of Railways, Posts and telegraphs, announced:—

The stamps of the new issue will have attached to them a label inscribed **"Ne Pas Livrer Le Dimanche—Niet Bestellen Op Zondag".**

The user of a stamp may either detach the label before sending it, or he may leave it intact.

Correspondence bearing this label will not be delivered on Sundays or holidays.

The notice went on to detail the values which would be placed on sale: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25, 35 and 50 centimes, 1 and 2 francs and said that the first denomination to be released would be the 10 centimes which would appear on June 1st, 1893.

A later decree by the Minister, dated July 7th, 1893, announced dates of issue for the remaining values: 2, 20 and 25 centimes, August 1st; 1 and 5 centimes, September 1st; 50 centimes and 1 franc, October 1st; and 35 centimes and 2 francs, November 1st. All denominations were put on sale on the dates stated.

The three low values reproduced the Royal Arms of Belgium and the others a profile of King Leopold II with inscriptions in French and Flemish. At the base of all values came a tablet with two-line inscription as in the decree above, the whole being enclosed by an upright frame. The space between the main design and the "Dominical Label" was filled with ornamentation.

All values were electrotyped in the State Printing Works at Malines in sheets of 300, six panes of 50 laid down from a group electro of 25 subjects, on thin unwatermarked white wove paper and were perforated 14 all round and across the ornamentation between the main design and the label. Stamps printed in 1904-05 are seen on very thin vertically laid paper having a striped appearance.

The **1 centime** was printed in grey which is found in a variety of shades, pale grey, yellowish-grey, grey, greenish-grey, deep grey and blackish-grey being recorded on wove; pale grey and deep grey on laid paper. Twenty-eight printings, totalling 1,134 million stamps, were made.

A single printing of 4,580,000 stamps was made of the **2 centimes** which is found in **yellow** which varies from pale to bright. The colour was not considered satisfactory and was altered to **red-brown**, so appearing on September 15th, 1894. Several printings, 42½ million stamps in all, were made. The following shades may be found: red-brown, violet-brown and pale violet-brown on wove; deep red-brown on laid paper.

Of the **5 centimes**, 118 million were produced from 15 printings, the shades noted being deep green, green, moss green, yellow-green, blue-green and pale blue-green on wove, and dull green on laid.

When first released, the **10 centimes** was printed in **orange-red** which varies from pale to deep. Up to 1899, 567 million were printed but, as and from January 1st, 1900, the shade was amended to **carmine** to conform with the U.P.U. Colour Scheme as agreed at the Washington Congress. Stamps are seen in pale, bright and rose-carmine on wove and in deep carmine on laid, the total printing being 486 million. Certain stamps in the sheet show a "secret mark" taking

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the form of a decided thickening of the left side of the "0" in "10" at upper left.

Five printings, 12 million stamps, were made of the **20 centimes** which is seen in olive-green and deep olive-green on wove and in deep olive-green on laid paper. The "secret mark" seen on some copies of this value appears as a colourless dot between the figures "2" and "0" at upper left.

The **25 centimes** varies in shade from blue to pale blue, dull blue, bright blue and deep blue on wove, and in deep blue also on laid. The "secret mark" in this value is found on stamps 7 and 32 in each pane of 50; the ball which normally terminates the tail of the "5" in "25" at upper left being missing. Though no more prominent than the secret marks on the other denominations, this has been deemed worthy of catalogue status, the others being ignored.



There were eight printings of the **35 centimes** and these may be distinguished by the shade of ink employed, viz: first, brown; second, grey-brown; third, violet-brown; fourth, pale violet-brown; fifth, bright deep red-brown; sixth, pale red-brown; and seventh, pale bistre; all on wove paper; total, 6,620,000 stamps. The eighth printing was of 300,000 stamps on laid paper in very pale lilac-brown and lilac-brown. The "secret mark" shows a colourless dot between the tops of the figures "3" and "5" at upper left.

The 1893 issue of the **50 centimes** comprised 747,000 copies on wove paper from two printings, the first in **yellow-ochre** and the second in pale ochre. At the end of March 1897 it was announced that the colour of this value would be changed to **grey**, it duly appearing in this shade on September 15th. Stamps on wove paper may be found in grey, deep grey, blackish-grey, lilac-grey and pearl-grey ,and on laid in very pale grey and dull grey. There were eight printings totalling 1,305,000 copies. The "secret mark" in this value shows a colourless dot after "50" at lower right.

When first issued, the 1 and 2 francs values were printed on toned paper but in 1900 this practice ceased. On April 1st, 1900, both denominations appeared on ordinary white paper; the basic colour of the 1 franc being altered at the same time.

Two printings on pale green toned wove were made of the **1 franc**, the first in **carmine** and the second in bright carmine. Together these only amounted to 224,000 stamps. In 1900 the colour was changed to **orange**, 270,000 copies being produced from four printings, the first three of which were on white wove paper in bright, pale, and very pale orange respectively, while the fourth, on vertically laid, was in pale dullish yellow.

The **2 francs** of 1893 was issued in lilac, the first printing being on rose and the second on pale rose toned paper. Only 168,000 copies were issued. Three printings were made of the 1900 stamp, all on white wove paper, in pale lilac, pale violet, and bright lilac respectively, the total print being 140,000 stamps. The "secret marks" on both the 1 and 2 francs took the form of a colourless dot above the value at upper left.

Postal Stationery

Dominical labels continued to be a feature of Belgian stamps, postage, commemorative and charity, up to the time of the invasion by Germany in World War I after which they disappeared. Before we leave the subject mention must be made of stamps in the 1893 types, complete with "tear off" labels with "printed" perforations, which were printed on items of postal stationery. These were: the 5 centimes on postcards and reply cards; the 10 centimes on envelopes, letter cards and letter sheets; and

(Continued on page 131)

TRADE NOTES

HARMER, ROOKE & CO., INC., NEW YORK

Choice Canada and rare flight covers of 1919-33 brought remarkably high bids in the Mar. 25-26 auction of Harmer, Rooke & Co., Inc.

The $2, $3, $4 and $5 Jubilees in very fine to superb mint condition realized a total of $407 against a catalog price of $350. Other noteworthy Canada prices were:

A used 3p red beaver on laid, #1, $140 (cat. $160). An uused beaver on wove, #4, $120 (cat. $125). Imperf. pairs of Small Queen 1c. yellow and 8c. blue grey, each $40 (cat. $45 each).

A booklet with two panes of the 2c. Victoria "Numerals' 'issue, $250 (cat. $300). Booklet pane of 2c. Edward VII, $150 (cat. $160). Six small die essays of 1914, "Macdonald-Cartier Centenary," $360. A block of four of #219, the 3c. dark carmine George V of 1935, printed on gummed side, $160.

Among the interesting, historic flight covers, a 1919 Canada crash cover, flown by Capt. E. C. Hoy from Golden to Vancouver, realized $300. From the same year and country, a Victoria-Nanaimo cover fetched $110.

EDGAR MOHRMANN, HAMBURG

There are not many philatelic business undertakings which can boast existence for 45 years. This year the well known auctioneer Mr. Edgar Mohrmann of Hamburg, Germany, enters his 45th year in the philatelic business. Mr. Morhmann started, as many dealers do, as a stamp collector and today is one of the largest auction houses on the continent in Europe.

During his many years as an auctioneer Mr. Mohrmann became friends with almost all of the one time great collectors in the world. It is therefore not surprising to hear that his clientèle included such famous philatelists as the King of Roumania, President Roosevelt, Caspary, Liechtenstein, Lagerloef, Hind, Steinway and Burrus. The type of material which Mr. Mohrmann has handled was always of the highest calibre. Amongst them, we know that he has once sold the only known used block on piece of the Hamburg 9 Schilling yellow, a cover with two pairs of the famous classic of the 3 Pfennig Saxony and the unique cover of the Mauritius Post Office 1d and 2d. The latter was purchased by Burrus and this cover was recently purchased by Mr. R. Weill, of New Orleans, for approx. $84,000.

His 45th year as an independent philatelist will be celebrated with what Mr. Mohrmann claims to be "the crowning point of his career" in the form of an auction with a net value of ¾ Million Dollars. If one believes that a 12 Penny black of Canada, and a nice copy is included in the sale, is a rare item, then a glance at this auction catalogue will reveal that in photographs alone over 130 pages of rare items are being displayed. The auction will be held on the so called "Fifth Avenue" of Düsseldorf in Germany.

Mr. Mohrmann can be congratulated on his success and his career as a professional philatelist.

DOMINICAL . . . . from page 130

the 25 centimes on letter cards. There was also a precursor, a letter sheet bearing an impression of the 10 centimes of 1884 which, as an adhesive, did not exist with Dominical label. This 10 centimes impression, with a label printed as part of the design, was a provisional issue pending the production of the 10 centimes letter sheet noted above.

A feature of these stamps printed on postal stationery is that to the left of the "label" comes a small "(a)" referring to a note at the base: "Cette inscription peut être biffée (= Perhaps this scription may be cancelled), and Flemish equivalent; though of what use this was on the 25 centimes post card **"Pour L'Etranger"** it is difficult to fathom.

(Courtesy STAMP COLLECTING, July 12, 1963)



Postmarked - Edmonton

By IAN PATERSON, RPSC 7243

The first Fort Edmonton was built in 1795 by the Hudson's Bay Company on a site about twenty miles downstream from the present city. Although this was the first to be known by that name, the North-West Company in 1794 had established Fort Augustus. In 1808, New Fort Augustus was erected within what is now the city of Edmonton, but the Hudson's Bay Company, not be outdone, re-established at the same location —this being New Fort Edmonton. Both these posts were abandoned in 1810. Sometime prior to 1819 (New) Fort Edmonton was re-occupied and repaired by the Hudson's Bay Company, and continued in operation till 1830 when flood conditions made it necessary to relocate on higher ground. The Fort was about 200' x 300' and hexagonal in form; with twenty foot, hand hewn pickets; bastions, and battlemented gateways. It's location provided a very commanding position overlooking the river and valley. Inside and out was painted with Indian designs, gaudy colors and queer sculptures. The buildings were painted red and smeared with red earth which, when mixed with oil produced a durable brown (circa 1843).

It is sad to think that this fort, which was the very genesis of Edmonton, is no longer, for it was demolished in 1915. If only our forefathers had had the foresight to preserve this—this living link with our heritage.

"The Gateway to The North" is truly descriptive of Edmonton, for since its beginning it has been a gateway; a door entering on to the vast unknown expanses of the west, north, and north-west; a portal through which many have travelled—the fur traders and explorers, the missionaries, the Klondikers of '98, the bush pilots, the builders of the Alaska Highway, and even today it is the very hub for the spokes of expansion and development which are seeking to tame the barren and often hostile North.

Prior to the establishment of a post office the conveyance of mail from the east (Winnipeg), depended on the courtesy and frequency of fur brigades, courier canoes and particularly the Hudson's Bay Company packets. Since Governor Simpson's time there had been a regular winter packet which was carried by dog team to Fort Carlton, where



Part of Fort Edmonton before it was demolished.

they were met by the runners from Fort Edmonton. This might be called the first regular service and although just once a year, it was certainly an improvement over the previous facilities.

Perhaps the perfect example of early mail service in Western Canada is recorded by Tony Cashman in "The Edmonton Story", and through the courtesy of the Edmonton Applied Arts, Edmonton, the following paragraph is published:

"The young Father Grandin got the first inkling that he was to become a bishop after only three years of missionary work. And it came in a most unusual manner. He found a message addressed to him, hanging on a tree. This seems a very coy manner of letting a man know he's due for promotion,

better suited to a nineteenth century romance, but it was standard procedure for delivering mail in the Canadian West of 1857. There were well-marked routes of travel across the West. Travellers zig-zagged across the country on lakes and rivers. When they couldn't make water connections, they'd portage overland to get to the next river or lake. The portage trails were well-marked, and if the Hudson's Bay Company mailman figured a certain person would be coming over the portage eventually, he'd hang the person's mail from a tree in a leather pouch. Young Father Grandin was portaging one day in 1857 when he found a letter on a tree telling him to go back to his base at Ile-à-la-Crosse in northern Saskatchewan."

As late as 1874 a resident of Edmonton recorded "Last Friday, we received the first mail for six months". Service improved greatly in 1875 when the S.S. Northcote started making regular trips up the North Saskatchewan — however, this service was confined to the navigating season and come winter, the mails reverted to the irregular and slow overland route.

The generally accepted date for the opening of a Post Office in what is now Edmonton is March 1, 1878. (I say the generally accepted date for I feel that further research will show that a Post Office was established prior to this.) This first Post Office was located within the walls of Fort Edmonton and the first Post Master was the Hudson's Bay Company factor—Richard Hardisty. An unofficial census of 1878 shows Edmonton with a population of 148 adults (not including Treaty Indians)—so it is not too difficult to understand the scarcity of Fort Edmonton cancellations and covers from this era.

In 1876 the mail came through about every three weeks, delivered under contract as far west as Edmonton. In most cases the drivers were halfbreeds who used horses in summer and dogs in winter. The route from Winnipeg to Edmonton was known as the Carlton Trail. This Trail was literally the highway into the west, 860 miles, which passed through Shoal Lake, Ft. Ellice, Ft. Pelly, Ft. Carlton, Prince Albert, Battleford, Ft. Pitt and Edmonton—places that are deeply entrenched in the history of the west. For fifty years it was the main trail over which the carts carried the freight, mail and settlers into the vast north-west. It was only when the railway reached Edmonton that the Carlton Trail lost its identity as the Road to the West.

Postal facilities were the subject of a general town meeting in January 1881, the outcome being that a petition was drawn up and forwarded to the Postmaster General requesting that a semi-monthly mail be established between Edmonton and Winnipeg, alternating with one to Fort McLeod and points south—also that a money order office be established. However, it was not until the following December that the Post Office Department saw fit to notice the petition requesting this mail communication with the south, and even then, only in the form of asking the

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Beautiful mint, o.g. copy of Scott #210 New Brunswick seal to each new customer during May & June.

NEW ISSUES

One year ago, I sold Vatican (360-1), Pope John Balzan peace issue at the new issue price of 45c. Today it sells up to $2.25 and is still going up. Vatican stamps are a blue chip investment if purchased as new issues.

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Reference: Commerzbank A.G., Hamburg 1, Germany

EDGAR MOHRMANN

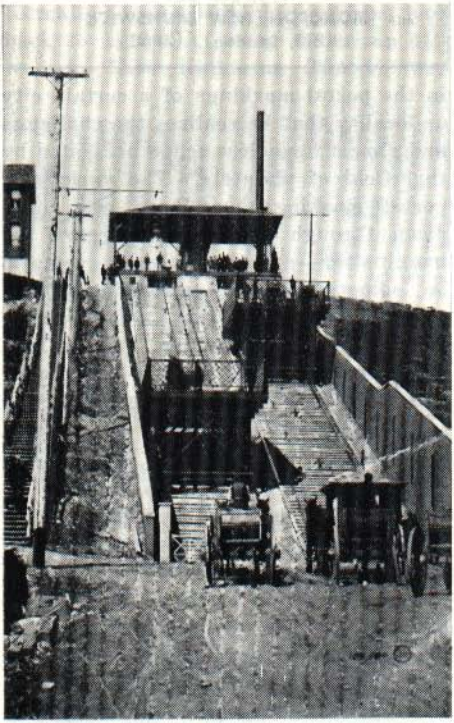
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Edmonton Postmaster for more definite information on the subject. So in February 1882 another petition (signed by over 100) was sent to the Department asking that a weekly mail be run between Winnipeg and Edmonton, and again requested the establishment of a money order office. It would seem that the requirements were advancing quicker than the red tape could be unravelled.



The Inclined Railway, which was used to transport vehicles from the bottom of McDougal Hill—Undoubtedly, the mail coach used this convenience.

The outgoing Christmas mail on December 14, 1881 consisted of the grand total of 950 letters (of which 40 were registered) and 50 parcels. (By mid-January things were back to the normal of about 500 pieces of mail). This was a three week accumulation, as the last previous mail had left on November 26th. Compare this to the 1963 Christmas rush (December 1 - 24) when the Edmonton Post Office processed 24,413,313

CANADA, new issues

No.		Used	Used Block	Mint	Plate Block
414	7c. air,	.04	.20	.10	.50
413	5c. Bicen.	.03	.15	.08	.38
412	5c. Coil	.04	.08	.08	.16
411	4c. Coil	.03	.06	.07	.14
410	2c. Coil	.03	.06	.04	.08
409	5c. Frob.	.03	.15	.08	.38
408	$1 Expt.	.25	1.25	1.20	4.75
407	5c. Gzow.	.03	.15	.08	.38
406	15c. Goose	.05	.25	.20	.95
405	5c. Queen	.02	.12	.08	.38
404	4c. "	.02	.10	.06	.32
403	3c. "	.02	.08	.05	.45
402	2c. "	.02	.06	.04	.28
401	1c. "	.02	.04	.02	.18
401	/ 5 sets, tagged	.25	1.20	.28	1.55
405a	booklet	.30 (5)		.38	
404a	booklet	.30 (5)		.35	
401a	booklet	.08 (5)		.10	
400	5c. T.-Can.	.03	.15	.08	.38
399	5c. Victoria	.03	.15	.08	.38
398	5c. Talon	.03	.15	.08	.38

300 different postage and revenue ..... $ 5.00
1,000 pictorial stamps on paper 5.00
Used block No. 321 $1.00. Used 100 ..... $10.00
A collection of over 5,000 different British Empire stamps $88.00

HILLIARD KRUGER
Box 22 Snowdon Montreal Canada

letters and cards. During this same period 165,949 parcels were delivered by parcel post delivery to Edmonton homes.

Even as far back as June 1882, the Post Office was not above making mistakes—for the mail which was destined for Ft. Walsh, Ft. McLeod, Winnipeg, Rapid City and Edmonton, Ontario, arrived in Edmonton (as someone remarked "Ontario may be big but not that big"!) There was also criticism; to quote from the Edmonton Bulletin, "The mail, it is needless to remark, is behind time. To use a Yankeeism, 'it is eternally and perenially behind time' ".

Although the N.W.M.P. were the law in the Northwest at this time, an interesting article appeared in the Edmonton Bulletin of March 14, 1881, which stated "The police mail for Ft. Saskatchewan came in the Edmonton Bag. This would seem to indicate that the liquor law in the Northwest should be more stringently enforced." Wonder what was meant by that?

In 1886 the mail service started branching out into the far north for in this year the Postmaster recommended a mail four times a year to Ft. Chipe-

wyan (on Lake Athabasca) and estimated the cost at $1,000.00 per round trip.

In 1887, Monday seemed to be Mail Day in Edmonton—and it has been recorded that the citizens would congregate about the old Post Office which was kept by "Dad" Osborne, and until the mail was sorted, received and read, you could find almost any citizen around the place.

The coming of the railway to Calgary in 1883 and the inauguration of a stage coach service between Edmonton and Calgary meant that mail which hitherto was four weeks on the trail could now be received in 10 days or so. This continued until that glorious day of July 27, 1891 when the Northern Terminus of the Calgary and Edmonton Railroad reached Strathcona. Mind you, it was still necessary to transport the mail from there into Edmonton proper by other methods; which included a ferry trip across the river.

It was July of 1891 when the citizens of South Edmonton (Strathcona) decided if theirs was to become THE city, they needed the added prestige of the Land Titles Office which was then located on the north side of the river; if not by diplomacy, then by force. So one night a group of stolid(?) citizens decided to lay claim to the office by moving it bodily to Strathcona. But alas, their conspiracy was discovered. These altercations over the Land Titles Office finally reached Federal ears and the N.W.M.P. were called in from Fort Saskatchewan. However, A.D. (Dad) Osborne who was not only Edmonton's Postmaster, but was also Major in the Home Guard, decided Edmonton could do without this intervention. So he met the N.W.M.P. patrol at Rat Creek and defied them to enter the city. Result: Dad Osborne lost his job as Postmaster. Reason: a Federal Officer taking up arms against the government. Even in those days a Postmaster's duty was not without diversion.

It is only after a person takes interest in the postal markings of a certain city or locality that he realizes the challenge and almost boundless scope presented by this field of philately. The variety of postal markings that have been used down through the years staggers the imagination—and there always seems to be something new presenting itself. (It's sad but true that not so many years ago the Edmonton Post Office, while housecleaning, tossed out boxes and boxes of obsolete marking devices.)

Edmonton is probably a typical example—with over 100 CDS type cancels recorded, plus the infinite variety of other postal markings which are occasionally found on mail matter. The latter extend from the improper use of facing slip date stamps; to Special Delivery, City Delivery and various departmental markings. Add to these the infinite variety of slogan cancels which have been used to promote everything from War Bonds and World Peace to local fairs, airshows and philatelic exhibitions and the total is most unbelievable.

Add to this the R.P.O.'s (which operate out of Edmonton), the pre-cancels, the three lonely perfins, and you have a hunt on your hands which may start out as a hobby but soon becomes an obsession.

Accompanying this article are illustrations of Edmonton's first cancels. I make no claim to the accuracy of the dates and further information on this subject would be appreciated.

Perhaps one of the greatest roles Ed-

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(PTS, London), (RPSC)

monton has played is her part in the development of pioneer aviation. One only needs to refer to Holmes' catalogue listings of semi-official and first flights to realize that Edmonton was the very spring-board of aviation in the Northwest.

There are many dates and names connected with the first flights and semi-official flights out of Edmonton. But to really see the beginning we must look back to 1918. A young American airwoman, Miss Katherine Stinson, was participating in a flying exhibition in Calgary, and she announced that she intended to fly her single seat Curtis biplane to Edmonton. Apparently all red tape was bypassed and in no time at all official sanction was granted to carry a bag of mail north. At 1:03 p.m. on July 9th she "took off" from the Calgary Exhibition and seven hours later (she had engine trouble) landed in the oval of the Edmonton race track where she handed the mail bag to P.M. G. S. Armstrong. This historic flight just missed being the first air mail in Canada, by fifteen days.

Back in 1933, when Wiley Post was making his historic round the world



Typical example of a "Bob of the Northland cover, issued to commemorate Wiley Post's stop at Edmonton on his historic flight around the world.

flight, he was scheduled to land at the Edmonton Airport, which at that time was the typical grass field. Days of rain had turned the strip into a soggy mess; fortunately Post was still able to land, but the take-off was a dubious factor. Rather than chance the soggy strip, Wiley's plane was towed out onto the hardtopped Kingsway Avenue and this is probably the only time in aviation history that an aircraft "took off" down one of the city's main thoroughfares.

The cachet covers commemorating the above event, like many others commemorating pioneer flights out of Edmonton, were produced under the skilful hand of "Bob of the North". There is no denying that these covers were philatelically inspired, but nevertheless, thanks to "Bob of the North" many

(Continued on page 140)















The 1963 Canadian Official Stamps

DR. SIDNEY V. SOANES, RPSC 7405

There seems to be a certain aura of mystery about the use of Canada's latest official stamps, the "G" overprint on the new horizontal Queen design. Enquiries to ten dealers requesting prices on used copies indicated that most dealers had none. Two of Canada's leading dealers, who shall remain anonymous for obvious reasons, went so far as to say they were never used. Here are actual quotations from their replies:

Dealer A: "None were used. Discontinued use before distributing same."

Dealer B: "I have been unable to find one Government Dept. that received any of these, and up to December 31 were supplied with the 1954 Q.E. series."

On the other hand, two dealers did claim to have them for sale, one at considerably above face (cancelled to order?) the other at considerably under face. From the latter I obtained 300 copies of used 5¢, also four ¼ lb. mixtures, which incidentally contained a large percentage of 50¢ textiles (not bad at less than 1¢ apiece!) and they also contained a lot of the new Queens, 4's and 5's anyway; a very few 1's and 2's were evidently CTO's. One other local philatelist has reported to me that he knows that fairly large quantities of 4's and 5's have been used commercially, but had not seen any 1's or 2's that have been.

CP's Ottawa correspondent, Hans Reiche, was contacted about this and he says, "With reference to your question on the "G" stamps I can report that all values have been distributed to post offices in the government for their use. It is true that the 4 and 5 cents values have been used in much larger quantities compared to the 1 and 2 cents, but

(Continued on page 147)

NEWS FROM THE PHILATELIC AGENCY

Thanks to Wayne Curtis, the energetic and efficient Secretary of the South Shore Stamp Club (Montreal), we are able to publish a few interesting statistics from the Philatelic Agency in Ottawa, on the Provincial Floral Emblems and the number of FDCs officially cancelled in Ottawa in the case of the more recent issues:

FLORAL EMBLEMS OF THE PROVINCES

ALBERTA—Wild Rose
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Dogwood
MANITOBA—Prairie Crocus
NEW BRUNSWICK—Purple Violet
NEWFOUNDLAND—Pitcher Plant
NOVA SCOTIA—May be either the Trailing Arbutus or Mayflower
ONTARIO—White Trillium
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Lady's Slipper
QUEBEC—White Garden Lily
SASKATCHEWAN—Prairie Lily
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—Mountain Avens
YUKON—Fireweed

If the proposed division of the Northwest Territories should occur it may be necessary to change the Post Office Department's present plans.

NUMBER OF FIRST DAY OF ISSUE COVERS OFFICIALLY CANCELLED AT OTTAWA

Education—Feb. 28, 1962	73,772
Red River Settlement—May 3, 1962	70,259
Jean Talon—June 13, 1962	111,641
Centenary of Victoria, B.C.—Aug. 22, 1962	75,100
Trans-Canada Highway—Aug. 31, 1962	76,668
Queen Elizabeth—5c.—Oct. 3, 1962	91,447
Queen Elizabeth—1c. & 4c.—Feb. 4, 1963	121,066
Sir Casimir Gzowski—March 5, 1963	82,910

(Continued on page 140)

Book Reviews

BOYD'S LOCAL POSTS IN NEW YORK CITY 1844-1882

Author: Dr. Donald S. Patton

This monograph covers the history of the famous Boyd's City Express Post founded in 1844 through its change of names in 1863 to "City Post", 1869 "City Dispatch" and 1873 "Dispatch" until its closure in 1882.

The problems of identifying the 31 genuine stamps from the reprints and the 40 forgeries are dealt with in greater detail than before and a considerable amount of unpublished research is included.

There are 98 stamps shown in halftone, 45 diagrams and 23 hand-stamps and cancellations illustrated.

Published at 35/- ($5) by the
Regent Stamp Co. Ltd.,
50 Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.

* * *

A GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATED HANDSTRUCK STAMPS

A new edition of the monograph just compiled by the late Leslie Ray and now greatly enlarged and edited by Kay Horowicz. Nearly seven hundred abbreviations are given together with the country of origin, an explanation and dates, the earliest of which is in the 17th century and the latest 1900.

Details of the Julian, Gregorian and French Revolutionary calendars are now included and the months of the year in Greek, Russian, Italian, Spanish and Czecho-Slovakian.

Several types of abbreviations are deliberately omitted including those for which other specialised works exist (such as Yvert's "Estampilles", Dal Gian's "Lettera della Repubblica di Venezia", etc.), "T.P.O." and "R.P.O." abbreviations and those found used solely for the purpose of obliterating adhesive stamps.

This monograph has been published primarily for those interested in classic stamps on covers and letters of the pre-adhesive period.

Where authorities differ as to the interpretation of the abbreviation, two or more are quoted.

Published by: ROBSON LOWE LTD.,
50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
at 10/- including postage.

The Cover

The cover illustration is of one of the really unique items that so rarely occur in philately: Togo stamps overprinted in January 1915 by the Franco-British Occupation Force, bearing the only-known copy of the 1 M. carmine used on piece together with the 3M. carmine and black (of which only three are known), plus three types of the 5 pf. green se-tenant.

This small but colourful part of a cover realised £6,250 on 17th June 1959 in the sale of the third portion of the fabulous Marquess of Bute's "Collection of 1914-18 War Stamps" in the London auction rooms of Robson Lowe Ltd.

Behind the obvious story of an Occupation Army using enemy stamps, there was at first the mystery that there were no stamps to be found in the captured capital. A small stock was at last located 100 miles further inland—buried in metal boxes. These were divided equally between the French and British Forces, each side having its overprinting done separately.

Many months later a much smaller stock of Togo stamps was uncovered and again divided. The overprinting being carried out at the Catholic Mission in Lome and a record of the time reveals that the five higher values were present only in single numbers—the commonest being the 2 M. totalling seven!

It is from this second "find" in this curious campaign that the stamps on ths piece come. The "ANECHO" c.d.s. very finely tying the adhesives to the cover—and to history.

(Courtesy of Robson Lowe, Ltd.)

CHAPTER MEETINGS

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA
Established 1922
First Affiliate of the R.P.S.C. (1934)
Meets 2nd Tuesday of the Month
SCHOOL FOR BLIND
Secretary : Charles Morshead
1541 Le Marchant St.
Halifax

TORONTO STAMP COLLECTORS' CLUB

Established 1892
Meetings:
1st and 3rd Thursdays—8 p.m.
PARK PLAZA HOTEL
● VISITORS WELCOME ●
Secretary: R. L. THOMAS
23 Ashbourne Drive — Islington

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

MEETS 1st and 3rd TUESDAYS
SOCONY MOBIL OIL BOARDROOM
at 8.00 p.m.
President: E. C. Godfrey, Phone CR 7-3514
Treasurer: Mr. H. N. Bennett, Phone CH 3-0671
Secretary: J. M. Devlin, Phone CH 4-0320

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

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

● VISITORS WELCOME ●

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

First and Third Mondays at the
Financial Bldg. 10621 - 100 Ave.
President: R. L. Stone 9351 - 83 St.
Secretary: E. J. Christensen Box 399
EDMONTON ALBERTA

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 ●

CANADIANA . . . from page 116

the 3d. showing a dated cancellation "Quebec 25th February 1859" this was contrary to Post Office regulations as the Postmasters were issued with instructions to cancel the stamps only with the target cancellations, the dated cancellations had to be struck on some other part of the cover, always on the obverse.

PHILATELIC AGENCY . . . . from page 138

Queen Elizabeth—2c. & 3c.— May 2, 1963	90,014
Export Trade $1.00— June 14, 1963	19,306
Sir Martin Frobisher— Aug. 21, 1963	66,577
Postal Bi-Centennial— Sept. 25, 1963	80,015
Canada Geese—15c.— Oct. 30, 1963	75,631

EDMONTON . . . from page 137

events which are significant in Edmonton's history have been philatelically preserved because of this enterprising individual.

Rather than being a complete summary of Edmonton's Postal History, this article is intended to give the reader a general view and some of the hightlights of Edmonton's history as related to the mails and postal services.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author would like to hear from anyone who has **any** information or material pertaining to Edmonton's Postal History.

SAY YOU SAW

IT IN CP

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

LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Established 1892

Meets alternate Mondays from September 23 at the

GARDNER GALLERIES
377 Dundas Street
VISITORS MOST WELCOME

WINDSOR STAMP CLUB

WINDSOR, ONT.

Meetings
First and Third
Mondays, 8 p.m.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

meetings at the East York Y.M.C.A. Coxwell & Cosburn, on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month.

Raymond Reakes, Secretary
188 Woodmount Avenue, Toronto 6

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

(RPSC Chapter No. 33)
Meets Second Tuesday and Last Friday of each month in

LAKEVIEW HIGH SCHOOL

Visitors Always Welcome
E. C. Tacium, Secretary-Treasurer
2235 Miles St., Fort William, Ont.

● SPECIAL LOW RATES FOR LISTING CHAPTER MEETINGS ●

FIRST DAY COVERS FOR NEW MAPLE LEAF STAMP

The issue of the new Maple Leaf Stamp will coincide with the opening day of CANPEX '64 in Edmonton, the 14th May, and the Edmonton Stamp Club is organizing a First Day Cover Service for the convenience of members on this occasion.

Full details are not available as yet and this issue of CP will be in the hands of members well before the opening date, but full particulars may be obtained from

Canpex '64 Box 399, Edmonton, Alta.

Not only will FDC service be available by mail, but covers may also be serviced at the special P.O. which will be set up in the Convention quarters, with a reinforced staff strengthened, we hear, by the presence of several P.O. officials from Calgary.

If it is anything like Canpex '62 in Windsor, the Post Office is in for a busy time, so get your orders for covers in early.

From Parliament Hill

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

The possible change of postal rates for local delivery will eliminate the necessity of the 4¢ stamp. This is mentioned here not because the 4¢ stamp will ever become a rarity but because similar moves have in some cases cut short printing quantities of a particular plate number. Plate block collectors should watch out for the postal rate change announcements and obtain all the latest plate blocks as long as these are available. The so-called "Revised" issue is a very good example and all the last plates of the original colours are very rare compared to the first plates of the new colours.

The controversy over the last "G" overprinted stamps is still raging. There are dealers selling these lower values of the 1¢ and 2¢ for prices comparable to those of the previous issue. Other dealers charge prices which seem to be in line with the scarce OHMS overprinted 2¢ George VI. The latter claim that none of the lower values have ever been used on mail and have never been shipped to Government. Other dealers again have taken this opportunity to purchase up to 1000 sheets of the lower values and had them cancelled to order by a "friendly" postmaster. One thing is certain that the lower values have been used by the Government. Large quantities of properly used copies exist but the question of the actual quantities used can not be answered at this time. From the usual large numbers of stamps cancelled to order it may well be that more of them exist than of the properly used stamps. But whatever the situation is, a warning should be given to all not to pay fancy prices for them.

Another interesting story seems to unfold with regard to the so-called "tagged" stamps. At present time the post office has installed only a single machine which can sort the tagged stamps. This machine, as everyone knows, is in Winnipeg at the main post office. Looking through large quantities of "G" overprinted stamps recently, an Ottawa philatelist at the same time came across some tagged stamps which were cancelled in Ottawa and in Toronto. Since no sorting machine exists here or in Toronto, the question arose —Why the use of these stamps? It is known that many philatelists have purchased these tagged stamps and have used them on philatelic mail. But these cancellations did not emanate from philatelic sources but from commercial mail. An inquiry at the Post Office revealed that unsatisfactory, tagged stamp sheets, not meeting the standard requirements, have been shipped to other post offices for use. Obviously the answer for the appearance of these in other cities.

At a recent meeting of the Philatelic Specialist Society of Canada a discussion centred on plating of stamps. This subject is a very interesting one. There have been many successful and unsuc-

(Continued on page 151)

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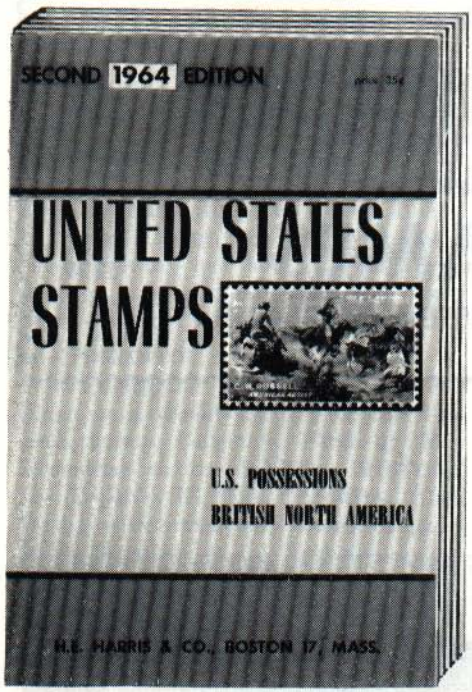
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Coming Events

MAY 15-16—BUFFALO STAMP CLUB ANNUAL HAMILTON - BUFFALO REUNION Auction by "Frontier Auctions" on Friday evening, Exhibition on the Saturday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Banquet in evening, with guest of honour George T. Turner, Chairman of Board of Vice-Presidents of A.P.S. —At the Sheraton Hotel, Buffalo.

MAY 21-23—SYDNEY STAMP CLUB—SYPEX '64—Exhibition at the James McConnell Memorial Library, Sydney, N.S. General Chairman, Dr. A. M. Gyorfi, 62 Harbourview Dr., Sydney, N.S. Closing date for entries, May 16th.

OCTOBER 17—COBOURG P.S., Fourth Annual "At Home", Exhibition, Bourse and Auction.



The Hamilton-Buffalo Friendship Shield held alternately by the Hamilton Philatelic Society (Chapter No. 51) and the Buffalo Stamp Club.

CHAPTER NEWS

● **VICTORIA**

Congratulations to Miss Jessie Gordon on her election as President of the Vancouver Island Philatelic Society, and also to Mr. P. R. Peacock who was elected Secretary of the Club, (Mr. Peacock's address: 1010 Linden Ave., Victoria, B.C.).

Miss Jessie Gordon, is also the liaison officer to the R.P.S.C.

The Greater Victoria Philatelic Society is celebrating its Silver Jubilee this year, having been founded in 1939. George Grant has been elected President on this occasion, while Mrs. Mary Turner is the Secretary.

● **TORONTO**

An unusually interesting talk was given at a recent meeting of the Toronto Stamp Collectors' Club by Max Rosenthal on the POSTAL HISTORY IN EARLY UPPER CANADA, illustrated with numerous photos of items in the Archives of the Province.

At a subsequent meeting, one of the finest Newfoundland collections ever seen by any member was passed around, but the owner thereof would not permit his name to be used! However, with Fred Jarrett's help and assistance, President John Young passed the various sheets around after describing them.

● **GREENWOOD, N.S.**

Welcome to the RCAF Greenwood Stamp Club as a Chapter of the Society. The Club was only founded in November 1961 and has prospered since then, in spite of some very unfavourable circumstances. We note, for instance, that the President, Cpl George MacKenzie, is in Hantsport, N.S., almost in the middle of the N.S. peninsula, while the Librarian lives in Meteghan, N.S., almost at the Southern end of the peninsula, the Secretary is in Hamilton, Ont., the Publicity Chairman in Moncton, N.B. and the Auctioneer in St. Williams, Ont. Even in these days of supersonic planes, this seems to create problems as regards meetings. There must be some logical explanation which evades us!

However, the Club is holding its second exhibition, GREENWOOD STAMPEX '64 on the 29th and 30th May at the Greenwood Shopping Plaza. There was an attendance of over 400 at their 1963 show, a figure that many more favourably placed clubs do not attain. Best wishes RCAF Greenwood!



New Chapter Executive, RCAF Greenwood, Nova Scotia

Rear, L to R: F/O George McManus, Publicity; LAC Lawrence Robicheau, Librarian; Sgt G. Franks, Secretary; Front: Sgt M. Leedham, Auctioneer; Cpl George MacKenzie, President; LAC David Ells, Vice-President.

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YOUR STAMP COLLECTION AND YOUR WILL

By PENDRAGON

Your editor has suggested that I might write a few words for the guidance of collectors concerning steps they can take to protect their estate so far as their stamp collection is concerned.

In my view the suggestions outlined should be seriously considered by every collector. How often have we all heard the pathetic tale of the stamp collector who dies without leaving any instructions concerning his collection and whose wife, not knowing the value of the collection, sells it for a mere fraction of its worth. As we all know, the manner in which a collection is handled can make a tremendous difference in the amount realized, even where the vendor knows the value of his collection. Imagine, then, the position of someone who knows nothing about stamps at all.

If you wish to leave your stamp collection to some specified person or body you must so stipulate in your will or in a codicil to your will. In the case of a valuable property you should, of course, be sure that the person to receive it will appreciate it and know how to handle good stamps. Often it may be desirable to provide that the collection should not be handed over to the recipient until he reaches a certain age.

I recently ran across a case where a testator left a collection "to my oldest grandson". Unfortunately he did not have a grandson at his death and the bequest may be invalid because one of the technical rules applicable to the construction of wills might be breached. When you are considering a bequest of your stamp collection it is most important to consult your lawyer so that your wishes may be properly carried out. The average collector should not even consider making such a provision without legal assistance.

If your collection is to be sold after your death and the proceeds are to form part of your estate, then different considerations apply. Here you do not have to mention your collection in your will, unless you wish to do so, but what you should do is to leave a memorandum for your executors indicating firstly the approximate value of your collection and secondly the manner in which you suggest it should be sold to obtain the best price. It should be made clear in the memorandum that the suggestions are just that and are not binding on your executors in any way, as otherwise you may result in tying their hands so that they cannot take advantage of changing conditions.



This memorandum should be brought up to date approximately once every year, or oftener if an important acquisition is made. It should be kept with your will or with your collection. One suggestion might be that your executors should consult with your stamp dealer as to the best method of disposing of your collection to get the highest price. Sometimes this will be by auction, other times by private treaty or by retail sale. Each type of collection must be looked at on its own merits. Ordinarily a dealer will be able to be of considerable help to your executors, but you should indicate the names of one or more dealers in the memorandum.

Your executors are required to list your stamp collection as an asset of your estate, and usually the Federal and/or Provincial government will arrange to have it inspected by an appraiser, who will ordinarily be a prominent dealer in the area. Unless your executors know about your collection, however, they cannot list it, and sometimes a widow will not even bother mentioning it to the executors as she does not think it to be of any value. In certain cases this impression may have been encouraged by her husband because of various family reasons. If she thinks it of little value, it is all too easy for her to sell it for a fraction of its value as pointed out above. A memorandum setting out your ideas as to the value of the collection would prevent this and often be of untold service to your executors and your estate.

OFFICIALS . . . . from page 138

various offices have been using the lower values as well. I have seen them all on letters."

In my own collection I have 39 Post Offices (Ontario) represented on the 4's and 5's, the earliest dates of use being May 27th and June 25th respectively.

GOOD SHOW AT PETERBOROUGH

The 8th Annual Exhibition of the Kawartha P.S., held in Peterborough on the 6/7 March last, was a great success.

77 frames were on show and the judges, W. J .Banks and Harold Gosney, both of the North Toronto S.C. gave out the following awards:

Grand Award, Mrs. F. G. Wilkinson (Greece)

Gold: John P. Grace (Ireland)

Silvers: Mrs. E. Killingbeck (Women on Stamps)
Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Rivard (United Nations)
John P. Grace (Sweden)

Bronzes: Mrs. Elizabeth F. MacDonald, Coboconk, Flowers, Reptiles & Buterflies)
Dr. P. A. Scott, Barrie, (O.H.M.S. Perfs.)
Mrs. E. Byam, Cobourg (General Canada).
John P. Grace (Canada Post Cards).

Junior: E. van Dam (Censored Covers).

A.T.A. Award: Mrs. E. Killingbeck.

The standard of the exhibition was quite good in relation to the previous shows.

Well done, Kawartha!



Mrs. G. F. McKay, chairman of the Publicity Committee of Canpex '64, looking at the original print of Fort Edmonton at the Confederation Life Gallery while on a visit to Toronto.

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WANTED

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Address Correspondence to —

ROSS H. BAKER
Secretary,
TRURO PHILATELIC SOCIETY,
114 BRUNSWICK ST.,
TRURO, N.S.

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.

New Members

8198 Beaudin, Louis-Philippe, 167 est, rue Laurier, Montréal 34, P.Q.
8199 Boorman, J. W., 620 Thistle Cres., Fort William, Ont.
8200 Steinhart, Allan L., Apt. 203, 3886 Bathurst St., Downsview, Ont.
8201 Tikka, Seppo, 174 Farrand St., Port Arthur, Ont.
8202 Marshall, G. L., 237 Inglewood Dr., Toronto 7, Ont.
8203 Cotter, W. J., 246 Lakeview Ave., Burlington, Ont.
8204 Melanson, Gerald, Box 141, R.C.A.F. Station, Moisie, P.Q.
8205 Ganczarczyk, A. H., 1488 Randolph Ave., Windsor, Ont.
8206 O'Reilly, J. Paul, Box 557, New Liskeard, Ont.
8207 Flynn, G., 180 Glengarry Ave., Toronto 12, Ont.
8208 Jones, Don I., 10 Cushendale Dr., Willowdale, Ont.
8209 Asbury, S/L W. B., Box 272, RCAF Station, Summerside, P.E.I.
8210 Carson, C. E., Apt. 631, 717 Eglinton Ave. West, Toronto 10, Ont.
8211 Hodsoll, E. C., 2571 Kennedy Rd., Agincourt, Ont.
8212 Lane, Mrs. R. H., R.R. 3, Calgary, Alta.
8213 Fusslein, Erich R., Box 201, Port Shepstone, Natal, South Africa
8214 Kreger, Albert E., R.R. 1, Rainy River, Ont.
8215 Lake, M. B., 3014 Mt. St. Helen's Place South, Seattle, Wash. 98144, USA
8216 Lawseth, R., 85 Whitney Ave., Sydney, N.S.
8217 Tremblay, Dr. C., St-Gédéon, Lac St-Jean, P.Q.
8218 Waterman, Russell, 7451 Mount Ave., Montréal 16, P.Q.
8219 Nash, H. D., Apt. 11, 4510 Girouard Ave., Montréal 28, P.Q.
8220 Stevens, Warren C., 10 Hillcrest Dr., Fairport, N.Y., USA
8221 Burgess, Eric L., 89 Reid Ave., Ottawa 3, Ontario
8222 Kippers, Roy, R.R. 1, Rothesay, N.B.
8223 Buss, Daniel, Box 75, Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. (via Montréal)
8224 Grunwald, Fred M., 106 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont.
8225 Kearns, P. E., Le Manoir du Saguenay, Arvida, P.Q.
8226 Collin, D. C., 53 Gateway Dr., Calgary, Alta.
8227 Gareau, John M., 2727 Canmore Rd., Calgary, Alta.
8228 Godfrey, Eldon C., 412 Simons Rd., Calgary, Alta.
8229 Stewart, Alex. W., 3211 - 25th Street S.W., Calgary, Alta.

(The following membership numbers were reserved in a previous issue and now have been completely processed).

8141 North York Public Library, 5126 Yonge St., Willowdale, Ont.
8142 North York Public Library, Downsview Branch, 2793 Keele St., Toronto 15, Ont.
8143 North York Public Library, Bathurst Heights Branch, 3170 Bathurst St., Toronto 19, Ont.
8144 North York Public Library, Don Mills Branch, 888 Lawrence Ave. East, Don Mills, Ont.
8145 North York Public Library, Children's Division, 5126 Yonge St., Willowdale, Ont.

Changes of Address

Aitken, Hugh D., 294 St. Clair Ave. East, Toronto 7, Ont.
Alanis, Ray, 20-70 - 42nd Street, Astoria, L. I., N.Y. 11105, U.S.A.
Bond, Cliff C., 132 Brock Ave. North, Montréal-West 28, P.Q.
Campbell, J. A., 1201 Richmond St., Apt. 407, London, Ont.
Caron, Mme. Lola, 1060 rue D'Arpigny, Québec 4, P.Q.
Day, Dr. Kenneth M., The Kenmaur, 401 Shady Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15206, USA
Dowler, Edwin C., 327 St-Jacques, Longueuil, P.Q.
Grossmith, Seth, 55 Highfield Ave., Town of Mount Royal 16, P.Q.
Heaps, John M., Box 122, Ocean Falls, B.C.
Jeannette, D. M., 3676 Ouellette, Windsor, Ont.
Karpoff, Boris S., Suite 1403, 507 Place d'Armes, Montréal 1, P.Q.
MacKinnon, J. A., R.R. 1, Rothesay, N.B.
Ouimet, Mlle Marie-Paule, 8819 rue Beyriès, LaSalle, P.Q.
Rideout, Manson F., Box 565, Niagara Falls, Ont.
Saunders, H. T., Apt. 42, 368 Besserer St., Ottawa 2, Ont.
Schlosser, J. J., Kingsway Stamps, Box 68, Burnaby 1, B.C.
Schunk, Dr. H. K., 28 Regency Square, Scarborough, Ont.
Thurston, Kenneth, 3400 Bayview Ave., Willowdale, Ont.
Van Maanen, C. J., 306 Dover Rd., Cornwall, Ont.
Vooys, Daniel W., Box 187, Canajoharie, N.Y., 13317, USA

Deceased

L. S. Crosby, Banff (LIFE)
H. Roy Hawthorne, Mount Forest
Henry J. Hoefsmit, Breckenridge
G. C. B. Richardson, Chatham, Ont.
J. Franklin Lang, Belleville

New Chapters Welcomed

Chapter No. 77—RCAF Greenwood Stamp Club,
President: Corporal George MacKenzie,
Box 472, R.C.A.F. Station,
Greenwood, N.S.

Chapter No. 72—Etobicoke Philatelic Society
Representative—A. G. McKanna,
41 Saybrook Ave.,
Toronto 18, Ont.

Chapter Changes

Chapter No. 4—Galt Stamp Club
Chapter Representative
G. Drew-Smith, Vice-Pres.,
28 Wentworth Ave., Galt, Ont.

Chapter No. 5—North Toronto Stamp Club
Chapter Representative
R. H. Lant,
164 Highbourne Rd.,
Toronto 7, Ontario

Chapter No. 21—North York Philatelic Society
Chapter Representative
H. M. Whittington,
49 Johnston Ave., Willowdale, Ont.

Chapter No. 64—Truro Philatelic Society
President: M. T. MacInnes,
33 Pleasant St., Truro, N.S.
Sec.-Treas.: Ross H. Baker,
114 Brunswick St., Truro, N.S.

Chapter No. 67—Credit Valley Philatelic Society
Chapter Representative
Dr. M. F. Amos,
819 Duchess Dr., Cooksville, Ont.

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 1964:

Anderson, Walter F., Ottawa (9)
Balcom, L. H., Arvida, P.Q.
Bayley, Colin H., Ottawa
Bellefeuille, Mlle Thérèse, Shawinigan, P.Q.
Bolton, G. C., Edmonton
Bowie, L. Graham, Ambler, Pa.
Boyd, Dr. Norman O., Windsor, Ont.
Brouillette, Dr. Maurice, Alma, P.Q.
Burley, Edw. F., Port Credit, Ont. (2)
Byam, Charles A., New Liskeard, Ont.
Campbell, E. F., St. Laurent, P.Q. (2)
Carpenter, J. H., Lethbridge
Carter, Walter P., Willowdale, Ont.
Chapman, Dr. C. H. Lethbridge
Charron, J. J. Ste-Foy, P.Q. (3)
Christensen, E. J., Edmonton (9)
Crouse, W. V., Amherstburg, Ont. (2)
Curtis, Wayne R., St. Lambert, P.Q.
Dick, H. J., Kingston, Ont.
Fawcus, E. R., Lachine, P.Q.
Fyvie, Dave, Holberg, B.C.
Geldert, Dr. G. M., Ottawa (12)
Gyorfi, Dr. A. W., Sydney, N.S.
Harris, Edmund A, Calgary (4)
Harrison, John B., Trail, B.C.
Hay, Ralph G., Fredericton
Heaps, J. M., Ocean Falls, B.C.
Higby, J. C., Yarmouth, N.S.
Hiltz, Dr. J. E., Kentville, N.S.
Horn, C. E., Worthington, Ohio
Hummel, Rev. J. E., Drayton, Ont.
Kazman, Seymour, Toronto
Kraemer, J. E., Kitchener (2)
Lakehead Stamp Club #33, Port Arthur (5)
Lamouroux, Louis M., Toronto (5)
Millar, Michael, Barrie, Ont. (2)
Millen, John, Trail, B.C.
Moore, J. Clifford, Victoria, B.C.
Morrison, A. R., Greenwood, B.C.
MacKenzie, George, Greenwood, N.S. (3)
McKanna, Alan G., Toronto
McLoughlin, J. J., Whitehorse, Y.T.
McMillan, Alex., Sudbury
Patrick, Douglas A., Port Credit
Pugh, Sidney H., Greenwood, N.S.
Ronis, Janis, Brampton, Ont.
Shantz, Stan., London, Ont.
Small, Lester E., Victoria, B.C.
Spieler, T. D., Ottawa
Stone, R. L., Edmonton
Tonelli, Dr. A. N., Toronto (2)
Whitehead, Dr. Alfred, Amherst, N.S.
Whitehouse, Ivor F., Dixville, P.Q. (2)
Wilkinson, Mrs. F. G., Port Hope (2)
Woodman, Murray, Dixville, P.Q.
Young, Miss Joan E., Sydney, N.S.

MAIL BAG . . . from page 120

duty rate is less.

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The Canadian wholesaler is allowed the same 40% discount as the European wholesaler. After paying the 9% difference on the U.S. dollar, the 10% duty, 12.1% sales tax, (11% duty paid value), and the high overseas postage; I leave it to R.P.S.C. Member 7900 to figure out how much there is left to the Canadian wholesaler from the 40% discount.

EUGENE HOLMOK,
Montreal RCPS 7126

MONTREAL DOTTED CIRCLE

Sir:—I note in the March-April issue of THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST, that Mr. Hans Reiche refers to the above cancellation in his article on Admiral cancellations.

He states that this cancellation has only been found on the Admirals. This is incorrect as it can be found on the Edwards and also on issues of 1937.

He also states that this was apparently in use during 1914 and 1915. This is correct, but needs amplification. The earliest date of which I have a note is AP. 11. 10, which, I believe, is held by Mr. C. A. Anderson. The latest late of normal use, as far as I can trace, is 17. FE. 16. The dotted postmark was used also on MR. 1. 39 to cancel items of mail mostly for transatlantic airmail.

J. MILLAR ALLEN,
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PARLIAMENT HILL

. . . . from page 142

cessful attempts to plate stamps. To plate any stamp, means to reconstruct the complete original layout of the sheet. This requires a large number of stamps, preferably in multiples of any kind and a lot of patience. Some plating students have been at work on one stamp for over 20 years and still have not given up. The challenge is great and the reward to complete the task even greater. Amongst the Canadian stamps the 5 cents Beaver is one of the better known plating attempts. Senator Calder and Major Chapman carried this job out. A plating of the Map stamp and the lower values of the Quebec Tercentenary was done in England. Stamps with a lot of constant plate varieties lend themselves to plating. These plate flaws such as re-entries, retouches, constant flaws can be helpful in identifying the position of the stamp in the sheet. Efforts have been made by Mr. Keane and the writer to plate the 7¢ brown Admiral stamp. Only two plates have been issued and although this is not one of the classic stamps and not too expensive, not enough material has been found to complete the plating. All this indicates that one can have a lot of fun with very little.

Although the appearance of the new Scott Catalogue is only seven months away, we know of substantial increases which will be made in some of the Canadian stamps. The famous 50 cents Lumber OHMS overprinted stamp will move to $42.50 both mint and used. The higher values of the Jubilee set are going up and their mint prices are now in the three figures. The Small Queen 10¢ in the 11½ x 12 perforation will be up to $25. This is just a sample of what is to come. But if you think Canadian stamps are the only ones going up, watch out for the countries such as Austria, Germany, France, Vatican City. We hope that you have all these countries complete and can just sit back and wait to see the dough come in.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT — 1963

Extract from the Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1963 audited by Glendinning, Campbell, Jarrett & Dever, Chartered Accountants.

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1963

ASSETS			
Cash on hand and in bank			$4,657
Accounts Receivable—Advertisers, etc.			576
Accrued Interest on Investments			256
Inventories: Blank Sales Books		76	
Medals		926	
Handbooks		1428	
		2,428	
Prepaid expenses			459
			8,376
Investments at cost (Market Value $10,482)			10,600
Office Equipment and Exhibition Stands			2
			$18,978
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable			$ 221
Advertising paid in advance			97
Fees paid in advance — Members' Dues	$2,768		
Chapter Fees	80		
		2,848	
			3,166
Reserves—Life Members' Fund			1,606
Reserve Fund			4,371
Library Fund			1,000
General Reserve			8,465
Chapter Program Fund			370
			15,812
			$18,978

Income & Expenditure Account for the Year ended 31st December 1963

INCOME			
Membership Fees			$6,266
Chapter Fees			238
Admission Fees			170
Investment Income			606
Total Income			$7,280
EXPENDITURE			
The Canadian Philatelist—Printing	$5,101		
Distribution	612		
Editorial Expenses	80		
	5,793		
Less Advertising Revenue	2,509		
Net Cost of The Canadian Philatelist		3,284	
Administration Expenses		955	
Bank Charges		(17)	
Audit		100	
Printing & Stationery		166	
Miscellaneous Expenses		63	
			4,551
1963 Convention, Net Cost		144	
Sales Department subsidy		750	
			894
Total Expenditure			$5,445
Excess of Income over Expenditure for the Year			$1,835

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